

wilderness. The buildings on all the estates have been burned and plundered. The heavens to the south of Dorpat to-night reflect the glare of fires. A number of German barons and their families are held prisoners by the insurgents.

MAY STRIKE WEDNESDAY.

Railway Employes Hesitate—Meetings at Capital.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—The revolutionary organizations are making feverish preparations to fight the government's policy of repression. The new Workmen's Council, representatives of other proletarian organizations and also the League of Leagues met secretly in the outskirts of St. Petersburg to-day and discussed ways and means until almost morning. The great majority of the members favored the immediate proclamation of the general strike which had been planned for January, but it was agreed that success depended on whether the railroad men would take part. It is understood that a tentative decision was arrived at to strike on Wednesday, provided the Central Committee at Moscow consents. There is a division of sentiment in the ranks of the railroad men. The government has made a special effort to redress some of the grievances, degrading, above all things, a suspension of traffic which would make it impossible to transport troops. A railroad man said to-day:

We have had a majority of our demands granted. The people in the small towns along the railroads were so enraged at the last strike that they are likely to kill any railroad man they can catch in case of another strike. The government's note, practically giving notice to the railroad men that if they strike the authorities will be unable to afford them protection, is regarded as grim warning that they will be abandoned to the mercies of the "Black Hundred" and another note has been issued threatening "exceptional measures" if legal means do not suffice.

"The Russ," which appears under the name of "Molva," to-day in a stirring editorial summons all the organizations to sink their differences and present a solid front to the advancing hosts of reaction. The paper says:

Write it at last unmasked and has shown himself a worthy successor of Plehve and Trepoff by tearing up the government's promise. But even now the reaction is like the blows of a hammer which welds firmer the sword with which the nation will win freedom.

A hundred lawyers at a meeting here to-day, called to protest against the government's action in arresting the editors of the local papers, passed a resolution that the government's step proved that freedom of the press is a farce. It was also decided to collect evidence on which to base an indictment of the subservient judges for presentation to the National Assembly.

The Cabinet to-day is considering the election law at Tsarskoe-Selo under the presidency of the Emperor, but as it is understood that the majority of the Ministers at the last moment shifted in favor of general suffrage, excluding only the nomadic tribes, military and government employes and those disqualified by the courts, it is not likely to be finished in time for promulgation to-morrow. Dmitri Shipoff, president of the Moscow Zemstvo, and M. Guckhoff were present at the meeting.

The League of Leagues of all Russia will hold a congress in St. Petersburg on December 23. Arrangements have been made, should the authorities attempt to prevent the congress, to adjourn to Finland.

SHELLS FALLING IN RIGA.

City Reported on Fire—Hundreds Killed at Mitau.

Berlin, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from the frontier says that the troops at Riga have joined the revolt, and that the town is being shelled and burned. The conductor of a train from the Russian capital said that between St. Petersburg and Wirballen, the frontier station, flames could be seen from several places, and were often reflected in the sky.

A dispatch to "The Lokal-Anzeiger" from Kungsberg to-day says: In the street fighting at Mitau, the capital of Courland, twenty-seven miles from Riga, three hundred persons were killed. At Lennwarden, in Southern Livonia, the revolutionists liberated all the prisoners and shot the assistant District Governor, M. Petersen, and M. Maximowitch, his secretary, and threw their bodies into the river.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—The War Department is concentrating two army corps to suppress the revolt in the Baltic provinces. According to the government's information 60,000 Letts are under arms. The "Novos Vremya," which was published this morning, says that the authorities have decided to send all the troops of the St. Petersburg district, with the exception of the Guards, to suppress the revolt.

Dec. 16.—The insurgents in the Baltic provinces hold several towns and large sections of the country, and are threatening the larger cities. The insurgents of Livonia wrecked, on December 14, near Stockmansof, a military train which was carrying reinforcements from Wilna to Riga. They then attacked the survivors of the wreck. The general commanding at Wilna telegraphs that he is unable to send assistance, as the track is destroyed on both sides.

The insurgents have had a number of skirmishes with the troops in the provinces. In one fight, near Wenden, on December 15, an officer and two soldiers were killed. Traffic is being opened over one road out of Riga, but the trains are fired on at several stations which are in possession of the revolutionists.

