

WILY MR. ROGERS

Gives Missouri Prober Very Little Satisfaction

MS ANSWERS ARE EVASIVE

Conveniently Forgetful and He Shows Surprising Lack of Knowledge About Trust.

New York, Jan. 9.—Henry H. Rogers, the vice president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and a director of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley is trying to oust from Missouri, was on the witness stand yesterday on quo warranto proceedings brought by Mr. Hadley.

Mr. Hadley took up only two points: Whether the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has an office at No. 26 Broadway, this city, where the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has its offices, and whether the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns or controls a majority of the stock of the Indiana company, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri and the Republic Oil Company of New York.

Mr. Rogers said that he did not know that the Indiana company has offices at No. 26 Broadway; that he supposed its affairs are in Indiana and that he imagined that James A. Moffet, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has an office at No. 26 Broadway, but that he (Mr. Rogers) was never in it.

Mr. Rogers declined to answer the question whether the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns the stock of the other companies which, Mr. Hadley alleges, have combined to stifle competition in Missouri. Mr. Hadley demanded answers without evasions.

"Do you mean to say to the Supreme court of Missouri that you do not know where the offices of the company of which you are a director are located?" demanded Mr. Hadley.

"It is immaterial to me what the Supreme court of Missouri expects me to say," replied Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers was testifying when the hearing adjourned.

After the adjournment Attorney General Hadley's attention was called to some published advice to him concerning the proceedings from Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, and he was asked:

"Do you want Mr. Lawson to come down here and testify in this case?"

"Certainly. If Mr. Lawson knows anything I should like to have him come down," said Mr. Hadley.

Continuing his testimony yesterday H. D. Hardcastle said that after he left Cleveland he returned to Albany in the employ of the Standard Oil Company. He arranged the "transfer," as he described it, with C. L. Nichols. The word "transfer," he said, is a Standard Oil term. He remained at Albany a month and then went to the Atlantic Refining Company of Philadelphia.

"Was that a transfer or a change of employment?" asked Mr. Hadley.

"It was a transfer, and was made through Walter Jennings."

After six months witness went back to Albany and remained less than a week, when he resigned. Afterward he was reemployed by the Standard Oil Company at Albany for 15 months, and was then asked to resign.

"Did you have any conversation with the Albany manager about the letters you had to the Republic Oil Company?" asked Mr. Hadley.

"Yes," said the witness. "It was in March, 1910. I asked Mr. K. W. Drown, the Albany manager, for another position, and he said he would write to L. J. Drake, formerly of Indianapolis, Chicago and Kansas City. He asked me if I had the letters to the Republic Oil Company, and I said I did. He said I might stay with the Standard Oil Company five, 10 or 15 years, but I would never get a better position until I gave up those letters. I finally gave them and sent them to Walter Jennings."

After eight weeks I was reemployed. When I resigned the Standard Oil Company gave me an advance on my salary and offered me a ticket to travel only one way. It had no return coupon on it. I asked them for the equivalent in cash. I was native of England. That is why they wanted me to go when I quit."

Mr. Hardcastle said he did not get the cash equivalent of the ticket.

During the recess District Attorney Jerome and Mr. Hadley were closeted together for several minutes in the room where the examinations are being held. Attorney General Hadley said later his visit was largely of a social nature.

Mr. Hardcastle was on the stand again. He said he had a second interview at No. 26 Broadway before going to Cleveland with Wade Hampton, who was in charge of the Standard Oil Company's auditing department, and also with R. P. Tinsley, head of the Domestic Committee of the Standard Oil Company. Witness said Mr. Tinsley turned him over to a man who showed him that the method of bookkeeping was the same in the Republic Oil Company as in the Standard Oil Company. Wade Hampton, witness said, also sought to impress upon him the necessity of bookkeeping.

G. W. Wyatt, R. P. Tinsley's brother and another witness said, was transferred from the Standard Oil Company to the Republic Oil Company also to make a valuation of the stock of the Republic Oil Company. They were all discharged from the employ of the Standard Oil Company and then employed by the Republic Oil Company, witness said.

