

ANARCHY RIFE IN CAUCASUS

Armenians and Georgians Are Resorting to Assassination to Obtain Autonomy

MURDER THEIR WEAPON

Andreiff the Fifth Victim of Revolutionary Plotters Within Fourteen Months

Special Dispatch to The Call.

ODESSA, July 19.—Another illustration of the sanguinary programme of the persecuted people of the Caucasus is the explanation given of the assassination of Andreiff, vice Governor of Elizabethopol, the fifth victim of Caucasian disaffection within fourteen months.

Formerly the St. Petersburg Government contrived to keep the Georgians and the Armenians, who constitute the greater part of the population of Transcaucasia, mutually hostile, notwithstanding that they are both Christian peoples and both revolutionary. The Georgians and the Armenians have alike maintained liberation movements and have had organizations at home which supported journals in Geneva and Paris, but they have hated and distrusted each other.

About two years ago leaders of the races evolved a plan for co-operation, including Georgians, Armenians, Circassians and Tartars—the whole revolutionary population of the Caucasus, some 4,000,000 souls. Autonomy is now the cry of all.

Assassination is their initial policy. It was begun when Georgian workers killed Vladeneff, chief of communication in the Caucasus. His murderer was never captured. The Circassians followed with the murder of a chief of police. They also escaped arrest.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The Soviet says the assassination of Vice Governor Andreiff of Elizabethopol, which occurred on the evening of the 17th instant, undoubtedly was due to a political plot, but whether the crime was committed by Armenians or anarchists is not clear. So frequent are such crimes becoming that the Soviet asks for special measures to prevent their recurrence.

WARRENS TO AVOID A CONTEST.

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special letters and the tale of strife was called in its infancy. Both Williamson and Pillsbury so explained the situation and their explanation must be accepted.

Attorney Hiram W. Johnson, who, as the attorney of Henry Schander of Sacramento, Miss Dolbeer's uncle, is looking to hurry the compromise, is ill and his brother, Albert M. Johnson, who is associated with him in practice, said it would be several days before he would be well enough to proceed with the investigation to determine what share his client should demand. So far as Albert M. Johnson was informed, any contest that might be instituted over Miss Dolbeer's will would be based on the ground that she was of unsound mind at the time of his death.

CHARGE NOT CONSIDERED.

An allegation that Miss Dolbeer had been unduly influenced by Miss Etta H. Warren, devisee of the bulk of decedent's estate, had not been considered, Mr. Johnson said. That phase of the case would require extended investigation and could not be undertaken until Hiram W. Johnson returns, if the promised compromise fails to be arranged. Albert M. Johnson said no extended examination of the will had been made by him for the purpose of discovering any irregularities that might be found in its execution. These matters will be attended to at the proper time, if necessary, he concluded.

Miss Ethel F. Roche, a cousin of decedent, to whom the will gives \$10,000, lent herself to all callers yesterday. Her mother was a sister of Miss Dolbeer's mother. Were Mrs. Roche alive to-day she would occupy the same status as an heir-at-law of the testatrix do Henry and Adolph Schander, who have announced their determination to share decedent's estate. Miss Roche, as successor in interest to her mother, it is said, claims a large portion of the wealth left by the suicide. Her father, John J. Roche, a local attorney, will look out for her interests. Attorneys Pillsbury and Williamson, representing the executors, said yesterday that they had received no formal notice that a contest of decedent's will would be instituted and no intimation that any other than that threatened Monday by Henry Schander was contemplated.

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FOUR THOUSAND JAPANESE BLOWN UP BY MINES

KUROKI'S MEN OUTGENERAL AND OUTFIGHT THE SLAVS

Win Victory and Inflict Heavy Losses in Struggle Against Superior Numbers at Motien Pass and Escape With Comparatively Insignificant List of Casualties.

GENERAL KUROKI'S HEAD-QUARTERS IN THE FIELD, via Fusan, Monday, July 18.—More Russian troops were engaged in yesterday's battle at Motien Pass than in previous engagements. There were probably double the number of those who took part in the fight at the Yalu River, while opposed to them were only one brigade and one battalion of the Japanese forces. The Russian loss is estimated at 2000. The burial of the dead continues. The Japanese casualties aggregated 500.

