

HEROES RISK LIVES TO SAVE MAN FROM DEATH AMID FUMES

Stevadores and Nine Firemen Volunteer to Go into Sulphur-Filled Hold of Ship.

FIRST RESCUER DROPS.

Two More Descend and Save Him and Man Who Plunged Through Hatch.

Firemen and stevedores vied with each other for a chance to risk their lives in rescuing a man who had fallen into the sulphur fume-choked hold of the Ward liner Yumuri, at the foot of Wall Street, in the East River, early to-day.

The Yumuri is due to sail for Havana to-day and the vessel was fumigated last night. Sulphur was burned in all the holds, the hatches being down while the stuff was burning below. At 1 o'clock the order was given for the hatches to be opened so the holds could be ventilated, the sulphur having been consumed.

Clarence Ladson, a negro stevedore, assisted in opening one of the hatches. There was a rush of sulphur fumes and Ladson roared and plunged into the hold, falling thirty-five feet. Shouts failed to bring any response from him.

"Stand back there. I'll go down and get him," said Harry McConnell, boss stevedore, tying a towel around his face.

Some one else rushed from the pier to the quarters of Truck Company No. 15 in Old Slip, as McConnell clamored down an iron staircase into the hold. The dense yellow fumes made breathing almost impossible and McConnell lost consciousness at the bottom of the hold, while groping for Ladson.

Lieut. McNichol and nine men from the truck company responded to the call for help. They had one smoke helmet, but it was found to be out of order.

"Who'll go down after those men?" asked McNichol.

Every one of the nine stepped forward, saying, "I will, Lieutenant."

McNichol selected Lieutenant Edward J. Oliver and Frank Rowe. They put cotton in their nostrils and tied handkerchiefs around their mouths. The end of a long rope was stied about the waist of each man. Oliver was lowered into the hold first, then Rowe.

"We'll have to have light," Oliver and Rowe called.

They were pulled up, given acetylene torches and then lowered again. A moment later one had Ladson and the other McConnell in his arms. They were drawn to the deck.

Meanwhile a pulmoner had arrived from the Consolidated Gas Company and Dr. Grant had come in an ambulance from Volunteer Hospital. Oliver and Rowe, who had fallen senseless when they reached the deck, revived quickly. McConnell came to a minute later under application of the pulmoner, but it was twenty minutes before Ladson showed signs of life. He was removed in a serious condition to Volunteer Hospital.

A SPOONFUL OF SALTS RELIEVES ACHING KIDNEYS

We eat too much meat, which clogs kidneys, says noted authority.

If back hurts or Bladder bothers, stop all meat for a while.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and you must relieve them, like you would your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells, your stomach sour, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, discharges get sore, and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness. Jad Salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink.—Adv.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY: Is She A SUCCESS? A FAILURE?

A self-confessed bachelor raises the question in a remarkable letter, in which he expresses his admiration for the old-fashioned girl and his repugnance toward her modern sister. Evening World readers are invited to reply to him, and Miss Marshall will analyze their opinions.



Do you think the modern girl has made good? Do you approve her dress, behavior, accomplishments and ideals? Does she compare favorably with the girl of a generation or two ago? If you are a man, do you admire the girl of to-day enough to marry her? If you are a woman, do you consider her the sort of girl you'd like your daughter to be? If you are a girl, are you reasonably satisfied with yourself and your friends?

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

Is the girl of to-day a success? Is the girl of to-day a failure?

That is the dual question raised in a remarkable letter written by John E. Sherrill Jr. of Colorado Springs, a self-confessed bachelor. It is a question which I want the girls and men who read The Evening World to answer, and I shall be glad to print their replies. First of all, I think they will be interested in reading Mr. Sherrill's letter, in which he utters a passionate plaint for the girl of bygone days, and a passionate protest against her modern sister. Here is what he has to say—and what have you to say to it?



MISS MARI MARSHALL

"I am old-fashioned enough to think that the old-fashioned girl—the one who was content to preside over the home with the oldtime grace and womanliness—is a better girl, as compared with the up-to-date, office-going, man-competing one who is willing to give up her home privileges for the sake of the few dollars she gets in business."

"The erstwhile customary air of decorous tranquillity does not seem to pervade the atmosphere when women gather nowadays. They used to guide us serenely through life, and to few if any of us could escape their, but subtle, all-pervading influence; but now—has all this changed forever? What is to become of woman's mystic and resistless charms, her great spiritual influence, upon which more man depended so much?"

