

FATHER GOPON'S MOTIVE

It Would Have Been Impossible Ten Years Ago.

THE RUSSIAN INDUSTRIES

Payment of Bribes and Graft to Officials Necessary Before Permit Can Be Obtained to Start in Business—Trade Unions Unlawful—The Sale of Liquor.

Ten years ago, even five years ago, such a powerful movement as that headed by Father Gopon would have been impossible in Russia," said Dr. Maurice Fishberg, one of the leaders of the Russian Social Democratic Party in New York, which believes in peaceful, educational work as opposed to the violent measures of the Social Revolutionists, or "Terrorists."

"I doubt whether in all history any country has changed so suddenly as Russia has done in the past few years. The industrial progress of the nation has led to the sudden concentration of large numbers of workmen in particular districts of a few large towns, where they are open to trade union and revolutionist propaganda.

"In order to understand properly the present uprising it is necessary to have some idea of the industrial system of Russia, which is decidedly different from that of America and other advanced countries. Here the government is neutral, or is supposed to be neutral, in the struggle between capital and labor, but in Russia it is heart and soul with the employer.

"In the first place, every factory owner has to obtain a permit from the government before he can start in business, even if he is only going to open a small workshop with a dozen or twenty men employed. This provision of the law excites widespread discontent throughout Russia, for it has a powerful effect in preventing a man from getting on in the world.

"In order to obtain the permit the payment of 'graft' to numerous officials is necessary. They fix their bribes so high in many cases that a workman who has saved up enough money to start a small factory of his own is unable to do so, simply because he cannot satisfy these greedy officials. Then, too, they may take bribes from factories already in operation to refuse him his permit. And if he happens to be a man who is suspected by the secret police of revolutionary sentiments it is safe to say that he will not be allowed to obtain a permit on any terms. The authorities know that the factory and the workshop are the forerunners of the movement for freedom, and they therefore do all in their power to prevent them from falling under the control of persons who sympathize with the cause of liberty.

"Trade unions and strikes are still unlawful in Russia. Less than fifteen years ago there were no labor organizations in that country, and the men who first started them were treated as traitors by the government, and were sent to jail or to Siberia.

"A most serious factor in the situation is the government encouragement of the sale of liquor. Vodka, of course, is one of the greatest curses of Russia, and has much to do with the misery of the people. The government has a monopoly of the sale of spirits, and it encourages their use as widely as possible, because it wants to make all the revenue it can. Not many years ago the public advocacy of abstinence, or even temperance, was regarded as treason.

"The working classes in the Russian towns are mostly drawn from the country districts. They are not town bred. The system of employment is rather like the Italian 'padroni' system here. When an employer wants, say, 500 men, he sends agents to villages to pick up here a dozen peasants and there a score, until the required number is made up.

"During the past few years there has been a great campaign of education among these workmen, and also among the soldiers. It is impossible to say how far the troops are disaffected, but we have reason to believe that disaffection has spread very far. Unfortunately about 95 per cent of the soldiers cannot read. That obstacle to our work is, however, being removed by the government itself, which has established schools in all the regiments.

"You cannot judge of the loyalty of the whole army by the action of the troops in St. Petersburg. It is true that, with few exceptions, they fired on the mob; but they are the most loyal of all the czar's soldiers. There is great disaffection, too, among another large class of government employees—the railroad workers. Nearly all the railroads in Russia are government property, and the repressive measures adopted toward the workers have enraged them bitterly."

An Ecclesiastical Umbrella.
An umbrella big enough to cover a dozen persons belongs to the Church of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, England. It is used on wet days for wedding parties, so that the bride and bride-groom, the bridesmaids and guests may not get their smart dresses spoiled when walking from the church door to the carriages. It is also used by the clergy at funerals, when the service has to be held at the graveside in pouring rain. That it is useful is obvious, and it is rather remarkable that many other churches do not possess such an article as a part of the ordinary church furniture.

In Lapland the crime that is punished most severely next to murder is the marrying of a girl against the express wish of her parents.

RED PEPPER IN TWO FORMS.

Use of Cayenne Not Diminished, Though Many Persons Think So.

