

32 BARREL IN SCORES OF BARS

More or Less Deadly Poisons in Liquors Made While You Wait

Investigation Shows an Enormous Traffic in This City in Liquors Manufactured Out of Essences and Drugs.

KNOWLEDGE OF WHISKEY'S CONTENTS MAY PERSUADE YOU TO SIGN PLEDGE.

This is what you get in a drink when you pay for twelve-year-old whiskey:

A little proof alcohol costing thirty cents a gallon, a drop of chemical known as whiskey oil, less than half a drop of head oil, about the same of aging oil, and perhaps two drops of caramel colored with deadly coal-tar dye.

In a full bottle of Irish whiskey you get about nine and one-half parts of the poorest alcohol made, three drops of Irish whiskey essence, two drops of head oil and the coloring drug.

In a bottle of Scotch you get the same ingredients with a drop of cognac oil added.

When you pay for a genuine Havana cigar you get a filler, binder and wrapper of poor tobacco that has been washed in a milky liquid composed of essences.

For one dollar a dealer gets enough drug with the Havana flavor to "dose" a quantity of cigars sufficient to last the ordinary smoker a year.

The sensational charge made by Representative Hall on the floor of the House at Washington, to the effect that thousands of barrels of whiskeys, gins, brandies and cordials consumed in New York every year were made from chemicals, was thoroughly corroborated to-day through investigations made by Evening World reporters.

It developed that a barrel of whiskey which retails by the drink in a first-class cafe for more than \$300 can be manufactured for less than \$20, and that strong essences are the potent factors in the making of a great percentage of all bar products. In forty gallons of creme de menthe, which two hundred men would not ordinarily consume in twenty-four hours, there are less than eight ounces of genuine extract, while half a pint of brandy essence is sufficient for a full barrel of cognac.

No distillation process is used in the manufacture of these chemical liquors, and after they have stood for three hours they are ready for the market. Drugs supply a head which makes whiskey look as if it were aged by years of repose in the wood, while colors are added that render it almost impossible to detect the fraud.

In the borough of Manhattan alone there are more than fifteen firms supplying these chemicals. They all act within the letter of the law, and although men make this "moonshine" are violating every revenue act. That the business is carried on to an enormous extent was evinced after an inquiry of less than twenty minutes. Within half a block from the Post-Office Building, where the chief revenue inspectors hold forth, is one of the houses. When a reporter for the Evening World went there to-day he found perhaps sixty boxes with labels for small quantities of chemicals which in a few days will be transformed into thousands of gallons of "twelve-year-old" whiskey and sold in the open market.

"Isn't it rather dangerous dealing in these things?" was asked of a clerk who was quite busy waiting on three persons at once.

"Not in the least," was his reply. "but it's a serious offense if one is caught manufacturing the goods." He added that most of their customers were in New York City, and that there were hundreds throughout the country. Particularly in the districts of the lower east and west sides is the traffic heavy, but it is also carried on to a great extent in the business section below Chambers street.

"Science," he volunteered, "has worked wonders in the industry, and it is no longer necessary to distill whiskey. Every man can be his own distiller to-day, and if he follows to the letter the formula given to him he will be able to make brands of goods which will defy even the detection of the best known experts."

How It is Made. A barrel of what is considered an excellent "chemical" can be manufactured in less than an hour and for an amount far less than that spent ordinarily by a man who distills whiskey the course of a single day. A vessel that will hold forty-five gallons is the first requisite. Then there are needed four ounces of essence of rye whiskey, which can be procured for 50 cents; an ounce of water; one-half ounce of glycerine, thirty-five gallons of cheap proof spirits imported from France and perfume to the worth of genuine sour mash whiskey. After this is thoroughly mixed it is placed in a powdered glass and alum, a drug is added to give it proper color and then a chemical poured in which makes the much-relished head.

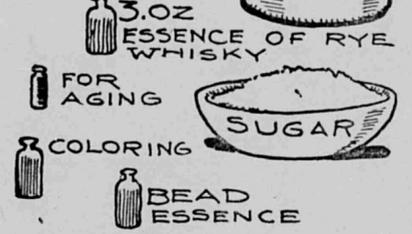
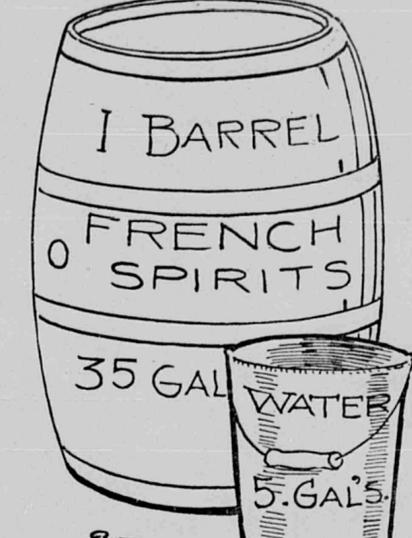
The process for brandies, gins and cordials is the same, and the cost as cheap. Half a pint of a stipulated drug placed in a barrel of domestic whiskey will make it as good as the market as imported, while Rhine and other whiskeys can be manufactured even from oils and in such a manner that connoisseurs do not know whether they are drinking the home vintage or the foreign. Age is imparted to rye whiskey in the simplest manner. After it has been bottled for perhaps three hours it is placed in tightly corked bottles. These are the large vessels in which they are heated to about 135 F.

