EDISON WILL MAKE MOVIES TALK FOR PUBLIC IN 30 DAYS

His Latest Device Gives Startling Effect of Realism to Photo Plays.

IT'S THE KINETOPHONE.

Phonograph and Picture Machine Keep Perfect Harmony in Reproducing Scenes.

Thomas A. Edison said to-day that since the successful demonstration of his talking "movies" at his West Orange laboratory, he had no misgivings about this latest invention of his being turned over to the public about thirty days hence.

Said he: "It is a little raw yet, but watch me—watch us."

The new marvel is called the kinetophone and is a combination of the moving picture machine and the phonograph with a synchronizing device that produces an effect truly wonderful. A demonstration was given yesterday for newspaper men.

The performance opened with a lecture by a pictured man who told all about Mr. Edison's inventions. Edison got a little nervous during this. The man in the picture kept on talking and then demonstrated that the machine would record all kinds of sounds. He broke a plate and the crash and following tinkles were as plain as if it had really been done in the laboratory.

Seven films were shown, some of them dramatic and some comic and the auditors were impressed with the perfect illusion. When actors walked down stage their voices increased in volume as their figures came nearer to the beholders.

PRODUCED THRILLS LIKE A REGULAR THEATRE.

One picture showed the quarrel scene from "Julius Caesar." This and other pictures produced the thrills one sometimes gets in a regular theatre.

Mr. Edison's chief engineer, Mr. R. Hutchinson, said:

"Mr. Edison realized that to synchronize the motion picture and the phonograph it would be necessary to take voice and action simultaneously. This made necessary the development of a recorder of sufficient delicacy to catch the slightest sound waves at a distance of at least forty feet, in order that the recording apparatus might be outside the field of the lens of the picture machine. This was accomplished only after years of patient work."

Mr. Edison said the room was too small for the strength of the sound waves.

"If this demonstration had been in the Metropolitan Opera House it would have been much better," he added. "Within probably the next three years nearly all the moving picture theatres will contain stages the size of regular theatres and instead of a few actors the films will show whole companies.

A BIG AGENCY FOR UPLIFT OF THE POOR.

"This will put the finest operas and the best dramas within reach of the poorest man. For a nickel he will be able to see just as good performances as are now reserved for the rich man only. It will be a big agency for the uplift of the poor.

"It will in a measure take the place of the actual flesh-and-blood play, for how much better it will be to sit and watch a play where the scenery is not painted canvas, but the real city street, the real farm-yard!

"As for its historic value, that can only be guessed. The inauguration of a President or other important event can be preserved in act and sound for the future. In fact there seems to be no end of the possibilities of this invention."

AMOS RUSIE LOCKED UP.

SEATTLE, Jan. 4.—Amos Rusie, once a pitcher for the New York Nationals, was committed to the county jail last night on a charge of threatening to kill his wife, who swore to the complaint.

It is alleged that Rusie drove his wife who is an invalid, and her little daughter, into the street. Last summer Rusie was gatekeeper at the Seattle ball park. Since the close of the ball season he has been working as a laborer.

Famous English Contralto, 6 Feet 2 1-2, Deplores Lack of Height in Best Tenors

But, Clara Butt Says, Not Their Comparatively Diminutive Size Keeps Her Out of Opera, It Is the Scarcity of Leading Parts for Women Not Sopranos.

She Can't Abandon Her World-Wide Concert Tours to Play Tame Nurses or Wicked Mothers-in-Law—Believes in Singing to English-Speaking Audiences in the Vernacular.

BY SYLVESTER RAWLING.

"WELL, NOW, it is a bit—shall I say?—inconvenient for a contralto 6 feet 2 1-2 inches tall, as I am, to have aspirations for opera when the leading tenors of the time, with one or two exceptions, can boast of nothing better in height than from 5 feet 10 down to 5 feet 3, isn't it?" said Clara Butt, the English contralto, when I called upon her. "And that's what the courteous and affable reporters who met me when I arrived the other day gathered from their hurried interrogations of me. But you know the reason why I have given my life up to oratorio and to concert work, instead of to opera has nothing to do with my own height or the height of tenors. Where can a contralto find opportunity in opera?

