

ITALY "CAMORRA"

To Be Tried for Sensational Double Murder.

All Italy is looking forward with intense interest to the approaching trial of Enrico Alfano, leader of the Camorra, the most powerful criminal organization in the country. Alfano was deported from New York, whither he had fled, but the proceedings there were of a merely formal character and few details were divulged concerning his connection with the Camorra and the sensational double murder for which he was "wanted" here. As he had sailed from a French port he was shipped back to France. On his arrival at Havre he was arrested at the instance of the Italian government. His counsel did their best to prevent it, but he was finally handed over to the Italian authorities.

Almost a year has elapsed since Naples was thrown into an uproar by the murder of Signor Giovanni Cuocolo and his wife. Murders are common enough in Italy. It takes something unusual in that line to cause a sensation. But these circumstances, connecting these crimes that raised them far above the level of the ordinary knife-thrust affair, Cuocolo was literally butchered while passing through a little frequented street in one of the suburbs of Naples. A few hours later his wife was hacked to death in the home where she was awaiting her husband's return.

Apparent motives for exercising such barbaric vengeance upon them there was none. Cuocolo enjoyed something more than a local reputation as a singer. He had a superb bass voice. He was in constant demand at private entertainments given by people of means. Many of them enjoyed his singing and were surprised that a man so highly gifted should confine himself to appearances in private instead of essaying a more ambitious and lucrative role on the operatic stage or concert hall platforms. But that was his business, and nobody bothered much about

it. He was numbered among the fashionable of Naples, and his popularity was increased by the fact that he spent money freely and was apparently always well supplied with it. Nobody connected that fact with the dark way which burlesques took place at the houses where he had sung. Arrests were sometimes made, but none of the stolen property was ever recovered.

For a long time the affair was shrouded in mystery. Whispers were heard that the murders were the work of the Camorra, but the police brought forward no evidence definitely connecting that organization, of which little was then known, with the crimes. It was left to eighteen carabinieri to probe the matter, and from the police, by methods not entirely unknown in America, he enjoyed police protection. It was in the disguise of a coal hearse that he was taken to the police. Up to the time of his flight there had been no suspicion in the public mind that he was a criminal. He was well known in society, had the entire town at his disposal, and was in the first flight of the Neapolitan dandies. He drove magnificent horses, wore English-made clothes and cut a dash wherever he went. He obtained the means for such a display nobody knew and nobody cared much for, like Cuocolo, he spent money lavishly. He seemed to have no other aim in life than to get all the enjoyment possible out of it. Possessed of

leisure and ample means he was about the last man in Naples that would have been picked out as a leader of the Camorra except, perhaps, Signor Cuocolo.

But, as everybody has now learned from the detective work of the carabinieri, both men were hand in glove with it. Alfano was a tall, thin man, but Cuocolo was not far below him. He was an ambitious man and aspired to leadership himself. The rivalry between them naturally began in feeling on both sides. They watched each other like two jealous tom cats intent on feline conquests in the same back yard.

Cuocolo's singing, of course, was a mere blind. His voice gained him admission to the big houses, and there he utilized his opportunities to spot the booty best worth seizing. The information he conveyed to confederates in the Camorra. By obtaining impressions of locks and keys, tampering with telegraph apparatus and in various other ways he did all in his power to make the task of the actual thieves an easy one. He claimed as his reward the share of the swag thus obtained. He complained that the division of the profits he did not always get his fair share but his claim to the millions of the law is rejected. It is said that in revenge he betrayed some of his associates to the police, and that in consequence they were arrested. This is denied by Cuocolo's friends who assert that the manufactured evidence by which they were charged could be brought to him. The code of the Camorra sanctions private vengeance for wrongs, but appeal to the millions of the law is forbidden in the settlement of quarrels between members. A Camorra man may knife a fellow criminal to get square with him without incurring any greater risk than for his enemy, but to "peach" on any of the band is the unpardonable sin, for which the penalty is death.

