

KEEPING TAB ON THE WORLD

Curtain Falls on Russia's Seething Interior as Telegraph and Postal Strike Becomes Effective, Government Reporting the Complete Collapse of the Sevastopol Mutiny—Powers Seize Turkish Port. Universal Suffrage For Austria—President's Message Calls For Rate Law.

FOREIGN

Sevastopol Mutiny Crushed.

The crews of a part of Russia's Black sea fleet having raised the red flag and taken possession of their ships, they were joined by some of the artillerymen in the north forts at Sevastopol and chose as their leader a Lieutenant Schmidt, who was in prison waiting trial for placing wreathes on the graves of the mutineers killed last July. For several days, according to reports transmitted to General Kaulbars at Odessa, Admiral Choukln, in command of the fleet at Sevastopol, was powerless to check the mutiny and took off the breach locks of all his guns for fear the mutiny might extend. The mutineers were in complete possession of the city and demanded certain reforms from the czar, but permitted no excesses. One regiment of soldiers which had at first joined the mutiny later returned to its barracks, and the government meanwhile was concentrating about 20,000 loyal troops about the city.

The inevitable clash came Nov. 29, reports differing as to how it began. The official report was to the effect that Lieutenant Schmidt had ordered his mutineers to fire on the city and the loyal vessels because no favorable answer had been received to his demands. At the same time the mutinous soldiers and sailors in the marine barracks gave battle to the troops in the streets of the city, and the army of the czar marched on the rebellious north forts and took them by storm. The fire from the loyal vessels and from the shore artillery proved to be the more effective, and in about an hour the mutineers were compelled to surrender, their ships being either sunk or in a helpless condition. About 2,000 men surrendered.

The entire army in Manchuria was reported to have mutinied against its officers. A general strike in the telegraph and postal service was begun to compel government recognition of the unions. This virtually isolated Russia's interior from the world. Panic prevailed on the St. Petersburg bourse when it was found that no one was willing to buy government bonds.

The peasant uprisings continued in central Russia with unabated intensity, and the number of unemployed in the cities owing to the closing of the state factories caused the labor committee to threaten another general strike. Some of the strikes still continued at Moscow and in the south. By authority of martial law the members of the congress of peasants at Moscow were arrested.

International Fleet at Mitylene.
The squadron of warships representing England, France, Austria, Russia and Italy arrived at the island of Mitylene preparatory to making an aggressive demonstration against the Turkish government in order to compel the surrender of the financial control of Macedonia. Although the absence of a German ship in the fleet had caused some uneasiness, the German ambassador at Constantinople stood firmly with the other European ambassadors in making the demands upon the ports. Several hundred sailors were landed and occupied the custom house and other public buildings at Mitylene.

Peace Ratifications Exchanged.
The ratifications of the Russo-Japanese peace treaty were exchanged in the state department at Washington, Nov. 25. The documents were duly signed by the Japanese and Russian representatives in the presence of Secretary of State Root, after which all shook hands.

German Reichstag Reopened.
Upon the reopening of the reichstag at Berlin, Nov. 28, Emperor William in his speech from the throne said he had been glad to support the president of the United States in his efforts to bring about peace between Russia and Japan and that he welcomed Japan's entry into the family of great powers. He expressed the liveliest sympathy for the efforts of Russia to make a new order in its internal conditions. He complained of the constant misunder-

standing of German diplomacy abroad, referring especially to the Morocco incident. He ended by saying that the signs of the times required a strengthening of the defenses of Germany in order to secure the peaceful objects of the triple alliance.

Universal Suffrage For Austria.
A new epoch in Austrian history was entered Nov. 28, when, by a series of monster demonstrations in all the principal cities and towns of the country, the people voiced their demand for universal suffrage. At Vienna a procession of many thousands of people marched past the government buildings carrying red flags and bearing banners, but maintaining silence in order to increase the impressiveness of the demonstration. On the same day Premier Gauch von Frankenthurn presented to parliament the government's bill providing universal suffrage. At Austerlitz the troops fired on demonstrators, killing two and wounding thirty.

EXECUTIVE

President Dismisses Leib.
Assistant United States Treasurer William S. Leib of Philadelphia was summarily dismissed by President Roosevelt, who arraigned him for persistent defiance and violation of the civil service law while in office. This action is regarded as a warning to all federal officeholders in any part of the country who think that they can conduct their offices in the interest of a political machine. Mr. Leib was known as the boss of the Schuylkill county Republican machine.

Midshipman Meriwether's Defense.
Naval Surgeon Gatewood testified before the court martial at Annapolis concerning the autopsy on the body of Midshipman Branch. He said that practically no weakness was discovered in the young man's system, and his conclusion was that death must have been due to the head striking the floor during his fight with the defendant Meriwether. A blood clot was found on the brain, which, the surgeon thought, could not have been caused by a fist blow. Midshipman Meriwether took the stand in his own defense and showed deep feeling, though justifying his fight challenge according to the cadet code.

