

# ALL MUTINEERS ARE PRISONERS

## Terrible Cannorade Crushes Them.

### THEIR FLAGSHIP ON FIRE

#### Two Thousand Surrender to Admiral Chouknin.

#### HAD CAPTURED OFFICERS

#### Attack by Loyal Troops Hastened by Rebel Tactics—All Russian Telegraphers Strike—Czar's Guard Suspected.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—At 10 o'clock today in the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress the artillerymen demanded the immediate release of the soldiers who were recently arrested at the electrical school. The commander of the fortress complied with the demand.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—The Admiralty announces that it has received from General Kaulbars, Governor-General of Odessa, the following telegram addressed to him by Vice-Admiral Chouknin at Sevastopol, dated November 29: "We wished to terminate the affair on November 29 by surrounding the mutinous division with troops and issuing an ultimatum for unconditional surrender. The mutineers, however, commenced to attack on the night of November 27, seizing the torpedo-boat Svirpel and three others, which had drawn near the cruiser Otchakoff."

"All these vessels hoisted red flags, after which the Otchakoff flew the signal that Lieutenant Schmidt was in command of the fleet. Then the Lieutenant, who was on board the Svirpel, called upon the squadron, his crews cheering, but the other vessels did not respond to these cheers.

"Lieutenant Schmidt afterwards proceeded to the port and released those who had been arrested under his orders. Schmidt Seizes Small Craft.

"Armed detachments of mutineers continued to seize the small craft in the harbor which were not guarded by troops.

"Armed parties in sloops from the Otchakoff went to the Panielemon, on which there were no arms, captured the officers and took them on board the Otchakoff. We were compelled to tolerate such doings, inasmuch as the fleet had been disarmed in view of the dangerous attitude of the sailors. One after another the craft on the eastern shore of the southern bay were seized by the mutineers and red flags hoisted.

"Captured Officers as Hostages.

"The plan which was first proposed was abandoned, and it was resolved to adopt energetic measures to prevent the situation from becoming worse.

"The officers captured by the mutineers were taken on board the Otchakoff in the belief that their presence on that vessel would prevent further opening on it.

"The Lieutenant Schmidt informed the assembled officers that he would hang them if the troops on shore took action.

"Artillery Begins Battle.

"At 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of November 29, fire was opened by field artillery on the ships in the southern harbor flying red flags. These flags were immediately lowered and Lieutenant Schmidt signalled:

"I have captured officers."

"The Otchakoff then opened fire, to which the north-shore battery and the loyal ships, whose breech-blocks had been restored, replied. The Svirpel advanced to the attack, but was met with a strong fire from two cruisers, the Captain Sackon and the Panielemon, and from the battleship Rostislav. The Svirpel was immediately put out of action, as were also two other torpedo-boats, one of which sank.

"Otchakoff, on Fire, Surrenders.

"The Otchakoff had fired barely six shots, when she hoisted the white flag and the squadron broke out to fire.

"A counterbattery broke out on the Otchakoff, and boats were sent to rescue the survivors and to transfer those who had been wounded. Lieutenant Schmidt, who was dressed as a common sailor, escaped, but was arrested later.

"When the firing began, a mining vessel, which had on board 300 mines, fearing an explosion, was sunk by the commander. Captain Slavotshinsky, commanding the Seventh Naval Corps, started for the mining ship, but was severely wounded while on the way.

"During the firing against the Otchakoff the field batteries bombarded the naval barracks, which replied.

"The number of wounded has not yet been ascertained.

"The Otchakoff is still burning, and it is impossible to extinguish the flames."

All Mutineers Surrender.

General Kaulbars telegraphed later that he had just received a telegram from Captain Berget, chief of Admiral Chouknin's staff, saying that during the night about 1500 mutineers had surrendered, with ten quick-firing guns to the Brest regiment, and that the barracks were occupied by troops.

saying that the barracks in which the mutineers had defended themselves had been occupied by the troops.