Telegrams received here to-day say that the troops returning to Russia over the Trans-Siberian Railroad are greatly enraged at the delay, and are wrecking the railroad stations and other buildings and indulging in excesses wherever they are halted.

GERMANY SENDS SHIPS.

Several Steamers Going to Rescue Subjects in Russia.

Berlin, Dec. 18.—The decision of Chancellor von Billow, approved by the Emperor, to send German steamers to ports of the Russian Baltic provinces and bring away the Germans who are in danger of their lives is regarded as a most important act, and one that may be the first in a series of steps which the German government deems necessary to safeguard the interests of German subjects whose estates are now being plundered, or whose business is being ruined by the insurgents. A strong feeling exists among the people over the murders of Germans and the evident powerlessness of the Russian government to give them immediate protection.

The published reports of outrages on individual Germans, who appear to have been on account of their nationality special objects of hatred, have caused greater loss of confidence in the stability of the Russian administration than any previous publications. The optimism as to the outcome of the Russian disturbances seems to be shaken, and there is talk, chiefly outside government circles, of the possibility that Germany may have to do more than send merchant ships to the relief of the beleaguered Germans.

Hamburg, Dec. 18.—Two Hamburg-American line steamers, the Batavia and the Kehrweider, have been chartered by the government to bring Germans from Libau. They can accommodate two thousand passengers.

Königsberg, Dec. 18.—The German steamer Wolga sailed from Stettin to-day for Riga, chartered by the German government, to bring away German subjects whose lives are endangered by the revolutionary disturbances here. The steamship Prinz Heinrich will leave here on Wednesday for Riga with a like intention.

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GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Repression the Only Course Left Open to Officials.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—The following statement of the government's position was made to The Associated Press to-night, and may be accepted as authoritative: The government sincerely desired to introduce the new regime without having recourse to harsh measures, but it received no support from the constitutionalists or other moderates, while the proletarian organizations, under the leadership of the Socialists, continued their mad campaign in favor of armed rebellion, and openly incited the army and the navy to mutiny. The climax of this campaign was reached when efforts were made to attack the credit of the country in the midst of a considerable panic. Had the government allowed such efforts to go unchallenged it would have precipitated complete financial and industrial ruin.

After all, self-preservation is the first law of nature, and besides, without the restoration of a semblance of order, it would be impossible to hold the elections for the duma. The case was a desperate one and it demanded a desperate remedy. The government believes that the radical aims of the Socialists have the sympathy of only a fraction of the population, and that if their leadership did succeed in overthrowing the monarchy and in placing their doctrines in practice they would be swept out of existence by a counter-revolution. Nevertheless, the government is on the horns of a dilemma, as its motives, no matter how honest, in the present state of excitement are bound to be misinterpreted; while on the other hand, if enough order can be restored to hold the elections, the cry will be set up that the government has adopted this expedient to control the elections and to capture the duma. We have taken the only course left open to us.

DRAGON FORCE TAKEN.

Letts Capture an Escort After Hard Fighting.

Waldk, Livonia, Dec. 18.—Details have been received here of a hard fight between the members of a company of dragoons, who were escorting a wagon train containing twenty German families, and an armed band of four thousand Letts, near Roesershof. The expedition was trying to escape to the southward, but the ammunition of the dragoons, as the result of constant skirmishes, was running low, and it was decided to reach Riga. The expedition ran into a Lett camp, which was strongly barricaded.

The Letts opened fire, whereupon the dragoons charged, but were repulsed. The Letts then took the offensive, pressing the retreating caravan. The ammunition of the dragoons becoming exhausted, they surrendered, with their charges, on the understanding that they would give up their arms, but would be allowed to retain their revolvers. Another band, however, made its appearance and insisted that the capture was effected in its territory. The members of this band then carried off the captives to Lennwarden Castle, where they held a carnival over their victims.

CALL TO ARMS IN POLAND.

Jewish Socialists Prepare for Struggle—Strike Continues.

Warsaw, Dec. 18.—The post and telegraph strike continues here. The strikers are determined to hold out until the central committee at Moscow orders them to resume work. The Jewish Socialist Bund has issued a proclamation urging preparation for an armed insurrection. The arrests of the leaders of the proletarian organization at St. Petersburg have caused a ferment.

ORDER FIRST, THEN REFORMS.

