

IN DEFENCE OF SETTLEMENTS.

FATHER CURRY RIGHT ONLY IN SPOTS, SAYS DR. BLAUSTEIN.

Janits in Plenty He Admits, but the Good Father Outweighs the Evil—Amateur Reformers Do Harm—Most of the Real Workers Are Underpaid, He Adds.

Dr. David Blaustein, formerly at the head of the Educational Alliance, does not by any means agree upon the subject of social settlements with Father James B. Curry, pastor of St. James' Church, in James street, on the lower East Side. Father Curry in the course of a sermon last Sunday made an attack on the social settlement workers, saying that they frequently misrepresented the people of the East Side, that they often exploited them and that the expense of supporting the settlement workers was out of all proportion to the services rendered.

"Any honest criticism of the work of the social workers," said Dr. Blaustein yesterday, "is welcome. The East Side is so large and heterogeneous that there is bound to be a grain of truth in almost anything that is said about it. If anybody says that the East Siders are in general and idealistic that is true. If any one says that there is a great deal of corruption among them and that advantage is often taken of the poor that is true. The East Side below Fourth street contains at least half a million people. In that half million there are all sorts of things."

"I have lived among those people and I know them; they are my people. I know that the object of the settlement workers is without doubt a good one. This section is full of foreigners that have not had the advantages even of a common school education. Many of them are not familiar with their own rights of citizenship. They have found it hard to adjust themselves to new conditions. The main object of the settlement workers is to help them find the way to their new life."

"Among the rights of which those people often are unaware is the right to use the parks and the playgrounds, and the right to benefit under better tenement house laws. They do not understand that they are entitled to all these things, and settlement workers help to inform them of their rights. While the workers in the settlements have often found it impossible to make progress with the older generation which is absorbed in the struggle for existence they have often turned to the younger generation. This generation they interest in the civic affairs of the neighborhood and in the social life."

"Tenement house life seldom affords opportunities for social life. The settlements offer to young people social advantages such as meeting rooms, debating clubs, dances and so on. The very fact that the people of the East Side are so heterogeneous makes it necessary to have common meeting places where they can come to understand each other. The schools do not furnish such meeting places. The schools give education, but not the special reference to the particular traits of individuals."

"The settlement work does much to cement these discordant elements and to make of them one American people. The schools recently have taken up the social work that the settlements began. One feature of settlement work has been a point of considerable agitation. This is the Christmas celebrations in the kindergartens and the social workers regard these Christmas celebrations merely as seasonal affairs, but many of the people, especially the most of them, look on these celebrations as religious."

"Father Curry makes the charge that the settlement workers have given the East Side a bad name. He says he has found it in his interest to describe the East Side in its darkest colors. To the best of my knowledge this is not done by settlement workers. It is not their business to write about the East Side at all. In my judgment this is a great deal of work done upon their imagination for literary purposes. Other writers of East Side life, who are not settlement workers, appear in the magazines and, in my judgment, open to the same criticism."

"In the minds of many people to do up work in a modern settlement is about as work in a modern medicine. There are some people who come down here from the circles of the rich and the aristocracy who seem to think that when they come to live on the East Side they are in a kind of heaven. They have a tendency naturally to exaggerate things as they find them. They do not know the East Side. Everything they see is a great marvel. If they find a boy who has discovered a new planet, they are just as much surprised if they find people who are not strictly honorable. And they go back to their friends and tell them of the wonderful things they saw."

"Some of these people undoubtedly are victims of the vice of self-advertisement. But the settlement workers as a body are very much in sympathy with the neighborhood in which they live. I blame much more the amateur settlement workers than those who are devoting their lives to the work. There is Miss Richmond in the district superintendent of schools down here. She is a fair example of the unimproved circle of the East Side. She has set that toward the people, and she is a sort of breeding place for young criminals."

"This is not so. I have been in Seward Park at all times of the day and night and I am acquainted with the officers. It is no business to go to the East Side and say that it is a breeding place for young criminals. It is not so. I have been in Seward Park at all times of the day and night and I am acquainted with the officers. It is no business to go to the East Side and say that it is a breeding place for young criminals."

"One statement made by Father Curry is an error in itself. He says that the money intended for people of the East Side is expended upon the settlement workers themselves. Now as a rule settlement workers work for a very small salary, and I know of many cases where they have seen misery with their own eyes and have made contributions they could ill afford. Moreover most of the settlement work is done by volunteers. It is safe to say that if the settlements were deprived of their volunteers they could not exist."