The engagement has conspicuously demonstrated the wonderful efficiency of the Japanese infantry. They proved incomparably the better marksmen and greater in initiative, and they outfought and outgeneral the Russians on every point.

NEWCHWANG, July 19.—Hard fighting has been going on for several days in the neighborhood of Tongshu, eight miles east of Tachiekiao. It is reported that the Russian loss in last night's engagement was 2100 and the Japanese loss 1200. The Japanese also have been in active contact with the Russians east of Hsiehcheng, where there have been many minor actions.

All along General Kuropatkin's front and flank the Japanese are moving into position, but the general attack is being postponed until supplies and reinforcements come to the front. Progress along the muddy roads and mountain passes is slow.

JAPANESE OUTNUMBERED.

TOKIO, July 19.—The Russian attempt to retake Motien Pass on July 17 was not productive of a general engagement, nor was it marked by serious losses. There were, however, a series of desperate small encounters. The Japanese guarded their positions about the pass with a company on outpost. These men resisted stubbornly the Russian advance and awaited the arrival of reinforcements. When these arrived they joined in the general attack. The outpost detachment stationed at Hsiamatang held its position all day long. It was largely outnumbered by the enemy and every commissioned and non-commissioned officer was wounded, as were a majority of the men.

The attack on Motien Pass began at 3 o'clock in the morning. The Russians engaged the outposts and the Japanese at once went into action. The Japanese artillery, posted on the heights to the northwest of Wufing-kuan, opened on the enemy and the Japanese outposts retired gradually. The Russian cavalry galloped forward and deployed along the ridge to the west of the pass. Two hours later, at 5 o'clock, the entire Japanese line was engaged. The Russians were constantly receiving reinforcements and finally they had four regiments in action. They outnumbered the Japanese.

PURSUE RETREATING FOE.

The Russians made vain endeavors to envelop the Japanese left. At this point the Japanese occupied the summit of Motien Mountain and they resisted desperately the efforts of the enemy to dislodge them. When the Russians finally retreated they were pursued by the entire Japanese line. Seven battalions of the enemy made a halt on the heights of Tawan and with four guns checked the Japanese pursuit.

One company of Japanese soldiers, reconnoitering from Hsiukalling, encountered and engaged three battalions of Russians. It fought until reinforced by four more companies, when the Russians were repulsed. The Japanese seized and held the heights east of Makemzena.

The attack on Hsiamatang began at 8 o'clock in the morning. A battalion of Russian infantry and a squadron of cavalry assaulted the Japanese company on the outpost there. The Russians received reinforcements until they were a regiment strong. The Japanese resisted doggedly. All their officers were either killed or wounded, but still the men fought on. The Japanese finally received reinforcements and the Russians retired at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

JAPANESE LOSS IS SMALL.

Eight companies of Russian infantry and a body of cavalry attacked the Japanese position at Chilton. The Japanese there were reinforced by a company of infantry and a company of engineers, and the Russians were repulsed.

In his report on the fighting General Kuroki says that the Russians numbered about two divisions, and were formed of parts of the Third and Sixth Siberian Sharpshooters, the Ninth and another infantry division.

The Japanese lost four officers and thirty-nine men killed and fifteen officers and 241 men wounded. The casualties all occurred in the Second Division. General Kuroki mentions, but he does not enumerate, the trophies captured. He estimates the Russians' losses as exceeding his own.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The War Office has no further details of the Russian repulse at Motien Pass. The loss of men, which it is freely admitted will probably be considerably in excess of General Kuropatkin's figures given out last night, is greatly deplored. But evidently the engagement at least served the purpose of demonstrating that General Kuroki's army has been heavily reinforced north and the general staff is now inclined to believe that the Japanese commander may have decided that a frontal attack from the south is inadvisable and is concentrating his forces for a direct attack on Liaoyang.

RUMORED PURCHASE OF SHIPS.

Russia Said to Have Reinforced the Vladivostok Squadron. ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—A story has been going the rounds the last couple of days that three cruisers built at the Schichau works and rejected by Germany were transferred to the Russian service and joined the Vladivostok squadron. One of the cruisers and a torpedo-boat, it is added, struck mines and went down. The

story is not confirmed. The Admiralty has no news of any vessel having been lost at Vladivostok.

COSSACKS CAPTURE VILLAGE.