The "Ammonia Cure." Those who think this method too tedious can resort to the "ammonia cure." From three to seven ounces of ammonia is placed in each barrel. Twenty-four hours later it is added of several years, and as soon as the liquor is taken from the barrel the ammonia is blown from the air the smell of the drug can no longer be detected. These products can be kept for any great length of time as they lose their color. Every dealer in the chemicals issues is bound to give instructions which call upon the "distiller" to keep his liquids in warm, dark place, that the light may not strike the liquor, and as this instruction is followed religiously they promise the goods will remain in excellent condition.

The coloring of liquors is taken up to great length by the manufacturers of these drugs. One manufacturer says that the ingredients are so poisonous and that in the hands of an amateur whiskey or cordial might be made that will cause long suffering and death to the drinker.

It is brought out by another that unless the liquor is properly aged it will lose its color almost immediately and become turbid. A creme de menthe is colored by a mixture of the red and yellow dyes, and the same effect is produced by the use of aniline colors are resorted to by many, and should the liquor be of a great quality the drinking of the product invariably is followed by lingering sickness.

Many Colorings Poisonous. Half these colorings in use to-day are poisonous, and are said to have almost the same effect on the system as the dangerous wood alcohol. Some of the New York houses supply coloring made from coal tar. This is deadly in itself.



FOR AGING
COLORING
BEAD ESSENCE
TO MAKE 40 GALLONS OF WHISKY.



BINGHAM SHAKES UP THE SPECIAL COPS

He Revokes Licenses of Ten and Will Go After Other Incompetents.

There is going to be a shake-up among the 1,700 special policemen in Greater New York. Commissioner Bingham opened the game to-day by revoking the licenses of ten of them. Special policemen have never been popular with the regulars, and the Commissioner's announcement of his intention to investigate the licenses will bring no sorrow to the real cops.

One of the charges that has been brought against the specials is that they grant under pretense of being regulars. The Commissioner said to-day that some of the specials wear brass badges that look like the gold badges of sergeants. Others have silver badges very similar to the badges of regular patrolmen.

Despite the wisdom of the grafting specials there are a lot of others who don't know enough to graft. "There are many specials," said the Commissioner, "who don't know how to speak English or even how to read and write. There was one about as ignorant as that among this bunch I have dropped off the list."

He said he would go over the list by investigating a dozen names of men at a time. After he has weeded out the incompetents he says that the law will be enforced as to the selection of specials. The specials are created by the Board of Police Commissioners on the recommendation of the captains and inspectors of the districts in which the applicants are to serve.

An example of the relations between regulars and specials came up last week. A patrolman on the upper west side found two burglars in a house, known simply as "number 123," in his neighborhood, and he asked them to wait in front of the house while he called the police. He did his part, and the burglars ran out. The specials disappeared and the policeman was left to chase the burglars alone. One of them got away and later, when the policeman found the specials, they told him they had forgotten to bring out their revolvers that night.

MET DEATH GOING TO FIRE. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 25.—James L. Fisher, sixty-eight years old, for forty-one years an active member of Liberty Hose Company, was killed by a fire in his home last night. He died some hours later.

For the sale of this stuff in New York City proper, I believe a moonshine was raised a few years ago, but through some technicality the offenders were set free. Representative Hall has taken up the fight in the House at Washington on his own hook, but since his intentions became public he has received sufficient data to cause the Government to pass the new prohibition law. A few years ago wood alcohol was used for that reason deaths of late have been fewer. I could point out one block in New York on which there are three prosperous bars where a gallon of genuine whiskey has not been bought or sold in three years.

It was learned that no prosecution comes to those who sell the essences and oils from which the deadly drinks are made. Most of them are wholesale druggists whose compounds are necessary in every apothecary's shop. Still the richest of these manufacturers issue their formulas with all the formulas for the

SIMPLE TRICK SAVES YOUTH BURIED FOR FIVE MINUTES

Policeman Pulled Plug Out of Sand Box and Firemen, Workmen and Doctors Had Little to Do.