Later they were reinstated by the Standard Oil Company after they made a valuation.

Witness was then excused and Mrs. Ida M. Butts was cross-examined by the Standard Oil Company's counsel. Frank Hagerman began the questioning. He brought out that for 12 or 15 years Mr. Rice spent a large part of his time in New York. Mr. Hagerman asked if Mr. Rice was not in active opposition to the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and Mrs. Butts said:

"His active efforts were to secure railroad rates that would enable him to compete with the Standard Oil Company and it was construed as against the Standard Oil Company."

Counsel for the Standard Oil Company asked to exclude the answer as unresponsive, but the commissioner allowed it to stand.

When asked where she got all her information about the Ohio oil matters, she said she got it from the records, from Attorney General Moffet and from her stepfather, George M. Rice.

Mrs. Butts said Mr. Pierce of the Waters-Pierce Company admitted to George M. Rice that his company was in the trust agreement. She knew the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was in the trust agreement by the scrip which was issued. Mrs. Butts said she got her evidence that the Consolidated Tank Company disappeared from the fact that its name did not appear in the scrip.

Mrs. Butts said she knew the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey became the holding company of the 26 oil companies because she had seen evidence in which J. D. Archbold had said that stock in the New Jersey company was the same as the trust certificates of the original trust.

In redirect examination Mrs. Butts said she had knowledge of many of the companies in the Standard Oil Trust from actual competition with them. She said the Standard Oil headquarters in New York tried to get George M. Rice to exchange his scrip for stock. She came to know of these facts from association with Mr. Rice in his business.

H. H. Rogers was called. Mr. Hadley repeated his previous question: Explain what you meant by you did not learn that there were any committees.

A—The answer explains itself.

Q—Did you mean that there are no committees at No. 26 Broadway who had anything to do with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana?

A—I did not.

Q—Do I understand you that there are not at No. 26 Broadway committees which have charge of the trade of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana?

A—No.

Q—Are there such committees? A—I can't answer.

Q—Does the Standard Oil Company of Indiana sell oil in New York?

A—I don't know.

Q—Do you have an office at No. 26 Broadway? A—I don't know what it does.

Q—You are a director in that company? A—Yes.

Q—Do you mean to say that Mr. Moffet has not an office at No. 26 Broadway or that you don't know whether he has or not? A—I don't know, except by hearsay.

Q—Do you know if the secretary or treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana stay at No. 26 Broadway? A—If Mr. Stahl is the treasurer, as I suppose him to be, and Mr. Cowan is vice president, as I believe him to be, I don't know that they have offices there.

Q—Do you mean to say to the Supreme court of Missouri that you don't know where the company's offices are? A—It is quite immaterial to me what the Supreme court of Missouri expects me to say.

Q—Do you know as a director where the general offices of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana are located? I do not want your opinion.

A—I do not know as a fact but I suppose they are in Indiana, where the company is incorporated and I prefer to trust to records, to be a matter of record, rather than to my memory.

Q—I still want an answer to the question: Do you know if the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has an office at No. 26 Broadway? A—I answered that in regard to the office of Mr. Moffet, the president of the company.

Q—Do you know whether it has or has not an office there? A—As I implied in my answer.

Q—Answer without evasion. Has it or has it not? A—I am trying to give you a fair and square answer, but I cannot go further, but I will look into the question and let you know.

Q—I am not satisfied. Do you know that Mr. Moffet, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has an office at No. 26 Broadway? A—I have answered that.

Q—You can answer twice the same way can you not? A—I imagine that he has an office there, but I never was in it. My previous answer covers the question exactly.

Q—It is charged in this case that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and the Republic Oil Company are in a confederation and agreement in violation of the trust laws of Missouri; do you not know that the Standard Oil Company of New York owns or controls either through itself or other party, a majority of the stock in all those companies? Mr. Hagerman: We object, as the question of stock ownership is still in court.

Commissioner Sanborn found the question competent and instructed Mr. Rogers to answer. Mr. Rogers declined to do so.

Mr. Hadley asked if Mr. Rogers declined for any other reason than on the advice of counsel, and Mr. Rogers said he did not. Mr. Rogers was still on the witness stand when the hearing adjourned until today.

