

ANOTHER MORSE BANK HITS THE FINANCIAL SHOALS

National Bank of North America Lost \$10,000,000 in Deposits During the Recent Financial Flurry.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER APPOINTED RECEIVER.

Comptroller of the Currency Took Charge of Institution Today — President Havemeyer Issues a Statement.

New York, Jan. 27.—Comptroller of the Currency William R. Ridgely yesterday ordered the National Bank of North America closed for liquidation, and appointed Charles Hanna, national bank examiner, as receiver.

The aftermath of the financial storm of last October in its effect on the bank which today closed its doors, has been in the shape of heavy and persistent withdrawals, the result, according to President W. F. Havemeyer, of insistent rumors set afloat respecting the bank's condition. Membership in the Clearing House association enabled the bank to weather the gale for a time, but the aid extended by this association in the form of loan certificates finally became the means of bringing about the decision to go into liquidation, when the call for their redemption was intimated to the directors on Saturday last. The bank's indebtedness to the Clearing House association is \$2,200,000.

President Havemeyer, in a statement given out, laid the blame for the trouble upon the persistent rumors he declared were the cause of withdrawals, which, on Saturday, became so heavy that it was believed the bank would not be able to meet the obligations of today.

Two meetings of the directors were held yesterday and at the conclusion of the last the directors decided to withdraw from the Clearing House association and ask the comptroller of the currency to take charge of the liquidation of the bank.

President Havemeyer last night gave out the following statement concerning the closing of the institution:

Rumors Would Not Down.

There had been persistent rumors for the last ten days that the bank would be obliged to liquidate or else go into the hands of a receiver. These rumors coming from apparently unknown sources have been so insidious that it was impossible to meet them. They have resulted in a slow and continuous drain on our reserves. On Saturday there was a still heavier withdrawal, indicating that on Monday the demand would be increased so that we would not have enough cash in our vaults to meet it. As the committee of the Clearing House announced its intention to issue no more Clearing House certificates, the directors thought it advisable to request the comptroller to put some one in charge at least temporarily, so all our depositors should be treated alike.

"I accepted the presidency of the bank temporarily with reluctance at the urgent request of prominent financiers last October, at the time when Mr. Charles W. Morse retired as vice president. During the panic the bank lost over \$10,000,000 in deposits. Its deposits now amount to above \$2,500,000.

"I had hoped to get back a number of our depositors and so rehabilitate the bank, but the state of our cash reserves and the difficulty on our part of lending money to those who might have returned it to us put it out of our power to offer them a sufficient reason for resuming banking relations with us.

"In my opinion the bank is perfectly solvent and there is every indication that the stockholders will receive par for their stock, with a careful and conservative liquidation."

UNEMPLOYED MEN RUSH INTO ARMY

Thousands Are However, Being Turned Away.

New York, Jan. 27.—Several thousand men, it is estimated, have been turned away from the United States army recruiting stations in this city since it became filled with unemployed two months ago. Every receiving station is so rapidly enlisting men for the army that the former records are increased 300 per cent. At no time since the war has the rush to recruiting stations been so great, and while only a small percentage of those applying for enlistment are accepted, the officers in charge of the stations declare that it would be possible to accept twice the number of men now enlisted if some of the minor defects were overlooked.

The majority of the men who are entering the army, after weeks of idleness, include former cashiers, clerks and mechanics.

David Rankin of Tarkio, the richest and most important working farmer in the world, will be one of Missouri's exhibits at the Chicago republican convention.

WOMAN LOVES HER MILLIONAIRE HUSBAND NO LONGER AND IS SUING HIM FOR DIVORCE.



This picture shows Mrs. Albert Edward Tower, who is suing her husband, the American iron master, of Poughkeepsie, for separation. The photograph was taken aboard the yacht of her husband.

Affairs of the Sporting World

Rube Waddell thinks the only way to get in condition during the off season is by tending bar. He wore the white uniform in Reading, and is again sporting this livery in Mobile. Connie Mack would not object to G. Edward being behind the bar in winter if he would stay away from the front of it in spring, summer and fall.

