

1,000 MEN IDLE IN ST. JOHN

Great Depression in Several Lines

200 Carpenters Walking the Streets—Has Been a Hard Winter For Many Longshoremen

"One thousand men are walking the streets of St. John today, idle," was the statement made in the Sun Saturday by one of the foremost and best informed of the working men in the city.

"It is a fact," he continued, "that for many years business depression has never laid its hand on the industrial employments of this city to such an extent as prevails this winter. When I say one thousand I am not exaggerating the matter. Why, in the present city, there are over two hundred, all good carpenters, too, who are anxiously seeking for work and cannot find any. There is no building going on, and you can readily see that this means lack of employment for masons, metal workers and common laborers. Add to this the men that are idle in other professions as a result of this same depression and you will find the thousands mark only too quickly. Now, for instance, you know the ship laborers or longshoremen are never all employed at one time, and I will just state to you one cause that came under my observation. During the past winter of thirty weeks the longshoremen of whom I speak only once earned as much as \$10, and that was followed by two weeks of idleness, the remainder of the fortnight's wages would consist of \$5 for one week and \$2 for the other. This man had a family to support and was doing his utmost to earn bread and butter. The number of instances one can point to is only limited by the scope of acquaintance."

FRUIT GROWERS RETURN HOME

S. C. Parker Speaks of the Results of the Canadian Fruit Growers Conference.

S. C. Parker, secretary of the N. S. F. G. A., one of the delegates from Nova Scotia to the fruit growers' conference of Canada, held in Ottawa last week, was a guest at the Royal Sunday.

Mr. Parker told the Sun he thought the conference would result in great benefit to the fruit growing interests throughout the country. One of the principal points agreed upon was a standard size apple barrel, although the new regulation will not become compulsory for two years.

An amendment to the fruit market's act defining a No. 2 apple, will also have very satisfactory results, he thought. Another amendment decided upon was the abolition of the present form of branding instead of one or three Xs, the apples must be marked No. 1, 2 or 3.

"The fruit market's act will also be more vigorously enforced in the future," said Mr. Parker.

R. W. Starr, another of the delegates and a pioneer in the fruit growing industry, said that Hon. Sydney Fisher, who presided at all the meetings of the conference, gave them an informal promise that he would call a similar conference every two or three years.

The apple shipments from the valley this past season, Mr. Parker estimated, at \$25,000 barrels. As good weather was obtained there is more than ordinary property in Nova Scotia's fruit belt this year.

The delegates from the maritime provinces to the conference were: New Brunswick, J. C. Gilmore; Kingsley, J. W. Stephenson, Sheffield; and T. Peters, deputy commissioner of agriculture, P. E. Island; Father Burke, A. G. Dewar, Charlottetown, and J. E. Ready, of the department of agriculture, Nova Scotia; S. C. Parker, Berwick; R. W. Starr, Wolfville; E. S. Eaton, Kentville; G. C. Miller, Middleton; B. W. Chipman, secretary of agriculture, and Prof. Seaton of Truro.

The Nova Scotia representatives will go across the Bay this morning.

Whatever the cause, Mrs. Colt brought action to recover \$250,000 from Kiley, and employed John S. Griffith for her lawyer. The banker met the lawyer and offered to settle the case for \$50,000. According to depositions made by Griffith in an action now pending against Kiley, the sum was shortly after increased to \$70,000. This was also refused. Griffith was then informed by Mrs. Colt, he alleges, that the case had been settled and that he should stop proceedings. William F. Scott, of the firm of Scott, Upson & Gifford, Manhattan lawyers, offered Griffith a nominal fee, which he refused and brought action to recover \$37,000.

Attached to the papers filed by Griffith is an affidavit made by Mrs. Colt, in which she alleges that she was led to marry Kiley on false representations, he having told her he was not married. She said she did not know he had a wife living until after their marriage.

Mrs. Colt's home is in fashionable section in Brooklyn Hills. Her son, who is twenty years old, said yesterday: "Mother will have nothing to say about the matter. Mr. Kiley's headquarters for all information and what he says is reliable. You can depend on it that what he says is true."

Kiley's Jefferson avenue dwelling is in an exclusive part of the Bedford section and is about one mile from the Brooklyn avenue dwellings.

WEALTHY BROOKLYN BANK PRESIDENT CONFESSES BIGAMY

Thomas W. Kiley Admits He Married No. 2. When He Thought No. 1 Was Dying.

"Confessing he is a bigamist, Thomas W. Kiley, president of the North Side Bank, Brooklyn, gave yesterday as his reason for his second marriage that he believed his first wife was on her deathbed and would be dead when he returned from his wedding trip in the West."