Squiers Had to Quit Cuba.
The announcement was made at the state department that Herbert G. Squiers, our minister to Cuba since 1902, had resigned and that Edwin V. Morgan, formerly minister to Korea, had been appointed to succeed him. It was generally understood, though not officially referred to, that the Cuban government had made known its displeasure concerning Mr. Squiers' attitude toward the project of the American residents of the Isle of Pines to make the island a territory of the United States. It was also known that Mr. Squiers favored the annexation of Cuba and was active in opposing the Anglo-Cuban treaty.

POLITICAL

President to New Congress.
The Fifty-ninth congress, born with the election of 1904, came into its full heritage of responsibility and authority Dec. 4, according to law. Vice President Fairbanks presided over the senate and Speaker Cannon was re-elected to preside in the house. The first day was devoted to the routine of swearing in, seating, etc., and the president's message was not received until the next day.

The message strikes right out from the shoulder, as was expected, for legislation to authorize "some effective power of supervision" over the corporate use of the existing vast fortunes amassed through corporate organization. At the same time the president repeats that he is not hostile to large corporations as such. He also asks congress to consider the federal control of insurance. As to tariff, the necessity of revision is conditioned on keeping expenses within revenues. Publicity as to all campaign funds is favored.

The Fight For Clean Elections.
Perry Belmont of New York announced at Washington a list of the committee of representative men from all parts of the country who have been asked to aid in furthering the passage of his bill by congress requiring national committees to make public the sources and amount of their revenues and the details of disbursements. The list includes such men as Governor Folk, ex-Governor Garvin of



Perry Belmont.

Rhode Island, M. E. Ingalls, Melville Stone, Editor Harvey of Harper's Weekly, Oscar S. Straus, John G. Milburn, E. M. Shepard, Clark Howell of Georgia, John Wamsmaker, Judson Harmon of Ohio, W. D. Vandiver of Missouri, B. B. Smalley of Vermont, Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, James K. Jones of Arkansas, Andrew Carnegie, President Schurman of Cornell, Chancellor Andrews of Nebraska university, etc.

Cost of Last Inauguration.
The citizens' committee having in charge the ceremonies of the inauguration of President Roosevelt on March 4 last has reported recently the amount of its expenditures as \$145,491, which is \$10,000 more than was spent on any previous inauguration. The receipts, however, exceed the expenditures by

\$4,730. This balance is to be turned over to the fund for erecting an auditorium in which to hold future inaugural balls.

Judge Orders a Recount.
Justice Amend of New York, after hearing arguments for and against the contention of W. R. Hearst that the discrepancies between the tally sheets and the ballot clerks' returns in five election districts were sufficient grounds for a recount, ordered that the ballot boxes in those districts be reopened and the ballots recounted. By Mayor McClellan's direction, no appeal was taken from the decision, and the recount was begun.

Watterson Out of Politics.
Henry Watterson, the veteran editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has given notice for all time that he will not accept a nomination for governor of Kentucky or any other office, even though tendered unanimously to him, for the reason that he regards office and officialism in all their forms as odious. He hopes to die as he has lived, "a journalist and nothing but a journalist, with whatever that implies of honorable aspirations with personal and intellectual freedom."

Senator Patterson Fined.
United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado was fined \$1,000 for contempt by the Colorado supreme court for having ridiculed the court with cartoons and editorials in his newspapers.

A Dinner to "Boss Busters."
Because District Attorney Jerome of New York, Everett Colby of New Jersey, Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia and Mayor Johnson of Cleveland were guests at the recent dinner of the City club of New York the function was described humorously as a "boss busters' banquet." What chiefly gave importance to the occasion was a sensational attack made by Mr. Jerome on the judiciary. He said the worst of all our troubles was an elective judiciary. He said he had not even respect for the supreme court of the state and referred to the fact that judges had been in the habit of taking orders from the leader of Tammany Hall. He also opposed the multiplicity of elective officers. Mayor Weaver was cheered to the echo as he told of the triumph of the reform elements in his city, giving credit to President Roosevelt as the real leader of the movement. Senator Elect Colby advocated the direct primary, and all of the speakers favored ballot reform.

Commerce Commission's Bill.
The railroad rate regulation measure prepared by the interstate commerce commission was read before the senate committee on interstate commerce, and the text of the bill was made public. The main feature is that in which power is given to the commission to determine what a just or reasonable rate or practice is which should take the place of the rate or practice.

The carrier is given the right to have the commission's order reviewed by the circuit court, with right of appeal to the supreme court. For failure to comply with an order a carrier may forfeit \$5,000 for each offense.

For April Inauguration Day.
The committee composed of the governors of the forty-five states and fifteen citizens of the District of Columbia adopted resolutions at Washington urging congress to change the date of the presidential inauguration from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. Statistics have been gathered showing the inclemency of the 4th of March weather for the past twenty-five years.

