

ATTACKS VON BULOW

Socialist Holds Chancellor Too Friendly Toward Russia.

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG

Germany's Policy Held Not to Be One of Strict Neutrality—Message of Kaiser to Roosevelt Brought Into Discussion.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Chancellor Von Bulow, at the opening of the Reichstag today, said:

"The allied governments intend to lay before you, after the sessions of the Reichstag, a budget which ends commercial treaties with Russia, Roumania, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Servia. The negotiations with Austria-Hungary, as you are aware, reached a deadlock, and because of insurmountable differences of opinion, were broken off."

Herr von Volmar, Socialist, relieved Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, today. In the assault upon the Government, at the conclusion of a long speech, sharply arraigning Chancellor Von Bulow for his alleged overfriendly attitude toward Russia, Herr von Volmar read up Emperor William's telegram, referring to the one sent to President Roosevelt. He said:

"In coolness of telegram style, we could learn something from the Americans. The dispatch is, in one respect, not without advantage for Germany, since the emperor's head in a telegram to President Roosevelt did not address him personally, but expressed his admiration of the United States."

Von Volmar said the Socialists by no means saw their ideal in American conditions, Republican capitalism being no better than monarchic. "But we can learn from America free, safe government in choosing our highest official and taking back his commission after a fixed period. There is no such thing as a law in the United States against arbitrary encroachments on popular rights. The most loyal German can learn from the exchange of telegrams that there is nothing absolutely fixed in political and social order, and that Germany's mixed, undeveloped, slavish political condition cannot last forever, and that the German people finally are marching toward freer conditions."

Von Bulow, in reply, ignored this part of Von Volmar's speech.

Von Volmar, in the earlier part of his speech, pointed out that the Government had chosen an inopportune moment to increase the army.

Russia Badly Crippled.

"Russia," he continued, "is crippled from a military and moral sense that there can arise no question of danger on the Eastern frontier for a long time, and Europe is thereby freed of its enormous burden, and Russia's defeat has given a severe blow to France's policy of revenge."

Von Volmar repelled the imputation that the Socialists wished Germany to interfere in the Far Eastern war, adding: "The situation at the theater of war in the internal state of Russia is not yet clear. Therefore, we demand neutrality not formal but actual."

Von Volmar then took up the statement that Russia intends to raise a great loan in Germany and that Germany will get the largest part of the orders for war material and for building the new Russian fleet and said:

"It would be a crime to advise Germany to lend money to Russia under the present circumstances, and it would be a breach of neutrality if Germany allows the new Russian fleet to be built here."

Referring to Von Bulow's words in reply to Herr Bebel, Herr von Volmar expressed amazement at the fact that "anybody can call the struggle against Russian despotism a crime. It is only explicable through our deep-seated subservience and submission to Russia."

The Socialists loudly applauded the speaker's remark that the "Chancellor's policy toward Russia is a reinforcement against democracy."

He supported this with a quotation from the speech of the State's Attorney at the Koenigsburg trial, who said Germany had an interest in maintaining Russian despotism.

Quoting Von Bulow's complaint that the Socialists wanted to overthrow the existing order of things in Russia, Von Volmar turned to the Chancellor and said: "Yes, Mr. Chancellor, of the Empire, that is what we wish to do and we have all Europe as our accomplices."

This statement was greeted with tremendous and long applause from the left. Herr von Volmar next took exception to the stand taken by Von Bulow that the circulation of German literature in Russia was a treasonable act, showed that the Russian law only punished an overt act, and added:

"Let us not be more Russian in Germany than the Russians themselves."

Chancellor in Defense.

The Chancellor showed evident respect for his antagonist, who is a Belgian nobleman, and still betrays the effects of a wound received during the Franco-Prussian War. The Chancellor referred to Von Volmar's "chivalrous defense of Herr Bebel" and defended the Government's policy towards Russia. He asserted that it was one of strict neutrality, corresponding with the traditional attitude of Germany toward the Russian Empire, and regretted that the Socialists treated Russian relations wholly from the standpoint of a political party, just as many Germans gave vent to their feelings during the Boer War to execute the ostensible and moral right to criticize foreign affairs.

"The German," he continued, "has an unfortunate sympathy for an unfortunate land."

The Chancellor criticized the German comic press for its "violent and abusive treatment of Russia," earnestly denied that a secret treaty exists between Germany and Russia, explicitly declined to take Von Volmar's optimistic views regarding the French plans for revenue and said:

"Germany has been able to become the pivot point in the peace movement because of her strength. Any weakness of our race would immediately arise warlike passions. Germany's strength would not be a danger to us alone, but also to the peace of Europe and of the world, which we all want to maintain."

