

OUR FOUR MONTHS HAS COME

Leader of Reds Declares Russia Ready for Revolt.

KRUSTALEFF IS UNDER ARREST

Government Plays Its Last Card.

TROOPS REFUSE TO FIRE ON MUTINOUS COMRADES IN WARSAW

St. Petersburg, Saturday evening, Dec. 9.—In an interview yesterday M. Krustaleff said:

It is probable that a general strike will be declared just after Christmas. Delegates who were sent to all parts of the country report that the proposal for the strike has been welcomed with enthusiasm and that the whole country is ripe for revolution.

A vast majority of the workmen are true revolutionaries, though starvation sometimes compels them to subordinate their political aims.

Preparation for an armed uprising is well advanced, but it cannot hope to succeed unless joined by a considerable body of troops.

The propaganda, however, has made such strides in the army that the revolutionaries are justified in counting on sufficient support from that source to insure victory.

The peasants everywhere are willing to join the revolutionaries. They are the principal sufferers from oppression and excessive taxation and have lost confidence in the emperor.

Revolutionaries have their own postal and telegraphic services by which they are able to keep in touch with their organizations throughout the empire.

Besides Krustaleff three other members of the workmen's council were arrested.

Strikes have been declared on these railroads: Riga & Erfurt, Kharkoff & Nicolait, Southwestern, Southeastern, Samara & Siatouf, Siazan & Viassensk.

KRUSTALEFF ARRESTED IN EFFORT TO STOP STRIKE

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—(Saturday evening.) Delayed in Transmission.

Another crisis is at hand involving the indefinite prolongation of the strike, the probable immediate precipitation of a general strike throughout the empire.

This sudden change for the worse is the result of the shedding of the first blood in the telegraph strike this afternoon almost simultaneously with the action of M. Durnovo, minister of the interior, in throwing down the gauntlet to the labor organizations by arresting M. Krustaleff, president of the executive committee of the workmen's council, without warning.

About 2 o'clock several companies of Cossacks clattered through the streets leading to headquarters of the council in Targovitsa street. Having barred the approaches a force of troops and police surrounded the building after which secret service men rushed in and seized Krustaleff.

The latter made slight resistance and the affair was conducted quickly. It was impossible for Krustaleff to conceal the papers of the organization in which the police evidently expect to find evidence proving the ultimate effect to be an armed uprising against the government.

A disturbance in which two strikers were killed and a policeman and several others wounded occurred at the same hour immediately in front of the general postoffice. The strikers for two days have been seeking to persuade the volunteer and regular carriers to refuse to work.

At the building today the strikers engaged by the refusal of the volunteers to quit, drew knives, whereupon a carrier attempted to defend himself with a revolver. Both the carrier and his companion were killed on the spot.

prevented the collapse of their strike. In some quarters it is believed that the government, realizing that a great struggle with the workmen and socialist organizations is inevitable in January, arrested Krustaleff with the intention of deliberately precipitating matters by challenging the organizations before they were fully prepared.

This show of strength also gives color to the report that the Douma election law will be promulgated next week, even if it is necessary to declare martial law in various parts of the empire.

It is probable that it would be impossible to hold elections in the present state of the country. At the same time it is understood that it is the intention of the government to go a step further in the direction of appeasing the peasants by providing for the purchase by them on the installment plan of a portion of the crown appendages and the private estates that have been hypothecated to the government land banks and unredeemed.

While such a program undoubtedly would receive the sympathy of that section of the population which desires the restoration of order above everything, especially of the business interests like the manufacturers of St. Petersburg who yesterday passed a resolution in favor of prosecuting the agitators to the full extent of the law, it would provoke the socialists and revolutionists to desperation.

The moderate liberals also believe that such a policy would be suicidal and would be sure to bring in its wake repression, then an armed conflict with the proletariat and finally a bloody revolution. Many persons believe that Count Witte will not lend himself to such a program, that his fall is imminent and that when he goes he will leave reaction and revolution face to face.

It again rumored that the premier already has resigned and will be succeeded by General Count Alexis Ignatieff.

