

Where Ninety Thousand People Live Underground

By Midge C. Jenison



THE law in Berlin requires that, with some variations according to the height of his building, the width of the street, and the quarter a man shall build upon only two-thirds of his land, and leave the rest for a court. In the houses of middle class, trees, flowers, and stationary fill these courts. Sometimes little fountains spring up in them. And if in the average tenement the court is bare and dreary, it is in the greater number of buildings, paved and orderly, and as clean as asphalt can be swept. Far more of light and air far more of cleanliness, the owner of tenement-house building must give his tenants in Berlin than in New York. One need never light a match to find the light shaft, as a tenement-house commissioner with a sense of humor sometimes does in New York. There are no rows of buildings like our dumb-bell tenements, with ten rooms out of fourteen on every floor dark, and the gas burning in them night and day. Even in places where people were dying of starvation, the sunlight lay in a block upon the floor. The halls were scoured white; the rooms were clean, and the people themselves.

Never, indeed, did any place wear a better outside than Berlin. It is said that Frederick the Great, when he presented his people with building sites, stipulated that, however modest the buildings erected, they must present a splendid aspect to the street. Even the old chemists' shops, "the place of barns"—which has been the stronghold of thieves and cut-throats, lies there full of sun, with its house fronts gay and trim, and at almost any hour of the day one may find it glistening from its bath. It is the subterranean and internal life of this imperial city of Prussia, behind the walls and under the earth, which is yet unreached by regulation.

For over ninety thousand people live underground in Berlin, burrowing under the earth in the cellar tenements. Pale girls and boys issue out of these clean, chill holes; and paler men and women; and old people yet more pale, who have spent in this darkness all their lives, one may see borne out from them at last into other cellar tenements, eternal and more still. The children from the cellar tenements have a strange look of the blood not flowing in them, but a still life like that in the ground. We have cellar tenements in American cities, but in no such numbers as this. The new tenement-house law in Berlin forbids them, but it cannot touch the old buildings. This is something anyone may see.—Harper's.

Migrating Americans

In the Middle States the Mobility of the People Has Been Constant

By William Morrow

I N 1890 the President of Harvard College wrote an article describing a very staid, not to say hidebound, community in New England. It was one from which no one ever moved away, into which no new blood ever came.

In closing he used language like this: Due allowance being made for difference in soil, climate, diet and the like, that is the way thirty or forty million people live in America.

I take it that the further back we go in point of time the more persistent in conduct would be the people at large. I was wondering how, then, that in the decade from 1850 to 1860 there was such an extensive change in the domiciles of our people. California increased her population fivefold during the ten years; Iowa gained fourfold; Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, nearly or quite doubled their population. Oregon became a State; Minnesota leaped from a Territory of less than ten thousand to a State of 200,000. A little later came the settling of Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, with more to follow. It seems to me that there was something of a stir going all along the line.

In the school district in which I happened to be raised, in the southwestern part of Ohio, there were changes equally astonishing. Just to amuse myself I have counted up the number of families that had left within my own recollection. I find it to be twenty-six, and I am not sure that I recall them all. Other families moved in to fill the gaps in part. A brother of mine, older by some years, can count up twelve habitations that have been obliterated. Where did all those families go? Ask the wild winds that blow from nearly every State and Territory toward sundown. Making due allowance for difference in soil, climate, diet and the like, that is the way it has been going on over a great part of the Middle States. I often meet men past middle age who say that they have acquaintances in nearly every State west of us.

Universal Brotherhood

By Washington Gladden

WE assume that there is a social crisis. The church has, or ought to have, a say in this crisis, because social order is in unstable equilibrium. The condition of life in the cities is becoming more and more serious every day, and yet many people are opposed to exposing this condition of affairs. The rapid increase of population living in the cities is due to the fact that country people find work in the cities easier to get than in the small towns. Politics is one of the causes of the social disorder, and especially city politics. The cures for these municipal conditions must be in the homes, schools and churches. That the home is not doing its share in wiping out these disorders is manifested by the fact that many homes have been broken up, and hence home life has become decayed. The schools are aiding materially in this work by their broad teachings, but the churches are disaffected where they are most needed. The cures for these conditions depend upon the church, which has not responded to the call, and I appeal to you people to enlist yourselves in this society of uplifting and improve these disgraceful conditions.

Men and Houses

By G. K. Chesterton

I N all our modern industrial development there is the note of a dehumanized monstrosity; our millionaires and our mendicants are like the stunted dwarfs and towering giants in a fair. We are a museum of freaks with no spectators, and this unnatural spirit breaks out even in our architecture. Our houses are either giant houses like the flats of New York or dwarf houses like the villas of Brixton. That there is a normal human size for a family house has been entirely forgotten. But these little houses beyond Clapham Common carried yet a step further the parallel of Barnum freaks, for they were semi-detached villas. They were built in the revolting image of the Siamese twins.