Surprise a Japanese Camp and Put Its Occupants to Flight.

TACHIEKIAO, July 19.—Captain Dashkin, with a company of Cossacks, struck the Japanese at Tachiekiao on July 16. Unseen, the company occupied a peak overlooking the Japanese camp, from which it drove the Japanese with a plunging fire. The Japanese lost one officer and many men were seen to fall. During the retreat the Japanese were reinforced by two companies, but these were driven off by the Russians, who occupied the village without the loss of a man.

Ambuscades and surprises are of everyday occurrence. The Russians are losing no opportunity to worry their foes. The Japanese seem to be moving their forces northeastward in the direction of Huiyan and Simouchen. Fresh guns, mules and ammunition are being brought up daily and sent to points where the Japanese expect to give battle. The movement eastward is much impeded by Russian attacks.

At Siatzuan and Galtzlatun the Russian gunners shelled the Japanese camps and drove out the troops in disorder. Many were killed or wounded and large supplies were abandoned. Another Japanese party was surprised at Kaimaha and Tunchemai while marching in the mountain defiles to join General Nodzu.

The Russians advanced two miles to-day by occupying a position evacuated by the Japanese.

BALTIC FLEET SOON TO SAIL.

Admiral Parenago Hoists His Flag on the Battleship Borodino.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—Rear Admiral Parenago has been appointed to supervise the completion of the preparations of the Baltic squadron. The battleship and cruiser divisions are now in Kronstadt Roads. Admiral Parenago hoisted his flag on the battleship Borodino, which will join Rear Admiral Voelkersam's division when the squadron sails.

The other battleships in the roadstead include the Alexander III, Oslabya, Navarin and Sissol Velky and the Admiral Nakhimoff, which, although a cruiser, is attached to the battleship division.

The cruiser division is under the command of Rear Admiral Enquist and includes the Aurora, Dmitri Donskoi, Svetlana and Alma. The strictest precautions are taken to protect the ships from possible danger. The squadron is surrounded from sunset to sunrise by a cordon of guard-boats as though the Japanese warships were in the vicinity. Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, who is to command the Baltic squadron, has not yet hoisted his flag. He is still at St. Petersburg. The departure of the squadron is believed to be imminent.

WOMAN BACK FROM WAR.

Mrs. Carrie Milne Was in Vladivostok During the Bombardment.

SANTA ROSA, July 19.—Among the arrivals in this city last evening was a woman who has had a thrilling experience in Vladivostok, where she was a resident for five years. She is Mrs. Carrie Milne, whose mother, Mrs. J. J. Archer, and grandmother, Mrs. M. J. Kise, reside in this city. Mrs. Milne came direct from the Russian city, having been forced to leave because of the war. She was there when the Japanese bombarded the city and with many others she sought refuge behind a friendly mountain which towers near Vladivostok.

Mrs. Milne was the only woman passenger on the last train leaving Vladivostok before the Japanese cut off communication by rail at that time. Mrs. Milne declares that Russia will eventually win in the present struggle, but that the Japanese at the present time are singularly successful. She avers, however, that the latter are not winning all the battles reported as being won by them, this being attributable in some degree to the work of their press censors.

AMERICA OFFERS SERVICES.

Will Aid in Protecting the Seals at Kommander Islands.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The United States has informed Russia that she will be glad to join Great Britain in the protection of the seals at the Kommander Islands. This act doubtless will make the best impression. It is understood that Russia will communicate her answer in a few days.

STILL HOLD NEWCHWANG.

Russian Troops Return After Flight From Imperied Town.

TIENSIN, July 19.—About 1500 Russian troops returned to Newchwang on Monday night. The Japanese forces are reported to be six miles inland. The Russian gunboat Sivouch is now high and dry in the upper reaches of the Newchwang River.

Lecture on Russia To-Night.

The first lecture by one of the summer school faculty of the State University in this city will be delivered to-night under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute at the Mechanics' Pavilion Art Gallery on the subject of "Russia and the Present War." It will be by Archibald Cary Coolidge, Ph. D., assistant professor of history at Harvard. Professor Coolidge is noted as a specialist on the subject of Russia. He was acting secretary of the American legation at St. Petersburg 1890-91; was private secretary to his uncle, T. J. Coolidge, Minister to France, 1892, and was secretary to the American legation at Vienna in 1893.