"Father Curry's charges as a rule are not justifiable, but they contain a grain of truth inasmuch as there are some persons that pose as settlement workers in order to make capital out of it. It is utterly wrong to condemn the entire system because it has flaws. The solution of the problem lies in such development that each settlement shall do a work letter designed to meet the needs of the people in its immediate neighborhood. At present, if a common charge can be made against all settlement work, it is that it is not sufficiently homogeneous."

John G. Jenkins was Will Fitted. MINNEOLA, April 15.—The will of John G. Jenkins, formerly president of the First National Bank of Williamsburg, was filed this afternoon in the Nassau county Surrogate's office. The Jenkins home at 838 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, goes to the widow, and an allowance is provided for Maria E. Bowen, a sister of Mrs. Jenkins. The residue goes to the sons, Frank, Edward and John G. Jenkins, Jr., who are appointed trustees. The executor is Mrs. Bowen. They are empowered to sell their mother's residence on Lafayette avenue if it no longer becomes fit for a residential section and to purchase another.

JOHN H. MANDIGO DEAD.

For Twenty Years Head of the Sporting Department of 'The Sun.'

John H. Mandigo died yesterday at his home, 814 Chauncey street, Brooklyn, after a short illness.

Mr. Mandigo had been in the service of THE SUN for thirty-three years. Born in New York in 1858, he attended the public schools, and at the age of 17 he came into THE SUN office one day and was hired as an office boy. He became head of the staff of boys and in the next twelve years learned much about the routine of getting out a newspaper and took an acute interest in sporting events. He became an expert baseball reporter and was the first man to write what is known as a technical story of a game on the diamond. He was one of the best scorers in the country. When in the late '90s the revival of general interest in sports was called for a department devoted exclusively to sporting matters Mr. Mandigo was put at the head of it, and he so built it up that it has commanded the respect of the sporting world. For some years he was in charge of the racing department, and later, exercising care and wise judgment and seeking always to be fair and honest, he made friends wherever he was known. Mr. Mandigo was married in 1888. He leaves a widow, four brothers and two sisters. The funeral will be private. The interment will be on Saturday at Mahwah, N. J., where Mr. Mandigo's parents were born.

MISS ANNA CLINCH DEAD.

A Sister-in-law of A. T. Stewart and Bern.

Anna Katharine Clinch, sister-in-law of the late A. T. Stewart and a beneficiary under Mr. Stewart's will, died yesterday in her apartments at the Yosemite, 550 Park avenue. She was 96 years old. She was never married.

Miss Clinch was the daughter of Jacob Clinch, a former Collector of the Port of New York, and his wife, Elizabeth, who had two daughters, Cornelia M. Clinch, married A. T. Stewart; the other, Louisa, was the wife of Charles E. Butler, founder of the law firm of Butler, Everts & Southmayd.

The funeral will be held at 10:30 Friday morning from All Souls Unitarian Church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street. Burial will be at Greenwood.

Obituary Notes. Harris King Smith, a former member of the brokerage firm of Theobald, Smith & Co., of 71 Broadway, died yesterday in his apartments at the Wyoming. He was 81 years old.

John A. Taylor, who served as Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn during the two terms of Mayor Wood, died on Tuesday at Westchester. He lived at Westchester since his health broke down. He retired from his law practice in 1885. He was a member of the New York bar and in early life was engaged in newspaper work and was a teacher in the high schools. He was a member of the New York bar and in early life was engaged in newspaper work and was a teacher in the high schools.

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HORSE THIEVES IN ARCADE.

RUSTLERS INVADE RURAL CONNECTICUT VILLAGES.

Six Horses, Four Buggies, Blankets, Harness, Etc., Stolen in a Week—Most of the Thieves Committed in Daylight—Good Clothes an Aid to the Marauders.

NORWALK, Conn., April 15.—"Good morning, did you have a horse stolen last night?" This seems likely to become the familiar form of daily greeting if the present state of things continues hereabouts.

Within the region roughly bounded by New Canaan, Wilton and this place six horses and four buggies, not to mention harness and blankets, have been stolen within a week, most of them, in fact, within a few days.

It is just such a situation, indeed, as the New York papers would refer to as a "casualty of crime," and even these quiet New England communities are so aroused as to be asking themselves, "Where is this thing going to end?"

Three of the robberies were in broad daylight, and although each of the thefts was discovered within an hour the thieves got clean away. Everybody says that if these horse rustlers get much bolder one of them will get caught some of these days.

This part of Connecticut is dotted with typical New England villages and country stores lying among the hills. The people lead a peaceful, quiet life, and it is doubtful if in all their existence they ever yearned for any boisterous form of activity. Yet just now there are those who openly declare that a good Wild West horse thief hanging would have a mighty agreeable flavor.

