

RUSS POLICE CHIEF JAILED AS TRAITOR

Colonel Kulabko Accused of Hiring Assassin Who Slew Stolypin With Bomb.

CZAR'S SAFETY HIS CHARGE

Sensational Disclosures Surround Arrest of Head of Secret Service on Accusation That He Was in League With Thugs.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—(Special.)—The sensation of the week is the sudden arrest of one of the main stay of order in Russia, Colonel Kulabko. It is not easy to exaggerate the significance of this step. Imagine the Pope being excommunicated for heresy, or Kaiser Wilhelm being dethroned for Socialism, and you have a notion of what it means.

Colonel Kulabko was the head of the "Safety Service" in Kieff, and was therefore responsible for the lives of the great men from St. Petersburg or Moscow who should visit that city, and more particularly the czar. He was one of the chief "eyes" of the government. His subordinates were the secret police over the police of the Empire, the counterminers, whose duty it is to undo the mischief done by the secret revolutionists, and if possible to undo the conspirators themselves, together with their work.

It was Kulabko on whom, in virtue of his office, the duty devolved of protecting the czar and his ministers from the hands of regicides and bomb throwers, last September. But his duty was actually engaged by the criminal Bogroff, gave him a place in the theater, and armed him with the revolver which killed Emperor Stolypin. Bogroff really intended to deprive the Empire of its monarch, and he also found the opportunity which he had sought. But at the last moment he drew back. He himself gave the reason after his arrest. He was afraid, he said, of the consequences which would accrue to his subordinates, inasmuch as he was a Jew. Pogroms, massacres, disabilities would embody the retaliation of the Russian masses. And he shrank from bringing down upon his head the reprisals on his brethren.

Act Horrific Russia.

All Russia was horrified at the crime and at the perspective it opened up. The department of the secret police, which possesses absolute power, unlimited credit and impunity for "irregularities," turned out to be the instrument of the revolutionists, whom it was created to annihilate. Of all the incongruities of which the Empire abounds this is surely the most intolerable, people said. The government, whose eyes were opened by the revolution, dispatched a senator to investigate the matter. And what Senator Trusevitch brought to light was indeed sensational.

But if the authorities were loth to speak, they were quite ready to act; and the revising senator recommended the dismissal of Colonel Kulabko from his post. Now the Colonel, as the chief of the Kieff "Safety Service," was a czarist, a little god, almighty in his own sphere, to whom common mortals looked up with awe. And his disgrace and dismissal came to them as that of Lucifer may have appeared to the archangels. Accordingly, they moved heaven and earth to save their lord and master. And, strange though it may seem, they succeeded. Some weeks ago Colonel Kulabko, through dismissal of service, was sent by his superiors to another post at Perm. And he would be there at this moment were it not that his dismissal from Kieff, which had been kept secret, was suddenly divulged, and then the Chief of the Gen-darmes of Perm wrote to the minister declining to accept Kulabko as his follow-up worker. The minister did not insist and the Colonel remained one of the unemployed until the other day.

Taken to Kieff Fortress. Several days ago the chief of the Kieff gendarmes drove up in his carriage to Kulabko's house, had an interview with the fallen great man within, then came out, entered the carriage with him, and drove off to the Kieff fortress, where he now is. That is the beginning of the end of the man through whose perfidy Stolypin lost his life four months ago, and has since all the Russians been on the point of being assassinated.

Nobody knows as yet with certainty what charges will be made against the ex-chief of the "safety service." That he will be accused of criminal neglect of his duty is certain. He was in receipt of large sums of money, which, it is said, have not been satisfactorily accounted for. But the money shortage is a secondary matter.

More serious is the charge of having employed ruffians and notorious loafers in the "safety service." He seems to have employed quite a number of roughs—the riff-raff of society—in the most difficult, dangerous and confidential service of the czar, and that was and is a downright crime in the eyes of the law.

What happened was this: It is customary when his majesty visits any part of Russia, especially if there be festivities there, to employ a number of trustworthy people as volunteers and to give them cards appointing them temporarily to the service of the "safety" department. Now, Colonel Kulabko practiced this method like his predecessors only he chose the lowest of the low. Thus a fellow was arrested the other day at Kieff on a charge of highway robbery with violence, and on his person was found a card signed by Kulabko appointing him to temporary service in the department of safety. The criminal's name is Pavloky.

Thugs Gathered Together.

