

# MACHINE GUNS IN STREETS OF RIGA

## TROOPS AND PEASANTS IN BLOODY FIGHT

Many Country Estates, Garrisoned by Armed Retainers, Are Besieged by Revolutionaries—Witte Will Dismiss Durnovo

(Continued from Page One.) are extremely nervous, as the city is denuded of troops, the soldiers having been sent to the neighboring provinces, especially southeast. Less than 10,000 troops remain in Moscow and this force is considered to be utterly inadequate should a crisis occur.

Japan has finally agreed to accept Russia's demand against raising the missions at Tokyo and St. Petersburg to the rank of embassies at present Japan accepts M. Baknetieff as Russian minister at Tokyo, and Russia accepts M. Makino Noboaki, the present minister at Vienna, as minister at St. Petersburg.

### CZAR RECEIVES DEPUTATION

Says They Must Observe Manifesto to Show Patriotism

By Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated December 14 sent by way of Eydikuhnen, says: "The emperor today received a deputation representing numerous leagues of a patriotic complexion, including Prince Sherbatoff and other noblemen, some of whom are notoriously desirous for a return to the ancient autocratic regime, and therefore are dissatisfied with the cabinet of Count Witte. Though they made no secret of their aspirations, the emperor did not give them the slightest hope that there would be any deviation from the promise made in the manifesto of October 17.

In a short speech his majesty said he was convinced of their devotion to the fatherland, but that he would advise them to advance by no other route than that which he had traced in his manifesto. He charged them to make known to all lovers of the fatherland that the manifesto is "the clear and deliberate expression of my inflexible and unchangeable will and is an act which admits of no alteration."

"The emperor then exhorted them to support and co-operate with the authorities he had appointed to execute these reforms, for the speedy realization of which such support and co-operation were indispensable, and by the exercise of a just, striking and firm power to re-establish tranquility and order in the land now so agitated by troubles."

"The emperor continued: "Those who by their action and influence provoke or maintain disorder and inflame passions and hate are burdening their souls with a heavy sin. May the Lord our God bless and tranquilize Russia and help all of us to discharge our duty to the end."

### DESCRIPTS MASSACRES

Refugee Arriving in Chicago Tells of Horrors

By Associated Press. CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Her hair prematurely gray, her face lined with suffering, Mrs. Johanna Stein, a Russian refugee, reached Chicago yesterday. She and her two children went unscathed through the horrors of a massacre November 1 at Krenzurg, near Odessa. One hundred and fifty Jews were killed and many more wounded. Mrs. Stein and her children were hidden for hours under a bush, but they were not allowed to protect themselves. They are at the mercy of the police and the rabble.

"It all seems a horrible dream," said Mrs. Stein in an interview. "When I received my husband's letter containing our passage money to America I was filled with joy. Every day we expected to be killed. Krenzurg has 70,000 people. Most of them are Jews, but they are not allowed to protect themselves. They are at the mercy of the police and the rabble.

"There is a bond that is composed of Russians and Jews. It is a revolutionary society and it is supposed to protect the poor class. But it does not. When the proclamation of Russian freedom came there was great rejoicing among the Jews. A meeting was called of the bond at the town hall. The Jews were told to attend or they would be killed.

"Inflammatory speeches were made at the town hall meeting on November 1. The next day we learned that the chief of police had secretly arranged for a massacre of the Jews by the 'black hundred,' composed of the rabble.

"The next day the massacre began. 'The rioters were mad with vodka.' 'Women had their clothing torn from them. Some of them were strung up by the wrists and whipped. Little children were thrown from the upper windows on the bayonets and swords of the brutes below. The hair and beards were torn from old men. Many men stabbed their wives and their daughters so they would not fall into the hands of the devils. Then the men threw themselves on the swords of the rioters. Those of them who were armed sold their lives dearly.'

