

## MUTINEERS LOSE BLOODY BATTLE

### Fleet Surrenders and Stronghold Stormed.

## THEY BOMBARD LAND FORTS

### Flagship of Rebel Admiral Riddled and Burned.

## SHELLS HIT SEVASTOPOL

### Strike of Telegraph Operators Almost Cuts Off Russia From the World—Arrest of Leaders of Union Cause.

## TWO MORE MUTINIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—The Standard is authority for the news that a mutiny has occurred at Libau and it is feared that another uprising has occurred at Cronstadt.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—Sevastopol was today the scene of a desperate battle between mutinous sailors and the troops in the forts on shore. During the battle the town and the forts were bombarded by the guns of the cruiser Otkachoff, which has a burning wreck of Admiralty Point, its hull riddled with shells and its flaming red ensign of revolution hauled down. Many of the crew of the Otkachoff were killed or injured.

## Troops Begin Fight.

Owing to the interruption of the telegraph, details of the battle are difficult to obtain, but as the Associated Press is authoritatively informed by the Naval General Staff tonight, the battle was begun by the troops on shore, who opened fire on the Otkachoff, which was defiantly displaying the red flag.

The commander of the Otkachoff, Lieutenant Schmidt, immediately accepted the challenge, replying with both batteries, one trained on the town and the other on the Fort Alexander batteries on the north shore.

Captain Zellott, aide de camp to Admiral Wrensch, chief of the Naval General Staff, informed the Associated Press that the latest dispatches received from Sevastopol showed that the Otkachoff was on fire and badly riddled, with its revolutionary colors hauled down, but he was unable to give more definite information.

## Rebel Fleet Attacks.

According to a more detailed report received from another source and purporting to come from the Admiralty Department, the battle began at 2 o'clock this morning, when Lieutenant Schmidt opened fire from a fleet of ten ships, to which the northern batteries at Fort Alexander, artillery posted on the shore and several vessels, which remained loyal, replied.

## Kniaz Potemkin Injured.

According to this report the Potemkin (formerly the Kniaz Potemkin), was injured below the water line and a torpedo boat is ashore on the rocks.

No details of the casualties or of the damage suffered by the town are obtainable by the Admiralty, but owing to the confined space in which the action was fought it is improbable that the town escaped without heavy damage.

## MAY CUT OUT ST. PETERSBURG

### Operators Strike and May Stop Cable's Working.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—(P. M.)—The operators of the St. Petersburg telegraph have decided to strike at midnight.

It is not known whether communication can be maintained, as most of the operators were arrested yesterday for sedition and as the cable operators, though they are foreigners, may be intimidated into leaving their keys.

## WITTE'S POSITION DIFFICULT

### Fighting Reactionaries on One Side, Reds on Other.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The correspondent of the Tagblatt at St. Petersburg says: "Count Witte's position is one of insecurity. The reactionaries are using the new strike as an instrument for his over-

throw. A strong court party is against him and for the declaration of martial law in Russia, which would inevitably lead to revolution and a state of bankruptcy."

The Lokal Anzeiger says it has received the following telegraphic reply from Warsaw: "The points in the kingdom of Poland are still working. Regarding Russia, apply to St. Petersburg."

It seems from this that the Polish telegraph officials are working for Poland, but not for Russia.

The German Post and telegraph officials are accepting telegrams for Russian points only at the risk of the senders. These are telegraphed to the frontier and forwarded from there by mail. Telegrams between St. Petersburg and Berlin are called by way of Copenhagen.

## ALL TELEGRAPHERS GO OUT

### Russian Government Knows Not What Happens in Provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—(P. M.)—The situation has again suddenly become extremely grave. The Russian capital is shut off from telegraphic communication with the interior. The pan-Russian strike of telegraph operators, declared yesterday, has gone into operation, and the workmen's council is deliberating whether to declare a general political strike throughout Russia tomorrow, predicating this time on the alleged unwarranted arrest of the members of the Peasants' Congress at Moscow, and also calling on the people to compel the employers at St. Petersburg, who locked out 20,000 men, to open their doors.

The telegraph strike draws an impenetrable curtain between the capital and the provinces, which, in such a crisis, renders the position of the Government almost desperate, as being in instant and constant touch with the military and local authorities in the interior is impossible.