Pavloky's antecedents are interesting if not precisely edifying. During the so-called "revolution" he organized a gang of desperadoes called "fighters." These dreadnoughts went about from house to house extorting money from the peaceful inhabitants. Among the members of this band there was a police inspector named Drebhoff. Extremes are always meeting in Russia. Some of the victims paid up, others, laking the bull by the horns, appealed for protection to the police. And the police, who have always been a bit jealous of the "safety men," took action. Pavloky was cashiered and strongly advised to quit Moscow at once and for good.

Grave crimes thus brought home to an official under such conditions would ruin forever any man in America. Indeed, it retards his progress, but occasionally it even helps him on. Pavloky positively gained by his disgrace. It was a case of stooping to conquer. He transferred his activity to Kieff, was received with open arms by Colonel Kulabko there and appointed

to the responsible post of one of the czar's safety guards. The leopard, however, does not change his skin, nor does the hardened criminal modify his nature. Pavloky in Kieff differed little from Pavloky in Moscow, as a certain number of the former city knew to the detriment. And now he, too, lies in jail.

CHURCHILL IS CRITICISED Radicals Are Incensed Because of Reduced Naval Estimates.

LONDON, April 6.—(Special.)—First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill never long out of hot water. This time he has roused the indignation of the radical extremists of his own party because the reduction on the naval estimates for the current year did not go far enough in the direction of retrenchment to please them. Whereas the "Little Englanders" as they are called, hoped that a saving of at least \$5,000,000 would be effected, Churchill only found it possible to reduce the naval estimates by just over \$1,000,000. But he has not pleased some of his own Parliamentary supporters. Winston Churchill has been subjected to little but friendly criticism by the opposition, who are bent on accelerating the building programme rather than retarding it.

While there has been the usual amount of talk about new ships and armaments, not much attention has been paid to the factor without which England's vaunted navy is useless—the men behind the guns. From time to time it has been whispered that there is considerable unrest in the lower deck ratings, where, says Lionel Vexley, one of the service critics, many grievances exist, which unless rectified will one day shock John Bull out of his complacency. As the Jackies are forbidden by their terms of service to form a trade union, the general public knows little about their wrongs, and half an hour's talk with some of the men at a naval station is required to show that it is high time some reforms were introduced on the lower deck.

All the trouble has arisen through the conversion of the warships from a steady state vessel into a floating gunnery platform. Much of the work and discipline necessary to the early form of fighting ship has been retained, but the old-fashioned discipline is still the fetish. Most of the unrest is undoubtedly due to the way punishment is meted out for minor offenses—entirely void of criminality. All the disciplinary regulations, Lionel Vexley points out, were framed "when the sea-man's main duty was to quit his ropes, and to punish him if he did not get from one to another quickly enough, but you cannot drive men to shoot straight with modern ordnance. "The State employs the sailor during the day at work which calls for the full use of cultivated intelligence, and then it will talk him and stand him in dark corners for two hours each night because he did not have his cap on straight or dared to wear a waist belt to keep his trousers up."

It is not suggested by any one that the English Jackies are on the brink of mutiny, but it is known in the best informed circles that a large proportion of them are discontented, and as the first line of defense is not the ships but the men, pressure is being brought to bear on the Admiralty to hold an impartial inquiry into the facts of the case.

DIVINE SCORES THEOLOGY Rev. Herbert Dunicco Declares for Science as Against Church.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—(Special.)—Following a convention of the Free Church Council—the nonconformist organization—was held, an opposed to the state church—some remarkable attacks have been made on the speeches, especially one made by Rev. Dr. Dixon of the Free Church of Scotland, in which he denounced Charles Darwin's theories. Politically minded persons also are receiving frequent notice of the matter.

Preaching to the Baptists of Kensington, Rev. Herbert Dunicco described Dr. Dixon's speech as "a grotesque and absurd utterance, wholly void of sense."

The preacher said: "Charles Darwin was just as much a prophet of God as Dr. Dixon. He was a far more reliable one. If history proves one thing more clearly than another, it is that wherever theology has come into conflict with generally accepted opinions of scientific and learned men, theology has been proved wrong. Surely in days like the present, when the challenge for a restatement of faith in terms acceptable to the modern mind was never so urgent and the work of keeping the most intelligent section of the community in touch with churches was more difficult, it is a colossal blunder to allow such arrant nonsense to be proclaimed upon a representative platform."