There is no merit in the wait-till-I-get-a-chance forgiveness.

MERCHANTMEN ARE THE PREY OF WAR CRAFT

Seizures of Vessels Occur Daily in Both Near and Far East.

Russia Will Disavow the Taking of Mail From German Liner.

SHANGHAI, July 19.—The British steamship Lienshing, which arrived here from Weihaiwei to-day, reports that she was signaled by the steamship Peiping (owned by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company of Shanghai), whose commander asked the Lienshing to advise the owners of the Peiping that the ship and cargo had been captured by the Japanese cruiser Hongkong and that the vessel was proceeding to Japan with a prize crew on board. The news of the capture of the Peiping was communicated to the British admiral, whose squadron is anchored in Yungching Bay.

SUEZ, July 19.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamship Malacca, captured in the Red Sea, has arrived here flying the Russian naval flag. She is now in command of a Russian naval officer and carries a prize crew from the volunteer fleet steamship St. Petersburg. The Malacca entered the canal to-day on her way to Libau, on the Baltic. The company's agent attempted to board the vessel, but the Russian commander refused him admission.

BERLIN, July 19.—Russia has not yet answered the German protest against the seizure of the mails of the Prinz Heinrich by the Smolensk, but the Foreign Office confidently expects a disavowal of the action of the commander of the Smolensk.

The Foreign Office informs the press that the seizure of mails included English and Italian sacks. The Foreign Office points out that the diplomatic situation created by the seizures is not adapted for common treatment by Germany and England, since the act of Russian vessels toward each country is too dissimilar. Germany is conducting her case independently of Great Britain. The officials say that much less excitement prevails in the country than when Great Britain seized two German vessels during the Boer war. Nevertheless, the officials emphasize the statement that Germany cannot submit to Russia's treatment.

LONDON, July 19.—In British circles the recent seizures and overhauling of British ships in the Red Sea by the Russian volunteer fleet steamships Smolensk and St. Petersburg are regarded as very grave international incidents. The seizure of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca by the St. Petersburg and her arrival in the Suez canal as a prize of war, on her way to Libau, on the Baltic, have come as a climax and the Cabinet to-day was considering the course to pursue.

The British law officers acknowledge the right of the Russians to seize and detain mails, provided that only official communications are taken, but they take the most serious view of the status of the two Russian ships patrolling the Red Sea and if any official action or protest ensues it will be chiefly in regard to the passage of these erstwhile merchant ships through the Dardanelles and their subsequent transformation into ships of war.

In official circles strong comment is made in regard to Russia's policy. It is regarded as impossible that the commanders of the Smolensk and St. Petersburg were given full power, and the officials, therefore, are inclined to the grave conclusion that the Russian Government gave implicit instructions to the two commanders.

The effect on the stock exchange to-day was seen in a heavy fall in consols and other gilt-edged securities, on fears of international complications. The dangers and difficulties of the matter are much commented upon in the newspapers which are practically unanimous in denouncing the "dubious and irregular character" of the volunteer fleets.

"If their actions are proved, as we believe, to be those of vulgar filibusters," said the St. James Gazette, "they must be recalled by Russia or the skull and cross bones must be run up and they will be fired upon whenever sighted."

Another element adding to the dangers of the situation is the attitude Japan may assume. The Pall Mall Gazette points out that if, as stated in dispatches from Constantinople, the Russian guardship Chernomoretz traversed the straits fully armed, "it would seem to justify Japan in regarding Turkey as an ally of Russia and invoking the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—Germany has called attention to the seizure of the mails on board the Prinz Heinrich in the Red Sea on July 15 by the Smolensk and has requested explanations. These have not yet been given, the report of the commander of the Smolensk not having arrived. The restoration of the mails yesterday was made without instructions from St. Petersburg. Russia, having declared communications intended for the Japanese to be contraband of war, maintains the right to examine such mail, but does not contend for the right to take such general mail addressed to Japan, and unless peculiar circumstances justified the seizure of the mails on board the Prinz Heinrich the act will be disavowed.