Were it not for the forethought of Patrick Bolger, a patrolman of the Madison street station, eighteen-year-old Jean Salvator, of No. 90 Catherine street, would have met a strange death to-day. He is in Gouverneur Hospital, after having been the occasion of the calling out of a Hook and Ladder Company from Canal street, an ambulance and the cessation of work on the new bridge piers at Pike and Water streets.

Salvator was at work in the sand bin, an inclosure about fifty feet long and as wide. He stepped under one of the tall chutes which send the sand into

the receptacle and was immediately buried. The sand continued to pour in, and for fear he had to be dug out the hook and ladder company was called. Then an ambulance was summoned from the hospital and fifty men dug for the worker when the policeman arrived. He saw it was necessary to get air to the man at once and, walking under the bin, pulled a huge plug and let the sand flow to the sidewalk.

The youth was buried for about five minutes, but Dr. Warden, who came from the hospital said he was only slightly injured.

Injured by Materials. When the car stopped McGagh and Ward were jarred off. Ward managed to catch hold of a beam long enough to deviate the direction of his fall and landed on Canal street, an ambulance and the cessation of work on the new bridge piers at Pike and Water streets.

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ONE DEAD, TWO HURT IN FALL OF ELEVATOR

Material Dropped When Men Boarded It. OVERWEIGHTED THE CAR

Engineer at Bottom of Shaft Hit by Falling Water Barrel.

Three men were injured in a peculiar elevator accident to-day in the building of the Engineers' Club, in course of construction at No. 33 West Thirty-ninth street. One of them, Thomas McGagh, of No. 42 East Eleventh street, died in the New York Hospital an hour later. Patrick Joyce, of No. 335 West Twenty-fifth street, is suffering in the same institution from internal injuries, and Michael Ward, badly jarred, but not seriously injured, was able to go to his home at No. 330 Avenue A.

The Engineers' Club Building has progressed as far as the sixth floor. Building material is hoisted from the ground level to the top of the building by a high speed elevator operated by a stationary engine on the ground floor. Joyce was the engineer in charge of this engine. His station was out of sight of the elevator, and he was governed by a series of bell signals and by white marks on the cable denoting when the car had reached certain floors.

Not Allowed to Ride. There are numerous notices throughout the building prohibiting employees from riding on the freight lifts. It appears that McGagh and Ward had climbed the ladders to the fifth floor on their way to work to-day when the elevator, loaded with mortar and a barrel of water, reached that level, bound upward.

Thinking to save the few steps to the top floor the two men stepped aboard the elevator as it reached them. Their weight was too much for the machinery. The elevator slipped out of the cogged groove and started downward. Joyce, at the engine, five floors below immediately saw that something was wrong. He put on an emergency brake that stopped the elevator with a terrific jar and then ran to the foot of the shaft to find out what had happened.

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MEANEST TRICK MET PLAYED BY DRIVER OF AUTO

Deliberately Ran Machine Into Private Yard and Spoiled Flower Beds.

John Hunter, who owns one of the show places in Pelham Manor, on the Pelham road, opposite Travers Island, is anxious to discover the identity of two women and a man who ran an automobile into his place yesterday evening, completely demolished his flower bed and shrubbery and broke many of the windows of his house with stones.

The same automobile, racing at the rate of forty miles an hour, killed numerous dogs and chickens in Westchester yesterday and scared many a citizen half to death.

Mrs. Hunter was at home alone when the automobile incident happened. She was seated on the front veranda and saw the machine approaching at a rapid rate. It swung in the gate on one man who was at the wheel guided it over and through the flower beds, ruining them.

When the man and the woman got out of the machine, pulled up skirts by the roots, threw rocks and generally behaved in a most unbecoming manner. Mrs. Hunter ran into the house and locked the doors, while the man, who was very intoxicated, loitered by the windows.

Thinking of their destructive sport the trio reconsidered the automobile just as Mrs. Hunter's son John reached the house. He saw the damage they had done, but the machine was under full headway and some distance down the road. All he could do was throw a stone at the man who was at the wheel, but the auto between Pelham Manor and the Bronx reached all the police stations along the route to-day, and how the speed violators escaped arrest is a mystery.

CARSMAN GREER HAS A SERIOUS INJURY

American Amateur Champion Senior Sculler Meets with a Peculiar Accident.

Frank B. Greer, amateur champion senior sculler of America, may be unable to defend his title in the National Association Championship regatta to be held on Lake Quabbin, in August, a matter that has given local scullers considerable concern since the news of a peculiar accident to the champion has leaked out.

Greer's injury was received by driving a wheelbarrow in a lead pen all into his left wrist far enough to enter an artery. Besides the loss of blood three operations were necessary as blood-poisoning was feared.