Referring to the discussion by the council on social questions, Mr. Dunicco said that futile discussions and pious resolutions would not blind the eyes of democracy to the fact that the National Free Church Council was a party caucus, controlled and subsidized by wealthy capitalists, who exploit it for party political purposes, and in return were signalled out for party honors.

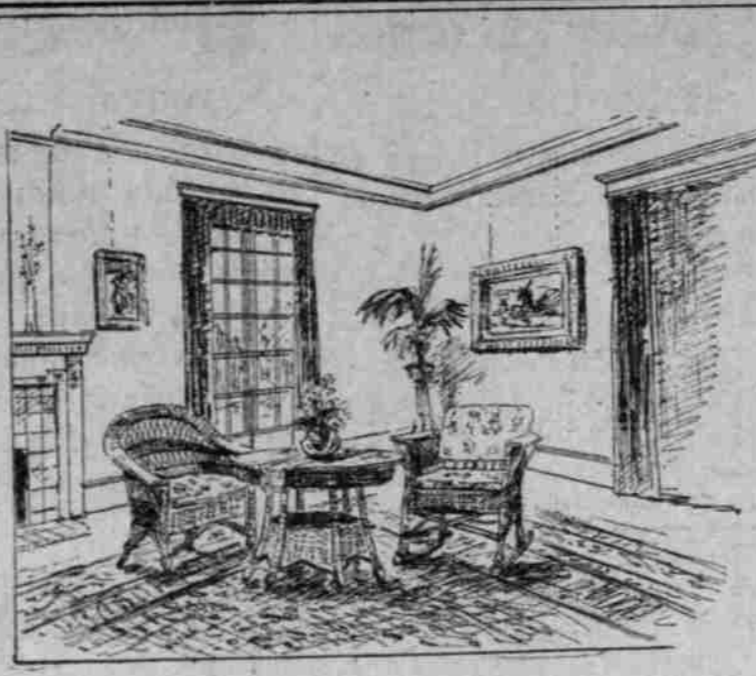
The very men selected to discuss social problems were for the most part ministers of wealthy churches, without any really practical first-hand knowledge of the subject they discussed. As a matter of fact, they were chosen to deal with such questions because they were known in official circles as "safe" men. For a free church minister to identify himself with the working-class movement meant ostracism and boycott of a most despicable kind.

It was true that an occasional labor M. P. was invited to address the conference as a sort of decoy duck for the democracy, but to all intents and purposes the Free Church Council was a mere wing of the Liberal party, and a most entirely the brave spirit that had once made nonconformity a force in the land."

Riding Upstairs.

The invention and introduction of a moving staircase was a natural outgrowth of the educative process of the elevator, and in the form of the "escalator" it is now being recognized as one of the means of relief for labor, but as a successful rival of the elevator in many positions where the latter affords a more practicable means of vertical locomotion. For certain positions and conditions, particularly those in which very large numbers of persons congregate and desire to advance in a single direction, the capacity of the modern escalator is now established as far exceeding that of elevators in any reasonable application.

Remember our Removal Sale; pianos \$100 less, Suite Brgs. 127 1/2 st. **



Fiber-Rush Furniture

is the handsomest, most durable and most comfortable Furniture made at the price.

It is hand-made, very strong, and extremely light.

It has a smooth surface, a hard finish, a beautiful color, and no odor.

It is impervious to moisture.

It is, quality considered, very cheap.

For these and other reasons, it is ideal furniture for the porch, the living-room, den and library.

SEE IT NOW

Our Spring stock of Fiber-Rush Furniture is just in and is well worth seeing. Many of the samples are in our windows this week. We show a wide range of distinctive designs, in Chairs, Rockers, Settees, Tables and Desks. Chairs range in price from \$6.00 to \$18.00, with other pieces in proportion.

We want you to see Fiber-Rush Furniture—to admire its beauty and test its strength and lightness. But if you live out of town, or find it inconvenient to call at the store, we will be glad to mail you a handsome descriptive booklet. Write or telephone. Don't delay

Fifth and Stark J. G. Mack & Co. Fifth and Stark

SOCIALISM IS ATTACKED

"CURE-ALL" HELD TO BE DIS-EASE, NOT CRIME.

Dick Sowerby Offers Evidence to Prove That Success of Doctrine Would Really Mean Slavery.