Russian Emperor Outlines Intentions to Count von Alvensleben.

Berlin, Dec. 18.—Count von Alvensleben, the retiring German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, talking to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" regarding his farewell audience with Emperor Nicholas, said the Emperor spoke freely about the situation, and said firmly that he intended first to restore order, and then carry out all the reforms promised. His majesty added that he relied on the assistance of the National Assembly. The Emperor, Count von Alvensleben also said, appeared to him to be energetic, notwithstanding his pallor.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICANS ASKED.

Mr. Meyer Requests Guard at Disposal of Consul at Moscow.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—On account of the situation at Moscow Ambassador Meyer has requested the authorities to place at the disposal of the American consul there protection for Americans in case of emergency.

TREASURE TRAIN WRECKED.

Ten Millions in Gold on Board—Crown Jewels Reported Sent Away.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—A train which was thrown from the track on Saturday near Gatchina is understood to have had on board \$10,000,000 in gold. It is rumored that the crown jewels have been sent abroad.

FUGITIVES REACHING GERMANY.

Trains to Frontier Crowded—Refugees Tell of Brutalities.

Berlin, Dec. 18.—The "Lokal Anzeiger" prints the following dispatch from Eydtkühnen, East Prussia, dated December 18: A train of about eighteen cars brought fugitives here this afternoon from Riga, by way of Posenburg, West Russia. More than four hundred refugees from Libau and Mitau have arrived here. The regular train from St. Petersburg brought about two hundred and fifty refugees, many of them women and children. The waiting rooms here are overcrowded. The further movement west of all the refugees is impossible at present. Many of the men are returning to Russian points in order to make an effort to bring out the remaining members of their families. The refugees report that brutalities of the most frightful description have been committed in the Baltic region. They say that at Libau, Riga and Mitau many officers have been horribly mutilated by the Lithuanian peasants. The "Tagblatt's" correspondent at Kiel says that a number of freight steamers have arrived at Holtenau, Schleswig-Holstein, with Russian fugitives, chiefly owners of landed estates.

MARTIAL LAW IN POLISH DISTRICTS.

Cronstadt Mutineers Sentenced.

Cronstadt, Dec. 18.—The military court has acquitted eighteen out of forty-nine privates of the Cronstadt Fortress Artillery, who were charged with mutiny in connection with the recent outbreak here. The others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to twenty-four months.

BALFOUR A FREE TRADER.

But Able to Reconcile Mr. Chamberlain's Views with His Own.

Leeds, Dec. 18.—A. J. Balfour, the former Premier, addressed 5,000 persons at the Coliseum here to-night, devoting his speech almost exclusively to a discussion of the fiscal policy on which the Unionists would conduct the campaign. He said he did not wish to augment the differences within his party over the fiscal question. He admitted the existence of such differences, but said that protection as against free trade had been a subject of dispute inside the Conservative party prior to and since his birth. The scheme of retaliation and of Colonial preference outlined in his previous speeches, he said, in no wise prejudged the question. "Protection may be right or it may be wrong," said Mr. Balfour, "but I belong to that section of your party which is for free trade and which is not for protection."

Retaliation for "dumping" and a fiscal union with the colonies, he continued, were absolutely consistent with the views of those who would like to see the country return to the policy of the United States and other countries. If tariffs were to be settled by negotiation the negotiators must have the power to make counter-propositions, and each case must be treated on its merits. A general tariff might be a good starting point, but a general tariff constructed on protectionist lines was altogether outside the scope of fiscal reform which Mr. Balfour was proposing for acceptance by the Unionist electors. He said protection was essentially insular and that nothing would endanger the imperialist scheme more than the introduction of insular ideas.

The Ministerial appointments approved by King Edward to-day include that of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, with a peerage; the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, George Lambert; the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, Rudolph E. Kearley; the Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board, Walter Runciman; the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education, Thomas Lough; and the Solicitor General for Scotland, Alexander Ure, K. C.

FRANCE NOT YET SATISFIED.

A Number of Questions Still To Be Settled with Venezuela.

Paris, Dec. 18.—The official view is that the recent negotiations have improved the Venezuelan situation, but it is definitely stated that the affair is not considered here as closed. The issue involves an adjustment of the seizure of the French cable lines and several questions outside of the offensive action of the Venezuelan government toward M. Taigny, the French chargé d'affaires.