When Alfano denounced Cuocolo as a traitor who had dealings with the police he adopted the most effective means of getting rid of the rival and threatening his supremacy. At a secret meeting of the supreme tribunal of the dread society Cuocolo was tried, judged and condemned without being afforded an opportunity to defend himself. He did not even know of the accusation against him. But the evidence against him was regarded as conclusive.

The last day of Cuocolo dawned gray and heavy. It was in summer and the heat was overpowering. Did he know that he would soon be hanged about his house all day, complaining to his friends of an unaccountable fear of going out of doors, but at last was taken to the gallows in the evening to a meeting of the Camorra, to which he had been called, and at which he supposed his presence was absolutely necessary. He started in a word of protest, but to have the door at last shut in his face and to be told to go about his business. He never returned.

In a lonely lane in Torre del Greco, a suburb of Naples, some of the ashes after the eruption, two men sprang out at him in the darkness and snatched a word from his lips. He was without a word struck him with their knives on the chest and back. Although he fell without a murmur, the fifteen who were next day in the little tavern at Torre del Greco, at that time much frequented by the Camorra, and there indulged in a feast to celebrate their bloody work. It has since become famous, and is doing a better legitimate business than ever before. The Camorra will exert its means and influence to the utmost to save the man from the gallows. Despite the evidence against him, it is doubtful if he can be convicted of murder. The accusation against him is that after

of the city, and knocked in a peculiar way, known only to the initiated at a certain door. "Who is there?" was the reply. "Friend," was the reply, "we have come with a message from your husband, Cuocolo." The door was immediately opened and a good looking woman appeared, holding a lamp high over her head, and invited them to enter.

"Well, what is it?" she asked. "Oh, nothing," said the visitors, "Cuocolo has suddenly gone on a long journey and you are to join him." Then with a grin, one of the miscreants put his arm around her saying, "Here, give me a kiss before you go," and held the terrified woman while his companion struck her from behind. When the body had ceased to twitch they looked at each other, and after a few words of congratulation on their new methods, sacked the house, which contained many valuables, Cuocolo's share of stolen booty which he had not been able to dispose of. They left, still and still in the darkness until they found the next morning.

The tribunal which pronounced sentence of death against Cuocolo condemned his wife to the same fate simply because she was his wife, and knew of his association with the Camorra. If she were allowed to live it was argued by the mercenary judges, she would put the police on the track of the society.

After the successful accomplishment of the double murder the fifteen met next day in the little tavern at Torre del Greco, at that time much frequented by the Camorra, and there indulged in a feast to celebrate their bloody work. It has since become famous, and is doing a better legitimate business than ever before.

The Camorra will exert its means and influence to the utmost to save the man from the gallows. Despite the evidence against him, it is doubtful if he can be convicted of murder. The accusation against him is that after

denouncing Cuocolo to the Camorra, he had uttered the sentence that was passed upon him, and his wife, and arranged for carrying it into effect. This, if proved, would make him equally guilty with those who committed the crimes. But to prove it will be a formidable task. He took no part in the actual murders. He was not even present at the meeting at which the death of Cuocolo and his wife was decreed, for the head of the society never personally appears at the Camorra's "courts of justice." An under study of his, Genaro De Marinis, of the Camorra, is also a judge. It is doubtful if even to save their own lives those in the innermost circles of the Camorra would give evidence against their leader, for loyalty is the strongest article of their criminal creed. Besides, if they secure immunity from the law themselves by furnishing information they would incur the vengeance of the Camorra, and their lives would not be worth a moment's purchase.

An arrest of De Marinis is almost as interesting as the arrest of the chief, and throws an illuminating light on the underground life of Naples. As the story of the latter is the position, the obtaining of a "Picciotto" or honorary membership. When still in his teens he was admitted to the Camorra as a probationer. His resourcefulness and daring were his full membership, and thereafter his rise was rapid. He got into the inner circle, posed as a sportsman and drove fast horses. Besides his share of the loot he derived from the Camorra, he was a gambler, derived a considerable income from low gambling dens which he ran under police protection.