Lawmakers.
Washington Star.
The orator whom we know is under way once more. The man who makes two words to grow from one.

Spill It All.
Pittsburg Gazette.
A woman's magazine says: "The bridegroom is generally the most depressing feature of the modern wedding." But a wedding is never considered a success without one.

AGAINST THE BOSS

New York Congressmen Organize a Movement.

WILL BE ASKED TO RESIGN

And If Odell Refuses State Committee May Meet in a Special Session.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Members of the New York delegation in Congress have organized a strong movement to oust Benjamin B. Odell Jr. from the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee. They have been at work earnestly and now assert that assurances have been received from enough members of the committee to virtually assure the success of the undertaking.

According to the plan of those concerned in the movement, who are the Republican members of New York in the House largely responsible for the election of Representative Herbert Parsons as president of the New York County Committee, Odell is to be requested to resign by the members of the State Committee who have responded favorably to the inquiries addressed to them by the New York Congressmen.

Should Odell decline this invitation, he will be asked to call a special meeting of the State Committee to consider the matter of his continuance as chairman.

A member of the New York delegation who is interested in this movement said yesterday that he believed Odell would not be chairman of the State Committee 30 days hence.

MORELAND FOR LEADER.

And Merritt Will be at Head of General Laws Committee.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Governor Higgins and Speaker James W. Wadsworth Jr. held a conference at the executive mansion with a number of Republican leaders which lasted until midnight. As a result it can be stated positively that Sherman Moreland of Chemung is to be the Republican floor leader in the Assembly and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The chairmen of the other important committees will be:

Judiciary—Robert L. Cox of Buffalo, in place of Robert J. Fish of Madison.

Cities—Jean L. Burnett of Canandaigua. (No change).

Railroads—Percy Hooker of Genesee, in place of Louis Bedell of Orange.

Codes—Jesse Phillips of Allegheny. (No change).

Insurance—James T. Rogers of Binghamton, in place of Thomas D. Lewis of Oswego.

Gas, Electricity and Water Supply—George B. Agnew of New York City, in place of James K. Aggar of Peekskill.

General Laws—Edwin A. Merritt Jr. of St. Lawrence. (No change).

FOR HENDRICKS'S JOB.

There Are Many Candidates But the Place Isn't Vacant.

Albany, Jan. 9.—Persistent reports that Francis Hendricks, State superintendent of insurance, would not accept reappointment when his term expires in February next, were given fresh impetus here yesterday by the publication of a statement that there are five candidates in Syracuse alone for the position.

The matter was brought to the attention of Governor Higgins last night and he was asked whether Superintendent Hendricks had indicated to him that he did not desire reappointment and whether he had decided upon his own action in the case.

"It is news to me," the governor said, "that there are five or any other number of candidates for the position. Superintendent Hendricks has not resigned, his term of office has not expired and there is no vacancy in his office. That is all I care to say."

"Have you anything to say as to the superintendency of banks? Mr. Kilburn's tenure of office is the subject of constant newspaper discussion," said the correspondent.

"Nothing to say on that subject," replied the governor.

Governor Higgins was asked whether in view of the outcome of the speakership contest he still believed there would be important legislation at the coming session of the Legislature.

"I hope that a good many, no, I will say that I hope that a few pieces of important legislation will be sent by the Legislature to the governor which will believe it compatible with the public interest for him to approve."

The governor admitted that a good many members of the Legislature had been to see him in the interest of their desire to secure certain appointments on the list of Assembly committees.

"As for who they may have been, or what they may have wanted," said the governor, "I would not trust my memory."

Oh!

"That man is a very witty fellow."

"Well, he's a chemist; he ought to be."

"What has that to do with his wit?"

"Because chemists as a class are always ready with retorts."

CRISIS MAY BE NEAR.

