senthal Murder Started Many Reforms.

Actor's Quick Eye After Ro- Civic Pride and Anger Aroused and Police "System" Smashed.

THAT'S in a number? That is the question New Yorkers are asking just now. For a number-and a simple arrangement of digits at that, being merely "41313 N. Y."-furnished the clew that led to the unraveling of the mystery of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, gambler, and to the most sensational expose of police graft methods in the history of the nation's metropolis.

Had not a passerby noted that fateful combination of a 4 and a double 13 on the gray touring car that carried the assassins of Rosenthal in the early morning of July 16, 1912, it is probable that they would never have been apprehended, their identity, even if suspected, would never have become known and the later revelations of official corruption and criminality never brought out. Again, it may be said that only the foolhardy carelessness of the murderers themselves in failing to change the number of their car is, in the ultimate analysis, responsible for their apprehension and the events that have followed.

Both of these happenings, however, give the number 41313 N. Y. a peculiar



HERMAN ROSENTHAL

significance in the history of New York life. In a sense it marks the beginning of the city's regeneration.

Recause of it five men are now awaiting death in Sing Sing prison. Seven, including four former police inspectors, are convicts. A former police captain is dead of worry and remorse. Other policemen, trapped and disgraced despite the power of the system for which they looted and lied, are counting the hours before the doors of the penitentiary close behind them, And others still enjoy liberty only because of the procedure which permits a district attorney to protect inform-

Sixteen convictions or pleas of guilty obtained already for murder, bribery, extortion and conspiracy and at least six other convictions regarded as probable represent only the concrete results of the contemptuous carelessness of Rosenthal's murderers in raiding the Hotel Metropole with the number of their car flaunting through a brilliantly lighted street.

The larger but more intangible accomplishment which traces back to 41313 N. Y. is the shattering of the power of the arrogant and rapacious combination of policemen and panderers, a combination loosely called "the system," that blackmailed unfortunate women and lawless men with a greed and hypocrisy and wickedness unrivaled even in New York's expe-

# "System" Really Routed.

Within a year from the murder at the Metropole the people and the courts have put the fear of justice into the hearts of the masters and the tools of "the system," have punished many. have driven others from the city or into legitimate occupations and have accomplished all that the Lexow, the Mazet and other spectacular inquiries failed in twenty years to do. Within a year more has been done to reform the police department than had been accomplished in a generation.

That is one outcome of the killing of the little, complaining east side gambler, one phase of the public gain that came of the forgetfulness or the bravado of the killers in publishing their identity through the glare of the Tenderloin. That is the side of reputations destroyed and of lives disgraced, of detection and punishment. How much some men of courage, ability and energy owe to 41313 N. Y.

only the future can reveal. District Attorney Charles S. Whitman is a leading candidate for mayor because he found and seized his opportunity for extraordinary public

service by first dragging the number of the gray car from reluctant lips. Frank Moss for his work with Whitman, Emory R. Buckner for his labors with the Curran aldermanic committee, which grew out of the first revelations made, and more than one tation and nation wide prominence to

#### the number 41313 N. Y. The One Clew.

It is not fancy or imagination that ascribes so much to the fortunate circumstances of an automobile number murderers did not trouble to remove or to faisify. The crime and the flight were so cunningly planned by experts in assassination that it is doubtful if the gun men ever would have been identified or Becker, their employer, exposed had not they been guilty of unbelievable stupidity in a trivial matter. District Attorney Whitman has said more than once that the case would have been hopeless if the car number had not been obtained.

The whole work of a year was based on that. If the number had been lost there would have been no arrests hot after the murder; no confessions by Rose and Webber and Vallon and Schepps; no conviction of Lieutenant Becker and of the gun men; no Curran committee revelations, with the consequent convictions of Inspectors Sweeney, Hussey, Murtha and Thompson and of their tools and collectors; no probing of the relations between treacherous policemen and their vile business partners; no such awakening of public conscience and spirit as forced effectual betterment and instigated a series of confessions.

Rosenthal himself, an unpleasant specimen of an unpleasant class, always a trouble maker and a "squealer," always snarling and clawing at the police and his own kind, was hardly to be believed when he made an affidavit on Saturday, July 13, 1912, that Lieutenant Charles Becker, the strong arm squad celebrity, was his gambling partner and promised to reveal to the grand jury the secret relations of police crooks with the protected gam-

## Rosenthal's Revelations.

Whitman rather shook his head the credibility of this east side gambler transplanted to the Tenderloin. In the line of duty, but not hoping for much, he directed Rosenthal to appear on Tuesday, July 16, to give the names of gamblers who could clinch the accusations against Lieutenant Becker and other policemen. On Sunday and Monday Rosenthal's story swept over the city. Most people, perhaps, doubted its truth. A few believed it and predicted for Rosenthal a sudden and unhappy death. In gambling houses and saloons patronized by gamblers some who had reason to know Becker whispered that he would certainly kill the squealer.