Another rumor is to the effect that Lieutenant General Mischenko, one of the heroes of the war in Manchuria who is now on his way to St. Petersburg, will assume the dictatorship.

The Associated Press is unable to obtain confirmation of any of these rumors. On the contrary it learns from a high source that Count Witte's position, so far as the emperor is concerned, is perfectly secure and that his majesty is giving him the widest cooperation. Nevertheless the count's failure to accomplish something tangible has caused him to lose ground steadily in public opinion.

SOLDIERS REFUSE TO FIRE ON MUTINOUS COMRADES

Warsaw, Dec. 10.—The ferment among the troops is increasing. A hundred soldiers of the Kerzhol regiment headed a procession this morning singing revolutionary songs. If Marzalkowska street they way was barred by a detachment of the Grochow regiment, the commander of which ordered his men to fire.

The soldiers refused to do so and permitted the procession to pass. The commanding officer then fled.

A rumor is current that the whole garrison of the Warsaw citadel has decided to rise and permit the entry of the revolutionaries into the city.

The rumor is that the authorities refused admission to the fortress.

Kirkman Ready for Business

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 10.—Max Kirkman, of Chicago, is at Socorro, N. M., completing details for establishing a colony of Bohemians there. He has already secured the land, and a steamer water will be bored for.

ROUMANIA'S BLOODY BATTLE UGLY MOOD IN NEW YORK

Vienna, Dec. 10.—An example of the mixed races existing in Hungary is given in reports which reached Vienna today of the beginning of what may prove to be a serious movement among the Roumanian inhabitants of southern Hungary in favor of the emperor-king against the Magyars who, in the name of Hungary, are fighting against the crown.

The Roumanians living in the border provinces of Temes, Arad and Bihar are holding secret meetings and campaigning against Hungarians, declaring that they will drive out all Hungarians from the provinces bordering on Roumania.

One Hungarian who opposed a Roumanian candidate for membership in the chamber of deputies has been murdered and gendarmes have been asked for. Many Hungarians are leaving the isolated country districts for the towns, while others are arming themselves. The Roumanians are even declaring that they will drive out all Hungarians from the provinces bordering on Roumania.

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I AM AN ACTOR SAYS CORBETT

New York, Dec. 10.—Kid McCoy tonight sent a challenge to James J. Corbett for a fight, the terms of which are to be arranged later, it being understood that a new club in Delaware, formed by Tom O'Rourke, will offer a purse of \$25,000. In his letter to Corbett, McCoy says he has posted \$5,000 with a local newspaper as a guarantee of good faith. To issue a formal challenge for a prize fight is against the laws of New York state, so McCoy's letter does not deal with any of the details of the proposed contest, but simply seeks correspondence on the subject.

McCoy says he is induced to enter the ring again only because of the unsatisfactory termination of his former fight with Corbett, which he admits left a cloud on his record as a pugilist, and because he believes he is the better boxer of the two. He declares that under an consideration will offer a purse of \$25,000. In his letter to Corbett, McCoy says he has posted \$5,000 with a local newspaper as a guarantee of good faith. To issue a formal challenge for a prize fight is against the laws of New York state, so McCoy's letter does not deal with any of the details of the proposed contest, but simply seeks correspondence on the subject.

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IMMIGRATION IS NATION'S PERIL

Washington, Dec. 10.—In presenting the annual report of the bureau of immigration, Commissioner General Sargent refers to the magnitude and gravity of the problems presented by the growth of the alien population of the United States. "These problems," he declares, "loom so largely in the prospect of our country that it may be said without going just so far as to charge exaggeration, that all other questions of public economy relating to things rather than to human beings shrink into comparative insignificance."

LITTLE LEGISLATION LOOKED FOR UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAY RECESS

CANNON TO ANNOUNCE COMMITTEES

House Expects to Complete Organization Today.

LITTLE WORK PROBABLE UNTIL AFTER CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

Congressmen Show Indisposition for Hard Work—Only Appropriations Committee to Report.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Speaker Cannon will announce the committees of the house tomorrow. This will practically complete the organization of the popular branch of the 59th congress. The committees so appointed will meet during the week for organization, the appointment of sub-committees and the assignment to them of pending measures. In due time the sub-committees will report to the full committee and they in turn to the house. In this manner the wheels of legislation will be started. With the long session ahead, however, no important results are expected until after the holiday recess.