General Kaulbars' dispatch says that the mutineers who surrendered, together with those captured on the Otchakoff, number 3000, the majority of them being reservists, who were sent to the barracks at the time of the mutiny.

A torpedo-boat, which was supposed to have been sunk, was found today on the shore. It was on fire. The Otchakoff is floating, but her interior is gutted. The town is quiet.

Captain Berget telegraphs that Captain Slavotshinsky has died of his wounds.

#### MUTINEERS' BRAVE STRUGGLE

Another Version Says They Began Battle With Cannonade.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—According to the Slovo, the mutineers at Sevastopol themselves began the attack. After waiting until 3 o'clock in the afternoon for a reply to the demands of the mutineers, which included the convocation of a constituent assembly and the immediate realization of the reforms promised in the imperial manifesto, Lieutenant Schmidt opened fire on the city from sea vessels.

Vice-Admiral Chouknin replied from the loyal warships, and General Baron Meller Gakomelski from the southern forts and with the coast artillery. The mutinous sailors used rifles and machine guns upon the entrenched infantry.

Beaten in Heroic Struggle.

The fight, the Slovo says, lasted for two and a quarter hours. The mutineers made a heroic struggle, but the odds were too heavy, and when the Otchakoff, battered to pieces and on fire, sank with the cruiser Dnieper and a transport, Lieutenant Schmidt, who was mortally wounded, surrendered the mutinous squadron, and the mutinous sailors on shore hauled down their flag to the Brest and Bielskoi regiments.

According to the Russ, however, Admiral Chouknin and General Gakomelski called on the mutineers to surrender, whereupon, under the orders of Lieutenant Schmidt, the mutinous vessels, which had replaced the flag of St. Andrew with a red flag, responded by hoisting the battle flag.

Northern Batteries Join Mutiny.

When the battle began, the batteries on the north side, which were supposed to be loyal, instead of firing upon the mutineers, joined cause with them and directed their fire upon the city and south side batteries. The Brest regiment thereupon stormed the northern batteries with fixed bayonets, and the guns were soon turned upon the ships and the barracks of the mutineers.

The Lieutok says the conspiracy which led to the mutiny went on under the noses of the officers, and that even Vice-Admiral Birieli, the Minister of Marine, who was at Sevastopol a fortnight ago, suspected nothing. The sailors waited until they were assured of the support of the troops, most of whom, however, refused to go over to the mutineers when the die was cast.

Good Order Maintained.

During the first three days, the mutineers were orderly. They sent delegates to the shopkeepers requesting them not to close, as there would be no disorders, and asking the inhabitants not to leave the city. They also sent out patrols, with instructions to arrest the toughs who were seeking to take advantage of the situation. In all their demonstrations the mutineers intentionally sang the national hymn, in order to prove that the only traitors were those who refused to satisfy their demands.

Five Thousand Killed.

Vice-Admiral Chouknin was in command of the loyal vessels, some of which, including the Panielemon, participated in the engagement. General Baron Meller Gakomelski, commander of the Seventh Army Corps, with 2,000 infantry and artillery, was in chief command ashore.

The battle ended at about 5:30 this afternoon, when the ships of the mutineers surrendered. The Novosti says that 5000 men perished on both sides. The leaders of the mutineers, it is added, have already been executed, two battleships have been blown up and mines have been laid at the entrance of the roadstead.

COMMUNICATION IS BLOCKED

Telegraphers' Strike May Cause Removal of Durnovo.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—(2:20 A. M.)—The official dispatches announcing the decisive crushing of the great mutiny at Sevastopol and the capture of all the mutineers, including the fanatical commander, Lieutenant Schmidt, have raised a great lead from the hearts of Court Whites and his associates in the government.

Yesterday the Cabinet considered an even greater problem, the general strike of the telegraph and postal employees, which has completely paralyzed the interior communication of the empire and which, if continued, will mean nothing less than the economic and industrial death of Russia.

Rumors were flying thick and fast late last night that Count Witte had decided to sacrifice M. Durnovo, the Acting Minister of the Interior, whose action is discharging the leaders of the employees brought on the strike. It is believed, however, that M. Durnovo will be given a final opportunity to rectify his error.