The Chancellor was greeted with great applause as he sat down.

FINNISH DIET IS OPENED.

Czar Promises to Abolish Distasteful Measures Soon as Practicable.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 9.—The Diet was formally opened today by the Governor-General. After a service at the Cathedral, the Senate and Deputies proceeded to the throne-room in the imperial castle, where Prince Oblevsky read the Emperor's speech, which was as follows:

"By invoking you to assemble in ordinary session of the Diet I have given new proof of my confidence in the Finnish people. With sorrow, however, I observe that the public tranquillity of Finland has been shattered by resistance to my decree. The past Summer was darkened by the murder of the highest representative power in Finland. The measures enacted for the suppression of the resistance to the laws which unite the empire and the Grand Duchy of Finland have only a temporary character, and will be abolished by me as soon as the Governor-General

announces that cause for the measure has ceased to exist. The other laws in regard to the main principles remain in force, but I have had some new measures framed for the purpose of limiting the application of these laws, appreciating the circumstances regarding them by the Finnish Senate.

"I pray God to enlighten your minds and bestow his blessing upon your labor."

"NICHOLAS."

PREMIER COMBES VICTORIOUS

Prospects of Cabinet Crisis in France Terminated.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded today, and intense interest was manifested in the renewed effort of the opposition to secure the defeat of the Ministry. Ex-President Ribot, the opposition leader, bitterly criticized Premier Combes' circular directing government officials to furnish information concerning their colleagues.

M. Millerand, who was a member of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, reproached M. Combes with dishonoring the republic by official organization of a system of spongy spying. The Premier replied, asserting that the coalition against the Cabinet was seeking to make capital out of a miserable quarrel, and maintained

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DEFEATED AN OLD RIVAL FOR MAYOR OF TILLAMOOK.



George Cohn.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—George Cohn, who was elected Mayor of Tillamook City, is one of the prominent and oldest business men of Tillamook City, being connected with the firm of Cohn & Co. He was Mayor some years ago, when he defeated the same candidate, F. R. Beale, who ran against him then. He is president of the Tillamook Water Commission.

the government's right to inform itself concerning the military and civil functions.

The debate proceeded amid great excitement, as the vote was expected to determine whether the Cabinet would stand or fall. Finally, after giving assurance that the Government would take steps to prevent the objectionable features of the system of secret records, the Premier secured a majority of 30, which terminated the prospects of a crisis.

Viceroy Curzon Welcomed to Bombay.

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.—Viceroy Curzon arrived today from England and met with an unusually cordial reception. Many of the native rulers traveled to Bombay especially to welcome the viceroy.

Replying to an address of the corporation of Bombay, Viceroy Curzon said he had returned to complete certain works he had commenced, among others "to tighten the bonds of steel that constitute the land defenses of India so that none might rashly force an entrance, threaten its security or dissipate the prosperity of the people. This will be accomplished by General Kitchener's great scheme for military reorganization and by a policy of friendly alliance and understanding with our neighbors from L'Hassa to Kabul."

Russia Says People Are Not Starving.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The following official statement was made today in regard to the reports of famine in Central Russia:

"No famines have occurred. There is a bad harvest in Southern Bessarabia, but not so bad in two districts of Ekaterin, two of Poltava and three of Nishni Novgorod. The Government is aiding the peasants in these districts with loans to purchase food and seed grain. The times are hard, but the people are not starving."

Zionist Commission to Sail Soon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The commission of inquiry to examine the territory in East Africa offered by the British Government to the Zionists will, according to a Times dispatch from London, sail for East Africa this month and will probably report early in April. It consists of Major Gibson, an African explorer, Dr. Wilbur, a civil engineer, and Professor Kaiser, scientific adviser to the Northwest Cameroon colony.

Anarchists Make Demonstration.

FLORENCE, Dec. 9.—Socialists and anarchists made a demonstration today against the festivities occurring in connection with the Jubilee of the immaculate Conception. The rioters attacked and attempted to destroy several shrines and votive offerings.

Profits of Cotton Mills Small.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Eighty-seven cotton-spinning mills employing capital amounting to over \$15,000,000 made a profit of only \$150,000 for the year ending November 30. The same mills last year lost \$200,000.

Earl Grey at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 9.—The Allan liner Parisian, with Earl Grey, Canada's new Governor-General, aboard, arrived at quarantine this morning.

Rebels Attack German Force.

FORT NOLLOTH, Cape Colony, Dec. 9.—Baron von Busche, with 30 men, proceeding to Warmbad, was attacked by rebels and 14 of the men killed.

FLEET WILL NOT GO ON.