While Mr. Kiley lives with his first wife at No. 201 Jefferson avenue, he said he frequently called on his second wife, who lives at No. 212 Brooklyn avenue. To neighbors and friends she has been known for several years as Mrs. Flora A. Colt, a wealthy widow, and Mr. Kiley has been introduced as a relative.

Frankly admitting that he loved his second wife more than his first wife and that this love was not changed by the fact of his two marriages having become known, Mr. Kiley said it was the understanding between himself and Mrs. Colt that their marriage should be kept secret until the present Mrs. Kiley was dead.

In depositions made when she filed a suit to recover \$350,000 damages, Mrs. Colt alleged that Mr. Kiley had represented that he was single and that she had led into the marriage by his false representations.

Suit is now pending against Mr. Kiley for the recovery of \$37,500 by John S. Griffith, a lawyer, who alleges that he had a contract with Mrs. Colt whatever was recovered from Mr. Kiley in the suits she had instituted. In his affidavits Griffith contends that he has been informed that Mrs. Colt has received \$250,000 in settlement of her claims against Mr. Kiley. This the banker denies.

Mr. Kiley's second marriage took place in Hammond, Ind., in October, 1905, when he was on his way to a convention of bank presidents in San Francisco.

THOUGHT WIFE DYING. "Mrs. Colt went with me on the trip, and we discussed getting married," he said yesterday. "I told Mrs. Colt I was anxious to have her marry me. Mrs. Kiley was very ill when I started west, and I was confident she would be dead long before we returned to Brooklyn. I would not have been married if I had not been certain she would die. We talked the matter over and decided to keep our wedding a secret for a few weeks."

Mr. Kiley is sixty-five years old, and his wealth is estimated at several million dollars. His financial interests are large, and he is head of the hardware house of Thomas W. Kiley & Co.

When he was six years old Kiley's parents died and he went to work in the hardware store of Guy B. Brown, who was the father of Mrs. Colt. Brown lost his money, and during the last years of his life worked for his former employer. From the first day he went to work for Brown Kiley was a playmate of Flora Brown, who is now the second Mrs. Kiley.

His marriage did not alter his friendship for Mrs. Colt, who had married a former man. About eight years ago Colt died, leaving his widow with one son. She went to live with her parents in Hancock street, Brooklyn, and when her parents died Kiley contributed to her support. His wife regarded an invalid a short time after their marriage and Kiley said his home life was not congenial.

"I was in bad health when I started for California," said Kiley, "and I was almost a nervous wreck. That is the only excuse I have to offer. It was the only contemptible act in my entire career and I must confess that I married when I believed my wife was dying."

WIFE RECOVERED. "When we were married the agreement between Mrs. Colt and myself was that we should live publicly as man and wife as soon as my wife was dead. Mrs. Kiley did not die, but steadily regained her health."

"When we returned we were astonished to find Mrs. Kiley alive and decided there was nothing we could do but keep the entire matter secret. I purchased a dwelling at No. 212 Brooklyn avenue and Mrs. Colt went to live there. I continued to live with Mrs. Kiley and to provide for both women, giving them everything they wished for."

It was as a result of a suit started by Mrs. Colt in September, 1905, two years after the second marriage, that the dual life led by the banker has at last become known.

Kiley said the suit was not brought because of unpleasant relations between himself and Mrs. Colt, but that she was advised to take such action for her protection when he became seriously ill last year.

Whatever the cause, Mrs. Colt brought action to recover \$250,000 from Kiley, and employed John S. Griffith for her lawyer. The banker met the lawyer and offered to settle the case for \$50,000. According to depositions made by Griffith in an action now pending against Kiley, the sum was shortly after increased to \$70,000. This was also refused. Griffith was then informed by Mrs. Colt, he alleges, that the case had been settled and that he should stop proceedings. William F. Scott, of the firm of Scott, Upson & Gifford, Manhattan lawyers, offered Griffith a nominal fee, which he refused and brought action to recover \$37,000.

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KING PETER'S COURT BALL A FREEZE OUT.

Guests Got Angry When the Refreshments Were Not Sufficient and Made Unkind Remarks.

BELGRADE, March 24.—King Peter's Court ball, just held, was a tragic carnival, which the prevailing feeling was the universal uneasiness which exists throughout Serbia. The rigid officers strutted about, evidently determined to show their authority while yet it lasts, but the efforts to keep up dancing were a lamentable failure.

The strains of the splendid military orchestra were wasted in so far as the waltzers were concerned, for during a greater part of the evening the floor was empty.

