

RUSSIA PAID STROKEN BY MUTINY ARMY MAY BE SWEEPED INTO VORTEX OF REBELLION

Epidemic of Revolt Spreads Throughout Entire Russian Navy Four Thousand Sailors of Black Sea Fleet Drive Away or Imprison Officers. ENTIRE REGIMENT OF INFANTRY JOINS REVOLUTION IN A BODY Outbreak Result of Deliberately Planned Plot of Social Revolutionists.

Sevastopol, Nov. 25.—(Delayed.)—The long expected mutiny of sailors, who have been on the verge of revolt for months, has come and Russia's stronghold on the Black sea is in danger of falling completely into their hands. The situation is very critical. All the shore equipments, numbering 4,000 men, are in open rebellion, having driven away or taken their officers prisoners. The great regiment of infantry has gone over in a body to the mutineers. General Kepluff, the commander of the fortress, is a captive. The Bielosok regiment, the only other regiment in the city, believed the mutineers with cheer, but thus far it remains loyal. Besides the Bielosok regiment, there are two battalions of artillery and a battalion of fortress artillery here. The Russian fleet is standing in the offing, and is still obeying the orders of Admiral Chouknin, but the crews are disaffected, and there is grave doubt whether they can be restrained from joining the mutineers. There is greater doubt that they will fire upon them. Army Corps Summoned. The seventh army corps and the commander of the corps have been hastily summoned from Simferopol, eight hours distant. There is every evidence that the mutiny was deliberately and perfectly planned by the social revolutionists, who have been pushing their propaganda with great energy since the St. Petersburg strike was organized to save the Cronstadt. Friday eight sailors at the barracks seized, disarmed and expelled their officers. They then assembled a great meeting. Rear Admiral Chouknin, commander of the practice squadron, supported by Company G, Great regiment went to the meeting and when it refused to disperse, ordered the troops to fire. Instead of shooting the mutineers, however, two shots rang out and Captain Stein, of the company fell dead, and Pharevski received a ball in the shoulder. During the night the sailors, with the aid of the social democracy leaders, having learned a lesson from the elected officers and decided upon a "over-in" wading themselves not to pillage, kill or drink vodka, but to take measures to prevent rowdiness. This morning (Saturday) they were joined by workmen of the port, and at 11 o'clock in complete order, the sailors carrying the banner of St. George, and the workmen red flags, marched to the barracks of the Great regiment. The officers of the regiment threatened to fire on the mutineers, but General Nepluff, a colonel, and five other officers surrendered and were sent under escort to the marine prison.

Huge Procession Formed. Being reinforced by the rank and file of the entire regiment, the mutineers and workmen formed a procession composed of 10,000 men and marched through the city. At Novolissk place, the procession encountered several companies of the Bielosok regiment with a machine gun battery. The mutineers approached their hands playing the national anthem and the soldiers received the procession with full military honors, presenting arms and exchanging cheers. But the Bielosok even resisted the appeals of the mutineers to join them, and obeying the orders of Commander Schulman, marched off toward the road leading to Balaklava. The battery, however, remained with the mutineers and participated in the meeting. After the meeting the procession formed again and went to the barracks of the Bielosok regiment, where there were two other companies, but these companies declined the invitation of the mutineers to join them. In the afternoon the sailors from the barracks signalled their comrades aboard the vessels to join them, and also sent a detachment to Vice Admiral Chouknin, requesting him to come to the sailors' barracks and hear their grievances. But the admiral in a short speech in which he pointed out the madness and criminality of their actions, and the dreadful penalties to which they subjected themselves, declined to accede to the request. The sailors thus far have committed themselves well. The city is panic-stricken and the inhabitants are fleeing. This evening the mutineers stopped trains in order to prevent the arrival of troops from Simferopol, and many persons left on foot, in wagons, or by any other kind of vehicle available.

Miss Jimmie O'Daly of Nogales, Ariz., has reached the scene of her brother's murder, several dead bodies, Chok, Sinaloa. Her brother was killed four months ago and his servant admitted the killing, but claimed self defense. Miss O'Daly's investigations prove her brother was killed by the murderer, shot in the back. She will return with the body. A servant is under arrest. Her brother, William V. O'Daly, was a miner and it is believed was killed for his money.

HORSE THIEF FIGHTS POLICE AS HE RUNS Charles McDonald Is Wounded on the Fly by Officer's Bullet. Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 26.—Winged by a bullet from Detective Roberts' revolver, Charles McDonald, dropped on San Pedro street today after he had escaped in a running fight with three police in an effort to evade arrest. Flight or ten shots were exchanged between the fugitive and the officers as the fight was kept up along Winston street and from Main to San Pedro and McDonald was not brought to a halt until he turned down San Pedro street and was in a fair way to make his escape. The bullet struck him in the hip. The wound was not considered serious. McDonald is charged with the theft of a horse, saddle and bridle.

