

CZAR WITH THE PEOPLE

But Russian Baron Says Aristocrats Would Kill Him if He Yielded.

Baron Hettler, a Russian staying at the Waldorf, last night said to a Tribune reporter that he was convinced that the uprising in Russia would be all over in forty-eight hours, but that it was quite possible that several thousand of the strikers would be killed by the Cossacks before peace was restored.

The baron asked to be excused from speaking of the object of his mission to this country. He is a man advanced in years, and speaks English fluently.

"I do not believe that the present uprising in Russia, which I read about in the papers, should be called a revolution," he said. "I am certain that the reports have been exaggerated and the disturbance is nothing more than an industrial strike, the same as you have in this country."

"Why do you emphasize the words 'as yet'?" asked the reporter.

"Because," replied the baron, earnestly, "I think it is only a matter of time—perhaps not more than ten years—before there will be a revolution in Russia as bloody as that of the French Revolution. Now there is no chance of such a tragedy. The people lack organization. You can't have a revolution confined to one city, and there is now no interorganization between the people of the various cities."

ONE EFFECT IN NEW-YORK.

Discussion of Revolution Merges Wedding Into Free Fight.

The marriage of a maid from Little Russia and a student from St. Petersburg was interrupted by the revolution in Russia last night, when, at No. 272 Avenue A, more than a score of Russians and a few native New-Yorkers got into a fight with pistols, knives, bottles, glasses and fists.

The wedding took place on the first floor of the tenement house. A crowd gathered to see the merry-makers and a gaily dressed bride and her bridesmaids. When discussion of the revolution in St. Petersburg began the Little Russians were accused by those who came from St. Petersburg of lacking in true Russian ideals and activity.

NOT A REVOLUTION, THEY SAY.

Local Russian Workmen Do Not Think Present Movement Will Have Much Result.

Meetings of Russian workmen and women will be held in this city this week to consider the uprising in St. Petersburg and take ways and means of aiding the Russian strikers. One of these meetings has been called by the Russian revolutionary societies, composed of workmen, and will be held on Wednesday night in Grand Irving Palace Hall, Broom-st., near Norfolk.

REAR ADMIRAL SIGSBEE REPORTS THAT HE HAS ARRIVED THERE IN HIS FLAGSHIP.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, commander in chief of the Caribbean Squadron, reported his arrival at Santo Domingo to-day in the flagship Newark. Both the Newark and the Castine are now representing the United States in Santo Domingo waters, although the latter has been scheduled to carry Captain A. C. Dillingham to San Juan, Porto Rico, where he is to take the mail steamer for the United States.

MICHEL FUNERAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

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AMERICAN PURPOSE IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Official Statement Explaining Details of Plan for Administering the Country's Customs, Issued by the State Department.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Jan. 22.—Supplementing the authoritative statement regarding the Santo Domingo settlement, made by the President's direction to-day, it may be said that in ten days agents of the United States will take charge of the fiscal affairs of Santo Domingo, readjust the tariff to provide sufficient revenue for satisfying foreign claims and meeting the expenses of government, administer the custom houses, and endeavor to save the country from irreparable ruin.

The experiment is to be tried at the earnest request of President Morales of the Dominican Republic, and, as already explained in The Tribune, is confidently expected to eradicate the restless revolutionary spirit so constantly manifested in the country, and to preserve order and promote prosperity from one end of it to the other. With the chief incentive for instability removed by a responsible hand controlling the purse strings, it is believed that an era of peace and industry will speedily be inaugurated, and that the republic's administration, strengthened by the firm moral support of the United States, will not lightly resort to former practices of granting impracticable "concessions" to adventurers or speculators, who in scarcely less degree than some of the military "chieftains" and unemployed "generals" have been the bane of the republic's existence for years.

The arrangement has none of the attributes of a treaty, and will not require ratification by the Senate. In fact, it is explained we are doing very little more for Santo Domingo than we did for Japan over thirty years ago, when we loaned experts to that country to organize her postal and accounting systems, and then we did for Corea some years afterward.

