

RUSSIAN MODERATES ACT. LEADERS ORDER RAILWAY MEN NOT TO STRIKE.

Conservative Members of the Duma Issue Appeal Against Revolution at This Time—Some Disorder in the Provinces—Odessa Jews Battered Kept in Check.

St. PETERSBURG, July 25.—Whatever the future may hold in store, it is undeniable that with the exception of Odessa and Warsaw the condition of the country has been calmer since the dissolution of the Duma than for a long time past.

Here, particularly, there has been no more outward sign of revolutionary ferment than in New York. Indeed, many people of the middle class and shopkeepers in the capital and elsewhere express relief over the dissolution and the suppression of the newspapers, whose spoken and written utterances continually agitated the proletariat, making life a prolonged anxiety.

This is not to be interpreted as sympathy with the bureaucracy or indifference to the progress of a national constitution. It merely states a surface fact, from which it would be rash to draw important deductions.

There is a tendency for the moment on the part of all concerned in the progress of revolution to wait developments before taking any irrevocable step.

The central strike committee in St. Petersburg has notified the staffs of all manufacturing plants to abstain from political strikes. Similar measures have been taken by the railway union, which has sent a circular to the railway employees throughout the country directing them to continue at work.

The effect of this policy was notably shown at a meeting of the men of the Puttloff Iron Works to discuss a proposal to strike. There was a militant party strongly favoring a strike, but they had to yield after a warm discussion to the moderate element, and work goes on.

A number of the most conservative members of the Duma have formed a new political group, which they call the Party of Peace and Order, and which has taken the side of the Government against the revolutionists. Three of its leaders, Count Heyden, M. Stakhovitch and Prince Ioff, all of whom refused to sign the Parliamentary manifesto drawn up at Viborg on Monday, to-day issued an address urging the people to submit to the Emperor's will, and to demand the use of his undoubted right, under the Fundamental Law, in dissolving Parliament, and they assert their belief that it would be criminal to strive to shake off the imperial power at the present critical moment.

The signers of the address affirm that they fulfilled their duty during the brief session of the Duma, but that the Ministers of the Crown counteracted all their efforts. In conclusion the appeal discommends all attempts at violence, because, it declares, such tactics can result only in the ruin and disintegration of Russia, and exhorts the people to prepare calmly for the new elections.

CHATEAU REBORN, NEAR THAT PLACE, BELONGING TO Count REBORN, WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE TO-DAY. IT WAS ONE OF THE FINEST CASTLES IN THE PROVINCE OF COURLAND. REVOLUTIONARIES ARE IN POSSESSION OF THE COUNTRY NEAR MITAU.

A telegram from Odessa says that the threatened massacre of Jews has not taken place. The day passed quietly. Seventy Jews suspected of belonging to the Jewish committee of self-defense were arrested last night. They were mercifully beaten.

MOSCOW, July 25.—Sixty-five members of two of the most important Socialist revolutionary committees were arrested here yesterday morning. Among them were the chief strike organizers.

PARIS, July 25.—The Matin prints a despatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent giving an interview had by him yesterday with M. Muronoff, who was President of the Duma, who said that he was as distracted by the death of the Duma as by the death of a dear friend. He was not discouraged, however, and would remain in St. Petersburg and fight energetically for the cause.

The correspondent adds that the other ex-Deputies are slowly returning to their homes, and that the reaction of the Russian people is slow.

Another despatch declares that M. Muronoff and the others who signed the manifesto issued at Viborg will be prosecuted under section 129 of the Penal Code.

A despatch from Odessa states that continuing conferences are being held at the Government house to decide upon measures for the preservation of tranquility. The reactionary press is seeking to provoke the people against the Jews, who are in a state of panic, fearing a massacre by Cossacks. The merchants declare that further massacres will ruin the city's commerce.

On Sunday, July 25.—The day passed quietly and the danger seems to be over. It is believed that a massacre of the Jews was prevented from going further by the Jews who fled from St. Petersburg. What actually happened sufficiently indicates what was averted. Five Jews were killed and three fatally wounded. Many were injured and robbed. The Cossacks, who are still confined to barracks, threaten at the first chance to massacre a thousand Jews to avenge their murdered comrades.

Berlin, July 25.—It is stated in official quarters that Russia is preparing a remarkable concession to public opinion in other countries. She will shortly send a circular to the Powers explaining and justifying the dissolution of the Duma and indicating the measures it is proposed to take to restore tranquility.

W. A. W., July 25.—Col. Salamoff, assistant chief of gendarmes, was stabbed to death on the street here to-day. He was attacked by two men, who escaped. The deed is ascribed to revolutionists.

SNARL IN WESTINGHOUSE CO. PRESIDENT CHARGED WITH PRIVATE USE OF FUNDS.