According to telephonic information from Moscow, the telegraphers there approached Baron Midem, the prefect, who promised to present a petition for the re-employment of those who had been discharged. If work was immediately commenced, the government perhaps will accept this concession from its difficulty in this regard.

False Reports Cause Panic.

The interruption of telegraphic communication with the interior is complete, and the Associated Press is able to forward foreign dispatches only by special arrangement.

The situation at St. Petersburg was extremely tense yesterday. In the absence of definite information from Sevastopol, the city was in a state of confusion.

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# LAWSON GETTING HOLD OF PROXIES

## Hopes to Control Elections in the New York and Mutual Life Companies.

### SAYS HE HAS ENOUGH NOW

Declares That War on the Grifters Will Follow as Soon as the New Officers Are Chosen.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—Thomas W. Lawson has made the statement for publication that he has secured a sufficient number of proxies to control the next election of the directors of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Company. He says in his announcement to the public that he has enough proxies to control absolutely the elections of these two life insurance companies.

Thomas W. Lawson, who created such an excitement all over the United States by the alleged exposures of the fraudulent methods employed by the giant corporations of the East in swindling the people who invested in them, has taken up his fight against the big insurance companies with as much energy and spirit as he first displayed when he was brought victoriously before the public eye by his opposition of the trusts and many of the multimillionaires of this country.

Is Securing Proxies.

For some time he has been engaged in the work of securing enough proxies to control the elections of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. He began by issuing a call to the policyholders to give their proxies. He has worked more than \$200,000 in exploration work and advertising within the last 30 days.

"There are more than 200 banks, 30 town or city treasurers and individuals scattered all over the United States that have voluntarily opened up proxy collection offices, at no expense to me, and they are each sending daily a batch of from 25 to 70 proxies," said Mr. Lawson, when asked to give a brief summary of the campaign he has inaugurated. "I have carried all public meetings with the exception of Schenectady. In three states, Indiana, Florida, and Texas, the grifters gave me a hard fight. I carried Indiana almost unanimously. The policyholders at Schenectady are privately in favor of me, but the officials of the General Electric Company, which employs thousands of workers, used their influence against me, but nevertheless a large number of the policyholders sent me their proxies."

Canvassing Their Proxies.

"Simultaneously with orders to disrupt the meetings, the leading corporations of the country have received instructions to canvass their proxies against me. For example, E. H. Harriman, one of the trustees of the Big Three, which, the investigation has shown, secured their funds by loading them with his securities at inflated values to the extent of hundreds of millions, is president of the Southern Pacific Railroad. While these meetings of the policyholders are in progress, there are posted in all the cities and towns along the line of the Southern Pacific notices from the local managers for all employees to turn in their proxies at the office, and I have from over 300 different points received letters from scores of employees that if they do not do so they will be discharged. At the same time, thank God, I have received proof from the railway labor organizations that they will refuse to do so and will make an issue if necessary."

Questioned as to Insurance.

"The employees of the Oregon Short Line, the Oregon and Navigation Company and the Southern Pacific have been questioned as to what companies their lives are insured in. If they carry policies in any of the companies that are under fire they are asked to give their proxies to Mr. Harriman's agents. The demand is said to be general over the Pacific Coast lines. While it is not conveyed as an order, it is said that railroad employees are given to understand that Mr. Harriman would appreciate the favor if their proxies were turned over to the 'anti-Lawson crowd.'"

"Harper's Weekly," just out, contains a leading editorial from the pen of the controller of Harper's Weekly, Colonel Harvey, in which he says the American people have gone insane because it is evident they are flocking to me for relief from the insurance grifters. In this editorial he boldly states that the policyholders would better remain where they are—in the hands of the present grifters, or turn their affairs over to others worse than the present grifters. J. Pierpont Morgan and George W. Perkins own Harper's Weekly, and Colonel Harper is Perkins' appointee in managing the property. Perkins is the vice-president of the New York Life, and the man who made the shameless confessions before the New York investigating committee. So it can be seen that I have not yet paid the price for what I have attempted to do for the policyholders, but must stand more for their own mud, which I will willingly do to save funds the people have been plundered of. Then, God help the grifters, for none will be spared."