If, in course of time, as is not contemplated now or regarded as ever a probable contingency, this government should have to intervene with force to preserve order in Santo Domingo or to protect its agents in charge of custom houses by military measures, the executive would rely upon Congress for the necessary authority, which there is good reason to believe would be promptly forthcoming. International lawyers who have watched the development of President Roosevelt's plan for solving the Santo Domingo problem since it was first announced in The Tribune six weeks ago, are unreserved in commending it as the wisest and surest step taken to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine since it was first enunciated. They are particularly appreciative of its accomplishing the surety of territorial integrity in the Western Hemisphere through a method of settling foreign debts which involves the United States in a minimum of pecuniary responsibility yet effectually insures justice to European creditors. It also speaks strongly, they think, for such a condition of affairs in the South and Central American republics that debts will not hereafter accumulate so rapidly, that loans will not have to be secured at ruinously usurious rates, and that the incentive for domestic disorder will be practically removed.

The parallel between the cases of Santo Domingo and Venezuela, it is remarked, is extremely close and clear, and, barring the fact that Venezuela has not yet applied or given any indication of applying to the United States "to be set on her feet," every other portion of the authoritative utterance of the State Department to-day is held to be significantly applicable to Venezuela.

An official statement explaining the undertaking of the United States "to put on its feet" the Dominican Republic was issued by the Department of State this afternoon, as follows:

The Dominican Republic, after a mature consideration of existing conditions, has formally and freely invited the government of the United

States to assist it in the administration of its customs revenues, and to aid it in establishing its fiscal system upon a firm and businesslike basis. The government of the United States having responded explicitly, repeatedly and sympathetically informed by more than one of the great powers that it ought either to try to evolve some order out of the financial chaos in the Dominican Republic, or to refer the matter to the arbitration of that republic doing this and to the administration of the Dominican custom house by them, supported by their warships, has deemed it advisable, in view of the unfortunate financial condition of that republic doing this and to the administration of the Dominican custom house by them, supported by their warships, has deemed it advisable, and therefore, representatives of this government and of Santo Domingo have signed a memorandum of a proposed agreement looking to the American control of the fiscal affairs, upon the request and with the consent of the Dominican government.

The United States proposes to guarantee the territorial integrity of the Dominican government. It is not the purpose of this government to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo, or to interfere with or to participate in its domestic affairs further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws and the adjustment, through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do.

President Morales has signed a decree which will be published to-day, in which the government of the United States is officially authorized to take full charge of all the Dominican custom houses, to name all the employees and to collect all the revenues, 45 per cent of which are to be returned to the Dominican government for its current expenses. The balance is to be used to meet the interest charges on the acknowledged bonded indebtedness and other just obligations of the republic. Any surplus will be turned over to the Dominican government. The obligations representing the bonded indebtedness are largely owned by foreign creditors. The government of the United States does not guarantee the debts of Santo Domingo, or agree to provide for the payment of them, but only proposes to try to so organize and adjust the fiscal administration of the country that its liquidation may be accomplished automatically and on a basis of equity toward all creditors.

It is believed that if the Dominican revenues are wisely collected and disbursed, all legitimate claims against the government will be promptly satisfied. In this connection it may be added that under the award of the tribunal of arbitration of July 14, 1904, between the United States and Santo Domingo, in the sum of about \$4,000,000, the United States was given the right eventually to take possession of the four principal ports on the northern side of the island, and under the terms of the award the United States and the United States is now in possession of the important custom house at Puerto Plata.

The unfortunate financial condition of Santo Domingo has more than once in the last decade brought the United States government face to face with questions fraught with imminent peril. The government of the United States could not with due self-respect allow the impression to deepen and gain currency that the Monroe Doctrine can be used as a shield by American republics to deny justice to other governments. Many foreign claims are just, beyond peradventure, and by citizens of our own governments, the problem became increasingly more difficult as to how these claims could be satisfied under existing conditions with fair treatment toward all. In some respects a still more embarrassing feature of the situation has been that the Dominican government has been compelled by force to pay grossly exorbitant rates, and the question has arisen whether the United States should interpose in such cases. Such interposition has never been resorted to perhaps but once in our history.