On the night of Monday, July 15, 1912, Rosenthal took supper in Considine's Metropole, in Forty-third street. just west of Broadway, and nervously detailed his troubles with Becker and his plans for getting even to half a dozen half bored and cynical frequenters of the cafe. He was there until shortly before 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he was told that somebody wanted to speak to him outside. He walked out and was shot to death as be stepped over the threshold. It was exactly 1:57 a. m.

A little was revealed then and much later as to how a gray car had stopped by the south curb across from the cafe, how four men lounged across the street and waited by the door, how the street was unguarded by policemen, how the four rapidly slew Rosenthal and then escaped in the gray car, going east through Forty-third street.

There was no policeman to block the flight. No policeman secured accurately the number of the automobile. There was nothing but blundering confusion until the district attorney appeared at the West Forty-seventh street station, obtained the release of a vaudeville dancer who had been locked up as a witness and from him secured the correct number, 41313 N. Y.

# The First Disclosures.

Promptly, then, the driver of the car was caught at his home and arrested. From his admissions it became known that "Bald Jack" Rose, a gambler, had knowledge of the murder. "Bridgey" Webber, a friend of Rose's, was arrested. Presently Rose, sick and moneyless, surrendered and told part of the truth-that he had hired the murderers. A day or two later Harry Vallon, an associate of Rose and Webber.

surrendered jauntily. The case began to unroll. It was found that Sam Schepps, a shrewd gambler, had fled from the city after playing a part in the crime. The district attorney obtained the names of the murderers-Frank Cirofici, Harry Horowitz, Louis Rosenzweig and Frank Muller, known generally as "Dago" Frank, "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty" Louie and "Whitey" Lewis. They had got

out of the city. On July 29 Rose, Webber and Vallon made a full confession to Whitman. admitting that at Lieutenant Becker's

order they bad hired the murderers and had planned the murder and that Becker was completely informed of the progress of the conspiracy, that he went to the station house to gloat over Rosenthal's body and that he paid \$1.-000 to the gun men. That night Becker was arrested and arraigned on a charge of murder.

#### Arrest of Murderer

The arrest of the murderers followed quickly. Cirofici was caught in New York, "Whitey" Lewis was found in the Catskills, and "Lefty" Louie and "Gyp the Blood" were finally located in Brooklyn, where they had been hiding comfortably. Schepps was brought from Hot Springs, Ark.

On Oct. 24 at midnight Becker was convicted after a dramatic trial, in which the four informers told convincing stories. On Nov. 19 the four gun men were convicted. Rose, Webber, Its relations and contrasts with the Vallon and Schepps were released as the reward for informing. An attempt other young man owe enhanced repu- to kill Webber was made only a short time ago.

Meanwhile the board of aldermen had appointed a committee, headed by Henry H. Curran, with Emory R. Buckner as counsel, to investigate the police department. The first important testimony was given by Mary Goode. who told how she had conducted a resort for years and had paid policemen for protection. Her story was the opening wedge of a long series of prosecutions. These are too recent to necessitate describing in detail. One after another persons of evil life testified against grafting police officials and policemen and laid the groundwork for grand jury indictments and criminal

It was brought out that Inspectors Sweeney, Hussey, Murtha and Thompson had collected graft in Harlem and that they had raised a fund to get witnesses out of the state. They were convicted of conspiracy, largely on the



EX-LIEUTENANT CHARLES BECKER.

testimony of former Police Captain Walsh, an admitted grafter, who has since died. The series of prosecutions was marked by the determined refusal of policemen to save themselves from prison by informing against their superiors.

# Later Revelations.

Here is the list of convictions and pleas of guilty that resulted from the revelations brought out by the Curran committee:

Former Inspectors Dennis Sweeney, James E. Hussey, John J. Murtha and James E. Thompson, convicted of conspiracy, sent to prison for one year; Captain Thomas W. Walsh, confessed to extortion, dead; Sergeant Peter J. Duffy, convicted of extortion; Patrolman Eugene Fox, convicted of extortion; Patrolman Thomas F. Robinson. convicted of extortion; Patrolman John J. Hartigan, convicted of extortion; Edward J. Newell, lawyer, confessed to bribery, sentence suspended; Ashley Shen, confessed to bribery, awaiting sentence.