The man who lived in such a modern house, or rather half-house, was not isolated, like a brave man, in his family fortress; nor was he welded into a manly and military community like a man in monastery or a barracks. He was linked by a link of brick as loathsome as the Siamese link of flesh to one other accidental man, generally to a man whom he disliked.

MASSACRE AT HARNI

Every Man in the Place is Slain.

RESCUE OF WOMEN DANGEROUS

Women and Children Spared—Latter From Widow of Christian Soldier—Mobs Trying to Kill the Survivors Are Trying to Force the Women to Become Mohammedans.

Musash, By Cable.—A letter received by messenger from Harni, says that every man there has been killed. Only women, girls and boys under 10 years of age have been left alive. The churches and houses were plundered and most of them were burned. The women, which is from the widow of a Christian soldier, says:—

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Much excitement has been caused here by the attempt of the authorities to arrest some of those who have murdered Christians.

At Harni, notwithstanding the presence of the troops, the situation is desperate owing to the lack of food and medical supplies. The troops arrived just in time, as the besiegers had succeeded in setting fire to a house on the edge of the city. The fire spread, but as the breeze was blowing away from the town, only five buildings were destroyed. A heavy rifle fire was kept up against those who tried to extinguish the flames.

The Mohammedans outside the walls who seemingly numbered many thousands, pushed their attack energetically against the inhabitants, killing and wounding many. They were so eager to get inside the city and plunder the place that they did not observe the approach of Toufti Bey and his troops until they were close upon them, whereupon the Mohammedans fled precipitately, carrying off all the cattle outside the city.

A Beirut dispatch says: The situation at Suidia and Deurtul again is critical. Further anti-Christian outbreaks are feared. Five hundred Turkish troops have been dispatched to those two points. The British battleship Triumph, with the British consul on board, left here this morning for Deurtul.

Played Twenty-One Hours.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—A feat which was really remarkable as a test of physical endurance alone and which attracted the attention of hundreds was that of Henry Williams who, after being hypnotized Monday night about 10:30 o'clock and being put to playing a piano in the window of the Stone & Barringer Company, continued to play it until near 8 o'clock Wednesday night, when he was stopped by force, being taken to the tent. For nearly twenty-two hours, for not a second did he let up his pounding of the keys on which he had played scores and perhaps hundreds of compositions. He struggled to get back to the stool and when on the street fought desperately with his four companions until the band started up. He then walked away peacefully to be awakened. He played with close-shut eyes.

Roosevelt Bags Two More Lions. Nairobi, British East Africa, By Cable.—Theodore Roosevelt went lion hunting again Wednesday, and before the chase was over, two more big lions had fallen before his gun. These animals were encountered and killed in the tall grass. Mr. Roosevelt now holds the record for lion killing in the protectorate. Since Saturday of last week a total of five lions and one lioness have been bagged by him.

Killed Negro in Cell.

Albany, Ga., Special.—Ely Holmes, a desperate negro prisoner in the Lee county jail at Leesburg, was shot to death Wednesday afternoon in a hand to hand fight with Deputy Sheriff H. D. Logan, in a dark cell in the jail, a fight in which the loser could not leave the cell alive. Both men realized this, according to Deputy Logan and when his chance came he killed the negro. He had entered Holmes' cell and the negro attacked him, it was said with a stool, beating the officer unmercifully before the latter could draw his pistol.

Changes in Turkish Cabinet.

Constantinople, By Cable.—Hilmi Pasha and Mollas Sahib were Wednesday installed respectively as Grand Visier of the empire and Sheikh-ul-Islam, or head of the faith. The former succeeds Tewfik Pasha, and the latter Zia Eddin Effendi. The changes in office were made with the usual ceremony. In the imperial hall ordering the changes the Sultan expressed his firm desire for the restoration and maintenance of peace.

RELIEF WORK AT ADANA

Armenian Representatives Assured That the Authorities Will Prosecute With Vigor the Investigation Into the Armenian Massacres and That the Guilty Will Be Dealt With Summarily.

Constantinople, By Cable.—The government is taking hold of the relief work in Adana province with vigor. It was announced that \$150,000 had been sent there.

The Grand Vizier and Ferid Pasha, the Minister of the Interior, received a delegation of Armenian clergy and laymen Saturday, headed by Arshakoun, professional representative of the persecuted, who was assured that the government would inquire thoroughly into the Adana massacres, and severely punish those guilty of involving them.

A number of notable Armenians met here Sunday and submitted to the government the following requests:

First, that the murderers of Christians be punished; second, that stolen property be returned, and indemnities be paid for property destroyed; third, that the women and girls who were stolen be returned, and also that men and women who were compelled forcibly to adopt Mohammedanism be allowed to resume their original faith; fourth, that the investigation conducted under the chairmanship of the governor general be suspended and that a new investigation of the disorders from their commencement be made by a military commission; fifth, that Christians be permitted to participate in the local police establishment, and sixth, that Armenians be allowed to participate in defraying the cost of erecting a monument to those who have fallen in the army of liberty.