If the telegraph strike can be maintained the government will be compelled to grope blindly in the dark. Only two lines are working out of St. Petersburg. Telephone messages from Moscow, which are momentarily expected to stop, say the operators on the Siberian lines, and on all the lines south, north and east of Moscow have struck. The operators on the lines throughout the Baltic provinces also have struck.

The telegraphers' strike is the direct consequence of the government's circular prohibiting telegraph operators from joining a union, which prohibition is attributed to M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, for whose removal from office the radicals are vigorously working.

The Minister recently summarily discharged the leaders of the Moscow Union, and attempted to hold the government's circular prohibiting telegraph operators from joining a union, which prohibition is attributed to M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, for whose removal from office the radicals are vigorously working.

## CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

### The Weather.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 42 degrees; minimum, 25. Precipitation, 9.72 of an inch.

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## ROANOKE IS LEAKING FAST

### Storm Has Increased to a Hurricane.

## CRIPPLED VESSEL FAR AT SEA

### Goes Out of Her Course to Avoid Fury of Winds.

## TUG IS SENT TO RESCUE

### Lives of Eighty Passengers Imperiled by Captain, Who Refused to Berth at Eureka, Lacking Repair Facilities.

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## HERREROS DIE OF THIRST

### Driven Into Desert by Germans, They Perish Wholesale.

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of her uncle, President Buchanan. The decree orders the payment of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of President Buchanan and also of many smaller bequests to relatives and charitable institutions, located for the most part in Baltimore. Court reserved decision in the matter of the works of art left to the United States.

## HERREROS DIE OF THIRST

### Driven Into Desert by Germans, They Perish Wholesale.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—(Special.)—A report of the headquarters staff presented to the Reichstag declares that the Herreros in the northern provinces have been practically exterminated. They fled from the troops across the Omarha desert, where they perished by thousands from hunger and thirst.

Rendered desperate by their sufferings, they dug holes in the ground 60 feet deep in the hope of finding water. Hundreds of bodies were strewn over the sands of the desert.

A splendid record is ascribed to the troops, who were compelled to make forced marches over 90 miles of sand dunes, ranging from 20 to 600 feet in height.

## GIVES MORGAN HIS ROAD

### Eric Officials Decide Not to Buy the Dayton.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The board of directors of the Erie railroad announced today that it had voted unanimously to accept the offer of J. P. Morgan himself to assume control of the purchase of the common stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, on his own account.

In the latter part of September it was announced that J. P. Morgan & Co. had bought from the H. B. Hollins syndicate the subscription rights of 40,000 of the 60,000 shares of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, held in a voting trust at 100. A few days later came the announcement that the Erie had decided to purchase this

stock from Morgan. An inspection of the property by the Erie officials aroused their suspicions that some of the companies controlled by the Dayton road would not specially benefit the Erie. Mr. Morgan also looked into these properties after the sale. Mr. Morgan decided the same thing and offered to take back the shares, thus releasing the Erie from its part in the bargain.

## GAMBLERS FOOL POLICE

### Stop Poolroom Raid by Setting the Building on Fire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Fire was used to baffie the police today in one of the biggest racetrack poolroom raids made in New York during the recent months. Forty men were arrested. The alleged poolroom was on East Eighth street, on the third floor of a five-story building.

When the police appeared paraffin balls were heaped on the floor of the room and set on fire. The building itself caught fire, the men in the room locked themselves in behind steel barred doors and raising the windows so that the smoke could escape. They shouted in unison "fire, fire." A panic immediately broke out in another part of the building among the factory girls, who rushed down the stairs upon the police and who had to be rescued and quieted before the raid could continue.

When the officers entered the room the last vestige of the evidence which they hoped to secure was burning on the floor.

## PECKHAM WAS ASTONISHED

### Urged McCurdy's Retirement on Reading His Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Justice Peckham, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in speaking tonight of his reasons for resigning from the board of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, said he learned "with astonishment and great indignation the facts testified to by Mr. McCurdy before the Legislative committee that the funds of the company had been used to influence legislation, and that they had been furnished to political parties as campaign contributions, both of which practices I regard as improper."

"I expressed my amazement and indignation," he added, "that President McCurdy's salary had been so enormously increased by a sub-committee without even a report to the finance committee. 'These things had been done without the slightest knowledge of the board of trustees as a board, and I do not know that any member of that board was aware of them.'"