His associate Donadio, a comparatively humble but very active member of the criminal brotherhood, which arranged the details of the double murder, though it is alleged that he got the orders direct from Alfano. As a successful assassin he has secured a claim upon the Camorra which entitled

him to promotion, but through the investigations of the carabinieri he was "hatched" before he had received the reward, according to the terms of the Camorra, he had so richly merited. More than 900 arrests have been made in Naples as a result of the investigations originally conducted by the cover the murders of Cuocolo and his wife. Among those who have been arrested is Baron Ciano, a member of one of the most powerful aristocratic families in Naples. Don Ciro Villari, a priest, who is said to have been the chaplain of the Camorra, is also in jail. Part of the evidence against him is an snapshot photograph which the police found showing him driving a pony trap with Alfano.

The ramifications of the Camorra extend through all grades of society. Political organization, but in a modern form it is simply a secret society for the benefit of criminals. It is composed of two grades, the "Picciotto" and the "Camorra." The "Picciotto" is a full-fledged member of the society, and each of the former has two of the latter at his disposal. The "Giovanna Onorati" or honorary members. These latter, having paid for the privilege, enjoy the protection of the society.

Each corps has its chief and cashier, both of whom are elected by the vote of the members of the corps. The chief plans and directs the criminal operations of the corps. The cashier looks after the booty. Each member is supposed to turn over to the cashier daily whatever money he has obtained dishonestly. If he refuses to do anything he is entitled to keep it, but honest toil is held to be degrading. The Camorra and few deem themselves worthy of the title. The chief presides over the division of the spoil, which is carried out according to an elaborately graded schedule. Ernest L. Scott.

Verdict of Telegraph Strike

President Small's belated endorsement of the telegraph strike, after the operators all over the country had gone out, reminds one of the verdict of the man at the head of a mob in Paris, who, when his crowd boiled, ran after them saying, "I must follow you, for I am the leader." The friends of the strikers consider their haste proof that their cause is just, showing that they were so exasperated by the treatment of their leaders that they could not hold them back. Most of the newspaper critics, however, declare that they killed their cause with the public when they abandoned their keys and threw the business of the country into confusion without giving their employers a chance to grant their demands, or, indeed, to learn what the demands were. In the case of the Associated Press operators, as told in one of the quotations below, the general manager was given one day's notice to grant a wage increase aggregating \$200,000, which he had no authority to grant without consulting directors who could not be brought together on such brief notice.

It was not until the commercial operators had gone out in fifty cities, including all the large ones but Boston, that the newspapers began to demand their demands, and even then General Manager Cook, of the Western Union, said that the only thing the company has heard of the new demands is through the newspapers. The cause of the strike seems to be sympathetic in character. The Chicago operators refusing to work with a non-union operator in Los Angeles, and the operators elsewhere going out in sympathy with them. In New York the operators went out in obedience to a whistle signal blown by some unauthorized person whose identity is still in the air.

The reason for the strike may be most authoritatively told, perhaps, by the president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, Samuel J. Small. He was asked by Commissioner Neill, of the department of labor, to state the cause of the strike, and to state, further, the local laws which respect for the constitution of the organization, and the national officers can not control them, what guaranty can you give that any such regulation is satisfactory to you, will be accepted by men on strike?" President Small replied: "Cause of present trouble is repudiation of San Francisco agreement which settled (previous) agreement with Local Manager O'Brien, Chief Operator Jeffs, and Superintendent May have repeatedly discriminated against strikers. Women telegraphers returning to work were humiliated to such an extent that they resigned. Western Union reinstated less than one hundred strikers; and out of work, including married men. Notwithstanding agreement provides reinstatement strikers without prejudice, outsiders given preference and employed."