Boston American fans do not like the looks of John L. Taylor's pitching staff. They are afraid Cy Young will be bested by Grandpa Age; that Jesse Tannehill and Charlie Pruitt will again be handicapped by their lame arms; that George Winter will retire to New Providence, Pa., and teach school, and that Ralph Glazier will continue to be erratic as hitherto. The way the Hub enthusiasts look at it, Cy Morgan, the burly spitfire, will be McGuire's best hurler in 1908.

Jack Crooks, the old St. Louis second baseman, now has more friends than he ever thought he would possess. The explanation for Jack's sudden popularity is easy, for he is heir to a portion of an estate valued at \$600,000.

The Kankees are expected to help out the Atlanta team this year again. Last spring Griffin loaned them Castle

ton and Roy Hughes. If this pair do not come up to expectations, Griff will give them another season in the south. McGraw will not return to New York after his sojourn in Los Angeles. Connie Mack would not object to G. Edward being behind the bar in winter if he would stay away from the front of it in spring, summer and fall.

It is not always safe to bank on what ball players say. Jack Taylor, formerly of the Cubs, always averred that when he was not enough for the big leagues and the time arrived last season he would quit the game. Now he has signed with Columbus.

Fred Tenney has not yet signed a contract to play in New York. But this does not mean that Tenney will not be out of the fold. Fred Knowles says that the new first baseman will probably bring his contract when he comes here to report.

The national commission may decide to make the baseball field day an annual event. Ban Johnson says he isn't much interested and doesn't care whether the events are held or not. Johnson didn't originate the idea, and therefore he will have nothing to do with it.

LEAGUE MEETING IS POSTPONED

Jessup Will Not Attend However

Manager Jessup of the local baseball team was notified this morning by President Quinn of the Ohio State league that the meeting of that organization, which was to be held at Columbus tomorrow, had been postponed owing to a death in Quinn's family. It is doubtful if Jessup will attend when the meeting is held.

FRIENDS WANT A PARDON FOR HOWARD

Petition Is Being Circulated in Old Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 27.—Headed by F. W. Dangerfield, a petition to have James Howard pardoned, is being circulated. Howard is serving a life sentence for complicity in the Goshel murder.

BABY CAB USED TO CARRY PLUNDER

Originality Marks Visit of Wily Burglars.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 27.—Organizers marked the "getaway" of burglars that visited Joseph Reimer's small department store, at 847 King avenue, Indianapolis, some time last night. They "limmed" their way into the store and collected a quantity of shoes, clothing and other articles, in addition to two baby buggies. It was evident they used the baby buggies to carry the plunder away.

Finley Enters Denial.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 27.—M. R. Told private secretary to Governor Wilson, has received a letter from ex-Assistant Secretary of State Charles Finley, who has been a fugitive from Kentucky since the murder of William Goebel, denying the dispatch in a Louisville paper in which he was quoted as having said he had received a letter from Governor Wilson in reference to the return to Kentucky of ex-Governor W. S. Taylor and himself.

In Brazil, at the time of my marriage, the mourning color is scarlet. The coffin, the hearse, the trappings of the horses and the livery of the driver are all scarlet.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS. PAY.

FATHER OF THE VIOLIN

Gaspar da Salo, Who Fashioned the First Instrument.

THE PRIZE OLE BULL DREW.

How a Gaspar da Salo Masterpiece Was Secured by a Vienna Collector and How It Passed Into the Hands of the Gifted Man From Norway.

In the year of our Lord 1524 in the little Lombard town of Salo, on the picturesquely Lago di Garda, was born the man who fashioned the first violin. His real name was Gaspar Bertolotti, but he was and is commonly known as Gaspar da Salo, after his native city, which caused a marble bust of this most distinguished of its sons to be executed by the Italian sculptor Zanelli and placed in the stairway of its city hall.

Of his youth and apprenticeship we know nothing. No doubt he learned the art of violin and lute making at Brescia, where he came in touch with master luthiers like Zanetto, Vincenzo and Monticchiari.

