

RUSSIA MOSCOW REVOLT FAILED OFFICIALS SAY THEY ARE IN CONTROL

Doubassoff Reports to the Czar and Witte—Leaders of "Fighting Legions" in St. Petersburg

grace. Firing continued throughout today. At 5 o'clock automatic guns were being used in Strasser square, but the insurgents were becoming exhausted after their four days' efforts and the fighting was rapidly degenerating into guerrilla warfare.

People Are Terror Stricken The correspondent says that the entire population of the city is terror stricken and that after dark the back streets present a weird and uncanny appearance.

The windows of the houses are stuffed with mattresses and blankets and no light is shown. The police carry rifles with bayonets fixed to them.

Gen. Doubasoff is enforcing the most rigid martial law and no person is allowed on the streets after 9 o'clock at night.

Among the lower classes which do not sympathize with the desire to overthrow the emperor the feeling is becoming intense and in many instances strikers have been beaten to death.

The correspondent predicts that the crushing of the rebellion is likely to be followed by the most horrible atrocities in the "black hundreds" are let loose.

Gen. Doubasoff, unknown to the public, is directing matters from his headquarters in the Metropolitan hotel which is barricaded and defended by machine guns.

The concentration of troops in the city to fight the insurgents allowed the strikers and revolutionaries a free hand in neighboring industrial towns like Perovo and Lutzeritz.

On Saturday night and Sunday morning the city was quiet. On Sunday forenoon, however, the artillery was again active at the Brest railroad station.

"The inner town is perfectly quiet." PREPARE FOR EMERGENCY French Warships Are Sent to Northern Waters

By Associated Press. PARIS, Dec. 26.—The orders to a portion of the French northern squadron to make hasty preparations to depart for the North sea and Copenhagen, the ultimate destination of the vessels not being disclosed, were undoubtedly issued as a precautionary measure so as to have French ships available for service in Russian waters in case of emergency.

The Christmas leaves of absence of all the officers and men were hurriedly concluded and a large extra force of workmen was engaged to complete their equipment, provisioning and coaling.

This will be completed tomorrow, when it is expected the great fleet will start. Her first stop will be at Copenhagen, where further orders are expected to reach her.

The armored cruiser Admiral Aubs, also at Brest, is being similarly prepared and will either accompany or follow the Cassin.

STRIKE IN WARSAW Employes of the Street Railroads Quit Work

By Associated Press. WARSAW, Russian Poland, Dec. 26, 11:15 p. m.—The street railway company employes struck tonight and the employes of the steam railroad are expected to follow. The revolutionists are threatening armed insurrection similar to that at Moscow.

The military authorities are making preparations and have ordered the entire garrison to be ready for an emergency. Detachments of infantry occupy the railroad stations.

The authorities have arrested many members of the trades unions and a number of revolutionaries.

STUDENTS ARE LEADERS They Are Heading the Revolutionary Army at Moscow

By Associated Press. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26, 2:55 p. m.—The Slovo today says that the leaders of the revolutionary army at Moscow are mostly students of Kiev, Kharkoff and Odessa, among whom are many Jews.

The military hold the center of Moscow and apparently are awaiting reinforcements, which are reported to be on the way to Moscow from all directions, some of the troops marching overland.

Four regiments of dragons from Warsaw have started by rail for Moscow, but have not yet arrived there, crossing the Baltic and finding great difficulty in dispatching a sufficient force to the disturbed city, it being dangerous to withdraw the troops from other places, most of the available men having already been sent to cope with the revolt in the Baltic provinces.

The revolutionists hold the outskirts of Moscow. A thousand men are working night and day at the barricades, some of which are described as marvels of strength.

Trenches have been dug and wire entanglements have been erected in front of the defenses, which extend for blocks and are impenetrable, even against artillery.

A terrible holocaust occurred at the Slyn works, where 6000 workmen were suddenly surrounded by cavalry and artillery. The latter fired the building, which was soon in flames.