"Covent Garden, a long time ago and repeatedly, has been good enough to ask me to join its opera company. But what parts are there for me to sing? I have sung Orfeo, in Gluck's lovely 'Orfeo ed Eurydice'; I might sing Amneris in 'Aida,' or Azucena in 'Trovatore'; but what else? There is nothing left for a contralto but small part nurses and wicked mothers-in-law. In the earliest days of opera, composers had in mind contraltos and baritones. For some generations they have thought only of sopranos and tenors and have written principally for them. Even Wagner gave slight consideration to contraltos, and the revolutionary Richard Strauss and the apostles of the modern French school have done no better.

GIVEN AN OPERA REPERTORY, MME. BUTT WILL JOIN FOLD.

"Find operas for me so that I may have a sufficient repertory and I will gladly join the operatic fold. It would be absurd to think of my giving up the concert field for present opportunities in opera, and I am too much of an artist and have too much respect for my public to try and combine the two lines of endeavor. My husband and I find a fruitful field in our concert work and preparing for it artistically and properly keeps us busy."

The conversation turned to English taste in music. Mme. Butt protested against a remark of mine as to the banality of modern English songs, of which I wrote in this column from London last spring. I quoted Maggie Teyte, the little English soprano of the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company, who in a recent interview published in Musical America, said all that I had said and more. Mme. Butt admitted that the popular ballad concerts in England were sorry affairs, but she declared that they were losing support and that there are young composers in England to-day, as there are in America, who are writing songs of sufficient beauty and musical merit to meet the demands of the most exacting, and that the public appreciation of them is growing. The trouble in England, she said, was that the belief that English was unsingable still maintained. We had passed that stage in America, I told her. The opponents here of opera in English had abandoned that point.

SONGS, AS WELL AS OPERAS, IN THE VERNACULAR.

"I am glad to hear that," said Mme. Butt. "It is absurd that songs, as well as operas, should not be sung in a language that all the people can understand. Of course, the chief difficulty lies in the nearly always inefficient and

sometimes ridiculous translations that are furnished. Yet once, in London, when I ventured to sing three of Brahms's songs, admirably translated, in English, the critics assailed me for my audacity in daring to sing Brahms's songs in anything but German. How are artists to accomplish anything in this line if the critics do not uphold us?

"One great obstacle to singing in English is the common inability of men and women born in America and England to pronounce their own tongue, in singing voice, intelligibly. Their diction is atrocious. They must go to school and be taught to sing in English as they are taught to sing in German, or in French, or in Italian. Then the matter of singing in the vernacular will be much easier of accomplishment.

"How supine we are. In London we hear programmes almost entirely German, or almost entirely French. It is inconceivable that any American or English artist could succeed in Paris or in Berlin giving programmes all English."

SOMETHING ABOUT MME. BUTT AND HER HUSBAND.

Mme. Clara Butt is considered in England and in all the British colonies the greatest of living contraltos. She has an enviable reputation, too, on the Continent of Europe. She made us a first visit some fourteen years ago, when her voice and her art won recognition, but she has not returned to America until the present time. Meanwhile her vogue has grown until in the far corners of the earth her name is a household word with music lovers. Shortly after her return to England from her first visit to America she married Kennerley Rumford, an English singer of distinction. They usually appear in concerts together and they are to give a joint recital the week after next. Mme. Butt is to make her reappearance in New York next week as the soloist with the Volpe Symphony Orchestra. She and her husband are jointly to give recitals throughout America until the spring and then go on to Australia and New Zealand, not returning until December.

Mr. Rumford, who has never been in America before, is much impressed with New York. The view of the city coming up the bay, he thinks, is superb, and the tall buildings, with their diversified architecture, are things of beauty. Their three children—Joy, Roy and Victor, respectively ten, nine and six years old—Mme. Butt said, had not got over the sea voyage, which left them somewhat undisciplined. They were to be sent to Long Island with their nurse to be got under proper restraint.

KITTY CHEATHAM GIVES A NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.