Stockholders in Annual Meeting Allege Launching of Ventures for the Enrichment of Westinghouse—\$2,700,000 Worth of Stock Unaccounted For.

PITTSBURGH, July 25.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company this morning, George Westinghouse, president of the company, was assailed and charged by stockholders with launching private ventures with the company's funds.

The directors were charged with aiding him in this, but after a long squabble the stated board of directors was elected and the official coterie won out.

It was the first meeting held since July 23, 1905. It was apparent from the beginning that trouble had been anticipated. James Carrothers and the minority stockholders gathered outside the board room on the sixth floor of the general office building, and the official coterie rallied around H. E. Westinghouse, brother of President George Westinghouse.

Mr. Carrothers fired the first gun when he said: "These minutes give the directors entirely too much scope."

Then the stock of the rapid transit company held by the Westinghouse company was commented upon. Mr. Terry called attention to the printed books and said there was no necessity of reading the report before it was voted upon.

Mr. Carrothers said: "I call your attention to one item in the assets, stocks and bonds of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company, \$4,300,000. Now I want to know how much of that is stock and how much bonds."

Mr. Herr said: "The report has been carefully prepared and audited by capable people and they probably saw to it that such facts were noted, but we avoided details which will be embarrassing to our patrons."

There was a hot discussion, and finally Mr. Terry said he thought the company held \$4,000,000 worth of bonds and \$300,000 worth of stock. It then developed that the capital stock of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company is \$8,000,000 and that the road cost about \$3,000,000.

SUGAR TRUST MUST SHOW BOOKS. Federal Grand Jury Gets an Order From the Court.

W. E. Foster, general auditor of the American Sugar Refining Company, will have to appear before the Federal Grand Jury at 10:30 this morning and will also have to bring with him certain books and documents of the company, which the Grand Jury needs in inquiring whether or not the sugar company has offended against the anti-trust laws.

Such was Judge Sisson's decision in the United States District Court yesterday afternoon when the Grand Jury filed down to the court room, bringing Mr. Foster along, Daniel W. Sisson, foreman of the Grand Jury, complained to Judge Hough that Mr. Foster had declined to produce the books and papers unless that body would promise to give them back whenever the witness demanded them.

In his own defense Mr. Foster said that he had failed to fulfill the letter of the "subpoena duces tecum" simply because he was not in physical possession of some of the books. Some of them, he said, were in the safe belonging to the company's president, and he had been instructed by Mr. Havensmeyer not to produce the books unless the Grand Jury would give them back to him whenever they were demanded.

Then Judge Hough told Mr. Foster that he would hold him as a recalcitrant witness and warned him that he was subjecting himself to the displeasure of the Court in defying its order. He ordered him to bring the books with him to-day without making any stipulation as to when the Grand Jury should return them to him.

BYERLEY WINS OUT. Profit of Perhaps \$25,000 on Postage Stamp Bid for Panama Bonds.

It was reported yesterday that Samuel Byerley, the American Express Company clerk who obtained an award of \$5,000,000 Panama bonds from the Treasury Department on a postage stamp bid, had succeeded in disposing of his award at a good profit and that therefore his option will be forfeited on August 1. Wall Street has been interested in Byerley as it has not been in any one of his kind since the days of Abraham White, who secured a heavy allotment of bonds in the last Cleveland administration on which he realized handsomely.

Said said that Byerley had had no difficulty in arranging the sale of his bid to a house which is interested in the disposing of the Panama bonds, but what the terms were is not known generally. Byerley's profits, it is said, may be as high as \$20,000 or \$25,000. No deposit was required of bidders, owing to the peculiar conditions of the money market, and Byerley took sharp advantage of this fact.

PARIS POLICE WANT A UNION. Hope to Secure Minister of Interior's Permission to Organize.

PARIS, July 25.—There has been a great deal of discussion here during the past few days, part solemn and part humorous, regarding a reported movement on the part of the police to form an organization similar to the New York Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. The movement was bruited M. Clemenceau; the Minister of the Interior, forbade it; the police hastened to deny their reported intention. Serious journals said that such an organization was impossible, while others mocked the idea of the guardians of the peace forming a syndicate to act independently of authority.

CROKER STRONG FOR BRYAN. ADVICE TO TAMMANY TO COME OUT AT ONCE FOR W. J. B.

Nothing Can Stop the Bryan Wave, He Says to Tom Foley, and Nobody Can Beat Bryan, Not Even Roosevelt—Ex-Chief of Tammany to Come Here Some Day.