## KLONDIKE IN ANTARCTIC

### Great Gold Stampede to Straits of Magellan.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Nov. 29.—Great excitement prevails in the gold fields bordering on the Straits of Magellan. Many companies have been formed and there has been a great opening of the fields and washeries. The field promises to be a second Klondike.

## GOVERNOR'S SON WEDDED

### Dr. Charles Chamberlain Marries Miss Boatner in Louisiana.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Nov. 29.—Dr. Charles Chamberlain, son of Governor Chamberlain of Oregon, and Miss Deborah Boatner, daughter of Judge S. Boatner of Vidalia, La., were married at the Presbyterian Church here tonight.

## Tisdale's Drowned Body Found.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The body of John T. Tisdale, a wealthy mining operator, who disappeared from the Hotel Seville on November 5, was found today in the Harlem River. On the body were found a gold watch with the initials "J. N. T." and about \$40 in money.

## Lackawanna's Extra Dividend.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—An extra dividend of 25 per cent on the stock of the Lackawanna, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was declared today.

## M'CURDY QUILTS HIS FAT OFFICE

### Resigns Presidency of Mutual Life Because Health Is Bad.

## ECKELS HIS SUCCESSOR

### McCall's Son Going to Paris to Summon Hamilton Home—McClelland's "Legal Fees"—Mutual Reserve Under Fire.

## WHI GO TO FETCH HAMILTON.

John C. McCall, son of the president of the New York Life Insurance Company, told the committee today that Andrew Hamilton, the legislative agent, who got large sums of money without an accounting from the New York Life, had been located in Paris, and that he had received a message from President McCall asking him to come to New York to appear before the committee, or at least render an accounting of his expenses. To induce him to do that, Mr. McCall said he was going to start for Paris on Saturday.

The committee and all of its counsel held a protracted executive session at the close of the day's hearing, after which it was announced that the committee would complete the investigation by December 12, as it is due to report to the Legislature in the first week in January. The committee will sit five days next week and through the Christmas holidays.

## McClelland's Memory Fails.

Mr. McClelland said he knew before 1899 that Fields went to Albany to represent the Mutual Life, but did not know what he did there. He supposed he was in Albany in the same capacity as representative of other corporations. Fields rarely appeared openly in connection with legislative matters. Witness did not recall that Fields ever asked him to support or oppose any specific bill. He said that Fields' house was as quiet as any in Albany. It was not a house of entertainment. He never saw but two members of the Legislature there, and they came to see him, not Fields.

Mr. Hughes showed witness ten vouchers for money paid McClelland by the Mutual Life Insurance Company from February, 1899, to March, 1902. Mr. McClelland said he was not a member of the Legislature then. He did not receive a salary from the Mutual Life while he was in the Senate in 1903, in some years he received more than \$3000, but he was obliged to submit an itemized bill for the exact amount. Only once did he appear for the Mutual at Albany and make an engagement, that was in 1903. Governor O'Connell was trying to pass his indirect tax bill, he said. The Mutual was opposed to the franchise tax bill and the savings bank tax bill. He appeared before the Senate committee in opposition to the savings bank bill. He also drafted some bills for the Mutual. Mr. McClelland said he went over with Fields the bills in the Legislature and discussed what attitude should be taken and what, but was not an active lobbyist.

John C. McCall was asked if the payment of \$20,290 to Andrew Hamilton to settle an advance made by J. P. Morgan & Co. was on the books of the New York Life as charged local expenses. He said it was not, nor is the payment of \$18,000 by the New York Security & Trust Company to Andrew Hamilton.

Mr. Hughes asked McCall to get an order from the State vice-president of the Mutual Reserve's first vice-president and secretary of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, said his company had divided its policies into 15, 10 and five-year classes. The 15-year class, issued prior to 1900, showed a large deficit, the 10-year class showed a surplus and the five-year class a deficit of about \$100,000. Prior to 1895, he said, the rates of premium on the policies of his company were too small, and the company increased its rates in 1903. He testified that it was made what it should have been, it was not sufficient to recoup the losses which had resulted under an insufficient rate. Mr. Eldridge said Louis F. Payne, the State Superintendent of Insurance