Kitty Cheatham at her annual New Year's matinee at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday fairly excelled herself in the charm of her entertainment. Her voice responded easily to her wish both in singing and in speaking. Her art was as varied as the sentiments and moods of her hosts of songs and stories. The appeal of her arch, graceful, fascinating personality was irresistible. The large audience of children, young and old, fell completely under her sway. Now she forced us to roars of laughter. Then she made us silent with the solemnity of a "Parsifal" audience. Sometimes she moved us to tears. Again we became smilingly happy. And so it went for two and a half hours.

Beginning with "A New Year's Greeting," by H. T. Burleigh, a healthy bit of negro sentiment, Miss Cheatham shifted to three dainty little children's songs in French, in which her diction was as exquisite as the sentiments were captivating. She followed with a batch of children's songs in English, some familiar and some new. "Little Lac Grenier," in the patois of the Canadian French habitant, by William Henry Drummond, with which she opened the second part of her programme, was touching. Besides, Miss Cheatham gave "Some Old Negro Songs and Sayings," her now famous "Matilda," "Punchinello" and "Some Traditional Nursery Rhymes."

More than one of Miss Cheatham's offerings she had to repeat, and each time she displayed one remarkable phase of her art, its spontaneity. Always the repetition, in voice and in gesture, was different from the original. The labor involved in unearthing the new things that Miss Cheatham invariably presents must be enormous. Always they are worth presenting. But if she goes on accumulating favorites with the public, as she has been doing, and which her audiences demand every time she gives an entertainment, she will never begin to get through with them in one afternoon. It's no wonder that she overlooked one of the best of her convulsing stories yesterday afternoon. But we had laughed enough and she must be forgiven.

"TROVATORE" WELL SUNG WITH GADSKI AS LEONORA.

There was a stirring performance of "Trovatore" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before a large audience that seemed to enjoy to the full the old, familiar, tuneful opera. It was distinguished especially for the beautiful singing of Johanna Gadski as Leonora, her first appearance in the part this season. In private, Mme. Gadski grumbles at the arduousness of a protracted concert tour from which she has only recently returned; but it seems to have had no effect upon her voice except to improve it. She has never sung so well as she is singing this season or with such opulence and appeal. The admiration she evoked was shared by all the principal artists. Louise Homer showed more than usual tragedy and pathos and luscious singing in her impersonation of Azucena; no one would have dreamed that Leo Slezak, as Manrico, had been ill, so well and vigorously he sang; Amato, as the Count, was at his best, his "Il Balen" winning especial favor, and Herbert Witherspoon sang and acted Ferrando admirably. Emma Bornigia, Audissio and Reschiglian held the smaller parts, the chorus sang with spirit and Sturani conducted well.

"THE TALES OF HOFFMANN" TO BE SUNG AT METROPOLITAN.

"The Tales of Hoffmann," which was one of Mr. Hammerstein's most successful productions at the Manhattan Opera House during his interesting experiment there, will be presented for the first time by the Metropolitan Opera Company next Saturday afternoon. Mr. Gatti-Casazza promises for Offenbach's tuneful opera a beautiful stage setting. Umberto Macnez will be Hoffmann and Jeanne Maubourg will be his companion. Nicklausse. No one man, such as Maurice Renaud, will impersonate the three spirits of evil. They will be taken in order by Didur, Dinh Gilly and Rothier. Frieda Hempel will be the doll, Olive Fremstad will be the Venetian beauty and Lucrezia Bori will be Olympia. Reiss, De Segurola and Rayndal will be in the cast, in general a very strong one, and Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Otello," its first performance of the season delayed a week, on Monday night, with Frances Alda, Leo Slezak and Amato in the principal parts; "Madame Butterfly" on Wednesday with Geraldine Farrar, Martin and Scotti, and "The Girl of the Golden West" on Thursday, with Emmy Destinn, Caruso and Amato and the rest of the familiar cast are announced, Toscanini conducting each opera. "The Magic Flute" will be repeated on Friday evening, with Frieda Hempel as Queen of the Night, Johanna Gadski as Pamina and Herbert Witherspoon as Sarastro. The rest of the cast will be the same, Alfred Hertz conducting.

