

WARSAW POLICE FEAR STRIKERS

Powerless to Prevent Assemblages.

WEAK-KNEED KEPT FROM POSTS

Railway Employees Have Joined the Telegraphers.

SOUTHERN RUSSIA AFLAME

Roused by Fate of Evastopol Mutineers, Who Were Lined Up Against Wall of Barracks and Shot by the Score.

WARSAW, Poland, via Eydtikuhnen, Prussia, Dec. 3.—The government has rejected all of the demands of the railway employees, and the latter have joined with the telegraphers in their strike.

Large crowds of strikers are patrolling the various depots and are refusing to let any of the "weak-kneed" return to their posts. The police are powerless to prevent incendiary assemblages, at which the speakers continue to urge an uprising in force. The soldiers having been withdrawn from patrol duty, the work is thrown upon the police, who are thoroughly inadequate.

An army officer, who has just arrived from Sevastopol, states that immediately after the capture of the mutineers there, Lieutenant Schmidt, leader of the uprising, and all of the command officers from the fleet who participated were ordered shot. They were immediately lined up against the wall of the barracks and shot to death. More than 300 were killed in this way before the officer who brought the story here left there. He said that the workmen are arming themselves, and that the situation in Southern Russia is desperate in the extreme.

Thirty-two provinces of European Russia, including Poland, Finland and the Caucasus, are now in a state of insurrection, and the old-time regime is at an end. These provinces have a population of 38,000,000, or more than half of the population of European Russia. This being the case, it is well-nigh impossible for the government to restore order unless something radical is done.

Knowing this to be true, it is stated here that Count Witte will cause to be issued a statement this week that universal suffrage is to be extended to all; that the Jews are to be placed upon an equality with all other sects and that every demand herebefore formulated by the various Zemstvo congresses is to be granted.

The Finnish telegraphers have struck, and the only means of communication from now on will be by train or in person.

Up to the present time no details of the reports of the incendiary conflagration at Moscow have been obtained.

The strike of the telegraphers is absolute, and if the officials have succeeded in getting any information through by means of the military lines, they are carefully guarding it.

MUTINY IS QUICKLY QUELLED

Sappers at Kieff Are Dispersed by Loyal Troops.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Daily Mail's Kieff correspondent, in a dispatch dated December 2, and forwarded by way of Podolozyska, says:

"Early yesterday morning a company of sappers, disarmed with their commander, mutinied and persuaded a second company to join them. They left the fortress fully armed and with threats compelled the remainder of the sapper battalion to join them. Numbering 1800 the mutineers marched to the barracks of the 125th Kurask Infantry, which, however, remained loyal. Jewish musicians marched at the head of the mutineers.

Several attempts were made to induce other troops to join them, but these, likewise, failed. A body of Cossacks allowed the rebels to pass them in the streets. Finally the mutineers arrived at the barracks of the artillery division and the Tazoff Infantry regiment. The Tazoff men answered their appeal with insults and the rebels opened fire upon them. The Tazoffs answered with three volleys.

A portion of the mutineers fled, but the others continued firing. The Tazoffs replied with deadly volleys, and finally the rebels fled headlong, throwing down their arms. Two hundred of them surrendered and were conveyed to their barracks by Cossacks. All was over by 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Fifty dead and 160 wounded mutineers were left on the ground. A court-martial has been convened and a notice issued that any further attempt at mutiny will be quelled by artillery."

CZAR AND GRAND DUKE FIGHT Persistent Rumors of Personal Combat at Palace.

Czar and the Grand Duke Vladimir, father of the Grand Duke Cyril, who was recently exiled. The rumor says that blows were struck.

The correspondent also states that the servants at Tsarskoe-Selo are reported to be on strike.

MUTINEERS ARE DISARMED

Two Regiments at Odessa Refuse to Obey Officers.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The Tagblatt publishes a communication from Odessa which was mailed to Podolozyska, Galicia, from which point it was telegraphed. It reads as follows:

The Ismael and Donau Regiments, stationed at Odessa, mutinied, but the authorities succeeded in disarming all the men.

An order issued by the Minister of Education, Count John Tolstoy, prohibiting the legal percentage of Jews entering the university, was ignored by the faculty, which had the streets placarded with a notice to the effect that the university was open. It is reported from Odessa that a general strike will be declared tomorrow (Monday).

Advices from Sevastopol declare that the panic there is increasing. The members of the so-called military party are holding meetings on all the barracks and this fact greatly increases the anxiety for the future.

A dispatch from Cracow, Galicia, says that news has been received from Warsaw to the effect that many families are hurriedly leaving that city. The banks doing German and Austrian business in Warsaw are meeting many calls for the immediate payment of considerable sums.