An old New Yorker recently complained that in restaurants not strictly first-class, where exigencies of time and business often compelled him to take a meal, he found it difficult nowadays, and sometimes impossible, to obtain cayenne pepper. He left this as a grievance, taste and habit having caused him to regard the condiment as the natural accompaniment of certain dishes, such as raw oysters, various soups, and stews, and even some cooked vegetables, as stewed tomatoes.

The subject being brought up a number of others gave similar testimony. Speaking of an old and well-known hotel, one said: "I dine frequently at the — House, and it is only very rarely that I find red pepper on my table. When I want it with any dish, I have to ask the waiter for it, and he often has to make a tour of the dining room before he finds any. Then he usually brings back a bottle of paprika, though what I wanted was cayenne." Another said that in a very large downtown restaurant, where the prices are popular and hundreds eat every day, he had ventured only once to ask for red pepper. "Then," he said, "the waitress was gone so long that I thought she had forgotten the order, and my oxtail soup was getting cold. Finally she did bring a tiny pepper-box of cayenne, explaining that it had taken her a long time to find it."

All agreed that in three cases out of four, where red pepper was called for, paprika was furnished, instead of the old-fashioned cayenne. This naturally gave rise to the impression that the former must be cheaper than the latter. Inquiry in some of the small cheap restaurants, of which there are now so many in New York, where everything is clean and the limited number of dishes on the bill-of-fare are fairly good of their kind, showed that in most cases no kind of red pepper was kept in the place. The explanation given was that it "was never called for." Where the condiment was found in such a place, it was always paprika.

One reason suggested for the alleged disuse of red pepper was the disappearance of the old-time caster, in which a bottle of cayenne often accompanied that of black pepper, with the mustard pot and cruets.

In surprising contrast to most of these statements of New York restaurant experience, it was found by inquiry in wholesale grocery houses that the total consumption of both cayenne pepper and paprika is annually increasing in this country. Paprika was first introduced in this city about fifteen years ago, through the Hungarian restaurants, and its importation began to be extensive some ten or twelve years ago. American consumption of it is said to have increased 100 per cent within the last two years. Instead of being cheaper than cayenne, paprika costs nearly double. Its popularity is explained by the fact that most persons prefer its mildness to the strength of the pure cayenne pepper. As most people know, there is no danger of mistaking the two from their appearance, the paprika being a much darker red than the other, and more coarsely ground. The best paprika comes from Hungary, and the demand for it has become so great that the spice man of one large wholesale grocery firm said orders for the best grade had to be given well in advance, to make sure of getting them filled. It was probable, he declared, that fifty cases of paprika amounting in all to about 6,000 pounds could not be found in stock in this city today. The price, he added, had advanced 25 per cent within the last four months. This year's crop in Hungary was claimed to be short, but he believed that increased consumption had more to do with the rise in price.

That a large amount is used in private families is indicated by the extensive sale of small tins, and it is shipped in this form to the Pacific Coast.

Despite the rivalry of paprika, the imports and sales of cayenne pepper have been largely increasing from year to year. It has not lately advanced in price. The greater consumption, it is probable, is due chiefly to the increase of population and to the lessening of adulteration. Formerly cayenne was very commonly adulterated with cheaper materials, principally cereals colored red. Most of the best grade of cayenne pepper is obtained from Zanzibar, and some equal to it comes from Sierra Leone, while other supplies are derived from Bombay, Madras, and Japan. There are not enough red peppers of sufficient strength grown in the United States to be worth grinding. Those grown in Mexico are only of little strength, and are ground only for local consumption.—New York Times.

A Costly Meal.
Goats are popularly supposed to feed on nondescript articles which no other animal could digest or masticate, but there is, or there was, a goat in Belgium which showed a nice discrimination in the choice of its food and paid the price with its life. An old peasant woman laid on the grass an old jacket which contained bank notes of small denomination aggregating a sum of \$240. While she was at work her pet nannygoat got the notes and ate them. The animal was killed and the chewed paper recovered from its stomach. This paper was taken to the National bank of Belgium, and, after chemical analysis, the bank paid the woman the equivalent of the chewed paper in new notes.