The agricultural bank has arranged to loan \$75,000 without interest to the farmers of Adana province, to aid them in planting new crops.

Practically all the refugees at Latakia, Syria, have returned to their homes or are ready to go. The weather is fine and warm and crops are ripe.

John C. Davis Arrested.

Washington, Special.—There were sensational developments Saturday in the case of John C. Davis, a member of the local bar, who was arrested Friday on the charge of having obtained money under false pretenses. The amount, which Davis is alleged to have misappropriated in transactions with his clients, mostly women, was thought at first to have been small, but Saturday notes, aggregating \$50,000, said to have been given by Davis, were exhibited to United States District Attorney Baker, and it is rumored that the amount finally may reach \$100,000. Martin C. Davis, a brother of John and secretary of a local building and loan association, was arrested Saturday on a charge of conspiracy.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says: Davis created a sensation in this State in the early nineties, resulting in his incarceration in the State insane asylum here from May 24, 1892, to November 30, 1897. He was a lawyer in Wilmington, and a prominent and a zealous member of the Methodist church. He furnished the money to build a Methodist church and placed in it costly chimes. He spent money freely. Then came complaints from clients involving money matters, said to aggregate about \$30,000. He was arrested, and the case was a noted one in the judicial annals of the State. His counsel set up the plea of insanity. The jury found the accused insane. He was then sent to the insane asylum here. Upon his release some years later he went to Washington and in many ways since tried to make a reparation in some of those from whom he was charged with fraudulently obtaining money. During the past two years he has been sending occasional remittances to those with whom he had dealings in Wilmington. His defense will be insanity in the present trouble.

Mrs. Boyle Convicted.

Mercer, Pa., Special.—Mrs. James H. Boyle, formerly Helen Anna McDermott, of Chicago, was convicted Saturday on a charge of aiding, assisting and abetting in the abduction of Willie Whittle, of Sharon, Pa. Two ballots were taken by the jury in the case of the woman. The second ballot was unanimous for the conviction of the woman on the second count charging her with being an accessory.

Demurrers Are Overruled.

Muskogee, Okla., Special.—Federal Judge Campbell Saturday overruled the demurrer of the defendants in the so-called Mott civil Creek Indian land suits, brought by the government against Governor Charles Haskell and other prominent Oklahomans. The decision involving as it does the legality of millions of dollars' worth of lots, created great consternation here. Not only is Governor Haskell and associates involved in the charge of fraud, but about 1,500 subsequent purchasers of lots are vitally interested.

Newborn Paper Mill in Full Blast.

Newbern, N. C., Special.—Saturday's issue of the morning paper, The Newbern Journal, is printed on paper manufactured at the plant of the Carolina Paper & Pulp Mills, located at Newbern. The paper is about the usual grade of newspaper and shows up very well for the new plant. The capacity of the plant when in full operation will be from 75 to 100 tons per day.

LEAD WILL GO MUCH HIGHER

Cooperation of the Great Lead Monarchs of the World Will Fix their Own Prices

London, By Cable.—Seventy per cent of the entire world's lead supply is to be brought under absolute control of one group of separate corporations, working together in harmony. Prices are to advance from \$68.75 a ton, as at present, to \$95 or \$100 a ton.

The immense interests concerned comprise the Guggenheims and other large American producers, the Spanish Association of Producers, the Broken Hill interests of Australia and the German Lead Trust. These interests combined control 75 per cent of the world's lead supply. Their position in the world's markets will enable them to make what prices they please.

For five years the German Lead Trust has been trying to obtain complete control of its own and adjacent European markets; but the competition of American and Spanish interests has upset the trust's plans. About a year ago the German interests made overtures to the Broken Hill people, and a temporary working agreement was patched up, but this was not enough to secure the control needed to raise prices to a profitable basis. The Guggenheims and other

American interests were approached, and they agreed to come into the combine if the Spanish associations do the same. The Spanish have now given their American interests have their part of the agreement deal is complete.

No trust or controlling is to be formed. The deal remains merely as an agreement upon which the most vital interests of all parties concerned are absolutely dependent. The profits to the combine from the increase in prices will vary from \$125,000,000 to \$225,000,000, providing the price does not go above \$100 a ton.

John A. McDonald, of New York, who has arranged the deal between the German and Spanish interests, left Wednesday morning by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie for New York to arrange the final details with the American interests prior to the German trust initiating the advance in prices, which advance will be followed throughout the world. Mr. McDonald said the smaller producers would be affected only in a beneficial way. They would get the benefit of the advance in prices and without harmful competition or squeezing tactics.