Attacks Commission Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 30.—The constitutionalality of the Kansas Board of Railroad Commissioners, its judicial, legislative and executive powers has been attacked by the Union Pacific Railroad in a bill of procedure filed in the United States Circuit Court in this city.

Primarily the action asks that Judge Pollock set aside the order of the board, made on October 21, fixing rates.

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# WILL OPPOSE RATE BILL

## Engineers' Brotherhood Working Secretly to Help Railroads.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—Grand Chief Warren Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who announced in Buffalo a day or two ago that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers would be active in the matter of railroad rate legislation, said tonight with reference to the plans of the organization that the officers will outline certain views, which will be distributed to sub-divisions, and from there word will go to members of the organization. Mr. Stone added that the whole matter will be done in secret.

HE RECOGNIZES NO BOSSES

Parsons Declares His Policy as Candidate for Chairman.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Herbert Parsons, candidate for president of the Republican County Committee, issued a statement early today specifically repudiating all bosses.

Mr. Parsons announces that he desires no member of the County Committee to vote for him on the theory that such a vote would in any way commit him to the support of any particular man for the Republican leadership in the state. Mr. Parsons' statement is in part as follows:

"There have been statements in the newspapers that I have received a mandate from Washington, or any other place. In order, however, that there may be no misunderstanding as to my position in my candidacy for the presidency of the Republican County Committee, I reiterate that if elected I will recognize no factional discriminations of any kind in the Republican party."

I will regard myself as the representative of neither Mr. Odell nor Mr. Platt, and as owing fealty to no county machine and no boss, but as standing in an unshaken position, resolved to conduct the affairs of the party with an eye single to making the party, so far as my power extends, observe the best interests of the people.

No support that may be given to me will create any obligation, express or implied, on my part, as to the support I will give to any man in the leadership of the Republican party in the state."

Will Talk Civil Service Reform.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte will be among the speakers at the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform League, which will be held at Milwaukee, December 14 and 15.

Henry Anson, Iowa Pioneer.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Nov. 30.—Henry Anson, founder of this city, and one of the earliest settlers of Central Iowa, died today of pneumonia. He was the father of Alfred C. Anson, of Chicago, who was the first white child born in Marshalltown.

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 48 deg.; minimum, 27. Precipitation, 0.19 of an inch.

TODAY'S—Partly cloudy with probably occasional light rain. Westerly winds.

Russia.

Full account of battle with Sevastopol mutineers. Page 1.

Mutineers force release of prisoners at St. Petersburg. Page 1.

Telegraphers' strike spreads to St. Petersburg. Page 1.

Rich people flee in panic from Moscow. Page 1.

Dragoons in Poland revolt and fight Cossacks. Page 1.

Foreign.

Macedonian rebels will force Turkey into war with Bulgaria and Rumania. Page 2.

Balfour will offer resignation today. Page 5.

Men accused of throwing bomb at Altonzo acquitted. Page 1.

Thanksgiving day banquet in London. Page 5.

National.

Edwards recommends free trade and repeal of custom shipping law for Philippines. Page 1.

Tawney to lead the House and prevent tariff revision. Page 1.

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# CRIPPLED CRAFT IN TOW OF A TUG

## Roanoke Will Probably Reach San Francisco Some Time This Morning.

### STORM'S FURY IS SPENT

Point Arena, 100 Miles From the Golden Gate, Reports Steamer From Portland Is Apparently in Good Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—The disabled steamer Roanoke, in tow of the Sprockels tug Defiance, passed Point Arena light at 3 o'clock this morning. She should be safe in port some time tomorrow morning.

Word came from Point Arena during the day that the vessel had been sighted, and from all appearances was in good order. The Defiance made a speedy trip up the coast and rescued the Roanoke from the storm, which was tossing the rudderless ship about like a stick of stove-wood.