Report on Postal Service. Washington, Nov. 26.—Postmaster General Cotteville recently completed and forwarded to the secretary of the treasury the estimates for the postal service department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. They show a reduction of expenses wherever it is believed it will not impair the service, but provision for development of postal facilities to meet the growing needs of all sections of the country. The estimates for the postal service at large—the field service, aggregate \$193,000,000, an increase over last year's appropriation of about \$7,000,000. This increase represents the normal growth of the service based upon what the postal authorities regard as the most careful and conservative estimates. Each year sees a large increase in the business of the department. The principal items in the increase are the rural delivery service, railway mail service, compensation to postmasters and clerks, and the compensation of letter carriers. For the maintenance of the rural delivery service and its proper extension over \$29,000,000 will be required. The total for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was \$145,725,584.

ROOSEVELT TO HELP TO SAVE THE BUFFALO American Bison Society Organized for Work. New York, Nov. 26.—To prevent the extinction of the buffalo prominent naturalists and men interested in zoology have planned to organize an American Bison society. The society will hold its first meeting in this city next month. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, who is the object of the new society, was in Washington recently, where he talked with President Roosevelt and others regarding a plan to establish another government herd in the West. He offered to give to the government for the new herd fifteen specimens of the American buffalo from the New York Zoological society's collection. On behalf of the New York society a letter was sent to the secretary of the Interior, Mr. Loring, yesterday. It is proposed to place the new herd on the Wichita forest reserve near Fort Loring, in Colorado. The animals will be under government officials and will be cared for by the army. Mr. Loring will make a report of the conditions to Mr. Hornaday. It is the plan of the Bison society to enroll in its membership persons interested in the welfare of the buffalo. Among others who are working for the success of the society are A. A. Anderson, president of the Camp Fire club, and Ernest Harold Baynes, a naturalist. According to promoters of the Bison club buffaloes cannot be perpetuated owing to the prevalence of grazing disorders and generally disturbed conditions, involving the postponement of the meeting of the duma, which is sure to be misinterpreted, continues to be another danger, and adds weight to the arguments of those who are urging on Count Witte that the only chance of restoring comparative tranquillity is to induce the emperor to sign a constitution guaranteeing the liberties promised in the manifesto. They declare that the choice lies between that and a dictatorship.

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BOMBS THROWN INTO CROWDED WARSAW CAFE Warsaw, Russian Poland, Nov. 26.—At 10 o'clock tonight two bombs were thrown through the windows of the Hotel Bristol. The explosions resulted in the smashing of furniture and the slight injury of a few persons. No one was killed, though the cafe was crowded.

FAMINE IN THE WAKE OF VLADIVOSTOK RIOTS Tokio, Nov. 26.—An eye witness, who left Vladivostok on November 18th, reports that Nagasaki, that food is scarce there, owing to the destruction of the storehouses, and that only sufficient barley remains to support the people for twenty days. Another person, who has arrived at Moji, who left Vladivostok on November 29th, reports that rioting has ceased there. The streets, he says, are a mass of debris, and blood stains are in evidence everywhere. Many corpses are still lying exposed, forming a gruesome sight.

GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE MAY STOP DISCONTENT St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—The government tonight issued a communication explaining the meaning and scope of the emperor's manifesto of November 16, concerning peasants, which will be circulated extensively in the country districts in the hope of quieting the agrarian agitation. In it the peasants are told how they can purchase land through the peasants' bank and are informed that the manifesto will permit a payment of the loans amounting to \$22,500,000 in 1906, and \$45,000,000 annually thereafter, is only the first step in the great scheme of reforms which will be submitted to the national assembly, and in which representatives will take part. The cabinet, the communication says, has also approved the appropriation of \$7,500,000 to improve the wages of railroad men, hoping thereby to prevent a repetition of the great strike.

Swindler Desires Gilt. Chicago, Nov. 26.—The Chicago police received a telegram today from J. D. Abbott of East St. Louis, in which he denies having been connected in any way with the firm here which bears his name and which, it is said, has swindled agents of the company out of \$250,000. The police declare that though evidence has been secured to warrant 100 indictments against Abbott and E. T. Hughes, manager of the concern.