"Orfeo ed Euridice," with Homer, Gadski, Sparkes and Case, will be sung at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Saturday evening.

Lucrezia Bori, Florence Mulford, Dinh Gilly and Riccardo Martin will be the soloists at to-morrow night's concert. The quartet from "Rigoletto" will be sung.

JOHN McCORMACK TO GIVE A RECITAL TO-MORROW NIGHT.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, assisted by Charlotte Maconda, soprano, and Spencer Clay, accompanist at the piano, will give a recital at Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening at which he will sing, in addition to several operatic arias for which he is famous, a number of favorite Irish songs, including "The Snowy Breasted Pearl," "I Hear You Calling Me" and "Molly Brannigan," each by request. Mr. McCormack has reserved a section of the balcony for the inmates of Father Drumgoole's Home, who have expressed a wish to hear him.

Efren Zimbalist, the Russian violinist, will be the soloist at the Philharmonic Society's concert in Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon in the Mendelssohn concerto. Haydn's second symphony and Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl," the funeral march from "Goetterdaemmerung," the "Ride of the Valkyries" and the "Tannhauser" overture are to be other numbers on Mr. Stransky's programme. After the performance the orchestra will go on tour for a week, the third it has made already this season.

Tina Lerner, the dainty little Russian pianist who is just returned from a successful tour of the Pacific coast, will make a first New York appearance of the season at Aeolian Hall on Monday afternoon. Her programme will include compositions of Mozart, Weber, Schumann, Tausig, Chopin and Liszt.

The Department of Music of Columbia University announces a concert of Chamber music at the Horace Mann Auditorium on Wednesday at 8.15 P. M. It is free to the public, but those who attend are expected to remain until the performance is concluded.

Vita Witek, pianist; Anton Witek, violinist, and Heinrich Warnke, 'cellist, will give a recital at the Von Gude School of Music next Friday afternoon.

"The Messiah" will be sung at the Old First Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening by a quartet of soloists and the regular choir under Dr. William C. Carl.

PENCE FOR LOEB'S JOB IS THE TIP GIVEN OUT IN WASHINGTON NOW

Newspaper Man Who Was Active in Wilson Campaign May Be Collector.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Thomas J. Pence, a well known newspaper man, is the probable successor to William Loeb jr. as Collector of Customs at New York.

Mr. Pence was publicity director for Gov. Wilson in the pre-convention campaign and is close to William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Pence has made New York his home recently. He was in Washington for ten years. He was in Washington yesterday, but went last night to New York to be at Democratic headquarters while Mr. McCombs is in the Southwest on a business trip.

Thomas J. Pence was born in North Carolina 39 years ago. He was graduated from Wake Forest College, the leading Baptist institution of learning in the South, and then became a reporter on the Raleigh Post. A decade ago he came to Washington to represent that newspaper. Later he was employed by Josephus Daniels to represent the Raleigh News and Observer at the national capital. Five years ago Mr. Pence was connected with the New York Sun's Washington bureau.

He became part of the Democratic organization, with headquarters at Chicago, in 1908. For years he has been a personal and political friend of William J. Bryan. After the Baltimore Convention Mr. Pence went to New York to help Mr. McCombs with the campaign. After the election Mr. Pence went to Europe for a rest.

Mr. Riddell, before departing for Washington with his man, said:

"We don't really know at this moment where Mr. Rockefeller is or where he has been, though we are largely inclined to believe that he is and has been for several days at Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue.

"He certainly has given us a merry little time, we'll say that for him, though it was a certainty that we would have served him with the subpoena in the end. If it's any satisfaction to him, he may know that he has given us the longest and most expensive chase we ever had."

While glad to get home, it was obvious that Mr. Riddell wasn't very much pleased at the way things had turned out. He wanted to serve the subpoena himself and not have any compromise measure.

If the subpoena had not been accepted yesterday it was very likely that the House of Representatives would have issued the Federal warrant, which several times had been threatened.

GIRLS DRIVEN BY FIRE IN PANIC FROM SHOPS.