King Peter walked about, affable as ever, and tried hard to forget nobody, but to shed his royal benevolence impartially upon all.

Little groups of guests stood about whispering and saying suspiciously the movements of their political antagonists. The spectacle of Mr. Chamberlain chatting with Sir Henry Campbell in the lobby of the House of Commons could find no parallel in the Royal palace of Belgrade where members of different parties "don't know each other" and exchange defiant stares across the parquet.

The most animated part of the ball was the rush to the buffet and the unbridled denunciations which followed. For one reason or another it was insufficiently furnished on this occasion, and such remarks were overheard as "The fellows (meaning the regicides) are disgracing the palace." "His Majesty does not know that we are accused of a regular but in Belgrade Palace." "After all it is we who pay for this, and we should be received once a year in proper style."

The following is a complete record of enrollment for the different terms as well as the general average since 1872 until the present time.

Year. Term. No. of Average Pupils Daily En-Attend-ance.

1872. First. 3,445 3,445
Second. 4,477 4,477
1873. First. 5,372 5,372
Second. 5,384 5,317
1874. First. 6,199 5,314
Second. 5,388 5,388
1875. First. 6,944 5,373
Second. 6,085 5,395
1876. First. 5,988 4,050
Second. 6,098 3,996
1877. First. 7,489 4,875
Second. 6,356 4,522
1880. First. 6,488 4,856
Second. 5,924 4,132
1881. First. 6,212 4,841
Second. 6,067 4,399
1882. First. 6,715 4,316
Second. 6,021 4,316
1883. First. 6,589 4,322
Second. 6,492 4,322
1884. First. 6,577 4,580
Second. 6,530 6,025
1885. First. 6,348 4,468
Second. 6,414 4,598
1886. First. 6,470 4,468
Second. 6,521 4,408
1889. First. 6,736 5,316
Second. 6,789 5,732
1890. First. 6,672 5,463
Second. 6,672 5,433
1894. First. 6,440 5,059
Second. 6,743 5,557
1895. First. 6,580 5,281
Second. 6,332 5,382
1896. First. 6,391 4,833
Second. 6,584 4,966
1897. First. 6,574 4,934
Second. 6,321 5,572
1898. First. 6,521 5,153
Second. 7,000 5,529
1899. First. 6,833 5,238
Second. 6,941 5,743
1900. First. 7,169 5,849
Second. 6,947 5,590
1901. First. 7,297 5,495
Second. 6,928 5,549
1902. First. 7,321 6,043
Second. 7,172 5,339
1903. First. 7,225 5,978
Second. 7,343 6,024
1904. First. 7,125 5,643
Second. 7,376 5,283

PIERRE BASSON WHO SHOT HIMSELF AT THE GRAVE OF ONE VICTIM WAS A BORN CRIMINAL.

CAPTOWN, March 24.—For the past few days all South Africa has been discussing the appalling revelations which have followed the disinterment of the body of a farmer named Schaefer, which it was reported was found buried in a fowhouse on the premises of the murderer, Pierre Basson. It is now established that Basson shot himself on seeing his victim's body exposed in the fowhouse. At least nine murders, two of his victims being his father and his brother. Basson was only twenty-five years old at the time of his death.

There seems to be little doubt that he was born a criminal of the worst type. His father, a fine type of the Cape Huguenot, despaired of his son's vicious tendencies when the latter was only twelve years old. It is related of him that he once roasted a cat alive over a slow fire, and throughout his childhood was guilty of numerous acts of atrocious cruelty.

His father, a man of robust health, who had never had an illness in his life, died suddenly on October 15, 1900. The post-mortem was held though the extraordinary suddenness of the death caused much comment, and there is little doubt that he was poisoned. He was insured for \$12,500, the whole of which went to Pierre Basson.

Early in 1903 Basson returned home one day from a fishing expedition and announced nonchalantly that his brother Jasper had been washed off a rock and drowned. Jasper was insured for \$10,000 and the whole of that nearly the whole of this amount was in an accident policy, so that if Jasper had died a natural death Pierre would not have benefited.

Captain J. E. Porter has decided to leave St. John shortly on an extended travelling tour of the world.

GOT SIX MONTHS FOR STEALING A WATCH

Swede at Moncton Arrested for Robbing a Fellow Passenger.

MONCTON, N. B., March 24.—This morning Spenidiary Kay sentenced Sophus Soveren, a Swede, to four months' jail for stealing a silver watch, value eight dollars, from John Murray. The men were at the I. C. R. depot here awaiting their respective trains. Soveren bound from Londonderry to St. John, Murray from Kennington, P. E. I., to Calgary. Soveren, when arrested, was searched and the watch found on him. He pleaded not guilty.