SENATOR CLAPP SAYS REVISE THE TARIFF DOWNWARD

Washington, Special.—Mr. Clapp, of Minnesota, in the Senate Friday, commented upon the policy of protection and referred to distinctions between a protective tariff and a tariff for revenue only.

The promise of the Republican party, Mr. Clapp declared, was that the tariff should be revised downward, and he asserted that this promise had been made in response to a positive demand. He said that the position on the part of protective interests was that we should let well enough alone and on the part of consumers that the tariff should be revised.

"You can't tell me," he said, "that the latter demand did not mean that the tariff should be revised downward. To take any other position is mere boys' play, nothing less than a farce, and if I did not believe the duties were to be lowered in response to this exaction, I would pack my grip and go home, for as a Senator I am not required to participate in such a farce as the mere re-enactment of the Dingley rates. The people understood that we were to have a revision downward; the men who made the platform understood it; we understood it. Everybody understood it and no amount of sophistry can otherwise explain the popular demand and the party's promise."

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

Richmond, Va., Special.—In an opinion handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Wednesday morning in the case of Max Cohen against the United States, the United States Court for the District of South Carolina was reversed. It holds that a man indicted on the charge of criminally concealing certain portions of his property, as he seeks protection from his creditors in bankruptcy, cannot be convicted on the evidence given by himself.

Max Cohen was indicted for knowingly and fraudulently concealing certain personal property which should have been returned and delivered to his trustee in bankruptcy. When brought to trial the prosecution presented as evidence, and it was admitted, the schedule of assets which Cohen made out and delivered to the referee in bankruptcy as all of his

property. Investigation showed that certain personal property was not listed in the schedule, and this fact was enough to convict Cohen on the indictment. Cohen carried the case to the Appellate Court, where Wednesday the lower court was reversed.

Judges Goff, Pritchard and Morris heard the argument in the case during the last term and decided that by the Constitution every man is protected against self-incrimination in criminal cases. The admission of the schedule of property which was made up by Cohen was considered such self-incrimination, and on this point the lower court was reversed.

The case is considered one of prime importance in regard to the influence it has on bankruptcy cases out of which criminal proceedings arise and settles for good the question as to the admissibility of the schedules of property which are presented to the court in such cases.

CROP REPORT BELOW TEN YEAR AVERAGE

Washington, Special.—An average condition of 83.5 per cent for winter wheat and 83.1 for rye, on May 1 last, against a 10-year average on that date of 86 and 89.1, respectively, was announced in Friday's crop report of the Department of Agriculture. Area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 27,871,000 acres. The area of winter wheat to be harvested was 2,478,000 acres less, or

8.1 per cent than the area harvested in 1908, and 2,163,000 acres, of 7.2 per cent less than the area sown last fall.

The average condition of winter wheat a year ago was 89 per cent. Rye averaged 90.3 on May 1, 1908. The ten-year average on May 1 for winter wheat and the same for rye, by States, shows: Texas 77, rye 76; Tennessee 86, rye 87;

JAMES BOYLE CONVICTED FOR KIDNAPING

Mercer, Pa. Special.—James Boyle, charged with kidnaping "Billy" Whittle, was convicted Thursday after a trial lasting but a few hours. No defense was made and the jury was out only a few minutes.

Mrs. Boyle, indicted under the name of Mary Dee, with half a dozen aliases, was immediately placed upon trial, charged with aiding and abetting the kidnaping. Hardly had the jury sworn in the woman's case when the lawyers became engaged in a legal argument regarding the admission of certain testimony and the

case was adjourned until Friday morning. Mrs. Boyle took a prominent part in the selection of her jury Thursday, prompting her attorneys in numerous cases and evidencing a preference for young, unmarried jurors. That Boyle's trial came to such an abrupt ending, immediately after the State had rested, was due to the fact that so strong a case had been made against him. From the night before the abduction, when he was seen in Sharon, till the time of his arrest in Cleveland, almost every movement he made was testified to by one or more witnesses.

SEVEN GRAFTERS SENTENCED BY COURT

Pittsburg, Pa., Special.—In criminal court Wednesday seven persons convicted within the last few weeks in the municipal graft cases, were sentenced as follows:

W. W. Ramsey, former national bank president, convicted of bribery, one year and six months imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000; Capt. John F. Klein, councilman, two years and fine of \$1,000 on the bribery conviction, and one year and six months on the conspiracy conviction; Jos. C. Wasson and Wm. Brand, former councilmen, each one and six months and a fine of \$500 for conspiracy; H. M. Bulger, hotel keeper, two years and a fine of \$500 for bribery; Charles Colbert and John Colbert, convicted of attempting to bribe a juror in the Ramsey bribery case, two years and a fine of \$500 each.