JORIS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Wholesale Convictions in Case of Plot to Kill Turkish Sultan.

Constantinople, Dec. 18.—Edward Joris, the Belgian, and three others, charged with complicity in the attempt to assassinate the Sultan last July, were to-day sentenced to death by the native court. Other alleged accomplices were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and ten persons charged with the same crime, who have not yet been arrested, were sentenced to death.

MANŒUVRES NEAR MOROCCO.

Great British Fleet to Gather About the Time of Conference.

Cadiz, Dec. 18.—Information transmitted to the Spanish Admiralty confirms a report in circulation here to the effect that the British Mediterranean, Atlantic and Channel squadrons, comprising sixty warships, will concentrate in April near the Gulf of Cadiz, with a base at Lagos, for combined manœuvres. Some people here are inclined to regard the presence of the British fleet near Morocco about the time when the Moroccan conference closes as significant.

MADRID AS PLACE OF CONFERENCE.

Paris, Dec. 18.—The exchanges of communications going on between the powers indicate that Madrid will generally be acceptable as the place for the Moroccan conference. Germany has not yet definitely answered. Should Germany object to Madrid, it is probable that Seville will be chosen.

SOCIALIST RIOT AT CHEMNITZ.

Berlin, Dec. 18.—A Socialist demonstration at Chemnitz, Saxony, yesterday, for an extension of the suffrage in the election of members of the Diet of Saxony, resulted in numerous arrests, and the police charged the crowds. There were minor troubles in other Saxon cities.

"AUTO" LOST IN THE SNOW.

P. F. Megargel, of New-York, May Have Lost Life.

Flagstaff, Ariz., Dec. 18.—The Reo Mountaineer, a transcontinental automobile carrying Percy F. Megargel, of New-York, and David F. Fassett, of Lansing, Mich., is lost in the mountains to the west of here and has not been heard of since Friday night, when the automobilists left the town of Williams, or Flagstaff. All roads are piled deep with snow, and it is an impossibility to get to them at this time. The trail has been in existence for over a month, and their attempt to cross the mountain may result in the loss of their lives. A relief expedition started out this afternoon with food, blankets and shovels in a blinding snowstorm. Relief parties are also hunting for another party lost in the storm without avail. One man was found late to-day frozen to death; another man is now at the point for death, having been out for two days, from which settlers have little hope of their making their way through the mountain passes unknown to them.

TAKE EIGHT FROM WRECK.

Steward Dies from Exposure—Others Barely Resuscitated.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Richmond, Va., Dec. 18.—The three-masted schooner Pendleton Sisters, from Port Arthur, Texas, November 25, to New-York, loaded with timber, anchored about Chincoteague Shoals on Thursday. On that night she dragged anchor and began pounding on one of the shoals. She parted chains and began to drift. The schooner was in a trough of seas until Friday night, when she struck the beach about six miles north of Chincoteague. Her crew succeeded in getting the lifeboat and beach gear on the shore about the wrecked vessel. He landed four of the crew in the lifeboat and four in the byeshee buoy. One man, the steward, died from exposure before the lifesaving crew arrived. It was also necessary to resuscitate several members of the crew.

SHANGHAI NOT QUELLED.

TWENTY CHINESE DEAD.

Few Europeans Injured—Troops Patrolling City.

Shanghai, Dec. 18.—The riot is suppressed. Twenty Chinese rowdies were killed, and a few Europeans were wounded. Otherwise the damage done was slight. Police, sailors and volunteers co-operated in suppressing the riots. One police station was partly burned, a barroom wrecked and a bicycle store looted. No European was killed. The streets are now deserted, except for armed patrols, which are everywhere.

The riot here was promoted by boycotters on account of an incident involving the Mixed Court. The German Consul was stoned, and the American Vice-Consul and several other foreigners were attacked and injured. The Chinese closed their shops when the rioting began. The local volunteers were called out to restore order and detachments of bluejackets were landed from the warships.

Washington, Dec. 18.—A dispatch received this afternoon from Consul General Rodgers was to the effect that all parts of the city of Shanghai had been put under martial law, and that the foreigners were all arming. A dispatch received there from Chefoo said that all was quiet in that city.