The appropriations committee which perhaps has the heaviest task to perform, will first consider the legislative or the District of Columbia appropriation bill. But the outlook is that neither of these measures will receive committee attention before the holidays.

That there will be no lack of legislative propositions is indicated by the 5,363 bills which have already been introduced in the house since the opening of this session. Many of these are known as private bills affecting only individual interests.

The holiday adjournment, it is believed, will be fixed on as Thursday, December 21. The leaders are disposed to expedite consideration of the Philippine tariff bill and hearings will undoubtedly begin as soon as the way and means committee has organized.

SENATE TO STUDY THE CANNON BILL

Inclination to Support House in Five Million Dollar Cut.

STATEHOOD BILL NOT LIKELY TO BE HEARD OF BEFORE RECESS

Not Even Report From Committee on Railroad Rate Bill Expected Before the Vacation.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The first important measure which will receive the attention of the senate will be the Panama canal emergency appropriation bill and its consideration will begin this week. Senators predict that it will become law before the close of the week, but others express the opinion that final action will be deferred until the week following. There will be no effort to prevent the passage of the bill in some shape, but there will be some opposition to the proposed restoration of the \$5,000,000 subtracted from the house from the amount to be appropriated. Regarding the matter of the amount of free matter handled, which he says averaged 12.58 per cent of the entire weight carried or a loss in revenue of \$19,822,900. "Manifestly," he says, "had the matter not carried free been required to have been prepaid, notwithstanding the large expenditures for the rural free delivery service, there would have been no deficit."

At the lightship, which is a relief vessel and which went on the station only five days ago, is equipped with five water tight compartments, it is believed tonight by the lightship officers that she will survive the gale, which at that time was backing into the northwest.

Nevertheless, every effort was made to go to her assistance. As the sea was very heavy off shore and none but the stoutest vessels could be used, it was found that the gunboat Hist was the only available in port here. Just as she was about to leave the ship her steering gear gave out. It was learned, however, that the lightship officers in Boston had arranged to send the lightship tender Azonia from New Bedford and it was expected that she would reach the vicinity of the lightship before morning.

Lightship officials while admitting that they were somewhat anxious regarding the lightship, pointed out that her compartments should be able to keep the vessel afloat even with one of them filled, for a considerable length of time. It was pointed out that the shift of the wind to the north-west would usually result in the smoothing of the sea in the vicinity of the lightship.

The Nantucket lightship is anchored forty-two miles out. She has for many years been the turning point of steamers bound to and from Liverpool and New York and within the past four or five months has been equipped with wireless telegraph. She is commanded by Captain Gorgison and carries a crew consisting of two engineers and eight men.

She also has on board three wireless operators attached to the navy.

Busy Day for Lifesavers

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 10.—Today has been strenuous for the lifesaving crews at the Kitty Hawk, Kill Devil and Nags Head stations. The first two battled against a terrific sea for several hours in an effort to reach the stranded ship Aragon and finally succeeded in showing a line across the vessel's decks. After this the entire crew of twenty-one were brought safely to shore in the breeches buoy.

MAJOR SWAIN ACQUITTED AT END OF SECOND TRIAL

Declared Not Guilty of Murder of Charles W. Jones at Houston, Tex.

Houston, Texas, Dec. 10.—Major Hugh N. Swain, U. S. A., was today acquitted of the charge of murder in the second degree in connection with the slaying of Charles W. Jones, secretary of the Houston Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of which the father of Swain was at the time president. On the first trial Major Swain was convicted and given a sentence of twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

Torpedo Boats Lost in Fire

Cadiz, Dec. 10.—A fire in the Carraes arsenal today destroyed two torpedo boats which were under repair and caused other damage.