Another grave feature of the financial situation in Santo Domingo is the fact that her revenues have been crippled by granting, for a long, valuable concessions which were exempted by stipulation from all taxation. Her interests have been crippled by the government's disregard of these promises of exemption from taxation, and this has resulted in numerous and increasing appeals to the Department of State to interfere. The Dominican government itself reached the conclusion that its only hope of escape from bankruptcy was through the assistance of the United States government in the organization of its finances.

In view of these grave conditions, the President has deemed it wise at this time to assent to the strongly expressed wish of the Dominican government.

ROUVIER'S CABINET MADE.

MINISTERS ALL CHOSEN.

Delcasse and Berteaux Retained—Some Portfolios in Doubt.

Paris, Jan. 22.—It was announced to-night as practically certain that M. Rouvier had succeeded in forming a Ministry and would to-morrow advise President Loubet of his acceptance of the Premiership, with the names of those forming the Cabinet. The following is an approximate list of the new Ministers:

- President of the Council and Minister of Finance—M. Rouvier.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Theophile Delcasse.
Minister of the Interior—Eugene Etienne.
Minister of Justice—Jean Sarrien.
Minister of War—Henry Berteaux.
Minister of Marine—Gaston Thomson.
Minister of Public Instruction—Raymond Poincaré.
Minister of Commerce—Jean Dupuy.
Minister of Public Works—Bienvenu Martin.
Minister of Colonies—Ferdinand Dugué.
Minister of Agriculture—Joseph Ruau.

The names of the foregoing are assured, but the distribution of portfolios is still subject to some rearrangement.

The prospective Cabinet met to-night in M. Rouvier's office and went over the situation at some length. It is expected that the result of the conference will appear when M. Rouvier definitely outlines his policy.

NEWARK REACHES SANTO DOMINGO.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee Reports That He Has Arrived There in His Flagship.

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FRANK H. CROKER DEAD.

"AUTO" INJURIES FATAL.

Other Amateur Drivers May Withdraw from Ormond Race.

Daytona, Fla., Jan. 22.—Frank H. Croker, injured when his automobile was overturned and his driver killed on the beach yesterday, died at 6:20 o'clock this morning. Several times he asked his physicians if he could not be patched up in time to enter this week's races, although practically the only other words he spoke were replies to the doctors about his condition. He said nothing from first to last about the circumstances of the accident, so the exact details will never be known.

Last night his condition was encouraging, except that at times a wavelike pallor swept over his face and gave those about his bedside much uneasiness. Toward morning, as he began to recover from the effects of the ether, his state began to be less favorable, and about 5 o'clock the doctors cut the bandages about his ribs that he might breathe easier. Soon after he began to lose consciousness, and in about an hour he died.

His five physicians agree that he died of nervous shock, which they say could not have been more intense. In addition, one of them feels sure that there was an internal hemorrhage, probably caused by one or more of the three broken ribs puncturing the lungs. Mr. Croker, if he realized that he was about to die, said nothing to show it. Not long before the end came he was asked how he felt and answered, "Just fair." His brain was not affected, and his circulation continued excellent almost to the last.

The young sportsman's principal injuries were double fractures of the right leg, left arm broken, three ribs fractured, right thumb broken, right ear lacerated and abrasion of the forehead. The injuries on his head were all bruises, not cuts, showing that his face and neck were dragged along the sand without striking any harder obstacles. His body, however, was badly cut in many spots, showing contact with sharp bits of iron. One of the doctors says that Croker's left elbow was almost crushed, the bones being far spread, and that had he lived his arm and knee would doubtless have been stiff.

Mr. Croker at first declared he was too nervous to take an anesthetic when the doctors advised him before the bone setting began. They waited a little while, and finally he consented, and took ether, behaving capitably under it. No plans have been made for the disposition of the body, which remains at the Hotel Ormond, everything being left in abeyance until the arrival of his relatives, who are expected soon.