The first impression in diplomatic circles here that the action of the Russian volunteer fleet vessels in stopping neutral ships in the Red Sea to search for contraband of war would not give rise to complications is being superseded by the view, which there is good reason to believe is well founded, that, instigated by Great Britain, it will at least lead to an interchange of views between the powers signatory to the treaty of Paris regarding the status of the remaining ships of the volunteer fleet now in the Black Sea. Thus the old question of the Dardanelles may again become the subject of important diplomatic communication.

BROWN MEN SLAUGHTERED IN FORT THEY HAD TAKEN

Refugees From Port Arthur Bring News of Reverse Which Supplied the Foundation for Recent Rumors of Loss of Thirty Thousand of Mikado's Soldiers.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CHEFU, July 19.—At last the real source of the recent rumors of a Japanese disaster at Port Arthur, in which the losses were stated at 20,000 to 30,000, has been learned. News reached here from Port Arthur to-day of a reverse which, though not of the dimensions suggested in the vague reports which have been floating about for days, was, nevertheless, appalling in its extent.

A junk with eight Russians and fifty Chinese on board arrived here this afternoon, five days from Port Arthur. The Russians refused to talk, but the Chinese say that on July 11 and 12 the Japanese captured and occupied with 4000 men one of the eastern forts near Port Arthur. Before reinforcements arrived the Russians cut off the 4000 troops in the fort and exploded mines which resulted in the killing of every Japanese soldier there.

The Chinese report also that on the night before they left Port Arthur a Russian torpedo boat sank a merchant ship near Port Arthur, mistaking her for a Japanese transport. Many Chi-

nese on board the merchantman were drowned, but the white crew of the steamship and a number of her Chinese passengers were rescued by the Russians. If this story is true, the steamship in question probably was the Hipsang, belonging to the Indo-China Navigation Company, which yesterday was forty-eight hours overdue from Newchwang and which was reported to have struck a mine. The local agents of the Hipsang say they believe the steamship to have been lost.

SUBMARINE BOAT ARRIVES.

Second of the Craft Recently Shipped Reaches Kronstadt.

LONDON, July 19.—The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent, cabling under date of July 19, says: "Another submarine boat from America arrived at Kronstadt last night. The first American submarine, which arrived about a fortnight ago, was allowed to drop in landing her from the vessel which brought her and was seriously damaged."

OF INTEREST TO PEOPLE OF THE PACIFIC COAST

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Navy orders—Ensign Goodrich to the New York; duty as aid on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron. Alfred Roederer was to-day appointed postmaster at Shorb, Los Angeles County, vice Mattie L. Porter, resigned.

The following California patents were granted to-day: Joseph W. Adams, Santa Ana, breeching strap holder; Albert K. Adriano, San Francisco, individual telephone switch and lockout mechanism for inter-connecting lines; Walter J. Bell, Los Angeles, electro fluid pressure switching mechanism, also railway crossing signal, also railway crossing device; Peter Deasy, Oakland, water heating apparatus; John J. Duffie, Los Angeles, burlesque hanging machine; Charles F. Fleming, San Jose, fruit processing device; William C. King, Weimer, step-ladder; John C. Kitton, San Francisco, elastic fluid compressor valve; William C. Mason, Pasadena, fruit tree extracting and transplanting device; Joseph D. McNab, Fillmore, conduit; Robert D. Pike, Stanford University, bottle; Richard W. Shoemaker and L. H. Giddings, Pasadena, signaling device; Ephraim M. Smith and J. Ferrin, Oakland, stretcher; James M. Wishart, Pasadena, window weight.

MAN DROPS DEAD IN A MARKET-STREET SALOON

A man supposed to be John P. Sederberg, a tailor from Fresno, dropped dead last night from heart disease in the Defender saloon, 757 Market street. The body was taken to the Morgue. In the pockets were found \$6 in cash and nine pawn tickets. These were for two gold watches, a silver watch, five rings and a gold quartz chain. The aggregate sum the owner had received on the jewelry was \$325.

What Sederberg was doing with all the jewelry is a mystery. The police have his picture and believe they may identify him as a pickpocket.

A bill for woolen goods sold to John P. Sederberg, Fresno, suggests that the dead man was a tailor in the Raisin City.

Sederberg was about 50 years old.

JAPANESE SHIP CAPTURED.