CORTEYU COMPLAINS OF FREE LIST

THINKS MORE OF EFFICIENCY THAN HE DOES OF PROFITS

Declares Matter Carried Free in 1905 Should Have Paid Entire Cost of Rural Free Delivery.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Postmaster General Cortelyou in his annual report for the past fiscal year says that while a self-sustaining condition of the postoffice department would be gratifying, he is less concerned about the deficit than the efficiency of administration. For the fiscal year, 1905, the total receipts from all sources were \$152,826,585, and the total expenditures \$167,181,989, leaving a deficit of \$14,355,404. In connection with these figures the postmaster general directs attention to the increased amount of free matter handled, which he says averaged 12.58 per cent of the entire weight carried or a loss in revenue of \$19,822,900. "Manifestly," he says, "had the matter not carried free been required to have been prepaid, notwithstanding the large expenditures for the rural free delivery service, there would have been no deficit."

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PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL

Statehood Recommendation Accepted as Sound.

THE POCKET BOOK INTERESTS WARNED TO MOVE CAUTIOUSLY

Las Vegas' Long Drawn Out Postoffice Fight Finally Closed With Victory for the Old Town.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The president in his message recommends two new states, Indian Territory and Oklahoma forming one, and Arizona and New Mexico the other, and the recommendation should count for much in the statehood contest. His knowledge of the situation is thorough and his sympathy with the people of those sections has repeatedly been manifest. As a young man he roamed all over the west and southwest, as an author he has studied and described their development, and as the chief executive of the country he has spoken for the reclamation of the arid lands, and made their representative people particularly welcome at the white house. He cannot be accused, therefore, either of shortsightedness or unkindness in the statehood fight. He takes for the settlement of the question which long has vexed the country, and which by delay seems to grow in difficulty all the time.

It would be superfluous to go over the grounds of the contest at this time. They have been repeatedly stated, and are being stated in the latest statement. The hot battle in the last congress was fought on lines which still remain, and with the exception of Mr. Quay, whom death meanwhile has taken, the old commanders on either side are still in charge of the forces. They know each other's formations and tactics, and the victors in this struggle will know what they get. Nobody is likely to go to sleep on his watch.

Now, as heretofore, the difficulty is in joint Arizona and New Mexico. The holy bonds of statehood. There are interests in both territories which oppose the match. They are largely fiscal and financial, but some are political. It is useless, as the Washington Post said recently, "to try to keep politics out of such a question. It enters into everything with us and controls many things absolutely. Ambitious and able men, with their eyes on office, or on strengthening their party in congress by votes in the senate, are busy in the contest, and state grow where one should do, and they are not to be despised in the equation."

But there are men, some of them in high places, whose attitude in the premises is open to serious criticism. They are opposing union and statehood on the score of their pocket-books. Their sole consideration seems to be of tax rates and the value of mining investments, and some of them are non-residents. If any such members of either house of congress should try to feel a delicacy in voting in a matter in which they are thus financially interested? Do they not stand somewhat in the relation of a judge or juror in the case?"

OLD LAS VEGAS WILL GET POSTOFFICE BACK

The citizens of Las Vegas, the county seat of San Miguel county, N. M., will have their postoffice restored to them. This is the effect of the decision of the district court of appeals which reversed the judgment of the supreme court of the district denying the petition of the citizens of Las Vegas to have their postoffice restored.

Prior to 1903 the residents of Las Vegas enjoyed the privileges of a postoffice. At that time, however, the postmaster general directed that the office be removed from Las Vegas to East Las Vegas. The citizens of the former applied to the local court for a writ of mandamus to compel the postmaster general to re-establish the postoffice at Las Vegas. The court denied the application, for the writ and the court of appeals has reversed the ruling.

READY TO BACK DE LABEL

Berlin, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the scheme of Baron Loebl, the French engineer, for the building of a railroad from Siberia to Alaska, has been approved by the Russian government which has named a commission to formulate the contract regulations.

De Lobe represents a group of French capitalists who propose to build a railroad from Siberia to Alaska by bridging and by tunneling under Behring Straits. It is said that the enterprise will be capitalized at \$100,000,000 and that the money centers of France, Russia and the United States will be asked to share in the financial phase of the project.