Some of the revolutionists are making a resort to arms and the governor general has announced that he will deal in a drastic manner. It is said that while the people of Odessa are in a state of nervous tension the city in general is tranquil.

Russia Plans Big Bond Issue By Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 27.—A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa says that the strike there is only partially successful and that probably it will collapse.

The strike committee is threatening a resort to arms and the governor general has announced that he will deal in a drastic manner. It is said that while the people of Odessa are in a state of nervous tension the city in general is tranquil.

DOCTOR'S LIE SAVES LIFE Hand Cut Off, but Unconscious of It, Thinks He'll Play His Violin Again

Special to The Herald. NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—There are lies of malice and lies of cowardice, but the lie that Dr. Vance told little Johnnie Braxton is a lie of the purest tenderness.

Johnnie will awake to pain and knowledge, but Johnnie's life was practically weighed in the balance against that lie, and who shall say that it was not a good thing?

Johnnie, eleven years old, is the son of the janitor, Hugh Brady, in the big office building at Nos. 67 and 69 Wall street.

Every lawyer and business man who knows the little chap and all of them were proud of the violin playing, an aptitude that promised wonders in the future.

While playing yesterday with his sister on the fifth floor of the building the boy succeeded in righting himself through the grill-work protruding the elevator shaft. The descending sheave wheel caught and mangled it.

When Dr. Vance came with the ambulance from Bellevue hospital he was every owner means to save the boy's hand. At first there seemed hope, but later the doctor found the hand must be sacrificed.

The lad, after the amputation, looked up into his eyes with the question: "Doctor, will I ever play the violin again?"

The doctor looked back into the brave young face, so white with suffering, and gently answered, "Yes, my boy."

Johnnie went to sleep in the arms of his sister Annie happy in the assurance that sleep saved his life.

THE CORNCOB PIPE STATE Missouri Lays Claim to Having Largest Manufacturing of These Goods in the World

Special to The Herald. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—Nearly \$3,000,000 worth of Missouri corncob pipes were smoked last year. At an average price of ten pipes for a dollar, three million Missouri pipes have shed their sweetness on the air.

The statistician fails to follow this distribution to tell where they went and who has smoked and are now smoking them, but one violates no commandment in saying that the corncob pipe has been the largest single consumer. If records were available it might be easy to prove that he has constituted the home market which, with a well adjusted tariff levied against the German meerschaum, the Turkish haghle, the English briar root and other foreign foes, has built up from an infant industry to a giant enterprise the corncob pipe manufacture of Missouri.

Champ Clark has furnished the home market. The tariff has done the rest. The greatest corncob pipe factory in the world is in the district of Champ Clark, and it slopes to the Missouri on its western bank. Local pride, as well as national patriotism, has kept the corncob pipe in his mouth most of the time. When he removes it it is only to cry out against some other tariff than that which stands between the corncob pipe of Missouri and an alien tariff.

The corncob pipe of Missouri is a sacred thing to Champ Clark. Senator Cockrell bore for years the undeserved reputation of smoking only a corncob pipe, but the initiated, who had watched the effects of such smoke on Champ Clark knew, when the senator never had a pipe dream, that he had been misrepresented or had misrepresented himself. No man can smoke the Missouri corncob pipe as long and as sedulously as has Champ Clark and not have pipe dreams.

Champ Clark has released so much more than ever found freedom through the lips of Senator Cockrell that his pre-eminence as the Missourian whose corncob pipe smoke his clouded the land is not to be doubted.

SHOULD STRAIN THE WATER An Inspector of Milk in Kansas City Found a Crawfish in a Can of Milk

Special to The Herald. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 26.—The city milk inspector, Ambrose C. Wright, is being troubled again by a milk offered for sale. In a sample he took from a grocery store today the city chemist, Dr. W. M. Cross, discovered a crawfish, less than an inch long. It was quite at home in the milk and was thriving. The crawfish seemed to find the necessary per cent of butter fat to live on.