The trials of four policemen and of four others named as extortionists are yet to come.

The best work of the Curran committee was in bringing out facts for the district attorney to work on. The committee's report on its inquiry was not well received because of evidences contained in it of hostility to Mayor Gaynor and Police Commissioner Waldo and because the document had a strong partisan tinge.

Reviewing the accomplishments of a year since the murder of Rosenthal. It is difficult for any one not to become impressed with the singular part played in the whole astonishing business by the number of the gray car, 41313

# TWO NEW U. S. JOBS OPEN.

#### Civil Service Examinations Announced For the Bureau of Markets.

Civil service examinations for positions in the newly created office of markets in the department of agriculture, the test to be made Aug. 4, are announced by the civil service commission. Two positions are to be filled. that of assistant in cotton marketing and assistant in co-operative organization accounting. The first will carry with it a salary of from \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year, while the second may range as high as \$2,400.

The duties of the assistant in cotton marketing will be the investigation of cotton marketing and handling methods and on occasion assisting in field demonstrations. The assistant in cooperative organization accounting will draw up proper forms for keeping the accounts of co-operative organizations of producers and consumers.

# FOREIGN SYSTEMS SHOW MANY DEFECTS IN U.S. PARCEL POST

Germany Can Send Goods to California More Cheaply Than New York Can.

NE of the many remarkable inconsistencies of the United possible. States parcel post system, exhibited most conspicuously in systems of other countries, appears in the experience of a large dry goods house of New York city, which has establishments both in this country and that that house in New York could receive an order from San Francisco and | those of Germany. have it filled by the branch in Germany, whence the goods could be sent to San Francisco by parcel post fully 50 per cent cheaper than if it were sent from New York to San Francisco. This, of course, leaves out of account any allowance for import duties.

The New York house could send an eleven pound parcel from Germany to any of the countries named below by parcel post for \$1.32. But the German house could send the same package for less than a dollar, in some instances for 50 cents, the rates being from Ger-

	-0.00	marks.	Or 3	cents
Mexico	2.20	marks,	or 5	cents
	Costa Rica Cuba Mexico Nicaragua Panama	Costa Rica       220         Cuba       2.00         Mexico       2.20         Nicaragua       3.40         Panama       2.40	Costa Rica         2.20 marks.           Cuba         2.60 marks.           Mexico         2.20 marks.           Nicaragua         3.40 marks.           Panama         2.40 marks.	Colombia         3.60 marks, or 9           Costa Rica         2.20 marks, or 6           Cuba         2.00 marks, or 5           Mexico         2.20 marks, or 5           Nicaragua         3.40 marks, or 0           Panama         2.40 marks, or 0           Uruguay         3.40 marks, or 8

Chile	m ed es.
Mexico         84 cents         40 to 60 cents           Chile         50 cents         50 to 80 cents           Venezuela         1.65 cents         50 to 70 cents           Hongkong         72 cents         50 to 70 cents           Japan         96 cents         45 to 65 cents	32
Chile	
Venezuela1.65 cents 55 to 75 cents Hongkong 72 cents 50 to 70 cents Japan 96 cents 45 to 65 cents	.32
Hongkong 72 cents 50 to 70 cents Japan 96 cents 45 to 65 cents	.32
Japan 96 cents 45 to 65 cents :	.32
	.32
Italy 60 cents to 35 cents	.32
Peru 96 cents 75 to 96 cents	.33

Germany and Great Britain have export parcel rates similar to or lower postal arrangements with foreign counthan those mentioned above to many other countries with which we have measures affecting our intercourse no parcel post relations whatever.

### Far Behind In Parcel Export.

by post to this country in 1912 weighed about six pounds; our average re. tween the United States and foreign turn parcel about two and one-half countries. pounds. Our parcel export business for 19:2 amounted to less than 719,000 ported more than 3,400,000 parcels valcountries in Europe.

Reference to the "dollar diplomacy" hardly another country calling itself Shanghai. particular pains to make the export of system is liberalized. ······

# INCREASE IN FOOD ANIMALS. COUNTIES TO TEACH FARMER

ing Fiscal Year 57,628.491.