Tom Foley, Tammany leader of the Second Assembly district, who returned from Europe on Tuesday, had a talk with Richard Croker in Dublin. Mr. Croker told Mr. Foley that William J. Bryan would be the next Democratic candidate for President, that nothing could stop it, that he would be elected even if Roosevelt ran against him and that Tammany ought at once to endorse him or advocate his nomination.

"When I got to Dublin," said Mr. Foley yesterday, "I heard that the 'American millionaire,' as they call Mr. Croker in this section of Ireland, was in France. Nobody seemed to know much about it, however, and after a little inquiry I found that his place was about six or seven miles outside of Dublin. I telephoned to him but he was not at home. I went to the theatre that evening and when I returned got word that Mr. Croker would see me at the hotel where I was at 10:30 o'clock the next morning. He was there promptly on time, a trick he had as leader of Tammany Hall.

"Mr. Croker has aged a bit, but he looks sturdy and in good physical condition. He wears his beard out a trifle closer and it has a gray tinge.

"We chatted for almost an hour. At that time he hadn't seen Bryan, who had written to him saying he would call a few days later.

"There is no question about Mr. Croker's feeling for Bryan. He told me that he felt there was nothing that could stop the Bryan wave. 'Bryan will be elected and no man, even Roosevelt, can stop him,' said Mr. Croker. 'He is the man for the Democratic party to follow. There is no doubt about his strength and it is going to grow. I should say to you as an executive member of Tammany Hall that Tammany should pass some sensible resolution advocating the nomination of Bryan.'

Mr. Croker seems well informed on political conditions in this city and the country," continued Mr. Foley. "I don't know that he has any particular line of information from the city, but every year he sees a number of Americans who could keep him well informed on affairs here.

"I spoke to Mr. Croker about coming to this country again. I told him that there were a number of persons in this city who had a warm spot in their hearts for him. He was pleased. 'I have a warm spot in my heart for New York,' he said, 'and I am going back there again some time before I die. But if I went back now somebody might expect me to get into politics again. I don't want to do that. Let the young fellows have a chance. I want to get quiet and I am having it. I might not if I went back.'

Mr. Foley didn't see Mayor McClellan, although he went to London and Paris. "The Irish jaunting car is a fine vehicle and I liked it," said Mr. Foley. "I expected to find poverty among the Irish, but I was agreeably disappointed. In the cities they are progressive and industrious and the farmers, those that I saw, show every sign of prosperity."

FIELD ESTATE TAX \$3,500,000. Property Appraised at \$150,000,000—Evaded Taxes on \$108,000,000.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Marshall Field's executors will be asked to pay \$3,500,000 taxes, the greatest tax ever levied against an individual.

The Board of Review to-day fixed the personal property at \$150,000,000. The real estate is worth about \$60,000,000, making the total taxable estate \$190,000,000.

The larger portion of the assessment is for back taxes. The board has gone back seven years. For the first six of these seven years Field paid taxes on \$3,500,000 personal property annually and last year on \$3,000,000; \$17,000,000 in all. The reviewers to-day declared that Field escaped taxation on \$108,000,000 more.

PALMA PARDONS THE AMERICANS. Cuban President Acts in the Late of Pines Affair.

HAVANA, July 25.—President Palma has pardoned Miss Millie Brown and the other two Americans who were arrested at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, for operating a toy telegraph line without a license.

In response to an inquiry why Miss Brown had not been removed from the jail to the house of the Mayor of Nueva Gerona lately, as ordered by the Minister of Justice, the Mayor telegraphed that while Miss Brown had expressed herself as grateful for the offer she preferred to wait the arrival of her father before deciding what she should do.

MASSING ANTI-TRUST FORCES. Five Lawyers in Charge of Moody's Oil Rebate Campaign Center in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Attorney-General Moody is concentrating his legal strength in Chicago preparatory to attacking the Standard Oil Company and certain railroads which centre here.

District Attorney Sullivan of Cleveland and Special Agent T. C. M. Spindler of the Department of Commerce and Labor arrived to-day and went to the office of C. B. Morrison, who is in charge of the anti-trust activity.

KILLED BY EXCAVATION SLIDE. FOUR ALSO HURT IN ACCIDENT AT CENTRAL'S TERMINAL.

Mass of Dirt and Rock Falls 110 Feet in the Hole at Forty-fifth Street for the Terminal—Foreman Ponton Loses His Life—Some of the Laborers Missing.

A slide of about seventy-five tons of rock and dirt at about the place where it is planned to join the New York Central Railroad yard and the Belmont tunnel resulted last night in the death of George B. Ponton, the foreman on the job in that part of the yard, and in more or less serious injuries to four workmen. There were at least sixty men at work at the place, which is opposite Forty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, and the police believe that there were more men buried. They had some difficulty to get in because the foremen of the O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company, which is in charge of the job, did not want to let persons down into the workings who did not know how to get about and might be injured.