Greer still has his arm and hand in bandages, and whether they can be removed in time to permit his getting into the boat in time to shape himself up for the August race is not definitely settled. Some time will be required to heal the wound, besides the danger of his again being operated upon when hard rowing practice is resumed.

ALDERMAN RESISTS AUTOMOBILE ARREST.

Griffenhagen Demands Immunity Because of Official Position, but Chauffeur is Fined \$10.

(Special to the Evening World.) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 25.—District Attorney Cole's deputies, known as the automobile squad, in charge of George Hoffman, pulled in eight violators of the speed limit law on the Hennepin turnpike yesterday. All but one were fined by Justice William A. Dodge, the exception being Dr. Herbert Noble, of Jamaica, who was running at thirty mile per hour. Dr. Noble explained that he was responding to a trolley call and was released.

One party in the big touring car of Edward Sheehan, of Manhattan, gave the officers considerable trouble. The car was timed at twenty-eight miles an hour when flagged by the deputy. It contained four men and four women, all of whom resented the stopping of the car.

Among the men was Max S. Griffenhagen, Alderman of the Twenty-fourth District, New York, who tendered his card and demanded that the party be released on account of his official position. Deputy Hoffman demanded a bond of \$20 for the appearance of the chauffeur under arrest. All the party refused to give any security and the officer proceeded to place the chauffeur under arrest. In the mix-up which followed Deputy Harry Cluff had his hand severely cut and bruised. A plea of guilty was made when the chauffeur was arraigned before Justice Dodge, and a fine of \$10 was imposed. This was paid after a severe lecture from the Court.

Other arrests and fines were as follows: Roger L. Gerry, \$2; R. E. Diez, \$15; L. J. Livingston, \$20; H. Widenfeld, \$20; Charles Herman, \$25; and H. Cornwell, \$25, all of New York City.

CONGRESS IN NIGHT SESSION

Carbon Weeds Members of Important Closing Business.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Speaker Cannon delivered a mild lecture to the members of the House to-day by stating that in these closing days of the present session more business of vital importance to the nation would be transacted than in the three months previous, and it was absolutely necessary that close attention be given on the part of all to the business in hand, which could not be done unless order be observed.

By unanimous consent it was decided that the House should sit to-night from 8 until 11 o'clock, to consider in committee of the whole the bill to simplify the law in relation to the collection of revenues.

QUICK LUNCH KILLS A MAN IN A HURRY

Charles Edwards Ate So Fast He Choked to Death on a Bone.

A small bone which lodged in his throat while he was eating a quick lunch to-day caused the death of Charles Edwards, of No. 131 Greenwich street.

Edwards, who was about 40 years of age, was taken to the hospital at 11 o'clock to-day and died at 11:30. The police were unable to learn his business.

BABY'S TORTURING SKIN HUMOR

Ears Looked as if They Would Drop Off—Body Entirely Covered—Face Mass of Sores—Three Doctors Could Not Cure—Child Grew Worse—Face and Body Now Clear

CURED BY CUTICURA IN TWO WEEKS FOR 75c.

Mrs. George J. Steese, of 701 Coburn St., Akron, Ohio, tells in the following letter of another of those remarkable cures of torturing, disfiguring skin humors daily made by Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, after physicians, and all one had failed: "I felt it my duty to tell you what Cuticura Soap has done for my little daughter.

She broke out all over her body with a humor, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, they all claimed they could help her, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, and her little face was being eaten away; her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbors advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Soap and box of Ointment the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body were as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost five dollars, instead of seventy-five cents, which is all it cost us to cure our baby, after three doctors and five dollars on doctors and medicines without any benefit whatever."

Complete Remedial and Internal Treatment for every kind of skin disease, including eczema, psoriasis, dandruff, itching humors, etc., is furnished by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Price, 75c. per box of Soap and 75c. per box of Ointment. Sold everywhere. Write for free literature to Cuticura, P.O. Box 103, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Curtains

at reduced prices on Tuesday, June 26th.

600 pairs Ruffled & Muslin Curtains at \$1.00 pair, formerly \$1.35 to \$1.75 pair.

200 pairs of Novelty, Renaissance, Arabian & Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains at \$2.50 pair, formerly \$3.50 to \$4.25 pair.

Hammocks. 100 assorted colorings at \$2.50 each, formerly \$3.25 to \$4.00 each.

50 assorted colorings, large size, at \$3.75 each, formerly \$5.00 & \$5.50 each.

Summer Furniture.

We will sell this week the balance of our stock of Chairs, Rockers, Etc., suitable for veranda and porch at reductions of 4 & 1/2 off former prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street; Fifth Avenue; Nineteenth Street.