TEARS OF PITY FOR THOSE AWFUL "UP-TO-DATERS."

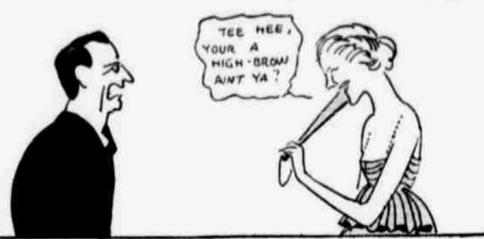
"Pity the vagaries of a poor bachelor who is moved to tears and pity on observing the performances of Suffragettes and the awful up-to-daters. Oh, woman, whither art thou bound and what wilt the reckoning be?"

"Won't some good genius give us the old-fashioned women, the ones whose lives were as open and as sunny as the days in June? Between them and those around them there were no timidity and lack of frankness. These women were the true missionaries in the world, rising above reserve, misgiving and reprimand, and making all around them more glad by the sunny inspiration of their presence."

"Oh, woman, do not turn me man out of paradise into the nightmare of what you are driving at! Come back to your own true self and make glad the hearts of countless Dantes weary of the chaotic state of affairs." Evidently Mr. Sherrill finds the modern girl an unmitigated failure. To him she is nothing but "the awful up-to-dater." And he's only one of her vitriolic oracles. Arrayed opposite them are the persons who hand her out large and indiscriminate bouquets. What I hope we can do is to get at the truth about the girl of to-day, the truth which probably lies somewhere between extreme laudation and superlative scorn.

Do you think the modern girl has made good? Do you approve of her dress, her behavior, her accomplishments, her ideals? Does she compare favorably with the girl of a generation or two ago? If you are a man, do you admire the girl of to-day enough to wish to marry her? If you are a woman, do you consider her the sort of girl you'd like your daughter to be? If you are a girl, are you reasonably satisfied with yourself and your friends? Write to The Evening World and tell

"A BUSINESS GIRL" WRITES: "THE MODERN GIRL IS A MISERABLE CARICATURE—HER MIND IS AS SCANTILY CLOTHED AS HER BODY."



and her pronounced devotion to paint and powder have been censured—and sometimes censured—from coast to coast. Is the girl of to-day superior or inferior to the old-fashioned girl in the choice of clothes and of accomplishments?

Last you think that all the criticism of the modern young woman is man-made. I am giving you to-day, besides Mr. Sherrill's letter, one which I received recently from "A Business Girl." She doesn't place all the blame on her own sex, but she quite obviously considers that the girl of to-day is a failure. She writes:

A LUGUBRIOUS VIEW OF THE MODERN GIRL.

"Dear Madam: Modern girls, in their mad scramble for a man, appear not to care how far they stray from the bounds of self-respect or even common decency. We appear to be living in a generation whose people have lost their ideals. Children were brought up in times past with something to look forward to, some ideal to attain."

"The state of chaste and beautiful womanhood revered by our fathers is now shattered and surrendered, and we have in its stead changelings, creatures who walk the streets miserable caricatures of what their Creator intended them to be."

"Our youths are no longer ambitious. If they can dance and smoke cigarettes, carry enough to keep up to the styles and sport some made-up doll around at dance halls, they are content and perfectly satisfied. Ideas and responsibilities, dreams of a useful and honorable vocation, a wife and a home such as mother made for father, have no place in their scheme of life. The boys and girls of to-day do not seem to give a thought to embellishing and improving their minds. The majority of them are unable to converse intelligently or even to express themselves correctly."

"The great number of girls with whom I come in contact can only talk on three subjects—dances, dress and 'fellies.' If you talk to them on any subject of the day or try to lead their shallow minds into the realm of good music, literature or kindred subjects, you are immediately ticketed as a back number and a much-to-be-forgotten fellow, one who has fallen far, far behind the times, who is fit only for the shelf. This is because their minds are suffering from malnutrition that their bodies present such a ridiculous aspect."

"If girls could only realize that no man who has any respect for a painted cheek and suggestive dressing! These things may attract for a time, but they are counterfeits and must go the way of all counterfeits and shams."