TOKIO, July 20, noon.—The Vladivostok squadron has overhauled a Japanese steamship eastward of Tsugaru Straits. The name of the vessel captured and her fate have not yet been learned. The Vladivostok squadron, unaccompanied by torpedo-boats, entered the Pacific Ocean to-day at 7 o'clock. Its destination is unknown, but it is suggested that it possibly plans to raid the east coast of Japan and then either return to Vladivostok, escape to the southward or attempt to form a junction with the Port Arthur fleet.

The squadron was discovered in the Straits of Tsugaru at 3 o'clock this morning steaming rapidly eastward. At 3:30 a. m. it was reported off Tappi Cape and at 7 a. m. observers at Hakodate discerned it and reported to Tokio that it was then steaming to the east.

Warnings have gone out to shipping along the eastern coast of Japan and merchantmen are hurriedly seeking cover. It is expected that most of the shipping will be warned before the Russian vessels can inflict serious damage, if a raid is purposed.

Ordinarily a lack of coal would prevent an extended cruise, but it is possible that the Russians possess a collier at a rendezvous in the Pacific Ocean.

CLEVER THIEF STEALS RING FROM PAWNBROKER'S SHOP

A daring thief entered the pawnshop of T. Lichtenstein at 617 Washington street last night and stole a diamond ring valued at \$150. The proprietor waited on the stranger, who asked to see some diamond rings. The pawnbroker beamed all over at the thought of a sale and the accompanying huge profit usually made by pawn dealers and trotted out some of his best. The prospective buyer tried on one that was marked \$150 and went to the door to expectorate. He expectorated and also decamped. With an anguished cry at the prospect of losing his ring Lichtenstein pursued the thief down Washington street, while his son ran for the police. Detective Dinan responded and a search of the surrounding streets was made without success. Lichtenstein says that he can recognize the man if he is caught.

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RUSSIA BLAMED BY ANARCHISTS

Social Democrats Accuse the Czar of Responsibility for Murder of Servian King

SENSATION IS CREATED

Defense Wants Witnesses Summoned to Prove That the Conspiracy Existed

KOENIGSBURG, July 19.—At today's session of the court which July 12 began the trial of the seven Social Democrats accused at the instance of the Russian Government of smuggling anarchistic literature into Russia, the testimony given shows that some of the pamphlets in question appealed to the army, urging the soldiers to make common cause with the people to disobey the command to fire upon the populace, to shoot into the air and to turn their bayonets against the officers.

The defense, near the close of the session, created a sensation by moving to summon Mayor Petkoff of Sofia, Bulgaria; a former Russian dragoon, Jacobsohn of Ruschuk, Bulgaria, and the editor of a Sofia newspaper in order to prove that the Russian Government had been keeping agents in the Balkans since 1861 to incite the people against their rulers. The defense wants to prove through these witnesses the Russians' responsibility for the murder of King Alexander of Servia and Premier Stambouloff of Bulgaria, from which to draw the conclusion that Russia is not a civilized state with a claim for the protection of the German courts. The State's Attorney offered the motion, but the court took the matter under consideration and adjourned until tomorrow. Another sensation of the day was a telegram from the Foreign Office stating that a treaty between Russia and Germany covering paragraph 260 of the Russian penal code does not exist. The paragraph refers to punishment for high treason against foreign potentates, which was shown to apply only where a treaty explicitly provides for it.

STRINGENT JEWISH LAWS ARE PASSED IN RUSSIA

Order Officially Promulgated Affecting Residence of Hebrews Near the Frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—A law was officially promulgated to-day providing that all Jews settled in the western frontier governments and in Bessarabia, within the radius of thirty-two miles of the frontier, shall be subject to all the laws governing the residence of Jews within the regular zone of settlement. Jews arriving subsequent to July 20 will be prohibited from settling outside the towns or villages or moving from village to village.

GERMANY SUBSIDIZES ORIENTAL CABLE CONCERN

New Line Proposed Will Run From Island of Celebes Through Group to Guam.

COLOGNE, July 19.—A company has been formed here with a capital of \$1,500,000, subsidized by the German and Dutch Governments, to lay a cable to connect with the Dutch settlement on the island of Yap, in the Peleus group, and from Shanghai to Guam, where it will link with the Commercial Cable Company's Pacific cable.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The freight men of the Altoona section of the Pennsylvania Railway have struck against an order reducing each train crew by one brakeman. The strike threatens to affect the whole system.