"They don't even strain the water they put in the milk," said Dr. Cross. "We cannot secure a conviction in court on the evidence of the crawfish alone," said Mr. Wright. "We must show that the sample is lacking in the percentage of butter fat required by law. Then we can order the crawfish to show the water was pure in the milk. If the chemist's analysis proves that the crawfish leads us to believe, there will be an arrest."

TWO-STORY TELEPHONES Money Saving Scheme of a Blacksmith and Carriage Maker Permits Both to Use One

Special to The Herald. INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 26.—A. L. McCurdy, an independence blacksmith, and Hildreth Cole, who has a carriage painting shop over McCurdy's, have a novel arrangement whereby they may use two telephones without running up two bills. They have both phones—a Bell and a Home. These are attached to a single board just long enough to hold them. To the board is fastened a rope which is run over a pulley and is hoisted or lowered in a small chute. If the phones are down stairs and a call comes for Mr. Cole, it is a very simple matter for him to pull the phone up to him instead of going down stairs to it.

MORE SOLDIERS MUTINY Several Regiments Confined to Barracks in Moscow

By Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times in a dispatch dated December 26 says: "Governor General Doubasoff telegraphing yesterday reported that 15,000 persons had been killed or wounded at Moscow.

"The latest news from Moscow says that the first regiment of Don Cossacks, the Tver dragons and the Nevsk regiment of infantry, mutilated and are confined to their barracks.

"I am informed from a good source that 2000 persons were killed and 10,000 wounded. The revolutionaries are making no headway but they show no signs of exhaustion."

The same correspondent adds that the locomotive of an incoming express was blown up at Vilna Tuesday night.

Fear Odessa Strike Will Fail By Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa says that the strike there is only partially successful and that probably it will collapse.

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Mr. True said in part: "The movement for the introduction of agriculture into secondary and primary schools is passing rapidly from the stage of agitation to one of action and realization. The agitation of this subject in this country began in the days when Washington, a great farmer as well as a great general and statesman, was the foremost man in the new republic.

When we look back at the times since that time, without leaving any lasting impress on our educational system until within the last decade it has gathered such volume and assumed such substantial form that the permanent accomplishment of its object seems assured.

When we inquire why this is so the reasons are many but they may be grouped under two or three main heads. In general the claims of agriculture to a place in our public school system are based both on the economic, social and educational needs of agriculture and present civilization, and on the pedagogic requirements of the school system which shall be adapted to the masses of people in a democratic and industrial state, and to the symmetrical culture of the mind and body of the human child.

In a word, intelligent farmers and leading pedagogues approach the subject from their respective standpoints now meet on a common platform, and, each party using the arguments appropriate to his calling, agree that agriculture is a fit and useful subject to be taught in public schools.

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"But in addition to the economic needs of agriculture there are the social needs of agricultural people. In obedience to the general influences of our developing civilization and the peculiar tendencies of farming under irrigation our western farmers are inevitably being drawn into closer social ties and the currents of their lives are intermingling with those of the communities in which they live in ways which are both to their recognition and the general results of which they are as a rule too innocent or too ignorant to discern.

"Meanwhile, the other forces of society are more and more banding themselves together to control the ballot box, legislation, social institutions and the general conduct of affairs. Unless the farmers can be educated as a mass they will have the co-operative spirit, have some real and vital understanding of community of interest, and know how to mingle to their own advantage with men of other vocations, their lives will forever run in a narrow and monotonous channel and the control of their own affairs will largely pass into the hands of other men."

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It will be the purpose of this convention to discuss live topics of the day. Papers have been prepared by eminent scholars and will be read at the daily sessions. The principal topics under discussion are industrial education, relation of libraries to the school, rural school supervising, the extension of the traveling library to the rural schools of the state, the sanitation and hygiene, relation between the work of high and elementary schools, school activities, state text books, excursions to local industries, improvement in English work and the adoption of a new constitution.

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