Reports to the department of agrition in the 790 slaughtering establish counties. ments in 225 cities and towns of the United States, an increase of nearly soon after the federal count in 1910

Chicago, with 12,910,506 animals slaughtered under federal inspection, in April of this year, will begin by orleads in numbers. The other principal ganizing farm bureaus in each of the points of federal inspected slaughter thirty-one counties. These bureaus are are in the following order: Kansas to be incorporated under the state law City, 5,646,161; South Omaha, 4,609, and will have charge of all develop-655; New York, 3,034,685; National ment work within the separate coun-Stock yards, East St. Louis, 2.966,292; ties. The work of each bureau will be South St. Joseph, 2,671,443; Boston, divided into departments, such as pub-1,826,044; Indianapolis, 1,598,503; Sioux licity, highways, beef cattle, dairy cat-City, 1,520,607; Buffalo, 1,381,271.

causes numbered 232,687 whole car. clubs. County farm agents will work casses and 494,328 parts of other carcasses, or a total of 727,015 condemnations. In addition, nearly 18,000,000 pounds of prepared meats and meat products were condemned on reinspec- impressed by the fact that many countion because they had become unwholesome subsequent to the first in-

## Weather Tips by Radio. Hereafter the powerful naval radio sota.

station at Radio, Va., and Key West. Fla., a few minutes after 10 p. m. will distribute broadcast a weather bulleting which will deal particularly with wind mana will receive the inflation withity acres to mounts

Parcel Export Facilities Far Behind, Though Law Affords Speedy Remedy.

the smaller merchandise as difficult as

The common export postal rate of the United States is 12 cents per pound. Great Britain has more than 200 foreign parcel post conventions; Germany has more than 120. The United States has forty-seven. The table above shows clearly enough that our rates to the few countries that we do reach are 50 in Germany. It appears to be a fact per cent higher than Great Britain's and nearly 100 per cent higher than

> Our law allows no indemnity on lost or damaged foreign parcels, even if registered, and the payment of our exorbitant ten cent registration fee applies insurance only to first class foreign mail up to \$10 in value, first class domestic matter up to \$50 and domestic parcels up to \$25.

#### Comparison of Totals.

A comparison of parcel post totals shows how far the United States was in the rear of the procession in respect of total business. The figures for foreign countries are for the year 1909, as compared with the total of the United

٠	States for 191	4.4		
ŧ	0	rdinary p	ar-	
i		cels not		cels of
i		valued.	declare	ed value.
ì			Number.	Dollars.
î	Germany	15,840,127	509,386	36,265,000
i	Austria	16,321,220	487,220	124,818,000
	France		859,000	37,689,000
	Great Britain		250,320	25,000,000
	Hungary	3,668,117	318,099	9,764,000
	Switzerland		292,525	18,366,000
ľ	United States	615,260	39010	****
	TARRETT TO THE TAR THE TAR			

#### President Could Remedy.

Section 398 of the revised statutes of the United States shows that it lies within the power of President Wilson and Postmaster General Burleson to abolish this condition of things with the stroke of a pen:

"For the purpose of making better tries or to counteract their adverse with them the postmaster general, by and with the advice of the president, may negotiate and conclude treaties The average German parcel brought and conventions and may reduce or increase the rates on mail matter be-

# Extend Domestic Service.

It thus lies within the power of these parcels, but in 1911 Great Britain ex- two officers to extend our entire domestic postal service or any part thereued at about \$34,000,000. Our parcel of to any country or to the whole post export business is less, in fact, world either by treaty, as in the case than that of some of the smallest of our general postal conventions with Mexico and Canada and of our special parcel post conventions with of the United States always amuses Germany. New Zealand, etc., or by the well informed foreigner. He knows executive decree, as in the extension that in practical operation there is in 1903 of our domestic postal rates to

civilized that does not take better care Under the rules of the Universal of its commercial interests abroad than Postal union every nation keeps for itthe United States-in terms of mere self its postal receipts upon export provision for the convenience of those mail. The foreign rate is therefore who have goods to export. The ex- immaterial to any other nation, and as porter gets little relief through govern- the free delivery in each country of ment intervention from the extortion the incoming mail from the other imof transportation companies. To the plies a reciprocal courtesy all nations onlooker it seems that we have taken gain, potentially at least, whenever the

Number Killed In United States Dur- Intensive Practical Training Planned In Southern Minnesota.