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The Obstreperous "Sick Man of Europe"



ABDUL HAMID II SULTAN OF TURKEY

UGLY TURK PASSENGERS IS RAPIDLY WEAKENING THE COACHES

Porte Has Unmistakable Signs of Cold Feet. Foreign Minister Proposes Compromise Which Is Frowned Upon by Representatives of Powers.

NOW WANTS TO MODIFY FINANCIAL REFORM PLAN

Constantinople, Nov. 26.—A further sign of the yielding attitude of the Porte is that the foreign minister on Saturday visited the British ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian ambassador with the object of proposing a modification of the Macedonian reform scheme by which the financial delegations of the powers in Macedonia should be appointed by the Porte and designated as Ottoman financial councilors. It is doubtful whether the powers will accept this modification but the position is more hopeful as this is the first time any visit has been made between the Porte and the ambassadors since October 27, when the Porte refused the request of the ambassadors for a collective audience of the Sultan, with the exception of the German ambassador, who on three occasions during this interval visited the foreign minister. The last conference between the ambassador and minister was held Friday last and was a protracted one.

Earthquake in Italy. Rome, Nov. 26.—A light shock of earthquake was recorded in all the observatories of the kingdom this morning. It caused little damage, except to the cathedral of Arzano, in Apulia, in the extreme southeastern section, which suffered considerable damage. No lives were lost.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED IN VLADIVOSTOK REVOLT London, Nov. 26.—A dispatch to a news agency from Vladivostok, dated November 25, says: A number of Russian troops who were taken prisoners at Port Arthur and who were recently returned here for enrollment in the local garrison revolted today, killing two of their officers and wounding five others. The reasons for the revolt are not known.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS ON GUARD Mexico City, Nov. 26.—A. de la Torre, immigration inspector at San Francisco, has been stationed here to watch Chinese immigration to the United States and investigated the alleged traffic of young girls, who are being sent in large numbers from this country to San Francisco for immoral purposes. This traffic is said to have recently taken on alarming proportions. Some of the girls are immediately sent back by American inspectors, while others are returned after their place of residence has been ascertained.

Terrific Storm on Channel. Dover, England, Nov. 26.—A terrible gale prevails in the channel. The gale is the worst that has been experienced in the past three years. The Admiralty pier is partly submerged and the London boat train has been unable to reach her pier, owing to the huge seas which are hurling masses of shipping across the rails. The cross channel service is suspended.

Have Not Paid Water Rates. Montreal, Nov. 26.—A curious development has taken place in connection with the collection of Montreal water rates. Rumors have been issued against 125 lawyers, many of them of high standing, calling them to appear in the recorder's court, because they have not paid their water rates.

Students on Strike. Troy, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Nearly five hundred students of the High school in this city went on a strike this week because their principal, Martin H. Walrath has been suspended by the school board. The pupils purpose to remain out until their teacher is reinstated. It is said that Mr. Walrath refused to contribute to the administration campaign fund and refused to increase the appointments of a teacher desired by the administration, incurring the hostility of the political chiefs. A meeting of citizens was held yesterday afternoon, when steps were taken for an investigation.

Baffled Missouri Convict Confesses to Governor Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 26.—Governor Folk today secured a confession from Edward Raymond, one of the convicts who participated in the mutiny at the state prison here last Friday, as to the firearms and explosives used by the mutineers. Raymond told the governor that he only knew of the existence of the firearms, when, just before the plot was carried out, Vaughn took the other convicts to the shoe factory and showed them signals and ammunition, which he had hidden there.

Bodies of Victims Are Frightfully Disemboweled. Lincoln, Mass., (Monday), Nov. 27.—Just before 2 o'clock this morning it was estimated that the dead numbered 18. There were 12 corpses taken from the wreck and three died soon after being removed. Three of the bodies were headless. Two skulls were found at 2 a. m. and twenty minutes later a man's head with full beard was struck up. It is difficult to fix the exact number of those who perished, but it is thought it will not exceed 18.

Named to Govern Finland. London, Nov. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Emperor Nicholas has ratified the nomination of Privy Councilor Gerard as governor-general of Finland, adding that the selection will be most acceptable to the Finnish people.

SAYS SCHOOL OF MINES IS ALL "HOT AIR"

Professor Makes Sensational Charges About Institution. THINKS IT SHOULD BE MADE DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY

Gordon Asserts School's Facilities Are Grossly Misrepresented and Management Incompetent.

Dr. C. H. Gordon, who last year was professor of geology of the New Mexico School of Mines, and is now assistant geologist on the United States geological survey, has just closed up field work in the Magdalena and Black range districts and departed for his home in Seattle, Wash. After a short stay he will go to the headquarters of the survey in Washington, D. C., to complete the preparation of his report.