Castro Refuses to Adjust Differences With Asphalt Company.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The case of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company is again in the hands of the State Department, after a few months of direct negotiation by representatives of the company and the Venezuelan government. According to a dispatch which has been received in Washington, the negotiations between Clyde Brown, treasurer of the asphalt company, who has been in Caracas for weeks trying to reach an understanding with Castro, and the government there, have utterly failed. Secretary Root took quick action as soon as he received the news of the result of the efforts to adjust the difficulty. He telegraphed Judge W. J. Cahoun, who last year was sent to Venezuela by the President to make a thorough investigation of the case, asking a report that his report be submitted as soon as possible.

Secretary Root now wants the report as soon as it is possible to get it here. Judge Cahoun is now in Chicago and will no doubt complete his work shortly. The report will be sent to Congress and the administration will share with that body the task of reaching a decision as to what action should be taken.

Another crisis in the Venezuelan affair may be precipitated by Judge Cahoun's report. The administration here is not inclined to give President Castro any more time and if action can justly be taken, there is no doubt there will be little more delay.

Trouble for Castro is expected from France. Castro complied with the demand of the French government that the famous Taigay note which served as notice that France could no longer deal with the French charge d'affaires at Caracas be withdrawn, but although he has withdrawn the note, he has not resumed diplomatic relations with Taigay. This government will not stand in the way of any action France may desire to take against Venezuela. The general feeling among officials is that it would be a good thing if Castro were subjected to some chastisement and it would probably be better, with just a good result, if France should undertake to administer the punishment.

There has not been a great deal of communication between the United States and Venezuela on the asphalt question since nearly a year ago, when the State department sent an ultimatum to Castro demanding the removal of the receiver and the restoration of the asphalt lands to the New York & Bermudez Company. The ultimatum, which was quite threatening had but little effect and the case ran on in the courts of Venezuela with the expected outcome—the cancellation of the asphalt company's concessions.

TOOK TWO POISONS.

Physicians in New York Hospital—Merritt Drove Him to Act.

New York, Jan. 9.—Dr. K. W. Steger, said to be a graduate of Vanderbilt and Columbia universities and of a family of prominence in Nashville, Tenn., attempted to commit suicide in the Audubon hotel, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, some time Sunday night by taking a mixture of chloroform and morphine. He was removed to Bellevue hospital yesterday, where physicians say he cannot recover.

Dr. Steger took the poison after leaving this note addressed "To Whom It May Concern":

"Sunday, Jan. 7, 1906, 7 p. m. My name is Robert W. Steger, and I am 45 years old. Occupation, physician. Place of birth, Alabama. Cause of death, suicide by means of morphine and chloroform. I give my body to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city for dissection. I am a graduate of that school, class of 1893."

"I have not been mentally sound for several years, having suffered from frequent attacks of suicidal mania. These would sometimes take the form of homicidal mania, and again a combination of both. The attack usually lasted two or three days, during which time it was impossible for me to sleep. The present attack has lasted three weeks."

"A continuance would be worse than death, so I feel justified in taking my life. This condition has caused me to do things for which I have been severely censured. I trust my friends may now know that my mistakes have been of the head and not of the heart. (Signed) 'ROBERT W. STEGER.'"

Another message probably written after the doctor had swallowed the poison read:

"As I am sitting here in B 17, as sane as I have been for three weeks and expecting to die in an hour, I want to say that the book of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' is none too strong. I also think—"

The writing was firm at the beginning of the message, but gradually became almost indecipherable.

PATTISON INAUGURATED.

New Governor of Ohio Reviews the Troops from a Glass Cage.

Columbus, O., Jan. 9.—John M. Pattison, who defeated Governor Myron T. Herrick by 61,000 plurality 600 plurality, was inaugurated yesterday.

Mr. Herrick presented the governor's commission. The oath was administered by Chief Justice William Z. Davis. Governor Pattison then delivered his inaugural address.

Governor Pattison, who is ill, reviewed the troops from a specially constructed glass cage in a reviewing stand. He stood on foot warmers during the time the parade passed. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 troops in line.

Dignity.
Washington Star.

"Don't you think every statesman should cultivate a manner of great dignity?"

"A manner of great dignity," said Senator Borah, "is an invaluable adjunct. It prevents people from asking bothersome questions, for fear of scorn."