ST. MARTINS.

ST. MARTINS, N. B., March 22.—St. Sch. Gienara, Capt. C. Starrat, which has been on the DeLong block undergoing extensive repairs, is now ready for sea and will go to the Jorgins for a load of coal.

Mrs. (Capt.) R. Carson entertained a few friends Thursday evening; games and dancing were the entertainments. A midnight supper was served.

The ladies of the Methodist church held a pie social Friday evening at Shanklin. A large number from the village drove out. A good time was enjoyed. A substantial sum was raised for the church purposes.

S. A. Fownes went to St. John Thursday on a business trip.

Sch. Swallow, Capt. Ellis, and Emma T. Storey, Capt. Gough, are loading lumber for the Hammond River Lumber Co. The cargoes are consigned to John E. Moore, St. John.

THE INCREASE IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Table Showing the Enrollment Since 1872.

The Proportion of Teachers Has Increased Even More than the Scholars.

A record of the school attendance in the city of St. John since 1872 until the present time shows an increase of nearly two thousand pupils, and the increase in the general average in that time has nearly doubled itself.

In 1872 the number of school departments in this city was only ninety-two, and in 1900 the number had increased to one hundred and thirty-five, an increase for the twenty-eight years at the rate of over two departments per year. But while the number of departments and scholars has increased so rapidly during that time, the number of teachers has increased at a still greater rate, as in the year of 1872 the number of pupils for each teacher was fifty-seven, and in 1900 the number of pupils to each teacher was only forty-seven. While the record shows that in nearly every year during the period mentioned the number of pupils has increased, yet in 1901 the average attendance dropped three hundred. This, it might be said, was caused by a small pox epidemic, which was raging during that winter, but the following year shows another increase, as in that year the general average came up by four hundred and ninety-three, or an increase over the year preceding of the smallpox of one hundred and ninety-three.

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GUILTY OF AT LEAST NINE MURDERS.

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POSTMASTER ARRESTED ON SERIOUS CHARGE

AUGUSTA, Me., March 24.—Charged with the appropriation of the funds of the Hallows post office, Henry K. Jewell, for eleven years postmaster of that city, was arraigned this afternoon before Commissioner Burleigh. The complaint against Jewell, a post was made by Wm. B. Robinson, a post office inspector, who has been investigating the alleged discrepancies in the accounts of the Hallows office. The specific charge mentions in the warrant the embezzlement of \$75,000 in charge of smuggling cigars across the border. Jewell pleaded not guilty and waived examination.

Another case before the commissioner this afternoon was that of Ames Lannigan of Port Fairview, Warren County, Fred Albert, Benton Campbell and Irving Cameron of Houlton, and Emery Henderson of Hodgson. All the respondents pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying on a branch office of the Maine-New Brunswick line and they were held for the United States circuit court at Portland in bonds of \$500.

OBSERVED GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

BOSTON, March 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Simpson of Beverly, observed their golden wedding anniversary this week. Mr. Simpson and Lavinia McKay were married at Pletou, N. S., by Rev. James Bayne. They had five sons and two daughters, five of the children still living.

BOSTON MARKETS

A Good Demand For Dressed Planks.

Maine Lumbermen Not Worrying Over Season's Driving—Fish Quotations.

BOSTON, March 25.—The strength of the market for spruce lumber is rather more pronounced than a week ago. For quick delivery of frames premiums have been so easily obtained that an effort to secure \$1 over regular rates, even when there is no great hurry, is not unusual. As yet buyers have not been quick to pay the advances, and circumstances, therefore, do not justify any actual change in quotations. Of the orders being received at present not a few relate to prompt or quick delivery shipment.

A good demand for dressed planks has quite recently been a rather conspicuous feature of the market. Eastern mill orders are wanted but are increasingly difficult to find and easily command \$2. For Pennsylvania hemlock \$23 is asked, and at that figure the market is very firm.

The lath situation is not easy to gauge accurately, but it seems to be true that the feeling is just a little easier now than the time for more general shipment by water draws near.

In New York \$4.50 is at present the price for 1 1/2 inch, and in Boston it is hard today to get over \$4. Even for really nice elab laths it is doubtful if a seller would be courageous enough to ask more than \$4.50.

Shingles keep very firm. Favorite brands of extras if wanted in a hurry command as much as \$3.75, but this, of course, is not the market. Conservative buyers think that prices are already quite high enough and that if any further appreciation occurs it will prove to be short lived. At the moment the market is certainly strong, with an upward tendency, but it would be a mistake to believe that there are now no extras to be had for \$3.50.