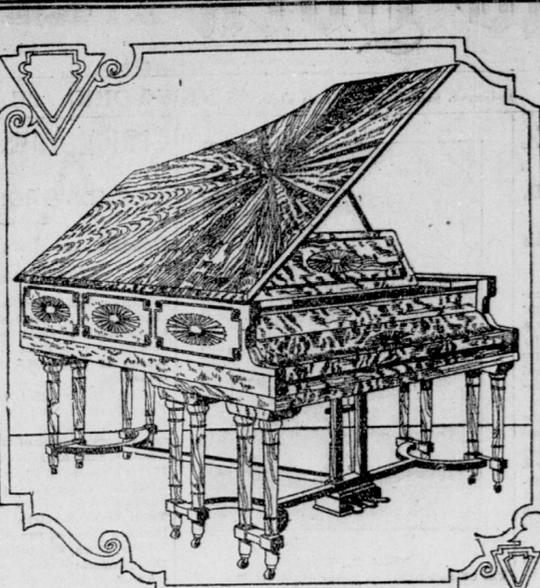
It is gathered from earlier dispatches sent by Mr. Rodgers that the moving causes for the riots were the anti-American boycott and a general feeling of hostility toward foreigners, such as preceded the Boxer uprising in 1900. Mr. Rodgers' statement was that all business was suspended among the Chinese, and that incident to the general strike a number of foreigners had been assaulted. Volunteers had been called out, presumably from the people in the foreign settlements, whose efforts at maintaining order were seconded by English marines. The warships in the harbor were cleared for action. At the hour of sending the first dispatch, probably some time last night, two Chinese had been killed in the riots and the Consul General had telegraphed for help from American naval vessels.

A later dispatch from the same source reported the continuance of the riotous conditions, adding that the police stations had been burned and a number of people killed, probably about thirty, including some foreigners. No Americans, however, had been harmed up to that moment, and the streets were being guarded by the volunteers and the naval forces. Mr. Rodgers added that he expected the American cruiser Baltimore, which was yesterday at Chin-Kiang, about a day's run from Shanghai, to reach the latter place to-night.

GOODS IN CHINA UNSOLD.

Boycott Hits Lard, Oils, Tobacco, Machines and Flour.

San Francisco, Dec. 18.—Advices from the Orient by the steamer Korea indicate that there has been no abatement of the Chinese boycott on American goods. It is rumored that at Hong Kong there are 500,000 unsold cases of coal oil and 500,000 cases cannot find a purchaser at Canton. This trade animosity, it is alleged, has developed into a bitter hostility, not only against American products, but also against people from the United States. In the leading cities of China, it is said, store windows bear signs reading "No American Goods Sold Here." This boycott is declared to be carried out to the letter. It is said that the goods which have principally come under the ban are oils, tobacco, sewing machines and flour. Representatives of some of the firms most directly interested recently met officers of various guilds at Canton, and were informed that the boycott would continue until satisfactory assurances were received that Chinese merchants and students would be removed. It is asserted that the flour industry of the Pacific Coast is suffering most from the boycott, as shipments to the Far East have greatly decreased of late. In consequence the millers of Australia and Canada are said to be profiting. TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25 CENTS PER BOX. NATURE IS ON EACH BOX. 25c.



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FEW GRANTS TO JAPAN.

China Shows Firmness Regarding Manchurian Concessions.

Tokio, Dec. 18.—The inability of Baron Komura to conclude the negotiations with the Chinese government at Peking, which were begun after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, is an open secret. It is believed by some Japanese here that the extent of the concessions to Japan are such as will fail to gain what they think should have been her acquisitions as the result of the treaty of Portsmouth. The building of the Kirin and Chang-Chun railway has not been conceded, and the stationing of railway guards is not to be permitted, leaving the work in the hands of the police, who will be withdrawn when the period for the withdrawal of troops expires. China's firm attitude is believed to be due to combined pressure indirectly exerted by Russia, France and Germany. The outcry against the alleged weakness of the Cabinet is increasing, and some persons advocate the suspension of the negotiations.

ACHINESE AMBUSH DUTCH CONVOY.

The Hague, Dec. 18.—A Dutch convoy has been ambushed in the Pansangan district of Sumatra. Twelve men were killed and eight were wounded. The Achinese lost six men killed.

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