MURDER SUSPECTED

Bride of Two Weeks Dying in Bridgeport Hospital.

HUSBAND IS UNDER ARREST

Leonard Says Shooting Was Accidental But Police Believe Otherwise.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Stephen Leonard, 21 years old and a bride of but two weeks, is dying at St. Vincent's hospital and without any hope of recovery, from the effects of a bullet wound directly under the heart, inflicted by a revolver in the hands of her husband, a molder who is held by the police without bail pending the result of the injuries.

Leonard maintains that the shooting was accidental and that it occurred while he was cleaning his revolver yesterday morning in their home at 61 John street, but the police take a different view of the situation and say that if Mrs. Leonard dies, as she is hourly expected to do, they will charge him with murder. The police have learned that Leonard has not been working since his marriage two weeks ago last Saturday and that Mrs. Leonard, who was employed in a forest factory before her marriage, returned to her old position two weeks ago.

It is believed that they had a quarrel yesterday morning and that Leonard shot his wife intentionally. Leonard says he was sitting in their kitchen cleaning the revolver and it discharged when his wife was standing to the left of him. As the bullet entered under the heart and proceeded through her body on an apparently straight line and lodged in her backbone at a point almost even with the point of entry Coroner Dotten is not inclined to believe Leonard's story, for he says that if Leonard was sitting and his wife standing, the bullet must have taken an upward course.

CORONER MIX'S DECISION.

Edwards Committed Suicide and Hiller Freed from Suspicion.

New Haven, Jan. 9.—The findings of Coroner Mix after five days' inquest into the mysterious death of Charles A. Edwards, the retired chemical merchant of 550 Park avenue, which were made public yesterday afternoon, are as follows:

"Recent developments, after a long investigation concerning the cause of the death of Charles A. Edwards, which occurred on the morning of Wednesday, January 3, 1906, including the finding within the body of a quantity of morphine possibly sufficient to cause death, and the discovery of a bottle of iugadum in the rear yard of the Hiller residence, and including the finding of a revolver in such yard within easy throw of the back door, also including the finding of blood stains from outside the rear dining room door, up the back stairway and to the landing leading to the front hall, indicate suicide."

"In consequence of developments, all surveillance of Allan-Marcy Hiller has been withdrawn. The investigation has not been concluded and the Hiller is not ready."

"The finding created a great deal of surprise among those who have been following this very mysterious case."

Right after the issuance of the coroner's findings an officer was sent to the home of Allan-Marcy Hiller to notify him that he was no longer under police surveillance, and the policeman who has been on duty guarding him as a coroner's witness since last Thursday night, was instructed to vacate the premises and return to police headquarters.

The Square Deal in the Shop.
O. M. Baker in Engineering Magazine.

The displacement of really skilled workmen by the almost automatic operations under the "piece-work" system; the dependence of the operative upon the machine; the segregation of workers in industrial centers; the constantly growing tendency to work machines and men at their top most speed—all these things taken together have an inevitable result. The worker is drained of his vitality, and after a day's work not only has no energy left for living during the remainder of the 24 hours anything like the intellectual and social life that should be possible to him, but after a few years becomes a worn out relic of this modern industrial system, a burden to society and to himself. There is here a tremendous problem, the satisfactory solution of which is important not only to the worker, but to the captain of industry as well; for however much machinery may be made to displace human strength and skill, there still remains the necessity of intelligent operation and tending of that machinery; so that unless provision be made for the preservation and development of a class of intelligent operatives, the industrial system must inevitably fall of its own weight.

That there is such a problem, insistently demanding solution; that the human machinery is after all the most important part of producing or trading plant; that there is possible an ideal relation between the man who works for wages and the man who pays the wages; that industry and trade are not on a safe basis unless there be a future welfare of the world—all this has not yet dawned upon the world of business taken collectively.

HELD HER AS A PRISONER.

Widow of Victim of Sunday's Accident Accuses the Central.

HUSBAND IS UNDER ARREST

Leonard Says Shooting Was Accidental But Police Believe Otherwise.