### SHIPOFF'S APPEAL

President of Moscow Zemstvo Urges Restoration of Order

By Associated Press. ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday morning, Dec. 14. (via Eydikuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 15.—The emperor's name day, December 19, will be signaled by an important peasant manifesto and the publication of the election law. Dmitri Shipoff, president of the Moscow Zemstvo, the most commanding figure among the moderate liberals, who, with M. Goukoff, a prominent member of the Moscow Zemstvo, Alexander Stakovich and others, have been

consulted in the preparation of the election law, is out with a strong appeal to all who have the welfare of the country at heart, without party affiliation, to unite in the restoration of order and thus insure peaceful elections and the convocation of the national assembly, which is the only legal place in which to settle political differences. He further declares that all classes of the population can join in this imperative work except those who do not believe in the following doctrines: First, the development of a constitutional monarchy based on universal suffrage, and second, the reform of Russia by peaceful means through an imperial national assembly.

Under the leadership of the law and order party an attempt is making to organize a counter peasants' party in opposition to the Moscow peasants' congress. The post-telegraph congress at Moscow is still holding out, insisting that the strikers should not return to work until they have secured a declaration to the effect that they were enticed into the union under false pretenses and agreeing not to meddle with politics in the future. Nevertheless, the strikers can triple the postal service for an indefinite period and without the striking operators it is impossible for the government to secure a resumption of telegraphic communication.

There are no signs of a break on the Siberian lines and business men everywhere are in despair at the outlook. Runs on savings banks are reported at many places in the province. The desperate strikers here continue their attacks on mail wagons and the robbery of letter boxes. The provincial zemstvos are complaining that they are unable to collect the taxes without the aid of the federal government and they have been obliged to close the schools. Throughout the Volga and Don regions the peasants continue to cut down the forests.

The arrival of Gen. Maximovitch, the successor of the late Gen. Sakharoff as the emperor's representative at Saratoff was signalized by an unfortunate incident. The peasants in the district of Balascheff had been "rouned up" by the authorities with the aid of Cossacks in order to persuade them to return the wood and other property which they had stolen, when suddenly the commander of the Cossacks was shot and killed. The Cossacks fired on the crowd, killing four and wounding ten persons. Gen. Maximovitch, who arrived on the scene immediately afterwards, was greatly distressed, and in the name of the emperor promised to succeed financially the families of the dead and wounded peasants. The assassin of Gen. Sakharoff has confessed her identity to the extent of admitting that her name is Amelia Hopoff. She refuses, however, to furnish any other information to the authorities.

From Tver, Central Russia, comes the news that the estate of Ivan Pertrunkewitch, president of the Moscow agricultural society and a prominent member of the zemstvo, has been sacked and destroyed by the peasants. The Novosti says that Sadt, one of the leaders of the Sebastopol mutineers, has been hanged. The announcement from St. Petersburg that the identity of the assassin of Sakharoff has been established would seem to dispose of the rumors that the murderer was a man disguised as a woman.

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### JEWES LEAVING WARSAW

Rich Hebrews Flee From Attacks of Mobs

By Associated Press. WARSAW, Russia Poland, Dec. 15.—Many wealthy Jews are leaving this city owing to the raids on their residences of bands of revolutionary anarchists. The latter invade the houses and flats of rich Jews, demanding large sums at the point of revolvers, and in case of their refusal they plunder the premises of jewelry and money and destroy the furniture. The police are so disorganized that they make no attempt to interfere. One hundred and fifty postal clerks and fifty telegraphers have resumed work. The strikers threaten retaliation.

### Little Traffic With Germany

By Associated Press. BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Inquiries among exporters of goods to Russia and at the railway ministry today show that traffic with Russia is scarcely one-third of what it is ordinarily. Practically nothing is coming from Russia, and little is going there except by way of St. Petersburg.

### Bomb Causes Damage

By Associated Press. RADOMA, Russian Poland, Dec. 15.—A bomb shattered a wall of postal telegraph offices last night. No one was hurt. The person who threw the bomb escaped.