The present epidemic of horse stealing began the middle of last week when Tom Gregory, who lives up Wilton way, drove down to Norwalk to see a man for whom he was doing some work. He hitched his horse in one of the main streets in plain view of every on-looker. As first he came back to get him the horse was gone.

Persons in the stores near by said that a tall man wearing a silk hat, a frock coat and a flower in his coat lapel had unhitched the animal and driven it off. He had told persons who saw him that Mr. Gregory had decided to go home by train and had asked him to "drive his team home" for him. That word "team" sounded local and all right and, anyhow, whoever heard of a horse thief wearing a silk hat and boutonniere?

Well, Tom's horse was gone and although he telephoned all around the country he hasn't seen hide nor hair of him since.

Then on Thursday of last week L. H. Lapham, who has a place near Talmadge Hill, south of New Canaan, had two horses stolen. One of them was a saddle pony and the other a pair of driving horses. At first he was thought to be a victim of a horse thief, but considering all the things that have happened in the district recently he had inducements to depart other than a natural nomadic disposition.

Next, on Saturday morning, along about 8 o'clock as near as any one can figure it out from the looks of the stall, Joe Waite, who lives up at Pound Ridge, lost a fine sorrel mare. Joe hated to lose her the worst way, too, because she was the only horse he had and a fine driver; paid \$185 for her up at Ridgeland to Adams & Keeler only a year ago and refused \$200 for her the next day. She could go along some too.

Joe could put three barrels of apples in the wagon and start off for New York, but when he would look at his watch he'd find he'd been on the way just an hour and thirty-five minutes. That isn't loafing, with three barrels of apples in the wagon too.

The second ride—for that's what everybody says they are led or rode Waite's horse toward New Canaan for about four miles and there the rustlers lost the trail. They must have struck off east through Luke's Woods at that point, for about 5 o'clock that same morning they visited a place about three miles north of New Canaan. An impudent fellow named Murphy lives there. He's a horse man, has more horses than he has any use for. But do you suppose those miserable rascals would take one of his horses? Not a bit of it. They never went near the barn, but with refined cunningness stopped at the carriage house, which is right on the road, and almost under the windows of the house, rolled out the only buggy he had. They took a stolen horse with a good set of harness that was there, and tucked themselves in nicely with Murphy's fine horse blanket, drove off up the hill.

It was easy to get into the carriage house, because there is no fastening on the door; only a stone rolled against it, but just to show that they were not wholly thoughtless and inconsiderate they carefully closed the door and put two stones against it where only one had been before.

It was clear daylight when this all took place, about 5 o'clock, and the most rolling thing about it is that a bulldog was chained enough to chew up all the domestic animals on the place evidently never even suspected that thieves were about, although he sleeps at the side of the barn. But the checkered thing was what the horse thieves did on Sunday at Wilton Church, about six miles north of here. Saturday evening four well dressed fellows who looked like gentlemen, and who were on Sunday morning appeared at the church. They were dressed up regardless, and some of the villagers even said they were "real snobs" with their white vests and patent leather shoes. All four were around the churchyard before meeting time, as young fellows do in the country. They rolled cigarettes, treated the fellows of the outside to cigars and cigars and cigars, and waited until the time till church was about to take up. The minister noticed the strangers and welcomed them to "our midst." While hanging around before meeting one of the men in a careless, slumped way went along the side of the church where the windows look out on the shed under which teams are hitched, and closed the slats of all the blinds and came close to the service and every one was straggling in the strangers also went inside and took seats at the rear. Some time during the preaching or singing, no one seems now to know just when it happened, slipped out. They found the coast clear and selecting the best two rigs under the shed, something they had had ample opportunity to decide while the congregation was assembling, they backed them out and hustled away.

The alarm was given as soon as church was out, but aside from reports that two foaming horses had been seen dashing through this place driven by some foreign looking fellows nothing has been heard of the two rigs. One of them belonged to a man named Gilbert and the other to one named Corbett.

"Don't it just beat all how they can get away so slick in broad daylight," is the comment that one hears on every hand. And every one agrees that something surely ought to be done about it. If something isn't done where will those nifty fellows stop, one would like to know?

Earl and Lady Grey Guests at the White House. WASHINGTON, April 15.—Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Grey were entertained by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon to-day. The other guests were Mrs. Bryon, Secretary Root and Seth Low.

Standard Oil Has a \$75,000 Fire Loss. A fire supposed to have been due to spontaneous combustion partly destroyed the paint works of the Standard Oil Company, at Tenth street and West avenue, Long Island City, this morning. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. A fourth alarm was sounded because of the danger to surrounding property.