Prior to coming to New Mexico in 1904, Dr. Gordon was acting professor of geology in the State university of Washington for one year, and for several years before that he was superintendent of the city schools of Lincoln, Neb. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago in 1895, afterward going abroad for a time to study under Professors Rosenbusch and Goldsmith at Heidelberg university.

In response to a request from the Morning Journal he consented to give his views concerning some of the conditions reported to exist at the School of Mines in Socorro.

"In my opinion," said Dr. Gordon, "the conditions in New Mexico are favorable and the mining interests of the territory demand the building up of a strong school of geology, and as an independent institution or, preferable as it seems to me, as a department of the territorial university at Albuquerque. The mining interests of the territory are increasing in importance rapidly, and there ought to be an institution which will command the confidence of these interests and to which they can look for co-operation and support in developing the natural resources of the territory, an institution suited to meet the demands for well trained young men in mining work."

"Unfortunately, under present conditions, no such school is existing to meet the responsibilities placed upon it. There is manifest a marked lack of confidence in the integrity of the management of the school in mining circles. The representations of interests and cordial co-operation between a mining school and its constituency, and the methods of conducting any school must be such as to command the confidence and respect of its constituency.

"These relations are notably wanting in the case of the Socorro school. One indication of this feeling toward the school on the part of the people of the territory is the fact that aside from the two preparatory students, whose homes are in Socorro, there is but one student from New Mexico in the school."

Concerning the catalogue issued by the institution Dr. Gordon said it had been the subject of much criticism. "It is well recognized by Socorro people," said he, "that many of the statements put forth in the catalogue are highly colored, if not purposely misleading. Among those familiar with conditions as they are, the catalogue is looked upon as a 'hot air proposition' in practice. It is one of the first time new students say that, from the statements in the catalogue and from letters received they have been led to expect to find a smelter and a mine in operation, and the fact that the mine is not operating, and many other things that do not exist. The president of a mining school recently told me that he was under the impression that the mine was operating, and that he was disappointed to find that it was not."

"For two years or more this statement has appeared in the catalogue: 'The New Mexico School of Mines has been able to practically close negotiations whereby it now comes into possession of the property (the Rio Grande smelting works) for its metallurgical department, and for the mechanical and electrical engineering work.' I am informed by those best informed as to the intentions of the board of regents that the final acquisition of the smelter was never seriously considered by them, as the proposition submitted to them by the president and urged upon them by him was one they could not possibly accept. Two professors not now connected with the school have stated they were induced to accept places in the school, largely by the representations made to them of the splendid advantages the smelter would give for work in their departments, only to find on arrival that there was no basis for the statements."

"At its last annual meeting of the board of regents, it is said, the president was directed to expunge from the catalogue all statements relating to the smelter. In part, however, this has been complied with, as an inspection of the last catalogue will show."

"The statement is made also that the School of Mines owns an important property, the Torrance Gold and Silver mine, which it utilizes in instruction in practical mining." As to this it may be said that (1) The school owns a part only of the mine, as has been informed. (2) Instead of being an important property it is generally considered worthless. With the exception of a dilapidated hoist house and ore bins the works were dismantled years ago, and in the machinery and buildings taken away. (3) As to its utilization in instruction, it is rarely visited by members of the school. In view of the foregoing the

ANNA HILLBRIDGE, aged five years, Acton. DANIEL WEATHERBEE, Acton. MAX CAMPBELL, Maynard. WILLIAM J. BARRIS, Maynard. Three-year-old child of Barris. MAX COLLINS, Concord Junction. NELLIE SWEENEY, Concord. MAGANAO, Concord. SEVEN UNIDENTIFIED BODIES. The wreck was primarily due to the thick weather which apparently obscured the signals set by the forward train, which at the time of the disaster was standing in front of the Baker's Bridge station. The Montreal train, drawn by two locomotives and consisting also of nine cars, crashed into the rear of the Mariboro branch locomotive, demolishing the two rear cars. All of the passengers were seriously injured, and some of the passengers were killed. Few persons live in the vicinity of Baker's Bridge station, and no fire department practically buried themselves out. The injured passengers and a number of train hands, assisted by villagers, went to the aid of the injured and many persons were rescued.

FRIGHTFULLY DISMEMBERED. Lincoln, Mass., (Monday), Nov. 27.—Just before 2 o'clock this morning it was estimated that the dead numbered 18. There were 12 corpses taken from the wreck and three died soon after being removed. Three of the bodies were headless. Two skulls were found at 2 a. m. and twenty minutes later a man's head with full beard was struck up. It is difficult to fix the exact number of those who perished, but it is thought it will not exceed 18.

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