Explosion and Blaze in 14th Street Empty Building—Theatre Audience Heard Nothing.

An explosion late yesterday afternoon in the basement of the four-story building at Nos. 121-123 West Fourteenth street caused a fire that had reached the first floor before the engines arrived. This floor is occupied by the Iroquois Democratic Club, and several members who were in the rooms began carrying out the furnishings.

Smoke filled the halls, and fifty or more girls employed in a suit and cloak establishment on the third floor and a number employed on the fourth floor by the Elite Embroidery Works were thrown into a panic and in their rush to the street fell over each other.

Two doors away a large audience was watching moving pictures in the old Fourteenth Street Theatre. The manager of the house quickly shut the outside doors, which are sound proof, and none of the audience heard the rattle of the engines and the cries of the firemen.

Cunarder Tyria Saves Ninety-Five.

BONA, Algeria, Jan. 4.—The Cunard liner Tyria rescued and brought here yesterday ninety-five of the passengers and crew of the French mail steamer Saint Augustin, running between Marseilles and Algiers. The Saint Augustin foundered just after midnight while the Tyria had her in tow.

LIVE SPORT NOTES.

Danny Meenan, the speedy auburn-haired forward on the Columbia basketball quintet, will return to the game next Friday evening, when the Blue and White and the Princeton fives meet here in their second intercollegiate game of the 1912-13 season. Meenan has been followed by a hoodoo of ill luck ever since November, when the Columbia schedule started. Early in the season he suffered a badly dislocated shoulder in scrimmage practice with teammates and had to keep out of togs for two weeks. In the alumni game on Dec. 13 he sustained a torn heel tendon after a rough mix-up with some of the "old grads," and as a consequence had to rest up.

The exhibition pool match at Doyle's Fifty-second Street Academy last night between James Maturo of Denver and Edward Reynolds of the Amateur Billiard Club of this city resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 100 to 96. This afternoon Frank Cole will play Maturo, in the evening Edward Gray will be his opponent.

Real Canadian hockey will be played to-night when the teams representing McGill College of Montreal and the Ottawa University of Ottawa meet at the St. Nicholas Rink in what is technically a match in the Canadian Intercollegiate championship series. This is the first time that an amateur match of such importance has been played outside of the Dominion.

In the fourth annual match between the chess team of the College of the City of New York and the Sagamore Chess Club, contested at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, yesterday, the City College players proved successful by the score of 3 points to 2. Cornell was represented on the Sagamore C. C. team by J. Grossman and J. Jokel, the pair making an even break at the first and third boards, respectively. In the series the College of the City of New York leads with a total score of 2½ to 1½, having lost the first, won the second and fourth and tied the third.

Grover Lauderaulk, former pitcher of the Chicago National League club, who figured in the deal by which Joe Tinker came to Cincinnati as manager, has been traded to the Louisville American Association club for Mordecai Brown, also former Chicago pitcher. Manager Tinker announced that a cash consideration also would figure in the deal if Brown proved able to pitch in the coming season.

In a fast game at St. Nicholas Rink the speedy hockey players of Stuyvesant High School defeated the team from Outler School by a score of 6 to 0.

The local American League club has released Catcher Jimmy Stephens to the Buffalo International League club. Stephens joined the Browns in 1907, coming from the Dallas club of the Texas League.

William F. Garcelon has resigned as graduate treasurer and secretary of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard University. Mr. Garcelon said that personal business necessitated his taking action. He requested that his successor be named before Aug. 1 next.

Benjamin W. T. Engelhorn, recently elected captain of the Dartmouth College football team next season, discovered that he was ineligible under the so-called three-year rule, the Dartmouth Athletic Council accepted his resignation. No date has been set for the election of a new captain.

The University of Toronto basketball team defeated the New York University quintet in a fast and closely played game in the Canadian city yesterday by the score of 38 to 25. The local players led at the end of the first half, but the Maple Leaf team came back strong in the last part and nearly swept the N. Y. U. players off their feet with opportuneness and clever playing.