### TIDE TABLE FOR SAN PEDRO

|              | High.      | Low.       |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Dec. 16..... | 12:45 a.m. | 5:17 a.m.  |
| Dec. 17..... | 11:37 a.m. | 6:14 p.m.  |
| Dec. 18..... | 12:02 p.m. | 7:03 p.m.  |
| Dec. 19..... | 2:29 a.m.  | 8:11 a.m.  |
| Dec. 20..... | 3:27 a.m.  | 9:41 a.m.  |
| Dec. 21..... | 4:19 a.m.  | 10:52 a.m. |
| Dec. 22..... | 5:11 a.m.  | 11:53 a.m. |
| Dec. 23..... | 6:11 p.m.  | 12:12 p.m. |
| Dec. 24..... | 6:58 a.m.  | 12:47 p.m. |
| Dec. 25..... | 6:42 a.m.  | 12:06 a.m. |
| Dec. 26..... | 7:24 a.m.  | 1:26 p.m.  |
| Dec. 27..... | 8:59 p.m.  | 2:21 p.m.  |
| Dec. 28..... | 8:06 a.m.  | 1:42 a.m.  |
| Dec. 29..... | 8:44 p.m.  | 2:03 p.m.  |
| Dec. 30..... | 10:32 p.m. | 3:44 p.m.  |
| Dec. 31..... | 9:22 a.m.  | 2:22 a.m.  |
| Dec. 1.....  | 11:19 p.m. | 4:27 p.m.  |
| Dec. 2.....  | 10:15 a.m. | 4:02 a.m.  |
| Dec. 3.....  | 12:04 a.m. | 5:11 p.m.  |
| Dec. 4.....  | 10:58 a.m. | 6:59 p.m.  |
| Dec. 5.....  | 12:44 a.m. | 8:35 a.m.  |
| Dec. 6.....  | 11:41 a.m. | 9:57 a.m.  |
| Dec. 7.....  | 12:29 p.m. | 7:09 p.m.  |

### The Disappointed Suitor

Admiral Evans, at a dinner at Naragansett, said, apropos of disappointment: "The poor fellow's feelings in this misfortune must have resembled those of a young planter whom I knew in my youth in Virginia. 'The young man was in love with a girl of great beauty. She had many suitors, and to all of them she was more partial than to my friend. But he, though snubbed continually, remained very faithful. 'One Sunday evening when he called the girl's uncle brother admitted him. The youngster led him into the parlor, went upstairs to announce his name, and then, returning, said: 'Sit down, Mr. Sparker. She will see you in a few minutes.' 'Sparker said, in a relieved and cheery voice: 'I am glad of that. I was afraid she might ask to be excused, as she has done so often before.' 'No fear of that, said the uncle. I played a trick on her,' said the little brother. 'How was that?' Sparker asked. 'Why,' said the lad, 'I pretended you were some one else.'"

# COCKRAN SCORES INSURANCE MEN

## DELIVERS STRONG SPEECH IN THE HOUSE

Refers Sarcastically to Methods of Reform Which Put in Charge Men Who Know Nothing of the Business

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The house today devoted four and three-quarters hours to lively debate on the possibilities of controlling insurance companies. Two set speeches were the features. One, by Mr. Sherley of Kentucky, based on the doctrine of states rights and the other, by Mr. Cockran of New York, related to the exactions of the officers who manage the big life insurance companies of his state. Mr. Cockran proposed that congress, through its taxing power, should confine all insurance companies to the state in which they are organized.

Mr. Mann of Illinois outlined a proposed means of control he will later present in the form of a bill, leaving it to the insurance companies voluntarily to submit to federal examination and approval. Mr. Williams, the minority leader, concluded the debate, holding that control was possible but not through the taxing power.

Digressions were indulged in, first to send a message to the senate returning his bill regarding canal bonds and an usurpation of the constitutional rights of the house to originate revenue legislation, and again to discuss hazing at Annapolis. No conclusion was reached on the subject of the insurance feature of the president's message which is the matter now under consideration and the debate will proceed tomorrow.

Mr. Cockran of New York maintained that the power of taxation was a legitimate weapon for the control of privileges of commerce. The reason the senate was steadily increasing in power, he said, was because it constantly exercised every vestige of its power. Emphasizing the reasons of the two houses, he asserted that powers unused would decay, and that the house now possessed all the power necessary to establish its predominance.

Mr. Cockran said: "Within my memory the three large companies have accumulated a billion and a quarter of dollars, and it will not be a generation before this sum will be five or six billions. The utter viciousness of this condition is that these funds are under the control of men who have no personal interest in them. This money is a trust fund, and yet the persons who are the beneficiaries of the trust cannot have a word to say regarding them. This system must be wholly uprooted to effect a cure."

Mr. Cockran's remedy was to confine the insurance companies to the state in which they were organized, the same as savings banks are confined.