The storm has subsided, and the Defiance will have an easy trip to port with her tow.

The friends of the 90 passengers on the Roanoke have been assured that all danger is over. The Roanoke has been foundering in an almost hopeless condition in the storm since Monday.

Crew Works All Night on Rudder.

EUREKA, Cal., Nov. 30.—The crippled steamer Roanoke is making slow progress in her attempt to reach San Francisco. Owing to heavy weather, it was impossible for the steamer to get under headway until today. The crew worked all Tuesday night, beginning immediately after the accident on the bar, which cost the craft her rudder and stempost, in an attempt to get a jury rudder in place, but, owing to heavy weather, little progress was made. It is presumed that the Roanoke will reach San Francisco tomorrow.

The Corona, which arrived here today, reports having passed Bunt's Reef lightship steaming toward San Francisco. It is supposed she broke loose from her anchorage in the gale of Tuesday night or was short of fuel.

ON LOOKOUT FOR ROANOKE

Captain Doran, of the Columbia Failed to See Derelict.

Captain Doran, of the steamer Columbia, reports that he kept a sharp lookout for the disabled steamship Roanoke on the run up the Coast, but failed to see any trace of her. The Columbia left San Francisco for Portland Tuesday morning, and prior to her departure learned of the disaster which befell the Roanoke. The weather was very dry and stormy in the vicinity where the Roanoke is supposed to have been at the time the Columbia passed, and consequently it was impossible to see a vessel of that size at very close range. Old Cape Mendocino the sea was very rough.

The Columbia brought about 50 passengers. She sails Saturday night.

TAWNEY WILL BE LEADER

CANNON DISPLACES PAYNE ON FLOOR OF HOUSE.

Wants at Head of Republicans Man Who Will Block Attempt at Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—Speaker Cannon has reached the important determination that hereafter the chairman of the appropriations committee shall be the Republican leader on the floor. This means that Representative Serrano E. Payne of New York, who will be continued as chairman of the ways and means committee, which has heretofore carried with it the floor leadership, will be deposed. Mr. Cannon was not satisfied with his work last season, he being unable to control the House in emergency, and will make this the basis for the change.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota, at present the Republican whip, has been selected as chairman of the appropriations committee, although no formal announcement to this effect has been made, and will be the new Republican floor leader. Representative McCleary of Minnesota, who was originally chosen to be chairman of the appropriations committee, will be transferred to the ways and means committee, taking Mr. Tawney's place.

Mr. Cannon is determined to absolutely control the House in the matter of preventing tariff revision. He has control of the ways and means committee last session. He does not feel sure of Mr. Tawney on the question of tariff revision and decided to take him off the committee and substitute Mr. McCleary, who is unalterably opposed to modification of tariff schedules.

GREAT FLOOD IN ARIZONA

Chase Creek Washes Out Railroad and Sweeps Away Houses.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 30.—The wires, which have been down between here and Clinton, Ariz., are open and news is received of the terrible disaster. The history of the town just prevailed there. The waters swept down Chase creek, washing out the Colorado railroad between there and Mohave and sweeping away a number of houses in Clinton. The depot yards of the New Mexican & Arizona Railroad are under water.

# CHICAGO WINS BY CLOSE SCORE

## Needs of the Philippines

Edwards Recommends Free Trade and Free Shipping Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Colonel Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, states that the three most important needs of the Philippine Islands today are a market, the opportunity for foreigners to borrow money at reasonable rates of interest, and adequate transportation facilities. Provision for the latter has been made by Congress.

He says the first of these needs, insofar as it may be provided for by the reduction of the Dingley tariff on Philippine products, gained the consideration of the last Congress, in its last days and a nine-to-one verdict in favor of the proposition was given, but too late to be finally acted upon by either the House or the Senate. The report cites that it is understood that there is still considerable apprehension that this will interfere with the sugar and tobacco markets in this country, but the belief is expressed that, possibly one or two exceptions, those Congressmen who had the opportunity to investigate this subject this Summer were generally in favor of the proposition, but there is needless apprehension on the part of representatives of these interests that any damage would obtain.