LAST ACT IN ELEPHANT BUTTE SUIT

Dr. Nathan Boyd Reaffirms Intention to End Action.

GENEROUS COURSE REMOVES LAST BAR FROM ENGLE PROJECT

Litigation That Has Cost a Fortune and Held Attention of Two Nations Soon to End.

Following his announcement before the irrigation congress in El Paso in 1904, that he would be willing under certain conditions to withdraw from the courts in the matter of the Elephant Butte dam case, Dr. Nathan E. Boyd, promoter of that famous project, has addressed the following letter to H. B. Holt, president of the Mesilla Valley Water Users' association, confirming his previous action:

To the Hon. H. B. Holt, President, Elephant Butte Water Users' Association of New Mexico:

Dear Sir: In Re, United States vs. Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company, et al.

In conformity with the terms of my letter to you of the 20th of December, 1904, and my offer as submitted at the meeting of the Las Cruces chamber of commerce this afternoon, I hereby undertake and agree, on receipt of written request from you (as president of the United States government, to instruct the attorneys for the defendants in the above cause, to move the court to dismiss the said cause in favor of the plaintiff, to the extent of the secretary of the interior officially advising you (or me) that the United States government cannot, or will not, through its reclamation service, proceed with the construction of the Elephant Butte dam (so called), or the proposed complimentary irrigation works, so long as the suit in question remains undetermined in the plaintiff's favor.

The said suit is officially declared to be a bar to government construction of the said dam, or said other irrigation works. I am prepared on my own motion to have the cause dismissed in the government's favor.

I also hereby undertake and agree to surrender all my rights and title in the plaintiff's cause, and in part built, but not completed, (title to the injunction suit as above) by the plaintiff at or near (old) Fort Selden, and to convey such right and title to the United States government, or to the Elephant Butte Water Users' association of New Mexico, if the government will undertake to complete said dam, and to connect it by suitable canals with the Donna Ana, Las Cruces and Mesilla community ditches, within one year from date, or within such other reasonable time as may be deemed necessary for such completion, by the signature of the United States reclamation service.

Yours faithfully, NATHAN BOYD.

This letter is of even date with a letter of the plaintiff, as enclosed, president of the El Paso Water Users' association in which Dr. Boyd while making the same announcement of his intention, goes into the history of this litigation, which has had a prominent place in the courts of New Mexico for the past ten years.

The case is one of the most famous in the history of the territory. It has been the subject of the attention of the United States, has figured in several congresses and has been the cause of much bitterness from time to time. Once or twice it has threatened to become a complicated case with Mexico and the state department has more than once felt called upon to look into its status.

In withdrawing the litigation in which he has been engaged, Dr. Boyd generously removes the last obstacle to the construction by the reclamation service of the great proposed dam at Engle, the construction of which has been of great importance, and has been done for the Mesilla valley than this sacrifice by Dr. Boyd who through many years has fought not only his own case, but the case of the state and land owners of the Rio Grande valley in the courts and in congress.

His letter to Mr. Martine is of deepest interest and is in part as follows:

Having regard to Mr. Rodey's statement, in a recent letter to the press, to the effect that the secretary of the interior had informed him that the government could not construct any irrigation works on the Rio Grande or its tributaries in New Mexico until the Elephant Butte controversy had been settled, and, I take it, settled in the government's favor, I beg to request that you communicate with the department of the interior and ascertain definitely if the pending litigation as above is, in any sense, a bar to the proposed construction of the Elephant Butte dam, under the reclamation act, so called.

If such is the case, I propose (as I stated in my address at the irrigation convention held at Las Cruces on the 22nd ult.) on my own motion to have the above case dismissed.

Naturally, I am loath thus to surrender the valuable rights I have at stake in the premises, for by so doing I would sacrifice my only prospect of saving the large fortune I have sunk in the Elephant Butte enterprise by my long defense of New Mexico's natural and inherent right to irrigate the valley and the flood waters of her Rio Grande catchment area, and by my defense of the rights of my friends and others abroad who, at my solicitation, invested in the securities of the Rio Grande Irrigation and Land Company, Limited, the company formed in Eng-