The body of Victor Raoul, the driver, was horribly mangled. His head was crushed in and his neck probably broken. When picked up he was dead, so all attention was devoted to the other two men. Mr. Croker's friends here say that had he lived he would have amply cared for the family of his driver.

Newton A. Stanley, the motor cyclist who was run into, was taken seventy-five miles this morning to the railroad hospital in St. Augustine, where he will be confined at least six weeks. He has a compound comminuted fracture of the left leg. This is much more complicated than an ordinary break, and while he is likely to recover the use of his leg, it will be

Monarch Visible Typewriter advertisement. Features: No bars, no rods obstruct the vision. It writes in full sight. The typewriter of the present and of the future. The Monarch Typewriter Company, 319 Broadway, New York.

WALTER CHRISTIE, NEW-YORK, DECLARED SATURDAY AFTERNOON THAT HE WOULD NOT DRIVE THIS WEEK THE CAR HE HAS DESIGNED, BUT WOULD TURN IT OVER TO HIS DRIVER.

Walter Christie, of New-York, declared Saturday afternoon after inspecting the Croker machine wreck, that he would not drive this week the car he has designed, but would turn it over to his driver. Several drivers are now outspoken in declaring that they will not take part in the 100-mile international race for the Vanderbilt trophy unless there is a system of controls. The association had controls in force in that contest, as well as all others, but W. K. Vanderbilt was opposed to having time taken out at the turns. It is now thought he will consent to the two minute controls desired here.

Mrs. Richard Croker and daughter arrived here at 11:30 o'clock this evening and they will remain for several days, as Mrs. Croker is physically unable to return to New York. Mrs. Croker learned of the accident at Jacksonville this morning, and shortly after received word of her son's death. She had arrived at Jacksonville Sunday night with her family, and left there early this evening. At a meeting of the Automobile Association of America, at which W. C. Temple presided, a resolution was adopted instructing B. M. Shanley, Jr., to telegraph the condolence of the association to the family of Frank H. Croker, and W. Gould Brokaw was appointed a committee of one to prepare a suitable memorial. The bodies of Mr. Croker and his driver left for New York to-night. A subscription is being made for the widow and children of Raoul, now in New York.

Frank H. Croker, the second son of Richard Croker, the former Tammany chieftain, was an enthusiastic and fearless sportsman, and has shown his dash in automobile racing on road and track, and in his fast motor boat XPDNC. At Brown University, where he entered with the class of '01, he played first base on the same baseball team with "Dave" Fultz and "Billy" Lauder, and was a member of his class football team.

In the 200-mile road race, held on Long Island on October 7, he drove his own car, the 3-horsepower Simplex. It was an average speed of 24 1/2 miles an hour, the best speed made by any motor boat in this country for a long distance. This was the boat which he intended to compete in the races at Palm Beach, Fla., and to make a record trip from Key West to Havana. He had entered his automobile in fifteen races to be run on the Ormond-Daytona beach this week.

Mr. Croker was in his twenty-seventh year. He was a director of the Atlantic Coast Realty Company, and of the Casualty Company of America, and secretary and director of the Reobling Construction Company. He was a member of the New-York Athletic and Brown University clubs, and of the Greek letter fraternity of Psi Upsilon.

Long distance automobile racing has been costly in lives and property. Harold Rigby, a machinist, was killed while driving the Pope-Toledo 2-horsepower car five days before the Vanderbilt cup race. In the contest itself Carl Meusel, the mechanic in the 60-horsepower Mercedes of George

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Always remember the full name. 25 cents.

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POMMERY CHAMPAGNE. The Standard of Quality. AFTER ANY ARTICLE HAS ACHIEVED A REPUTATION, THE SUPPLY AT THE EXPENSE OF QUALITY IS STRONG. THE POMMERY STANDARD IS INVARIABLY MAINTAINED IN ANY YEAR BEING A SECONDARY CONSIDERATION.

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