Intensive practical education for the culture show that in the fiscal year farmer and rural betterment are the ended June 30 last 57,628,491 animals aims of the Southern Minnesota Develwere slaughtered under federal inspec- opment league, which covers thirty-one Startling census statistics published

5,000,000 over the previous fiscal year, were chiefly responsible for the organ-Of the animals inspected by govern- ization. These showed that the popument officials in the last fiscal year lation of these counties had decreased there were 7,245,585 cattle, 2,277,954 from 1900 to 1910, the loss being almost calves, 14,979,354 sheep, 72,871 goats entirely in the rural districts, while and 33,052,727 hogs. Slaughtering es- the cities generally showed an intablishments and meat food factories crease. To make the rural sections increased from 919 to 940 in the fiscal more attractive and the farms more productive was the manifest problem. The league, which was incorporated

tle, silos, alfalfa, public affairs and or-The total condemnations at the time ganization, sheep, poultry, domestic sciof slaughter for disease or other ence, rural schools, town and country through this bureau and in co-operation with the state and federal agricultural departments.

The officers of the league have been ties in Illinois and Iowa have increased their resources \$500,000 or \$600,000 in a single senson through county agricultural agents, and they believe similar results can be obtained in Minne-

# Big Demand For Peanuts.

Since peanut butter has come into general use the demand for peanuts conditions and barometric pressure has grown enormously. The value of and give special warnings of severe last year's crop is estimated as at storms along the Atlantic coast. All least \$14,000,000. This year the state ships and wireless stations within of Oklahoma alone has planted 200,000

# GOV. HODGES TO AID OF FARMER

Kansas Executive Favors the Community Center.

#### ADVICE MERCHANTS.

Good Roads and Graded Schools and an Awakening of the Small Town Merchant to His Neglected Opportunities the Governor's Program-"Get Together" His Motto.

Governor Hodges of Kansas is going to devote a good deal of his time in the remainder of his administration to work out plans whereby the life of the farmer may be made so attractive that there will be no need for a "back to the farms" movement in Kansas at least. The first step in this plan is the organization of community centers, the next is good roads, the next is graded schools in the country districts, and then he would have the country merchants advertise that every interest in

the community may be built up. "This administration is using its best endeavors to build up community centers, better rural schools and local markets for the products of Kansas," the governor said in a recent interview. "The 'back to the farm' movement is the wrong end to begin work on. Every state should have a system of good roads, with big township schools that teach domestic science, agriculture and fit students for normal training work. The school should be made so attractive and so good that it would not be necessary for the agriculturist to go to town with his family to procure an education for them.

#### Brains Needed For Success.

"The freest, the truest and the best life is the agriculturist's life. It takes the same brain, however, to be a successful farmer that it does to be a successful banker or professional man, and our farmers are now awakening to the fact that good roads, community interest centers and graded country schools are solving the problem, and when we have community centers, good roads and country schools in a high degree of efficiency there will be no 'back to the farm' movement, for there will then be no incentive or desire to leave the farm.

"I believe it is of vital interest to the agriculturist to keep the small towns in a prosperous condition, but the reason for the decline of the small town is from the fact that the merchants do not advertise their wares, together with the prices, as well as an accurate description of the stock that they handle, while, on the other hand, the mail order houses have a big, high priced catalogue in the hands of every man throughout the country. This is a constant advertisement of their wares, the description and prices are then known, and a family that wishes to buy some article looks at the catalogue and at once takes it up with the mail order house.

"A mail order house, with its expensive buildings, high priced ground, enormous rent, high priced officers, interest and a score of other necessary expenses, makes his overhead expense enormous, while, to the exact contrary, the country merchant, with a very minor expense account, can be a strong competitor of the mail order house if he will only set himself to the task of presenting his stock for the consideration of the customers by strong, clear, lucid, honest advertisement.

# Merchants the Educators,

"The newspaper is by far the best medium, but if that is not accessible then a circular letter should be used. The farmer would much rather deal with his home merchant if he knows that he can get the same goods for the same price, but the solution of the problem rests with the country merchant, and it behooves him to get in touch with the farmers. Take them into your confidence, talk to them and point out to them certain added specifications that the list price man overlooks.

"This campaign of honest education should be made, and it must be made, by the man who is vitally interestedthe merchant. The agriculturists realize that by the blotting out of the cities, they, the farmers, would be sompelled to pay increased taxes, merchants and their employees must become stock raisers or agriculturists. and thus become competitors of the farmers.

"The community center means mutual interest—the stock raisers, the formers, the merchants and men who have the general welfare of the public at heart. There should be a 'get together' movement everywhere for the common good of mankind."

# Advertising With Flowers.

Now that the large advertising boards that once disfigured the landscape on either side of the French railroads have been taxed out of existence by the chamber of deputies an ingenious and less offensive way of advertising specialties in the same places has been devised. Advertisers on the Orleans railroad have begun to plant beds of flowers of brilliant hues in the fields on either side of the track, with the blossoms so arranged as to spell the name of the products to which it is desired to draw the attention of the