STORMS HURT THE LINERS.

Ships in Yesterday Report Heavy Winds and High Seas.

Steamers that reached port yesterday had all been seriously delayed by the storms. Capt. Neirich of the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm reported that on the last three days of the voyage the steamship was run under reduced speed. The actual time under reduced speed was thirty-three hours. The gales were westerly with very high seas and long swells. The time of the passage from Cherbourg was six days eleven hours and twenty-one minutes, an average hourly speed of 20.15 nautical miles.

Capt. Bruinasa of the Steamship, from Rotterdam, reported that on April 13 in latitude 41.60, longitude 61.08, he spoke to the French steamer Breiz Huel of Nantes, from Dunkirk via Fayal, with her rudder broken and short of coal. A heavy sea was running at the time. The Steamship was unable to take the Frenchman in tow but sent a wireless message to Sable Island giving information of the steamer's condition. On the 14th the Steamship passed in latitude 49.38, longitude 58.23, an abandoned coal barge adrift.

Capt. Barman of the steamship Yaderland, from Antwerp, reported the roughest passage experienced in years. During the storm the passage was very heavy westerly gales and high seas were met.

For the twenty-four hours ended at noon on April 13 the Yaderland steamed only 150 miles. She passed the large reporter by the Steamship on April 14 in latitude 49° 39', longitude 13° 17', she passed a fisherman's boat with gunwales broken partly filled with water.

The steamship Chirona, from Huelva and St. Louis, had heavy southwest gales and high seas the entire voyage. She ran short of coal and was obliged to make a call at Newport, R. I., for fuel.

The steamship Sarmis, from West Indian ports, on Tuesday afternoon, in latitude 74° 38' and longitude 3° 19' passed some wreckage which appeared to be a piece of the stem of a sailing vessel. It was about 20 feet long.

A wireless message from the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, now on her way across the Atlantic, said that on Tuesday night she dropped one blade of the port propeller. The speed of the engines has been reduced to about 20 knots.

TANK LINE A LOSING VENTURE.

Standard Oil Agent Says Loss Last Year Was \$100,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—T. M. Towle of New York, general tax agent of the Standard Oil Company, appeared before the State tax board to-day, and made a statement in regard to the management of the Union Tank Line Company of New York and the Indiana Tank Line Company of Whiting.

Mr. Towle declared that the Union Tank Line Company is losing money every year, the net loss for last year being \$169,073. State Auditor Billheimer said he could not understand how the company could be losing so much money and still continue in business, and asked Mr. Towle what was the great expense.

"The expense is in keeping up the cars," was the reply. "The cost of repairs is very great. Of course we have to run. We now own 40,000 cars. This company has paid no dividends for six or seven years."

Mr. Towle then said that the company owned the tank cars which it operates at three-fourths of a cent a mile for each car. The company then pays the railroads for the use of the cars. He said the Standard Oil Company has a number of other companies and does not get any rebates.

THE TWINS MIXED.

Investigators in Damage Suit Reported on the Injured One.

A jury in the Supreme Court, before Justice Seabury, rendered a verdict for \$100,000 yesterday to John Feisel, a thirteen-year-old boy, in his suit for damages against the White Sewing Machine Company. He was permanently injured by being run over by one of the company's automobile wagons on June 15, 1906. Both his legs were broken and he sustained severe internal injuries.

Charles Feisel, a twin brother of the plaintiff, was a witness in his behalf. His resemblance to John is striking. The representative of the sewing machine company who investigated the case and reported the boy to be in excellent physical condition. It was only when the twins were in court together that the investigators discovered that they had been investigating the wrong twin.

News of Plays and Players.

"The Grand Passion" (Die grosse Leidenschaft), by Raoul Auernheimer, will have its first production here at the German Theatre to-night. This performance has been arranged for the benefit of Miss Ella Hofer and August Weiger, who together with Albertine Cassani and Heinrich Marlow will appear in the principal parts.

"The Grand Passion" will be repeated to-morrow and Saturday evenings.

The Friars at their regular gathering on Friday evening at the club house will have as their guest of honor Col. Henry Waterson. A Kentucky supper of fried chicken and corn bread will be served.

At the actors' society benefit next Tuesday at the Hudson Theatre, Frohman will produce a new one act play by Henry Arthur Jones entitled "The Goal," with a cast that includes Sidney Herbert, A. G. Andrews, Edwin Nicolson, Isabelle Eichmann and Ed. Waldrop.