"It hurts me to hear girls say, 'We make up and dress suggestively because the men expect it.' Don't these misguided ones realize that man is what woman has made him? Doesn't every girl know that the Great Creator made women of a little finer fibre—just a trifle nearer to the angels—than He made men; that she is the salt of the earth, and that the making and breaking of all ideals and standards are in her keeping?"

CHEERS AND KISSES FOR LEADERS SET FREE

Court Discharges Two of Seven Labor Men Accused of Murder—Others Left to Jury.

Two of the seven leaders of the Garment Workers' Union who have been on trial charged with the murder of Herman Liebowitz in the strike of 1910 were discharged to-day by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins in the case of the defense.

They were Solomon Metz and Julius Wrook. The fate of the other five defendants must be decided by the jury which will be charged to-morrow. When Metz, who is president of the United Hebrew Trades, with a membership of 240,000, stepped out of the courtroom free there were cheers from a large crowd and he and Wrook were carried out to Centre Street. Women kissed the two acquitted leaders and the crowd marched triumphantly toward the headquarters of the east side unions along Broadway.

MANY RESCUED AT FIRE; FAMILIES SMOKED OUT

Flames in Basement Cause Many Narrow Escapes of Sleeping Tenants.

Nine families were driven from their homes when yellow pine kindling in the basement of No. 247 West Thirty-fifth Street caught fire and sent dense smoke up through the four-story building at 2 o'clock this morning.

The fire was in the coal and wood cellar of Frank Leis, in stock put in yesterday. The origin is unknown. The tenants were awakened by the smoke and were crowding the fire escapes when a policeman and Michael J. White of No. 496 Eighth Avenue, who was passing, lowered the drop ladder. White heard a cry inside the building and found two women and three small children, who had collapsed at the foot of the stairs on the first floor. White carried them out one by one.

In the open air those White had rescued soon revived. They were Mrs. Helen Pender and her sister, Mrs. Anna Schlesky, with the three children, and a baby. Alfonso, four, and Helen, three. The sisters live on the second floor. The fire caused a \$300 loss.

BLAST WASN'T CLOSE SHAVE.

This Explosion Spotted Customers and Barber's Hopes.

A blast in a shaft used in connection with the construction of a sewer at Second Avenue and East Forty-second Street, went off at noon with a violence which suggested an affair in the new subway. It sent residents running down stairs and fire escapes to the ground. Nearly every window within a block was broken and showers of glass bowed in and out of the buildings. At No. 309 East Forty-third Street, a block away from the explosion, every pane of glass in the five stories was shattered.

TAX BURDEN HERE GREATER THAN ANY CITY IN THE LAND

Rate in Chicago and Philadelphia Much Lower Than in New York.

HOW CITIES COMPARE.

Distinction Between Real Estate and Personal Rate in Many Places.

The tax rate in New York City, Borough of Manhattan, is \$1.87 on the \$100 levied on real estate assessed at full valuation. The city's budget for the year calls for expenditures of \$108,883,788.

New York is taxed more and on a higher basis than any other large city in the country. The Evening World has gathered information of taxes from principal centres which show graphically by comparison how the metropolis is burdened with taxation.

Chicago Valuations Only One-Third (Special to The Evening World.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The total tax assessment rate on property in Chicago for 1914 is about \$5.32 on the \$100 (one item being averaged) on a one-third valuation. This includes city, school, sanitary district, county and park boards' rates. The rate is equivalent to \$1.77 at full valuation.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Valuation, Collections. Rows for 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914.

Philadelphia Tax Rate \$1.50. (Special to The Evening World.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The municipal tax rate in this city on realty is \$1 on each \$100 of assessed valuation. In addition there is a school tax of fifty cents on each \$100, the yield from which is used exclusively for school purposes and is subject to the appropriation of the Board of Education.

Prior to 1912, for a period of about nine years, there was but one rate of \$1.50 on each \$100, but one-third of the yield from this was set aside for educational purposes.

The personal property tax in this city is four mills on each \$100 of assessed valuation. Prior to 1914 it was a State tax, collected by the State, which turned back to the city three-fourths of the yield.

In 1914 the total levy upon assessed valuation of personal property amounted to \$2,524,313. On this the current receipts were \$2,249,410. The personal property subject to taxation for municipal purposes for the current year of 1915 is \$80,733,300. The assessed valuation of taxable valuation of property at the \$1 rate, on which the fifty cents school tax is also levied for 1915 is \$1,660,206,400.