"Present strike illegal but provocative great and resentment against Western Union operators because of bad faith so universal that generally strike be authorized on Tuesday unless we can find way to bring about conciliation. Answering your last question, can guarantee immediate resumption of work if government will insist upon an investigation or arbitration of propositions embodied in memorial address to board of directors of Western Union last June."

"Local management's petty discrimination and favoritism toward woman telegraphers in Los Angeles circuit caused transferees and dismissals of men from company's service and finally strike."

"The Telegraph Age (New York), which describes itself as the organ of the 'better element' of the telegraph operators, deprecates the strike as 'altogether unworthy of the men who have deliberately precipitated the struggle.' The counsel of the leaders to 'go slow.' It adds, appears to have been overlooked entirely by the strikers 'in the mania that has seized upon them.'"

"The charge is made that the telegraph companies have acted in bad faith in their treatment of the operators; more specifically that the Western Union Telegraph Company is not living up to the covenant entered into, implied, made with United States Commissioner Charles P. Neill in June last. While the Postal was not a party to its agreement, it would probably

have acquiesced in it, and its provisions were supposed at the time to be final. This charge of bad faith will be fairly accessible for the evidence so far accessible points to different conclusions.

"For a long time past appearances have indicated that the men were 'spoiling' for a fight, and it would also appear that subterfuge has been resorted to in order to give this outbreak a semblance of justification. If Colonel Cloverly's resignation, as stated, is to be accepted, the dismissal of the operators at Los Angeles, an act which was seized upon by the company, was wholly warranted by the company, because the discharged men were engaged in practices equally destructive to the business of the company and to the business community. To hold out position such an individual, to reconsider and 'arbitrate' such a flagrant violation of discipline and insubordination, one might as well consent to have a referee appointed to take outside testimony respecting a lock and fastener tampered with by the company."

"Telegraphers understand, if outsiders do not, in what manner an individual may maliciously meddle with the business of the company, and to the business community. To hold out position such an individual, to reconsider and 'arbitrate' such a flagrant violation of discipline and insubordination, one might as well consent to have a referee appointed to take outside testimony respecting a lock and fastener tampered with by the company."

"The conduct of the operators is roundly condemned in the following editorial in the Philadelphia North American, a paper as friendly to labor as any in the country: 'The commercial telegraphers have not given the American people a square deal. They have been recalcitrant to their leaders and played fast and loose with their own interests. They have acted not like sane men but like a mob. They have been sulky children. They are a regret and chagrin to the true friends of organized labor. They will lose their strike. And they deserve to lose it.'"

"Citizens who are informing themselves learn that this strike follows an advance of wages last spring. They are jealous that when disputes about hours and office regulations followed the increased pay, the officers of the union secured the signatures of the strikers to an agreement for arbitration which is still pending. 'Searching for the immediate cause of the strike, the innocent Philadelphia victim hears that an operator in the strike, who was discharged on the ground that he was writing misleading messages. His fellow operators, who think him victimized because a union national officer appealed to their local board, did not left their keys. And thus beginning in haphazard unauthorized, spread hysterically until it covers the country."

"In not one of the cities outside of New England has it been reported that the strike came in answer to the call of any union authority. In several it was begun against the protests and in violation of the official pledges of the men entrusted by the operators themselves with the conduct of their affairs."

"Last Sunday afternoon in New York the agreement was made by the operators after a meeting of the National Executive Committee Board in Chicago with Labor Commissioner Neill, Samuel J. Small, Ralph M. Bailey, and officers of the two telegraph companies. The ink was hardly dry on the minutes of that meeting when on Monday some fool or some mischief maker, contrary to the agreement, blew a whistle in the New York offices and the strike spread. The Middle West to the Atlantic. That was not good unionism nor good sense."