The company to support Robert Edeson in "The Call of the North" when Henry B. Harris offers that play for four special performances at the Grand Opera House, Providence, R. I., on April 23, 24 and 25 includes Miss Grace Filkins, Miss Marjorie Wood, Miss Beatrice Prentice, Miss Helen Stahl, Miss Fayton Carter, Miss Mitchell, Sydney Aldworth, Macy Harlin and Lawrence Eddinger.

James K. Hackett has completed arrangements with Joseph Luckett, manager of the Columbia Theatre, Washington, under which Mr. Hackett will occupy the house in repertoire for four or five weeks beginning May 1. Mr. Hackett will make revivals of his successes. Among his productions will be the revival of "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Secret of Polichinelle," "The Walls of Jericho," "Don Cesar de Bazan," and he may produce one or two new pieces.

Henry Miller is negotiating with Frank Mott, manager of the Savoy Theatre, in which the Miller Associates Players are now appearing in "The Servant in the House," for an all season lease of the theatre next year. Mr. Miller will then produce two other plays by Charles Mann Kennedy, author of the present Savoy success, the run of which will also be conveyed to next season.

Italian Opera to Move.

Director Abramson of the Italian Grand Opera Company at the Academy of Music made the following statement last night: "I have to-day signed an agreement with the managers of the American Theatre for a season of four weeks, beginning on Monday, May 4, for my Italian Grand Opera Company, and while in the short space of one week allowed me at the Academy I am presenting six operas I shall then move to the American Theatre, my organization's full repertoire, giving twenty-four productions. The same scale now in vogue at the Academy will obtain at the American Theatre."

Miss Marlowe Not to Play Here.

Julia Marlowe's company, which has been appearing here in repertoire, got yesterday a word of advice from the managers of the theatre's interest. Mrs. Nazimova will take the booking which was reserved for Miss Marlowe at the Lyric Theatre and will begin a three week engagement at that house on Monday. Yesterday Miss Marlowe was reported as being somewhat improved.

"THE BANK" AT CONEY IS OPEN.

AND THE ISLAND CELEBRATES WITH NOISE AND DISPLAY.

The Jenkins Trust Co. is Doing Business Again as the Lafayette Trust Co. and the Deposits Four in—But the Branch by the Sea Has the Real Blowout.

You can take it on the word of a regular volunteer bank depositor that the most ecstatic opening Coney Island ever has known took place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning when "The Bank," as Coney generally calls the branch of the Jenkins Trust Company at Surf avenue and Thompson's walk, unveiled its front door, after being hermetically sealed for almost six months. Likewise it has a new name—the Lafayette Trust Company.

Fred Thompson unostentatiously came over early, with one of the Luna elephants, Jumbo, clearing a way for him through the crowd, and with all his money, more or less, in a shoe box or two, that he might deposit the wad in the name of Mrs. Thompson, better known as Miss Mabel Taliferro. Miss Taliferro was along too; and Phil Lemlein's band marched behind the elephants and all the Coney whistles and things made a noise like a "big night" and Glennon W. Davis, another Coney Island showman, deposited a crisp \$2 bill in his own name as the nucleus of a little bank account of his very own.

The millions of folks that go to Coney Island in a season take a lot of money with them, and Fred Henderson and Charley Feltman and Fred Thompson and Sheriff Butting take all that money away from the folks and put it in "The Bank" in Surf avenue for safe keeping. Hence the opening was of passing interest to the island. As a result brass bands and elephants, \$20 bills snapping in the breezes, between 2,000 and 3,000 natives blocking Surf avenue and cheering, whistles shrieking, elephant and trolley cars, Mabel Taliferro, a new musical creation called "Ziz March" written for the occasion by Alfred Feltman, bombs supplied by Henry Pain, the pyrotechnic person, banging heavyward from Luna; Sgt. Matthew Kennedy at the head of the police reserves, Stuffy Davis confidentially advising his right hand man, Mr. Thompson, Fred McCallan shouting a warning that any one who injured the elephant in the crush would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and altogether a caution of a time generally.

Just to include everything that happened it might be mentioned that small balloons, sporting American flags, shot out of the exploding bombs and polka-dotted the gray clouds.

One of the bank directors said that less than \$150 was withdrawn from the bank all day and that 200 times that amount was deposited. This estimate of the deposits, however, is conservative, according to some of the showmen's press agents. Not to mention the elephants and the band, Mr. Thompson says "The Bank" when the police reserves, Stuffy Davis confidentially advising his right hand man, Mr. Thompson, Fred McCallan shouting a warning that any one who injured the elephant in the crush would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and altogether a caution of a time generally.

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