The basketball team of De Witt Clinton High and the High School of Commerce will meet on the court at the College of the City of New York this afternoon. De Witt Clinton rules a strong favorite. The Red and Black will be worn by one of the strongest teams in the last several years, and the boys are confident of scoring a victory. The team is composed of veterans, Capt. Kingdon, Christgau, Huber and Hess, who played the game for the last two years, will be in the line-up.

Acceptance has been received in Denver of the Denver Athletic Club's invitation to the Dartmouth College track team to meet some Western university team in Denver during the first part of April.

Capt. Dana J. P. Wingate, '14, of next season's football team, has been awarded the Bennett Wendell Cup for alertness on the diamond during the 1912 season.

PROOF POSITIVE.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

There was company to dinner at Nellie's house in South Broad street, and the diners were enjoying the first course, which consisted of oyster soup. Nellie made away with hers for some time in silence, until she had nearly cleaned the plate, when she suddenly paused, and, looking at her mother across the table, said in a stage whisper:

"Mamma, what you fink. Dere's a hair in the soup!"

"Hush, Nellie!" said mamma, frowning. "It's nothing but a crack in the plate."

Nellie moved the bowl of her spoon back and forth over the supposed crack, and then exclaimed triumphantly:

"Kin a crack move?"

Australian Oysters.

(From the Providence Journal.)

Australian oysters, especially the little "rock" variety, are delicious. They grow, absolutely untended, on most of the reefs around the coast. There is also the "Stewart Island" oyster, a very large one, which is of moderate flavor. The mangrove oyster grows on the roots of the mangroves that are lapped by the tide. They are sweet, but some say that they can detect a slight muddy flavor; there is always mud where there are mangroves. The "pearl" oyster is as large as a man's hand and the fish part weighs as much. It is a meal for one all by itself. The Japanese and Malays on the northwest coast and Thursday Island dry them in the boat's rigging and eat them with relish. Of course, the shell and pearl (if any) are saved first.

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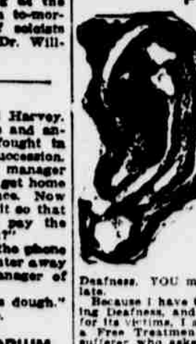

Do you realize the terrible fate which is staring you in the face? Do you know what total Deafness means? It means a living death. Shut out from all human intercourse, in a worlds of business and pleasure life becomes a fearful blank.

Will you suffer this untold misery and loneliness without investigating the New Method of Treatment? The Method which has restored to hundreds of sufferers their full sense of hearing quick and acute. I have cured hundreds from Deafness. YOU must come before it is too late.

Because I have been so successful in curing Deafness, and because my heart aches for its victims, I am going to GIVE AWAY a Free Treatment for Deafness to every sufferer who asks for it. Surely this is a present worth having. Out of my sincere desire to relieve human suffering, I gladly make you this gift. My treatment has cured hundreds of people of the most distressing, wearing head-noises, and restored their full perfect hearing. Write for the treatment to-day, and give me the opportunity to show YOU my successful new method for the treatment of Deafness RIGHT IN YOUR OWN HOME.

All I ask is that you will act Now. Don't hesitate or it may be too late to help you. My success has been great, and applicants for treatment are many, so that I can only make this offer a very short time. Remember, this treatment for Deafness is given to you without any charge whatever. It is absolutely free. Send off Now, in this mail, a post card or letter request with your name and address upon it, and I will send you free treatment for Deafness.

Deafness Specialist Sproule,
219 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST—On Friday night, mink muff, blue lining, satin back, at Pabst Columbus Circle or local train from 59th st. to 72d st. Reward offered. Johnson, 2344 Broadway.

PAPE'S! BREAKS A COLD AT ONCE

First dose of Pape's Cold Compound ends all grippe misery.

You can surely end Grippe and break up the most severe cold either in head, chest, back, stomach or limbs, by taking a dose of Pape's Cold Compound every two hours until three consecutive doses are taken.

It promptly relieves the most miserable headache, dullness, head and nose stuffed up, feverishness, sneezing, sore throat, mucous catarrhal discharges, running of the nose, soreness, stiffness and rheumatic twinges.