All Rates Low in Atlanta. (Special to The Evening World.)

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 7.—The tax rate of the City of Atlanta is \$1.25 on \$100. Real estate is assessed for taxation at 60 per cent. of its actual value.

The city does not attempt to tax payers to return under the amount of personally holdings. The digest for 1915 is not fully complete, but assessors estimate the personally returns this year to be approximately \$50,000,000 and the realty \$132,600,000.

In 1914 personally returned \$2,544,457; realty, \$129,200,880. In 1915 personally returned \$5,162,810; realty, \$121,128,194. The tax is fully collected at the \$1.25 rate on these returns.

No Personal Tax in Pittsburgh. (Special to The Evening World.) PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7.—The present city tax rate is \$1.38 on the \$100, including current expenses and school tax. In 1913 and 1914 the levy was \$1.34; in 1912 it was \$1.32. Real estate this year is taxed on a valuation of \$71,021,310. The tax is collected on full valuation.

There is no personal tax in the city.

Low Taxes in Kansas City. (Special to The Evening World.)

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 7.—The city tax rate here is \$1.25 on the \$100; the valuation is 40 per cent. Savings, clothes and chattels are included in the personal tax, \$70 being the minimum valuation. There is no poll tax. The real estate tax collected for 1914 totaled \$1,547,414.07, and the personal tax \$422,178.61.

Boston Collects 98 Per Cent. of Taxes. (Special to The Evening World.)

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Boston's tax rate is \$18 on \$1,000. Total of real estate \$1,261,954,200. Total personal \$104,443,100. For last five years between 97 and 98 per cent. has been collected. The average collection since 1875 has been 95 and over.

SAILING TO-DAY.

United States, Christiansand, 2 P. M. Panama, Colon,..... 3 P. M.

TAX EVERY ADULT, SAYS REAL ESTATE EXPERT ON STAND

"Strong Citizens Destroyed to Benefit the Weak," Declares Stewart Browne.

"There is no reality to New York as a whole figure 25 per cent. of the gross income," said Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, to-day to the Mills Legislative Committee investigating taxation. He added:

"My objection to the present administration of New York City is that it is destroying its citizens. It is destroying the strong for the benefit of the weak."

"It is impossible to raise rents during the next few years because the tenants cannot afford to pay more. The city has already killed the goose that laid the golden eggs."

"Every adult, voting or not, should be compelled to pay taxes. It is the necessary accompaniment of government. Politicians have adopted the mis-called indirect tax system, so that the consumer shall have no idea what he pays, resulting in his caring little about taxation or cost of government."

"It is all right for the realty owner to speculate and to dream, but it is highway robbery for the City Tax Department to tax speculative dream values. New York City really cannot bear the taxes it now pays."

MEN RUNNING CITY ARE BABES IN THE WOODS.

"The city would not require more taxes if its affairs were run on an efficient and economical business basis. The annual budget can be cut \$25,000,000, but the administration won't do it. They are afraid of losing votes. They don't know where they are at. They are babes in the woods. They haven't got the nerve."

"Each family costs New York \$214.12 per year to educate its children. Lawson Purdy and the Tax Department don't care what are the results of their assessment work for it doesn't come out of their pockets."

"If I was not an owner of real estate I would not give a damn how high the taxes on real estate were. I believe in a tax of 3 per cent. on income—1 per cent. federal, one per cent. State and 1 per cent. municipal. Mortgages, stocks and bonds should not be taxed."

"There should be an occupation tax on dwellings, a business tax, a gainful occupation tax to catch the salaried employee, a vehicle and horse tax, a tax on non-resident city employees, a corporation and franchise tax, a tax on all incomes with no exception, even down to tramps or those with only \$100 a year."

"Every individual should be made to pay a direct tax. Until that is done citizens will take no interest in economy of municipal administration. The non-taxpayer should not be allowed to vote where expenditures of money by administration is involved. To-day we have representation without taxation."

TAX ALL WHO MAKE THEIR MONEY HERE.

Cyrus C. Miller, former President of Bronx Borough and much interested in real estate, told the committee there should be a direct tax on every individual.

"Theoretically," he said, "I believe in an income tax on everybody; practically, I don't. It would be absurd to impose it on a man with only \$100 income. It couldn't be collected from the small income, so there should be a minimum."