LEGAL-CRIMINAL

Morris' Nephew Held For Fraud.
Samuel F. Hoffheimer, a nephew of Nelson Morris, the wealthy Chicago packer, was arrested on the charge of having swindled S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage brokers, out of \$250,000 in the last eighteen months by telling of fictitious deals with his uncle's company.

Election Perjuror Convicted.
Samuel K. Ellenbogen, a New York city marshal and Tammany district captain, was found guilty of perjury in connection with the recent city elections. Between registration and election days he had sworn that two men lived at a certain house at the very time they were in the custody of the authorities for false registration. He was sentenced to not less than two and not more than four years in Sing Sing prison.

Senator Burton's Second Conviction.
On the charge of using his influence as a United States senator to prevent a fraud order against the Rialto Grain and Securities company of St. Louis, Joseph R. Burton of Kansas was found guilty on six counts in the United States circuit court at St. Louis. Counsel for the defendant filed a bill of exceptions, and the senator was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$2,500.

Verdict Against Drug Trust.
C. C. A. Moder, the Philadelphia cut rate druggist, has scored the first point in his legal battle with the so called drug trust, the jury having awarded him \$20,738 damages because of the boycott carried on against him by the associations comprising the trust. The latter will carry the case to the supreme court.

Vermont Woman to Hang.
The United States supreme court denied the appeal of Mrs. Mary Rogers for her discharge by writ of habeas corpus, thus removing the last stay to the execution of the death sentence on Dec. 8 for the murder of her husband at Bennington, Vt., in 1901, by poisoning. The court was unable to find that Mrs. Rogers had sustained any violation of rights secured by the federal constitution.

COMMERCIAL

New Kind of Insurance Graft.
George W. Perkins, vice president of the New York Life and a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., by his own request was recalled before the New York legislative committee and defended the practice of rebating commissions to insurance officials on the ground that it was an ordinary trade discount. In explaining how it happened that \$56,720 had been withheld by Morgan & Co. from the profits of the steel trust syndicate deal and paid to Andrew Hamilton, the legislative agent of the



George W. Perkins.

New York Life, Mr. Perkins was led to admit that this method was taken of settling the account in order to keep it off the books of the insurance company. He told also how a similar loan profit of \$40,000 had been turned over to him as trustee of the "Nyle" fund. President McCall said that Hamilton had had about \$80,000 a year for six years, but that he had wanted to keep the expenses down to \$2,000 a state. Cashier Banta of the New York Life said he knew nothing of campaign contributions, but recalled that \$700,000 worth of New York city bonds was taken from the vaults of the company and a check put in its place, there being no record of the transaction showing to whom the securities were given. The presumption was that in this way some person of wealth was able to escape the taxation on \$700,000, as the city bonds were exempt under the law. The stock was returned in a few days, and the check taken out.

Not waiting to be asked, President McCurdy handed in his resignation to the board of trustees of the Mutual Nov. 20 on the score of ill health and age. The resignation was promptly accepted, and Frederick Cronwell, for twenty years treasurer of the Mutual, was chosen temporary president. On the same day Justice Peckham of the United States supreme court resigned as a Mutual trustee on account of indignation at the corrupt practices testified to by Mr. McCurdy. John C. McCall, secretary of the New York Life and a son of the president, sailed for Europe to urge the return of Andrew Hamilton to testify before the committee. Ex-State Senator McClelland told of his intimacy with Andrew Fields, the lobbyist, and after denying that he had received any money from the Equitable was confronted by Lawyer Hughes with a receipt for \$3,500 from the Equitable in his own handwriting.

Financier Morgan Bunkoed.
President Underwood of the Erie railroad announced that the directors had accepted the offer of J. P. Morgan to assume and complete on his own account the purchase of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, which they had undertaken to buy on Mr. Morgan's advice. It appears that President Underwood had discovered that the valuable terminals at Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, which were supposed to be included in the purchase, had been turned over to the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton railroad, controlled by the Zimmerman syndicate. Mr. Morgan is expected to force restitution.

Three Cent Fares For Cleveland.
By a decision of the Ohio supreme court reversing the judgment of the lower court Mayor Johnson of Cleveland wins a final victory in his fight for three cent street car fares.

Equitable Quits St. Louis.
The Equitable Life Assurance society has leased its building at St. Louis to a local syndicate for ninety-nine years, and the Missouri Safe Deposit company on the first floor has been sold to a company of local capitalists.

Our Products in Canada.
In a report of the department of commerce and labor by Charles M. Pepper, the special agent who has been investigating trade conditions in the Dominion of Canada, it is shown that 10 per cent of the United States exports to foreign countries during the last fiscal year went to the Canadian market and that these constituted slightly over 62 per cent of the total imports of Canada. He attributes the prosperity in Canada to the opening up of the vast new wheat lands in the Canadian northwest.

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The Taming of The Shrew

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MISS DROFNAH as "Katherine"

Seats on Sale Friday, December 15th, at 9 a. m.

Prices: 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

(Free List Suspended for this Engagement)

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Curtain will rise promptly at 8:30 and no one will be seated during the 1st Act.

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