You may save a lot of money by not being able to buy things you think you want.

Character is the poor man's capital.

MODEL INN IS DEFENDED

Bishop Potter Says He Is Glad He Dedicated It.

POINTS THE RIGHT WAY

The Most Divine of Men Came to Give Us the Right Way—Self Control, Says Barnum Was a Good Disciple Praises Tavern's Work in a Recent Address in New York.

At the seventh reunion of the Entertainment Club held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, Bishop Potter said in part:

"When Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock asked me to address you on the Subway Tavern I pointed out to her that my knowledge was limited, as I had been there only once, and then on the occasion of its opening. Since then I have received all manner of communications from opponents of practical temperance work, most of them saying that I have given countenance to the tavern because I am making money out of it. It is a curious thing that ideas in the abstract are less interesting than the contemplation of facts.

"I grieve that the public took the charges against me with equanimity and did not aid in the practical work. In the accusations much was said on fundamental questions that were not understood. It was held sacrilegious that we sang the long metre Doxology at the end of the exercises opening the tavern. I wish they could remember the text 'When there shall be holiness in the bells of horses.' They might take it that this means that sleighbells preach dolorous sermons.

"Study of the problems of intemperance shows it is the underlying cause of the mischiefs, degradations, and delusions substantially the same in the various countries.

"Nevertheless, the most conspicuous note is the convivial note. Shall I shock you by saying that the convivial note is in our physical and mental constitution because God put it there. Remember, 'And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing there.'

"The intercourse of recreation is the proper and healthy part of life.

"Barnum, the showman, and Bishop Cox were great friends and often together. When the Bishop once said to Barnum, 'Good-by,' adding that he might never see him again except in Heaven, Barnum, assured of himself, remarked that he would be there if the Bishop arrived. Barnum, with his circus, rendered a service to society entitling him to some reward. He entertained those whose lives were hard, so that the farmer and his hands could, with their women and children, go to the circus when he came and forget their sorrows and their toil.

Have you thought of the conditions in which you and I live and those of our brothers and sisters? Have you ever been in a New York tenement? The day before I attended the opening of the Subway Tavern I was on my way down Twenty-sixth street when I saw the tenement people literally leaning out of every window for air on a torrid day. I thought of the Tivoli Garden in Copenhagen, where you could see the workmen and their families, together with the more fortunate, sipping their beer and eating their lunches in peaceful community, and so was ready for my place in the opening of the Subway Tavern.

"I am proud that I live in New York and not in Boston, but I am ashamed that we have no gardens like those of Copenhagen. But, with the Subway Tavern we have begun in the right way with a place where a man can drink like an honest man, and not of adulterated liquor."

The Bishop told the story of a friend who visited a country home. The mother of the family said that for the sake of her boy there would be no wine on the table, and offered him a drink of brandy. The father of the family offered him a drink of whiskey, and the son invited him to the barn for a glass of gin. Continuing, he said:

"The New Testament never mentioned law-making as remedial for the sins of man. The most Divine of men came to give us the right way—self-control."



Paul Doumer, Who has been elected president of the French Chamber of Deputies. M. Doumer is one of the two or three men in France with a future by common consent. When he returned to France in 1902, after his five years' governor-generalship in Indo-China, it became generally recognized that he was a man high in the service of the state. His election to the presidency of the chamber places him decidedly in line for the presidency of the republic.

Character is the poor man's capital.

STRAIGHT TIP ON PURE ENGLISH.

Organ of "Undeified" Throws Anti-septic Brick into "Well."

The announcement that Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill for the preservation of the English language is sure a hot one right off the bat, remarks the Indianapolis "News." The general impression, at least on our part, was that when it came to handing out the English language in a manner that was dead right we are pretty fly guys. Not only the preservation, but the amplification of the English language has always been the long suit of the American people, and no matter how fast new bunches of it were sprung we are always dead next in a minute.

What the senator's game is we can't see from here, but we can give him a quiet tip that we're for the English language from soda to hook, and that if we can give him a lift at his graft he won't find any of us with cold feet. That is, of course, if it's a straight deal and he really wants to do the right thing by the lingo that we are all proud of.