Take this wonderful Compound as directed, without interference with your usual duties and with the knowledge that there is nothing else in the world which will cure your cold or end Grippe misery as promptly and without any other assistance or bad after-effects as a 25-cent package of Pape's Cold Compound, which any druggist can supply—accept no substitute—contains no quinine—belongs in every home. Tastes nice.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
23RD ST. NE. COR. 6TH AVE
The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws on Jan. 1, 1913, at the rate of 4% PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1913.
Deposits made before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1913.
Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1912, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after January 20th, 1913.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1913.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

New York Savings Bank
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 6th Avenue.
Jan. 1, 1913, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Deposits Made on or Before Jan. 10 Will Draw Interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM FRUNCKE, President.
JAMES L. WADLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD S. PENTZ, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Bank
6th Avenue and 40th Street
An Interest Dividend (107th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum,
Credited January 1, 1913, and payable on or after Thursday, January 16, 1913, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1913, draws interest from January 1, 1913.
ALEX. T. W. KINNAN, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

Dollar Savings Bank
2808 Third Avenue.
Interest credited January 1st at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent.
per annum on accounts from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th draw interest from January 1st.
GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

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Sample book now on exhibition.
Instructions given. Also full particulars.
APPLY
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ALL THIS WEEK, 9 TO 5
—THE WORLD

MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY
OR
COLUMBIAN ORDER

Brothers—You are respectfully requested to attend the regular meeting of the society in the Great Wigwam, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1913, at half an hour after the setting of the sun.
By order of the Grand Sachem.
THOMAS F. SMITH,
Secretary.
Manhattan—Season of Snows, 1st Moon, Year of Discovery 420th, of Independence 136th and of Institution 12th.

FOR SALE.

JEWELRY FOR THE NEW YEAR
$2.50 a WEEK
$5.00 a WEEK
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CASTLE CREDIT
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$1 SACKS Weekly. Diamonds and jewelry. Store open evenings. Catalogue.
$1.00 WEEKLY, diamonds, watches, jewelry and general merchandise; confidential. MAXIM'S, 47 East 9th st.
$25.00 DIAMOND RING, $1.00 WEEKLY. Complete line of diamonds, watches and jewelry on credit. METROPOLITAN, 129 W. 125th st.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

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New York Pays Million for Its Boxing; Twenty-one States Want Same Law

Success of Sport for First Year Gratifying to Commission—State Gets Nearly $50,000 for Agricultural Pursuits from Tax on Sport.

BY BOZEMAN BULGER.

THE sport-loving people of New York spent close to a million dollars last year for boxing. To be exact the official figures as reported to the State Treasury are $977,256.65. That may appeal to some as a gross extravagence for the mere fun of seeing two husky young fellows change the map of each other's face, but this country likes its extravagences and here is the proof:

Twenty-one States of the union, observing the successful manner in which boxing has been conducted in New York, have written to Charley Harvey, secretary of the mitt game, asking for copies of the Frawley law, that it may be adopted by them. Most of these letters come from members of the Legislature and prominent officials. The States which are anxious to adopt the New York law are Illinois, Montana, Ohio, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Louisiana, Colorado, California, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Oklahoma, Washington, Wisconsin and Porto Rico. In addition to these England, France, Australia, Switzerland and Denmark want to look it over.

The fact as to what the spectators paid to see these face ruffling exhibitions is interesting and amazing, but the real meat in the cocoanut is that the State of New York received in revenues from this $977,256.65 the amount of $48,863.33, less the $5,000 allowed the commission for expenses. All of that amount goes to the farmers to aid them in agricultural pursuits. It helps with State fairs.

As a rule the city legislator is in favor of boxing, anyway, but with a good round sum to aid in agricultural pursuits, the farmers will also be willing to let the face mussing go on unmolested. It is likely that at least half of the States that have applied for copies of the law will adopt a similar statute.