"The operators of the Associated Press sent in demands to the general manager. Granting them, they would have entailed an annual expense of \$200,000. He had neither the power nor the money to comply without action by the board of directors. The board's action was not implied, made with United States Commissioner Charles P. Neill in June last. While the Postal was not a party to its agreement, it would probably

have acquiesced in it, and its provisions were supposed at the time to be final. This charge of bad faith will be fairly accessible for the evidence so far accessible points to different conclusions. 'For a long time past appearances have indicated that the men were 'spoiling' for a fight, and it would also appear that subterfuge has been resorted to in order to give this outbreak a semblance of justification. If Colonel Cloverly's resignation, as stated, is to be accepted, the dismissal of the operators at Los Angeles, an act which was seized upon by the company, was wholly warranted by the company, because the discharged men were engaged in practices equally destructive to the business of the company and to the business community. To hold out position such an individual, to reconsider and 'arbitrate' such a flagrant violation of discipline and insubordination, one might as well consent to have a referee appointed to take outside testimony respecting a lock and fastener tampered with by the company."

"Telegraphers understand, if outsiders do not, in what manner an individual may maliciously meddle with the business of the company, and to the business community. To hold out position such an individual, to reconsider and 'arbitrate' such a flagrant violation of discipline and insubordination, one might as well consent to have a referee appointed to take outside testimony respecting a lock and fastener tampered with by the company."

"The conduct of the operators is roundly condemned in the following editorial in the Philadelphia North American, a paper as friendly to labor as any in the country: 'The commercial telegraphers have not given the American people a square deal. They have been recalcitrant to their leaders and played fast and loose with their own interests. They have acted not like sane men but like a mob. They have been sulky children. They are a regret and chagrin to the true friends of organized labor. They will lose their strike. And they deserve to lose it.'"

"Citizens who are informing themselves learn that this strike follows an advance of wages last spring. They are jealous that when disputes about hours and office regulations followed the increased pay, the officers of the union secured the signatures of the strikers to an agreement for arbitration which is still pending. 'Searching for the immediate cause of the strike, the innocent Philadelphia victim hears that an operator in the strike, who was discharged on the ground that he was writing misleading messages. His fellow operators, who think him victimized because a union national officer appealed to their local board, did not left their keys. And thus beginning in haphazard unauthorized, spread hysterically until it covers the country."

"In not one of the cities outside of New England has it been reported that the strike came in answer to the call of any union authority. In several it was begun against the protests and in violation of the official pledges of the men entrusted by the operators themselves with the conduct of their affairs."

"Last Sunday afternoon in New York the agreement was made by the operators after a meeting of the National Executive Committee Board in Chicago with Labor Commissioner Neill, Samuel J. Small, Ralph M. Bailey, and officers of the two telegraph companies. The ink was hardly dry on the minutes of that meeting when on Monday some fool or some mischief maker, contrary to the agreement, blew a whistle in the New York offices and the strike spread. The Middle West to the Atlantic. That was not good unionism nor good sense."

"The operators of the Associated Press sent in demands to the general manager. Granting them, they would have entailed an annual expense of \$200,000. He had neither the power nor the money to comply without action by the board of directors. The board's action was not implied, made with United States Commissioner Charles P. Neill in June last. While the Postal was not a party to its agreement, it would probably

have acquiesced in it, and its provisions were supposed at the time to be final. This charge of bad faith will be fairly accessible for the evidence so far accessible points to different conclusions. 'For a long time past appearances have indicated that the men were 'spoiling' for a fight, and it would also appear that subterfuge has been resorted to in order to give this outbreak a semblance of justification. If Colonel Cloverly's resignation, as stated, is to be accepted, the dismissal of the operators at Los Angeles, an act which was seized upon by the company, was wholly warranted by the company, because the discharged men were engaged in practices equally destructive to the business of the company and to the business community. To hold out position such an individual, to reconsider and 'arbitrate' such a flagrant violation of discipline and insubordination, one might as well consent to have a referee appointed to take outside testimony respecting a lock and fastener tampered with by the company."