In clapboards interest is reviving but as yet actual business in them is rather meagre proportions.

Lumber men of Maine, many of whom a fortnight ago were lying awake at night worrying about water to bring the drives out, are now generally confident that there are no shortages to be feared.

The prices below are those asked the yards by the wholesale trade. Spruce lumber, rail shipments—10 and 12 inch dimension, \$27; 8 inch and 10 inch dimension, \$25; 12 inch and 12 inch dimension, 10 feet and up, \$26.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10 feet and up, \$23.50; all other random lengths, 10 inches and under, 10 feet up, \$24.50; merchantable Cedar, 5 inch and 6 inch, \$20; matched boards, 12, 14, 16 feet, \$22; bundled furring, clipped to same length, p. 1, \$22 to 22.50.

Clapboards—Sides, 4 feet ex., \$41 to \$42; do clear, \$40 to \$42; do 2nd, \$38 to \$40; pine extras, \$48 to 50; clear, \$44 to 46; 2nd clear, \$39 to 41.

Cured and pickled codfish are in better demand than are firm, but otherwise the fish market is quiet. Several vessels will leave for mackerel in southern waters in a short time.

Porter vessels have sailed for the Grand Banks, and the fish locally large shore fish are held at \$3; medium, \$6.25 to 6.50; large Georges, \$8 to \$8.50; large dry back, \$7.75 to 8; large pickled back, \$6.50 to 7. Smoked herring are moving fairly well, at 12 cents for medium scaled. Pickled herring are in small supply, and prices are firm at \$7.50 for Nova Scotia large split.

Fresh fish are only in fair supply, due to numerous sales. Prices are higher. From vessel large cod is worth \$5 per 100 lbs.; small, \$3; pollock, \$3.50; halibut, white, 9 to 10c; per lb.; gray, 7c; Eels, 9c; herring, 10c; bass, 30c; pickled 10 to 12c; hick shad, 7c to 7.5c; roe shad, \$1.50 each; frozen smelts, 20c; frozen amelta, 10c; frozen mackerel, 20c; shore herring, frozen, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; live lobsters, \$25; boiled, 28c. per lb.

GIRLS POISONED BECAUSE THEY REFUSE TO JOIN STRIKERS

WARSAW, Russia, March 24.—The paymaster of the Vistula railroad was today shot by robbers, who secured \$15,000 from him. Owing to continual robberies the authorities are placing sentries on all the doors of private banks.

Thirty-four girls working in Kinder's mills at Pabianice, ten miles southwest of Lodz, on refusing to join a strike, were today poisoned by a powder that was strewn upon the floor of the mill. One of the girls died from the effects of the poison and the remainder are seriously ill, ten of them not being expected to recover.

WAS DEAD BEFORE BODY WAS EMBALMED

BOSTON, March 25.—The medical examiner announces that Richard H. Archibald of 862 Massachusetts avenue, formerly of New Brunswick, died when his body was embalmed on March 17. Archibald had a fear of being buried alive. He died suddenly and before his sister knew of it an undertaker had taken the body. A protest was made and an autopsy was ordered. Archibald was 52 years of age.

The modern view is on the lookout for progress.—Brainard & Armstrong Co., New London, Conn.

THE SWORD AGAINST THE TSAR

In New York to Raise Money to Buy Arms.

Tchaykovsky Expects Uprising in Spring, When Peasants Plough Over Lands of Nobles.

Nicholas Tchaykovsky, associate of Prince Kropotkin in the first beginnings of the Russian revolution and for ten years an exile in London, is here in the interests of the revolution of the present day. For a month or two of the social revolutionists have been drifting into New York from the slaughter pens of Little Russia and of the Baltic provinces, unnoticed by the newspapers. Tchaykovsky comes in advance of forty Russian "intellectuals" mainly of the type of those who have fled the country. He is here, he says, to raise the money to buy arms for the uprising which he confidently expects as soon as spring breaks in Russia. From the present aspect of affairs it seems as though New York will be a hotbed of revolution this spring.

Tchaykovsky brings underground news of the revolution from the standpoint of the social revolutionists. Abraham Cahane and the others on the East Side who have been distributing this same underground news are social democrats. These two parties differ widely in method. The social revolutionists believe, as they have always believed, from the first, in a resort to the sword. They were back of the sporadic uprisings of last fall, notably the one at Moscow which was put down with so much slaughter of the social democrats, while some of their members have resorted to arms, do not believe in actual revolution. They want to bring