New York, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Peigrino Landi, wife of the man who was killed Sunday by a train which backed over the New York Central passenger platform, made a statement yesterday to the effect that she was kept a prisoner at the New York Central depot for three hours Sunday with the omnivore of the police, who, she says, prevented her brother from reaching her. She claims that she was held because she would not sign a paper releasing the railroad from a claim for damages, and that she had to get a lawyer to secure her release. She claims that the road kept her husband's effects and that she had difficulty in getting the body from the undertaker. She says:

"I was snatched by somebody from the cars just as my husband was struck. Then I waited; and when I awoke I was in a room in the station. They kept saying my husband was only slightly hurt, and that it would be all right to sign the paper."

"For three hours I was kept there, and the request was made again and again for my signature. I saw my brother's face through a window near the door of the room and I called to him to come to me. A policeman dragged him away."

Then my father asked the police to make the railroad people release me, but the police paid no attention to him. They seemed to be working for the railroad. The railroad people also took the tickets we had to go to 125th street."

At the offices of the New York Central an absolute denial of all of Mrs. Landi's allegations was made.

Mrs. Landi was cared for by employees of the New York Central after the accident, it was said, as she was in a state of collapse.

THERE WAS NO WEDDING.

Bride Tore Up Dress Shortly Before the Apointed Hour.

New York, Jan. 8.—In the presence of a number of guests who had arrived to witness her marriage, Miss Louise Goggs, 17 years old, of West Brighton, Staten Island, tore her wedding gown into shreds yesterday. Her husband-to-be, Nuncio Skavanico, witnessed the act, and, becoming enraged, created a scene and threatened her life. He was ejected from the house.

Miss Goggs and Skavanico had been sweethearts for some time, and a few evenings ago set their wedding for yesterday. While preparing for the ceremony and while her home was half filled with guests, the bride-to-be was informed of matters relative to Skavanico, which affected her so as to cause her to lose all love for him. She became excited and, taking her wedding dress into the room where the husband-to-be and the guests were seated, tore it into ribbons, after which she declared to Skavanico that she would not marry him and that she did not want to see him again.

PRUDENTIAL CHANGES.

Young Dryden Second Vice President—Salary Not Increased.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 9.—The stockholders of the Prudential Life Insurance Company yesterday re-elected 14 members of the Board of Directors and elected Richard V. Lindahry as the 15th member of the board, in place of Edgar B. Ward, resigned.

The directors advanced Forrest F. Dryden to second vice president as successor to Mr. Ward, retired, and Jacob E. Ward, who has ranked as a counsel of the company, was made third vice president in place of Mr. Dryden. Mr. Lindahry, the newly elected director, who acted as special counsel for the company during the recent investigation of the Armstrong Committee in New York, was made counsel to succeed Mr. Ward.

Mr. Ward's salary will be \$20,000 as third vice president, and Second Vice President Dryden will receive \$30,000 annually. The changes result in a saving of \$20,000 a year in the salaries paid to the two officers, as formerly the salary of each was \$10,000 more.

DON'T DELAY PROPOSALS.

Pittston Preacher Wants to Announce 50 Engagements.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 9.—Fifty young men of St. John's parish at Pittston have been urged to propose this week and have their coming wedding announced next Sunday. Rev. M. J. Manley, announcing the bans to two couples, took occasion yesterday to declare that instead of two there should be 50. He said that there were many young couples in the parish "keeping company," and he urged the young men to pop the question and advised the young women not to miss a good chance in the belief that they still have a jolly time and receive much attention as unmarried girls for some years yet, instead of sitting down as married women.

"Propose tonight," he said in benediction. "Don't be backward. Those who have been keeping company a year or more each other will encourage. It is quite long enough for an engagement. Propose tonight and bring your names in during the week and let us see if we cannot have 50 announcements next Sunday."

GUNBOAT TO MAKE VISITS.

Germany Wants South Americans to Know She Is on Earth.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The German gunboat Panther, now on a cruise in South American waters and which has on several occasions figured in international incidents, will, according to information received here, shortly visit Buenos Ayres and later make a trip along the Parana and the Paraguay rivers and call at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. The purpose of the visit, it is believed, is a desire of Germany to show her flag in the small republics, in which there are considerable German commercial interests.