Czar Is Reported to Have Sent Orders to Baltic Squadron.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Express from St. Petersburg says that definite instructions have been sent to Admiral Rojstvensky, commander of the Baltic fleet, not to proceed to the Far East. The Czar took the matter into his own hands, and issued the order despite the opposition of the Grand Duke.

Miles Will Head Douglas' Staff.

REVEALS A SCANDAL

Indictment of Russian Assassins Is Completed.

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versity students, fomenting agrarian dissensions and also preaching terrorism and the murder of statesmen who sustained the autocracy and took steps to suppress political dissent among the peasantry. The document, which has been shown to the Associated Press, states that both Sasonoff and Etkin, John Oblevsky, Governor-General of social revolutionaries, organized a committee of which was organized abroad in 1902. The object of the organization was to overthrow the autocracy and replace with a republican social regime.

The document describes the manner in which the party organized secret circles for the distribution of proclamations, organizing the peasants, stirring up un-

derstandings, fomenting agrarian dissensions and also preaching terrorism and the murder of statesmen who sustained the autocracy and took steps to suppress political dissent among the peasantry.

The indictment reveals in this connection a scandal in high life, a room adjoining the apartment of Mrs. Maybrick, occupied by a naval cadet and a lady of noble birth, who, however, escaped death by being at supper at the time.

The execution of Von Plehve's death sentence, the indictment says, was undertaken by Sasonoff, a student at Moscow University, and the son of a merchant of Birk, and Samuel Nevi Sikorsky, aged 20, a student of the law in the Province of Grodno. Sasonoff had been twice tried for treasonable offenses, first in 1900 and again in 1902. On the latter occasion he was exiled to Siberia for five years, but escaped abroad on his way into exile.

The movements of both the accused showed that the murder was planned on the occasion of one of Minister Von Plehve's weekly journeys on Thursday, to the railroad station on the way to Petrohof to report to the Emperor. He had previously made two trips to St. Petersburg on Wednesdays.

On Wednesday, July 15, the day before the murder, he went to Ostroff, where on the St. Petersburg-Warsaw Railway, having provided himself with a cloak of the naval pattern. The morning of the murder Sasonoff and Sikorsky met on a bridge over the canal near the Warsaw Hotel and Sikorsky by means of an infernal machine, the ingenuity of which is minutely described.

The indictment then describes in detail the murder of Von Plehve and his coachman; how Sasonoff was stationed in front of the Warsaw Hotel and Sikorsky by means of a carriage between the Minister and the coachman, killing both by firing 11 others. It also gives the official account of the wounds inflicted upon the Minister.

According to this account the whole lower part of the face was disfigured; both jaws were broken, splinters from the carriage were imbedded in the face, and the upper lip was torn off. There were two fractures of the skull, the right arm, thigh and 13 ribs were broken.

Murderer Not Recognized at First.

The interesting fact is revealed that Sasonoff was not recognized as a murderer until he regained consciousness, and shouted: "Long live the fighting organization!"

Sikorsky, having ascertained that Von Plehve was dead, escaped to Ostroff, where he took a boat, telling the boatman to row near the Baltic works where the battleship Siava was anchored. He threw his bomb into the river and the boatman thought he was attempting to blow up the Siava. Although the boatman was offered 10 roubles, he put in shore and insisted upon handing Sikorsky to the police.

This incident gave rise to the report that an attempt had been made to destroy the Siava, which report was denied at the time by the Associated Press. The incident, however, in fact confirms the Associated Press statement regarding the affair. The bomb was subsequently found.

The indictment says that Sasonoff and Sikorsky, after long refusal, confessed the former to the murder and the latter as an accomplice. Sasonoff declared the fighting organization aims to secure political liberty with the object of securing social standing and the downfall of the existing regime.

The indictment states that the Government undertakes to prove the case as recited by the production of 24 witnesses. It will also place in evidence publications of the Social Revolutionary party, photographs of the Hotel Danoroff explosion, a photograph of the scene of the Von Plehve murder, revolutionary proclamations subsequently issued, the proceedings in the trial of assassin of Minister Siplaguine and those who attempted to murder Bogdanovich. The indictment concludes:

"Sasonoff and Sikorsky, for having formed part in 1904, of a secret society styling itself the fighting organization of the social revolutionary party, the avowed object of which was to change forcibly the existing form of government of Russia, overthrow the existing statutes of the Empire, and also murder the Emperor, by means of explosives, the same Sasonoff having, on June 20, deprived Von Plehve of life by throwing an explosive engine filled

with dynamite, from the explosion of which Von Plehve was killed and the lives of others endangered, the coachman being killed and injuries being inflicted upon several others; but not depriving them of life; said Sikorsky for having on the same day agreed with the accused Sasonoff together to bring about the murder of Von Plehve."

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