LITTLE FALLS, Wash., April 5.—(To the Editor.)—Socialism is defined by its advocates as a scheme wherein the people shall own and operate all means of producing and distributing wealth, the land, mines, railroads and factories. They like to dwell on the "co-operative" commonwealth, where the workers in each industry shall manage that industry, where "every man shall own his job." Men may work well together, that is co-operatively, where there are two or even three partners, but when a larger number attempt it and each has an equal voice in the management, the scheme generally fails. This has been the usual fate of the many socialistic communities that have been started. Every business must have a head.

The nearest that the engineers, brakemen, dispatchers and other railroad workers could come to managing a railroad would be to elect a head man to represent them. Socialism would have to work along this principle of delegated authority. Its advocates may use the term "co-operative commonwealth" or any other words to strike their fancy, but the scheme is essentially that of government ownership and operation of the railroads, railroads and factories. Many managers would be needed in every line, and they would be in fact if not in name government officials. It would be the duty of these officials to see that food was raised and clothing spun sufficient for the wants of every man in the community, and that the necessities of life must be given the power to produce these things. Having to provide for the laborer they must have the power to control him. When the time is ripe the government must get the workers there to harvest it, and use force if there is any delay. The system could only be made practicable by placing the workers in armies with captains over hundreds and colonels over thousands with strict military discipline. Everything would have to be by government regulation.

When a negro in the South was a slave his master was responsible for his keep, but when a free man and could regulate his own movements, he must assume the responsibility and risk of providing for himself. If the Government assumes the responsibility of providing for the negro, it must assume control of his movements, make a slave of him again, for party political purposes, and in return were signalled out for party honors.

The very men selected to discuss social problems were for the most part ministers of wealthy churches, without any really practical first-hand knowledge of the subject they discussed. As a matter of fact, they were chosen to deal with such questions because they were known in official circles as "safe" men. For a free church minister to identify himself with the working-class movement meant ostracism and boycott of a most despicable kind.

It was true that an occasional labor M. P. was invited to address the conference as a sort of decoy duck for the democracy, but to all intents and purposes the Free Church Council was a mere wing of the Liberal party, and a most entirely the brave spirit that had once made nonconformity a force in the land."

Remember our Removal Sale; pianos \$100 less, Suite Brgs. 127 1/2 st. **

In the movement, dominating as now, but with vastly greater power. The soap-box orator says that nothing could be worse than "wage slavery." At present the worker can, at least, change masters, get another job, but in socialism there could be but one master, this immense "co-operative commonwealth." I see no slavery in a man working every day to supply the wants of other men, when other men are working every day to supply his wants. It is a free contract and employer and employe must each have the right to seek a change, that is to decline to renew the contract at any time. Men like other animals must work to supply their animal wants. If this is slavery, old mother nature, not the capitalist, is the slave driver.

If a man shows class in what he can do, if he can deliver a sermon like Paul or a punch like Johnson, or well direct large and useful production like Carnegie, he usually gets the finer things in life; but how can he expect to be arrayed in purple and fine linen if he can only produce raw cotton, or ride in automobiles if he can only cobble rough shoes? People with mediocre talents had better be content with mediocre product of his toil is worthless when I see no necessary injustice in our present industrial system. The business man incapable of directing laborer to produce good results must quit, and work under the guidance of some one else. The business man who directs labor well and supplies the needs of his community is the social effort. This leads to the constant selection of the best managers and the social effort. In social effort there could be no such natural selection of men most capable of directing labor. Vote getting, not efficiency, would put a man in charge of his fellow workers. Under such management and judging by present governmental inefficiency, the promised share of the product would have to be extended more nearly to 12 hours, to produce enough to live on. The promise that each man shall receive the full product of his toil is worthless when they have no practical means of ascertaining the relative value of the architect as compared with the electrician rather than a crime. Its advocates condemn the public school system, the churches, the capitalists, the Government, and patriotism. Truly Shakespeare said, "All things look yellow to the jaundiced eye." Some of them seem to every grain of sense they ever had. No religious fanatic, Christian or Mohammedan, was ever more dogmatic than they. They are positive that they have a cure-all by which imperfect humanity can achieve practically perfect results, if they will only believe.