To get right down to cases, the thinking men of the several States of the union have come to the conclusion that the only way to deal with the boxing situation is to regulate, and not prohibit, it. Prohibition has been tried in many States with failure. It is almost impossible to prevent red-blooded youths from mixing it up with the gloves if they want to. So the only way out is to regulate the game so that it will be of benefit to the State as well as the boys. The prevailing theory is that if boxing is put on a clean, respectable basis it will be of benefit to everybody. It will help build up the youths and at the same time give the States a revenue to use for needy purposes.

SALOONS REGULATED; WHY NOT BOXING ALSO?

There are some who regard boxing as evil alongside with saloons. While Secretary Harvey would not admit that boxing was an evil and should not be compared with saloons, all the same he admitted that it suggested a good thought.

"The only way they have ever been able to solve the saloon question," said the secretary, "is to regulate the saloons. Prohibition has never been a success. Now for the sake of argument, if boxing is considered an evil, it can best be regulated in the same way. That is the tenor of nearly all the letters I get from the other States."

In foreign countries they do not look upon boxing as an evil, but they are so impressed with the thoroughness of the Frawley law that they are anxious to adopt that part of it pertaining to regulation. In other words, the representatives of the sport over there are anxious to co-operate with the "Harvey commission," as they address their letters, in regard to an international agreement. This idea is somewhat similar to the baseball leagues. They want it arranged so that a penalty inflicted on a boxer in France, for instance, will be operative in New York and vice versa. England is quite willing to go into such an agreement. This, it is believed, would purge boxing of all the undesirable fighters who cause trouble and get the game in bad. Mr. Harvey is now in communication with Paul Rousseau of France and officers of the National Sporting Club of London on the subject.

CLUBS WILL SOON BECOME LIMITED SAYS HARVEY.

"While it is not within our power to regulate the number of clubs now," said Mr. Harvey, "I believe the final solution will be three or four good clubs in New York. That may be too few, but there is no doubt that it will eventually settle down to a limited number. As it is now many of the clubs that started out so briskly have failed. So far this commission has issued ninety licenses. Of that number sixteen have given up. There are nineteen that are practically non-operative. In other words, thirty-five out of ninety clubs have found the game a financial failure.

"It is not within our province to advise applicants for licenses as to their prospects, but I think the natural course of events will work it down to a few. That would be better all around."

"With a few clubs where would your fighters come from?" I asked him.

"From the amateur association," he promptly replied. "It would build up the amateur association and in the long run would give us better boxing. The amateurs are taught scientifically and they are ambitious. They see a future ahead of them if they become proficient. Therefore, it would lend interest to the bouts staged by the amateur clubs and, at the same time, would have those who patronize the professional clubs looking for newcomers. With too many professional clubs neither the clubs nor the fighters make any money."

THIS FIGHTER HAD A REAL KICK, DON'T YOU THINK?

"Do you have any troubles to settle between the managers and the fighters?" I asked.

"Do I?" Harvey laughed. "Wait a minute and I'll show you."

The good natured secretary pushed a button and sent word for a man outside to come in. He proved to be a boxer who is to appear at one of the local clubs to-night. This young fellow had with him the copy of a contract that looked like Magna Charta.

"Mr. Harvey," he began, "I want to know if you can fix it so that I can get my money on this contract to-night instead of my manager."

"What's the trouble?" asked Harvey.

"Well, sir, it's like this. Me and another fighter of this stable fought in Brooklyn two nights in succession. When the fight was over the manager gave us a dollar between us to get home on and has paid us nothing since. Now I want to know if you can fix it so that I can collect the dough and pay the manager out of what I collect?"

Harvey immediately got on the phone and with one word sent the fighter away smiling. His word to the manager of the club was:

"See that this fellow gets his dough." You can bet he'll get it, too.

WILL STOP SALE OF OPIUM.

Indian Government Gives Notice of Suspension of the Traffic.

DELHI, Jan. 4.—The Indian Government, owing to the situation in China, has given the necessary notice of three months for the suspension of sales of opium.

In order further to facilitate the lightening of stocks held in treaty ports, it has decided temporarily to reduce the amount of opium to be sold in 1913 for consumption in countries other than China from thirteen thousand to nine thousand chests.

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