TOLSTOI TO THE CZAR.

Nicholas and His Advisers Warned That Their Time Is Short.

Gentlemen, betink yourselves! Bethink yourselves agw, while you are yet appealed to in words! For the question of life must, at last, arise even to you. For to this alone, to this question of life, the voice of the people is now turned.

No one believes any longer in your sovereign wisdom and your love for the country. You are the first and only enemy of Russia's salvation and the people's welfare.

Remember! No matter what new atrocities, no matter what new horrors, your skill as hangmen may devise—more blood will no longer frighten anybody. Having grown accustomed to look death straight in the eye, the people have ceased to fear your bullets and bayonets. You have trained them to blood and death; and they fear no longer your threats. You have succeeded in transforming a peaceful people into brave champions for freedom; you have succeeded in kindling the fire of revolution in the working people. You have been striking Russia until it broke the disgraceful chain which you have forged. You have tortured the great silent sufferer until he has shown you his hungry teeth. You have done everything to start the revolutionary conflagration. You have gone from one end of Russia to the other with noise, bayonet and knout, and you yourselves have aroused it from its long sleep. From the humble huts to the mansions of the millionaires, from the dull villages to the great cities, you have everywhere awakened the vengeance of the people.

And when the people, still unarmed, wanted to shake off without bloodshed your will, you have killed them with increased cruelty. You have driven away the people who turned to you with a petition. You have devastated villages that begged you for land and freedom—for bread and rights. You have freed people from working people who came to you with petition in their hands. You have done everything to make cursing and vengeance the watchword of the entire land. You have benedicting yourselves until all Russia was set on fire by revolution. And you yourselves have taught the people what "language" to use in "speaking" to you. Stationing yourselves openly on the ground of violence, you yourselves have consecrated the way of violence. Sending troops upon the people, you have shown that you are the enemies of the people and of Russia! And when the people saw that it was necessary to take from you, not to ask, you, like a cornered antagonist, threw to you with petition in their hands. You have done everything to make cursing and vengeance the watchword of the entire land. You have benedicting yourselves until all Russia was set on fire by revolution. And you yourselves have taught the people what "language" to use in "speaking" to you. Stationing yourselves openly on the ground of violence, you yourselves have consecrated the way of violence. Sending troops upon the people, you have shown that you are the enemies of the people and of Russia! And when the people saw that it was necessary to take from you, not to ask, you, like a cornered antagonist, threw to you with petition in their hands. You have done everything to make cursing and vengeance the watchword of the entire land. You have benedicting yourselves until all Russia was set on fire by revolution. And you yourselves have taught the people what "language" to use in "speaking" to you. Stationing yourselves openly on the ground of violence, you yourselves have consecrated the way of violence. Sending troops upon the people, you have shown that you are the enemies of the people and of Russia! And when the people saw that it was necessary to take from you, not to ask, you, like a cornered antagonist, threw to you with petition in their hands. You have done everything to make cursing and vengeance the watchword of the entire land. You have benedicting yourselves until all Russia was set on fire by revolution. And you yourselves have taught the people what "language" to use in "speaking" to you. Stationing yourselves openly on the ground of violence, you yourselves have consecrated the way of violence. Sending troops upon the people, you have shown that you are the enemies of the people and of Russia! And when the people saw that it was necessary to take from you, not to ask, you, like a cornered antagonist, threw to you with petition in their hands. You have done everything to make cursing and vengeance the watchword of the entire land. You have benedicting yourselves until all Russia was set on fire by revolution. And you yourselves have taught the people what "language" to use in "speaking" to you. Stationing yourselves openly on the ground of violence, you yourselves have consecrated the way of violence. Sending troops upon the people, you have shown that you are the enemies of the people and of Russia! And when the people saw that it was necessary to take from you, not to ask, you, like a cornered antagonist, threw to you with petition in their hands. You have done everything to make cursing and vengeance the watchword of the entire land. You have benedicting yourselves until all Russia was set on fire by revolution. And you yourselves have taught the people what "language" to use in "speaking" to you. Stationing yourselves openly on the