Ponton lived somewhere on 167th street. The injured were Charles Desaine, 18 years old, of 116 East 140th street, fractured leg and contusions of body; Tony Gaveonelli, 27 years old, of 270 West Twenty-eighth street, sprained ankle and general contusions; James Baricade, 38 years old, of 300 West Thirty-sixth street, scalp wounds and contusions of face; and Henry Sargent, 28 years old, of 337 West Forty-first street, fractured leg. All these men were taken to Flower Hospital.

At the place where the accident happened there is a ledge close to Lexington avenue about thirty-five feet below the street. Along this are laid the rails for trains of working cars that take the dirt of the excavation and blast it away. The ledge was about below this ledge is the pit of the working on which the men were engaged when the slide came. This made them 110 feet below the surface of the west side of Lexington avenue.

There were several blasts in the pit in the afternoon and when the night shift came on last night they found the ground broken up. They were preparing to pull away the rocks and had loosened some when with a roar the rocks and dirt supporting the temporary railroad track caved in on them.

Some of the men had a chance to get away. Those up in front were caught, chief among them being Ponton, who was directing the men in cleaning up. The slide entangled at least a dozen men, but those in the charge of the work say that all got away except five. A train with about a dozen flat cars was on the way up the yard just as the ledge gave way. The engineer put on the brakes and then pulled away from the hole. When the slide stopped the locomotive was only about twenty feet away from the danger line. About thirty feet of the railroad track was suspended in the air.

Policeman Connelly of the East Fifty-first street station house heard the noise and ran over. He saw what had happened and tried to get down into the yard. The only way he could get in was by climbing down an improvised ladder about eighteen inches wide leading down at Forty-sixth street. He first called an ambulance and waited until Dr. Nevins came from the Flower Hospital. They slambered down the narrow way, and when they got hold of the five men who had been dragged out of the wreckage Dr. Nevins made a hasty examination.

From the slight injuries to Ponton the doctor thought that he had died from shock. The other four men he carried up the narrow stairway on the backs of laborers, who put them in the ambulances. Connelly found Supt. Henry A. Lawry of 461 Lexington avenue, who is in charge of the work for the O'Rourke company, and decided to arrest him. Lawry was taken to the East Fifty-first street police station and locked up, charged with homicide due to criminal negligence. Supt. Fay sent down two detectives from the station to look over the scene of the slide and to find out if any other men were buried. Earlier in the evening Santo Ripano, a laborer who lived at 424 East 111th street, was caught in between two cars of a work train on the same ledge at Forty-sixth street and killed. Ripano was clinging in between two cars of a dead train. A locomotive and a car coming down backed into the waiting cars and they caught Ripano about chest high. He was taken to the Flower Hospital by Dr. Nevins and died of internal hemorrhages.

It was planned to have some blasting to-day in the excavation close to the tracks and the drilling for the new street support of the ledge. The pit is extra deep at that place because the station will extend to there.

Work on the excavation was stopped last night after the accident because a count of the Italian laborers, who are numbered, showed that two or three were missing. These may have run away or may be buried.

Seven hundred arrests were made at 8 o'clock this morning at Brest-Litovsk, where three companies of artillery muffled last night, destroyed the officers' club and other buildings and wounded Gen. Ivanoff and other officers. The disorders lasted five hours. Detachments of infantry and engineers finally rounded up the mutineers. Little can be learned at the War Office about the mutiny, but the official report of the affair admits that the situation at Brest-Litovsk is serious.

A telegram from Mitau says that the

Atlantic Steaming Motor Service of Boston, Mass. Send for Circular, 270 C. St., New York.

After all, when the President made the highest honor—

Blind Billy Higbee, who for years has kept a newsstand at the corner of Mulberry and Bleeker streets, tried his best yesterday to go to the rescue of a sixteen-year-old mother and her seven-month-old baby when they were run down by a team. Mrs. Louise Muglo, who lives on Broome street, was crossing Lafayette street, carrying in her arms her boy Antonio. The mother became confused and fell under a team of horses driven by John Boyle of 440 East Twelfth street. Boyle heard the horses up short when he heard the girl scream.

"Blind Billy" heard the shrieks of Mrs. Muglo as she fell. Dropping his newspapers, he crossed the sidewalk with hands outstretched and shouted for somebody to go to the aid of the mother and child. In 10 minutes he had the mother and child delivered papers for Billy, rushed into the street and seized the baby just in time to save the child from being trampled upon. Mrs. Muglo was severely injured. Her right arm was fractured, and she sustained internal injuries which may cause her death. Mother and child were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Boyle, the driver, was taken in charge of assault. The baby was unhurt.

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