Plotting Against the Czar

St. Petersburg, July 25.—Political propaganda among the Guards and other troops of the St. Petersburg military district in the summer camp at Krasno Selo, near Gatchina, is causing the authorities great anxiety. Four guardsmen have been arrested during the last three days for concealing and reading revolutionary tracts to their companions. The clothes chests of the men are constantly being rummaged for this sort of literature and the men themselves, particularly after leave of absence, are subjected to bodily visitation. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of ill correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without success. The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them, but go on drilling the army for purely parade effects. The General Staff, however, have distinguished themselves by directing the return of the traditions of the Great Father. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of ill correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without success. The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them, but go on drilling the army for purely parade effects. The General Staff, however, have distinguished themselves by directing the return of the traditions of the Great Father. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of ill correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without success. The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them, but go on drilling the army for purely parade effects. The General Staff, however, have distinguished themselves by directing the return of the traditions of the Great Father. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of ill correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without success. The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them, but go on drilling the army for purely parade effects. The General Staff, however, have distinguished themselves by directing the return of the traditions of the Great Father. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

Plotting Against the Czar

St. Petersburg, July 25.—Political

propaganda among the Guards and other troops of the St. Petersburg military district in the summer camp at Krasno Selo, near Gatchina, is causing the authorities great anxiety. Four guardsmen have been arrested during the last three days for concealing and reading revolutionary tracts to their companions. The clothes chests of the men are constantly being rummaged for this sort of literature and the men themselves, particularly after leave of absence, are subjected to bodily visitation. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of ill correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without success. The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them, but go on drilling the army for purely parade effects. The General Staff, however, have distinguished themselves by directing the return of the traditions of the Great Father. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of ill correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without success. The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them, but go on drilling the army for purely parade effects. The General Staff, however, have distinguished themselves by directing the return of the traditions of the Great Father. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of ill correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without success. The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them, but go on drilling the army for purely parade effects. The General Staff, however, have distinguished themselves by directing the return of the traditions of the Great Father. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of ill correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without success. The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them, but go on drilling the army for purely parade effects. The General Staff, however, have distinguished themselves by directing the return of the traditions of the Great Father. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

Plotting Against the Czar

St. Petersburg, July 25.—Political

propaganda among the Guards and other troops of the St. Petersburg military district in the summer camp at Krasno Selo, near Gatchina, is causing the authorities great anxiety. Four guardsmen have been arrested during the last three days for concealing and reading revolutionary tracts to their companions. The clothes chests of the men are constantly being rummaged for this sort of literature and the men themselves, particularly after leave of absence, are subjected to bodily visitation. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of ill correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without success. The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them, but go on drilling the army for purely parade effects. The General Staff, however, have distinguished themselves by directing the return of the traditions of the Great Father. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of ill correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without success. The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them, but go on drilling the army for purely parade effects. The General Staff, however, have distinguished themselves by directing the return of the traditions of the Great Father. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of ill correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without success. The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them, but go on drilling the army for purely parade effects. The General Staff, however, have distinguished themselves by directing the return of the traditions of the Great Father. They are great dealers of grumbling over the indignity and the searches are usually fruitful of laughter and ironical remarks at the expense of the officers who conduct them. The police to Krasno Selo are step by step moving into the camp, and with home letters to the soldiers, upbraiding them for firing upon their parents and brothers and demanding that they take sides with the people in the struggle with the autocracy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich, commander-in-chief, summoned the officers' council a few days ago and insisted on the company commanders opening and reading all the letters arriving for their subordinates. They displayed such reluctance that they were ordered to do so. The company commanders still further with their men by compliance with this order that the Department of Public Security be directed to establish an office in the camp and assume this and other duties connected with the suppression of efforts to undermine the army and discipline of the troops. House searches have been made in the country surrounding Krasno and traps

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of ill correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without success. The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them