Through all the talk of the socialists there runs a strain of forceful tyranny. "No man shall be allowed to make profit from another man's labor." That is, the right of free contract shall be abolished. "All men will be equal." That is, equality, which does not exist in nature, is to be forced on people by some high-handed proceeding. And what just complaint have they to make against the churches? They are free to attend or to stay away. They may wish to abolish the free and fair arrangement, use some compulsion in religious matters.

In ancient Egypt the government fed and worked everybody. Under this system the Pyramids were built. The bulk of the people must have believed in slavery. If we moderns also believe in slavery we will get it, probably in larger doses than we anticipate. But if we experience a change of heart, accept freedom unreservedly, freedom in slavery as well as in speech and in religion, the open market everywhere, then labor working to the best advantage will produce the best possible results, and the laborer receive better treatment because more in demand. The law of adjustment can come into more active operation, and which is necessary adjustment, be gradually lessened. DICK SOWERBY.

Combination Machine Tools. Cassier's Magazine. The choice of combination machines in preference to those of a special character being largely governed by the volume of work of a given class required in any shop, it may often happen that a shop of large extent may find it necessary to use machines of this class. In these it may be the case that operations of some kinds are infrequent, and it is a canon that non-useful machinery should not be allowed to lie idle for any considerable proportion of the time. Some machines are very

costly, so costly that nothing but a large volume of suitable work sufficient to keep them constantly, or almost constantly employed, would warrant their purchase. Occasional jobs would be more cheaply tool by a makeshift rig-up on an existing machine, or by putting them out to firms suitably equipped for their performance. Thus, though combination machines are not regarded with much favor in large modern factories, because the tendency is always in the direction of division of tasks, yet there are advantages in their use. Every thing depends upon the class of work done in a shop.

Centrifugal Pump Design.

Cassier's Magazine. It is a well-known fact that to raise water economically with a centrifugal pump the diameter of the impeller must bear a definite relation to the speed, height of lift and the quantity to be discharged, and when small quantities are dealt with the diameter of the

impellers must be small, which limits the circumferential speed; consequently, the number of stages necessary for high lifts is greater than that required to deal with large quantities of water, generally means a decrease in efficiency; but as impellers of large diameter may be employed in pumps dealing with large quantities the number of stages required is small, and for this reason it is possible to obtain fairly high efficiencies with this type of pump.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The public is cordially invited to attend demonstrations of accuracy and speed in typewriting given by



H. O. BLAISDELL, The world's champion typist and holder of the \$1000.00 international trophy now on exhibition at our office.

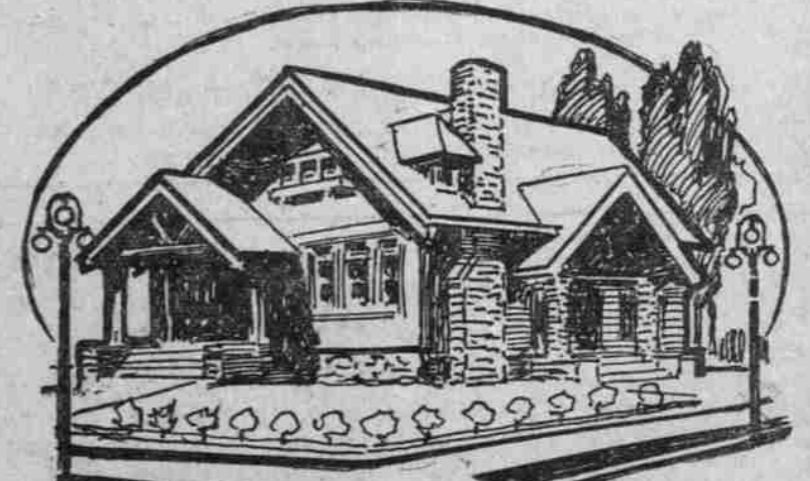
Demonstrations will be between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock Monday and Tuesday, April Eighth and Ninth.

Underwood Typewriter Co. 68 Sixth Street Between Oak and Pine Streets

Only \$500 Down

FOR HOUSE AND LOT

Will Build to Suit



West of Walter Burrell's residence on Hawthorne ave., between 24th and 26th sts. Restrictions \$3000. Lot prices from \$500 to \$600 lower than similar property in same locality. Fine view, good car service, close in and many costly residences being built, make this the most attractive residence district on East Side.

TROWBRIDGE, STEPHENS & MONTGOMERY, 301 Wilcox Bldg. Main 7108
GEO. E. WAGGONER, 805 Yeon Bldg. Marshall 3851