"There should be an occupancy tax so that those persons who live in Newport or Jersey and come here to earn large sums in business would have a chance to contribute to our property."

Robert E. Simon, President of the Henry Morganthau Company, indorsed the income tax.

"It is the fairest tax theoretically," he said, "but I fear that in practice it would be evaded. An income tax should be laid most on those best able to pay, but it is just that class who are best able to move to another State, leaving an added burden on those least able to pay."

J. Clarence Davies, real estate agent, favored direct taxes for all kinds of privileges enjoyed in the city such as a habitation tax, licenses, a direct tax for doing business, whether lawyer or candlestick-maker, and a tax on manufacturing corporations, a subject upon which he has made extensive investigation.

All the witnesses agreed that real estate had been taxed to the limit and that any additional burdens would produce disastrous results.

At the afternoon session John Kernan of Ulster testified as to taxation of manufacturing corporations, a subject into which he has made extensive investigation.

BOMB DRIVES OUT 100 FROM FT. GEORGE HOME

Explosion Follows Refusal of Man to Meet Demands "Black Hand" Made in Letter.

A dynamite bomb was exploded against the door of Antonio Maniscalco's apartment on the 87th floor of No. 332 Amsterdam Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, at 4 A. M. to-day and did \$500 damage.

A hole was made in the tiled floor, the ceiling and walls shattered, and all the partitions were blown off the walls. No one was hurt, but the dust and smoke obscured the tenants, and all went to the roof or down the front and rear fire-escapes, and returning and to be called from the West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street Station to quiet them.

Maniscalco is a real estate operator and owns considerable property. He has a wife, three daughters and a son, who live with him. He told the police that he had recently received seven Black Hand letters demanding from \$500 to \$2,000, and he was instructed to take to Fort George.

DIVES FOR DIAMONDS LOST IN SUNKEN YACHT

Craft at Bottom of Echo Bay Yields Roll of Bills but Gems Not Recovered.

Diver Murphy of Staten Island is making another effort to-day to recover \$4,000 worth of diamonds from the after cabin of the ninety-foot steam yacht Gem, which lies on the bottom of Echo Bay, New Rochelle, 1,000 feet from shore. He tried all day yesterday, but without success.

The Gem belongs to A. G. Hill, of New York, a member of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. She lay at her mooring last Saturday when she was overwhelmed by the northeasterly gale. She tripped on her cable, turned turtle and sank. She is resting in deep water.

Diver Murphy got \$110 in bills yesterday from glass cabinets on the upper deck and he hopes to-day to rescue the bag of diamonds from the deck below.

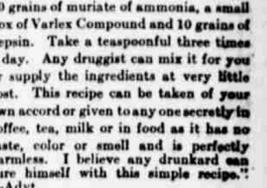
CURED HIMSELF OF THE LIQUOR HABIT

A Missouri Man After Drinking for Thirty-five Years Banned His Craving for Liquor With a Simple Home Recipe.

Mr. Thos. J. D. O'Bannon, a well-known resident of Missouri, living at R. F. D. No. 3, Fredericktown, Mo., banished his craving for liquor with a simple recipe which he mixed at home.

Mr. O'Bannon recently made the following statement: "I am 51 years old and had drunk for thirty-five years. My craving was so great I could not quit liquor. More than a year ago I had the following simple recipe filled and began taking it and it entirely banished my craving for liquor. To 3 oz. of water add 20 grains of muriate of ammonia, a small box of Varlex Compound and 10 grains of pepsin. Take a teaspoonful three times a day. Any druggist can mix it for you or supply the ingredients at very little cost. This recipe can be taken of your own accord or given to any one secretly in coffee, tea, milk or in food as it has no taste, color or smell and is perfectly harmless. I believe any drunkard can cure himself with this simple recipe."

—Adv.



BETH FRANKLYN Appearing in "SOME BABY"

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353 W. 54th ST.

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For last five years between 97 and 98 per cent. has been collected. The average collection since 1875 has been 95 and over.

United States, Christiansand, 2 P. M. Panama, Colon,..... 3 P. M.

Smokers of TURKISH TROPHIES Cigarettes fifteen years ago are smokers of TURKISH TROPHIES Cigarettes today!

Makers of the Highest Quality Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

For last five years between 97 and 98 per cent. has been collected. The average collection since 1875 has been 95 and over.

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