At all events, we first hear of him as established at Brescia as a violin and violin maker. Time has smoothed away all knowledge of the real man, whether he was industrious or idle, generous or ungenerous, happy or unhappy, wise or unwise, married or single. That he made violins, tenors, basses and violins we know. That his violins are the first authentic specimens of the violin maker's art in existence or of which there is authentic record is also certain. So his title to the distinction of being the first violin maker can hardly be questioned.

However, about the year 1812 a claim was put forward that a certain Gaspar Duifpruggear was the inventor of the violin. The story ran that this Gaspar Duifpruggear was born in the Tyrol in 1493, that he established himself at Lutier, in Bologna (famous for its sausages), that in 1515 he was summoned to Paris by Francis I, and appointed "royal instrument maker" and that he was the friend and intimate of Leonardo da Vinci, who painted the backs of some of his violins.

Soon after this account of Duifpruggear and his violins was published three violins which were alleged to be the genuine work of Duifpruggear made their appearance, with labels dated 1510 to 1518.

It is now settled that these violins were fraudulent, made by some skillful French luthier, possibly Vuillaume. Moreover, it is now known that Duifpruggear was German, born in Bavaria in 1514, and that his real name was Tieffenbrucker. He was never in Italy, and the story of his relations with Francis I and Leonardo da Vinci is a fabrication. It is now established that he settled in Lyons, France, about 1550 and died there about 1570 or 1571. The only evidence which in any wise supports or gives color to the claim that Duifpruggear ever made a violin is a picture by Pierre Woeiriot, dated 1562, now in the National library at Paris. This picture is a portrait of Duifpruggear at the age of forty-eight, in which he is represented with a long, flowing beard standing behind a pile of stringed instruments, among which appear two rude violins. Gaspar da Salo was making violins at Brescia at this time, 1562, so the picture falls far short of proving that the Italian Gaspar was anticipated by the man from Brescia.

But what weighs almost conclusively against Duifpruggear's claim is the fact that the art of violin making in France does not claim him as its ancestor, for the first French violin makers of whom we have authentic record and of whose work we possess genuine specimens learned their art in Italy and copied from Brescian and Cremonese models.

On the other hand, from the seed planted by Gaspar da Salo a great tree has grown, and to him the world of music owes an incalculable debt of gratitude.

Gaspar da Salo died at Brescia April 14, 1609, and was buried in the old church of San Giuseppe.

Unfortunately Gaspar's violins have become exceedingly rare. Perhaps not more than a dozen are in existence.

The general characteristics of his instruments are large pattern, large f holes, protruding corners and a dark brown varnish. The tone is full and even. Among them perhaps the finest, and at any rate the best known, is the one known as the "treasure violin," the head of which was sculptured by Benvenuto Cellini. The last owner of this violin was the celebrated Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull. How it came into his possession may best be told in his own words:

"Well in 1839 I gave sixteen concerts at Vienna, and then Rhehazek

was the great violin collector. I saw

at his house this violin for the first

time. I went just wild over it. 'Will

you sell it?' I asked. 'Yes,' was the

reply, 'for one-quarter of all Vienna.'

Now, Rhehazek was really as poor as

a church mouse. Though he had no

end of money put out in the most val-

uable instruments, he never sold any

of them unless forced by hunger. I

invited Rhehazek to my concerts. I

wanted to buy the violin so much that

I made him some tempting offers. One

day he said to me, 'See here, Ole Bull,

'if I do sell the violin you shall have the

preference of 4,000 dollars.' Agreed!

I said, though I knew it was a big

sum.

The government refused to find the

cash, but declared its readiness, after

the true British sporting manner, to

allow the public to gamble the British

museum into existence. A lottery was

therefore authorized of 10,000 three-

pond tickets, \$200,000 to be distributed

as prizes and the balance to go to

ward the purchase of the St. George

collection. The scheme proved suc-

cessful, although the manager of the lot-

tery fell into disgrace and was fined

£100 for taking an illegal premium.

In this sordid fashion was the British

museum painted and varnished in the

palace of the Montagu in Bloomsbury.

Its first days were far from prosper-

ous. An income of £900 only was

available from the great gambling

house. The public, however, was not

so easily put off, and the

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