But is it's anything else he wants to keep his eye peeled. We've a hunch that any man who tries to monkey with our mother tongue for political purposes is going to get in the neck all he has got coming to him. We of Indiana, where, perhaps, in politics and literature, we use as much English language per capita as in any other neck of the woods in the country, certainly won't stand for anything that gives the language the heavy end of the log. If there is anything we are touchy about, it is our English, and whether it is being used for the hot air of a political gabfest or the perfectly lovely resolutions of the Local Council of Women, we want it kept straight and used without any marks on the deck, and it will never lack for a gang of husky guys to see that it doesn't get the worst of it. Us of English, pure and undeified and oodles of it.



Maude Gonne McBride, The famous Irish beauty and champion of Irish liberty.

Museum of War Implements.
In view of the recent action of the Spanish War Veterans at their annual encampment at St. Louis in adopting resolutions urging congress to establish at Washington a war or military museum, it is interesting to note that the only museum of war in this city is that at the Washington navy yard which has been in existence for many years, but it is comparatively obscure owing to its location. This little museum is in a neat, but old-fashioned two-story building not far from the main gateway at the Eighth street entrance to the yard. Over its doorway is a signboard, bearing the simple legend, "Museum." On the inside are many implements of destruction, illustrative of the art of war from the primitive days to the present time with its wonderful death-dealing inventions. Ancient warfare is illustrated by a queer-looking breech-loading cannon, made in 1490, in Spain and brought over by Cortez in his conquest of Mexico. The breech block, into which was placed the charge of powder and the projectile, somewhat resembles a crude tailor's iron of long ago. A Chinese breech-loader of the twelfth century is said to be on exhibition at Fort Monroe.

A reminder of the American revolution in the navy yard museum is an odd little Cohorn English mortar, or "bomb tesser," captured by the Americans at Yorktown, Va., prior to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his British army.

Among the exhibits which represent modern warfare is an automatic propelling torpedo, captured from the Spaniards at Santiago by the American naval forces in 1898. It is cigar-shaped and about sixteen feet in length, being made of a copper-like metal. The torpedo has rudders at its stern and a propeller, which is worked by automatic machinery in its interior, the lever being released and setting the machinery in motion when the torpedo is discharged from the tube. There are many other relics of war in this museum, including a number from the battleships of the south in the civil war.—Washington Star.

A wedding celebration in Cairo lasts for three days. There is feasting all the time and the house and streets are liberally decorated with flags and lanterns.

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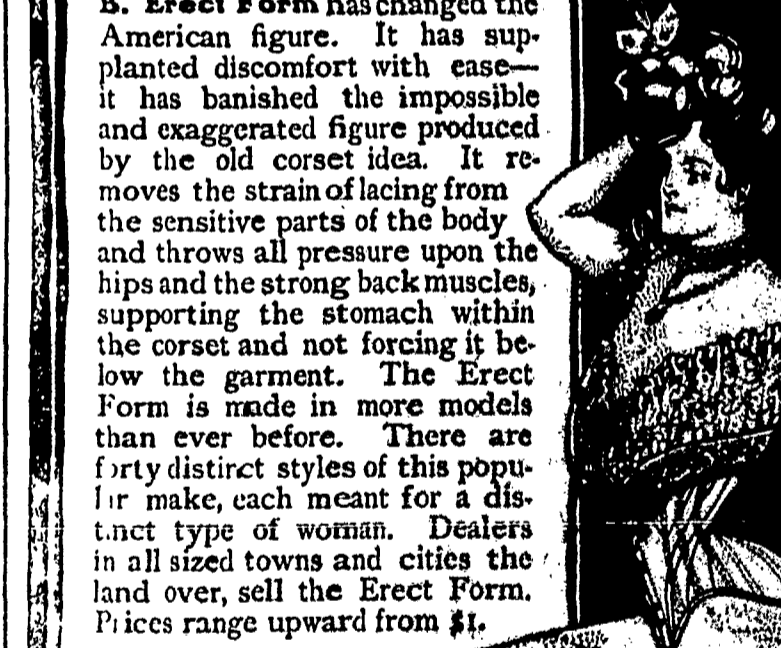
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