Colonel Edwards says, the recommendation upon which the Curtis bill was based should be presented to the coming Congress with the following additional recommendations:

That after the expiration of the ten-year period from the date of the ratification of the treaty of Paris, which admitted Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands under the same conditions as ships and merchandise of the United States, there be free trade both ways between the United States and the Philippine Islands in all articles, the growth and production of these countries.

That the application of the consular laws of the United States to the carrying trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands be postponed until April 1, 1908.

Attention is called to the consideration which has been given by the Philippine Commission to an agricultural scheme of being made a condition precedent the farmer and landowner and it next to impossible to borrow money upon their lands at a reasonable rate, the present rates being from 2 to 10 per cent a month. The Philippine Commission probably will recommend that it be authorized for private banks in the Philippine Islands to guarantee a dividend of 4 per cent for a certain period, and the Commission regulating loans and other financial matters of interest.

The belief is expressed that the limitation of the size of a homestead should be increased to at least 100 acres for a simple homestead entry and materially increased for other entries in the less populated islands, "especially in the Islands of Mindoro, Palawan and Mindanao, where only adequate inducements to capital will ever recolonize these lands from the jungle and savagery."

It is recommended that the limit in regard to the number of mining claims to be owned by one person be removed, following the practice in the United States. Regarding the currency of the islands, Colonel Edwards says:

It may be thought that the issue of silver by authorizing the return to coin containing less pure silver than that now in use. This result could be obtained by the issue of the silver dollar, or both, of the coin to be hereafter issued, or both, Philippine Islands, with authority to return, in the discretion of the Commission, the existing pieces.

The aggregate of revenues to the date of American occupation to June 30 last was \$2,720,000, and the expenditures for the same period were \$7,770,000.

Speaking of the ocean-carrying trade, Colonel Edwards says:

The United Kingdom continues to dominate the foreign carrying trade of the islands, nearly 50 per cent of the value of imports arriving and over 75 per cent of the exports departing under the British flag. Spanish vessels take the second rank for the year in tonnage, but with a smaller share in the carrying trade has been very constant in both imports and exports during recent years. The Philippines are a net importer of goods.

The aggregate of revenues to the date of American occupation to June 30 last was \$2,720,000, and the expenditures for the same period were \$7,770,000.

It is stated that for the first time during American occupation there is a considerable preponderance of exports over imports, approximately to \$500,000. This is in quantity, with a slightly increased value; exports of sugar exceed by a few thousand pounds that of 1904. The participation of the islands in the import trade shows a net increase of over \$1,000,000 for the year.

CONSIDERING THE VERDICT

Meriwether Court-Martial Hears Argument All Day.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—Except for the announcement of the verdict, after it shall have been passed upon by the Secretary of the Navy, the Meriwether court-martial in so far as the public is concerned, is at an end.

Today was almost wholly given over to arguments of counsel. James M. Munroe and Lieutenant-Commander J. K. Robinson (the latter being handicapped by an attack of tonsillitis) spoke in defense of the accused, and Judge-Advocate Murray and United States District Attorney J. C. Rose for the prosecution. At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Rose, the court was cleared and consideration of the verdict begun.

ACQUITS BOMBTHROWERS

Paris Court Discharges Alleged Plotters Against Alfonso.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Criminal Court of the Seine at 1:30 o'clock this morning rendered a verdict of acquittal in the case of Villano, Harvey, Charles, Galles and Casanuel, who were accused of complicity in the plot to assassinate King Alfonso and President Loubet during the visit of the former to Paris in May last.

Knitting Factory Burned.

GLOVESVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Fire completely destroyed the plant of the Broadwell Knitting Company at Broadwell late last night. Loss \$120,000.

# CHICAGO WINS BY CLOSE SCORE

## Wears Proud Honor of Championship.

### MICHIGAN MAN A SLUGGER

Curtiss Ruled Off