"Believe me," he declared, "there is not the need of paying a salary of \$50,000 a year by any insurance company to protect its policy holders, but it is necessary to get a man to swindle them."

### Arraigns Insurance Magnates

It was an awful spectacle, he said, to see these men mount the witness stand and boldly confess their misuse of the people's funds. There is now the spectacle in New York, he said, of the district attorney working day and night to prosecute those guilty of manipulating the purity of the ballot box, which was commendable. But at the same time the insurance officials did not go to jail, but back to their offices after their confessions. He said it was a deplorable confession to make, but he would assert that it would be absolutely impossible to put the possessor of \$1,000,000 in jail in this country. As a proof that no special skill is necessary in insurance for insurance purposes Mr. Cockran said:

"We have but to look at the methods by which these three companies have undertaken to reorganize themselves. What is the first thing they have done: do they go out and look for insurance experts? No, by no means. The first thing they did was to send them 'all away.'"

The Equitable company was organized on a somewhat peculiar basis. A very rich gentleman whom we all have the right to suppose, to call a philanthropist—for he himself has said it, and it is greatly to his credit—(laughter) purchased the control of this company, giving \$2,500,000 for stock that can pay him but \$350,000 a year. That is to say, through his philanthropy he has given an earning power of \$125,000 for \$2,500,000. He is too good a business man to have done that as a matter of course. There is no explanation for it except philanthropy (laughter).

### What Has He Done?

"Now, in order to appease the popular mind on the philanthropic enterprise what has he done? Has he gone to the insurance world to find this talent that is worth \$50,000 a year or \$75,000 a year? By no means. He has gone outside and appointed a kind of financial vigilance committee, and not one of the vigilantes has ever had anything to do with an insurance company except that possibly one of them may have borrowed money from it. A very eminent statesman, one of the most illustrious of our time, has been called from the classic shades of Princeton, where he has been spending the decline of an illustrious life in composing philosophical contributions to the thought of the country, and placed in the chair of an insurance company with which, so far as I know, he has never had the slightest acquaintance whatever.

"Another gentleman, who may have borrowed money from an insurance company but certainly never had any-

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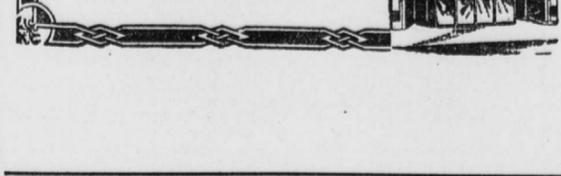
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thing to do with the administration of one himself, a financier of no mean distinction, is associated with him.

"And the third is a judge, an eminent judge, a judge whose motives nobody will ever question, but who in taking on this peculiar function of a vigilante has been compelled to disqualify himself from sitting in a great number of cases which the state of New York had expected him to adjudicate."

"And in order to make effective this reform a gentleman is selected who may have been a good railroad manager. I believe he was—and we have the authority of the president for it, he who was an excellent cabinet officer, too good, in fact to remain (laughter) in the New York life, the walks of life where he had proven his efficiency. I do not believe could command over \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year, gets \$50,000 in a calling for which he has had no qualification or preparation whatever. Now that is reform as the insurance companies themselves concede it."

"In the Mutual we have the very board of trustees who had themselves either been active agents of business frauds, been privy to them, choosing a new head, and that selection is generally attributed to the influence of a gentleman who had leaped into a peculiar fame through magazine articles, and which seem to describe him as the triumphant and successful hero of a hundred larcenies (laughter)."

"Mr. Cockran paid his respects to Mr. Perkins and Mr. McCurdy, saying they doubtless were surprised at their own modesty. 'Rockefeller's fortune is a monument to crime,' declared Mr. Cockran, 'and he does not deny it. 'It is time we should consider the awful effect of criminals still holding office they have abused,' Mr. Cockran added."

Mr. Cockran in conclusion declared congress was bound to take action. After some general debate, in which Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, Mr. Williams, the minority leader, and Mr. Burke of Pennsylvania, took part, the house adjourned.

If a girl loves a young man well enough she is just as much pleased with a little bunch of violets in November as with a big bunch of American Beauty roses.—Somerville Journal.

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