A newspaper from Cracow publishes a communication from St. Petersburg which says the Emperor of Russia has called a general meeting in the Russian capital for December 23 and that delegates from Russia, including six delegates from Poland.

Telegraphers Pass Resolutions.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 2 via Copenhagen, Dec. 1.—The striking telegraphers of Finland today passed a resolution to restrict their union for the attempt to restrict their union for the immediate payment of considerable sums.

A newspaper from St. Petersburg which says the Emperor of Russia has called a general meeting in the Russian capital for December 23 and that delegates from Russia, including six delegates from Poland.

FEAR A FRESH MASSACRE

JEWS OF ODESSA SEND OUT AN APPEAL.

Soldiers Inflamed by Proclamation to Exterminate the Survivors of Recent Horrors.

ODESSA, (Undated).—Sent by Special Correspondent by way of Podolozyska, Galicia, Dec. 3.—This dispatch is the request of the Jewish community, for the Jews of Odessa, to be united in a fresh massacre by the local garrison. It is asserted that a proclamation is being circulated in almost every regiment, calling on the soldiers to exterminate the Jews and to destroy the newspaper offices. In the barracks the soldiers are being urged to groundless accusations against the troops for their participation in massacres and pillage in the protection of rowdies.

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ARTILLERY SENT TO CAPITAL

Repressive Measures Will Soon Be Used at St. Petersburg.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Undated dispatches from St. Petersburg, arriving by way of Eydtikuhnen, East Prussia, give the following information:

The military authorities are preparing repressive measures. Heavy forces of artillery are arriving at the capital, causing a panic among the population.

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PEACE BRINGS MANY QUESTIONS

Japan Has Not Settled to a State of Desuetude Following the War.

STATESMEN ARE VERY BUSY

Disposition of the Liaotung Peninsula and Government of Corea Were First Great Problems to Be Taken Up.

BY ANNE LAURA MILLER. YOKOHAMA, Japan, Nov. 21.—(Special Correspondence).—The conflict between Japan and Russia is ended and peace is declared; peace, however, in a country just emerging from war is not a state of calmness and tranquillity, but rather a state of activity as great as that of war, only along different lines. Apparently when a treaty is signed its troubles begin.

Many questions have arisen, growing out of the Russian occupation of Manchuria, many will arise in the future concerning Japan's policy in Manchuria; these must be settled with China, while the question of a Japanese protectorate must be settled with Corea.

Baron Komura, lately returned from America, has just left Tokio for Peking, to conduct the negotiations with China. In Peking he will meet M. Pokotloff, who will be remembered as a figure somewhat in the background in the recent conference at Portsmouth.

M. Pokotloff is a man of great political influence in Peking. Some years ago he was a consular student there, and later an organizer and manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank in Manchuria. He speaks Chinese perfectly, has a thorough understanding of the Chinese character, and knows personally the emperors of the imperial household, and through them the wishes and opinions of the Empress Dowager. He has been recently appointed Russian Minister to China, and will be a great factor in the settlement of Manchuria and in the settlement of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

It is interesting to note that the Empress Dowager has ordered her councilors to use great care in the negotiations, so that foreign powers cannot criticize China.

Peninsula Question Is First. First in the question of the disposition of the Liaotung Peninsula. This territory, leased to Russia for a long term of years, is by the articles of the treaty, to be given over to Japan. Second, Japan and Russia have agreed upon the withdrawal of Japanese troops; now China wishes this period shortened. Third is the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which runs between Harbin and Port Arthur.

Before the war this railway was owned by Russia and China, in a complicated sort of partnership, whereby the road was eventually to revert to China. Russia still retains the northern portion of this line, and rumors are rife as to what the Japanese will do with their portion. It is said that should the Japanese retain the southern part, running from Changchung to Port Arthur, the Chinese will oppose their keeping a railway guard such as Russia had before the war.

The Japanese have already a light railway line from Wiju, on the Yalu River, to Liao Yang; this they wish to make permanent. Russia has also ceded to them the concession for a line from Changchung to Kirin, a distance of some 80 miles, important because the country covered joins the two great rivers of Manchuria, the Liao and the Sungari.

Then comes the question of mining for better quality than that of Japan, and this coal is necessary for the operation of steamships and railways. Manchuria abounds, too, in mines of gold, silver and copper, as yet undeveloped. There must be negotiations also concerning timber-cutting in Manchuria and fisheries on the Yalu. The Russians had such concessions on the Korean side of the Yalu and persistently sought them in Manchuria.

Firmness of One Chinese. A story in this connection was told by a prominent merchant of the north. The Chinese Governor-General of Manchuria, he said, was continually beset by an agent of the Russian government for a lease of all the forests bordering on the Yalu in Manchuria. The Governor-General refused as persistently as the agent demanded. Finally the exasperated agent said:

"I will kill you if you do not sign," and this was the Chinese's reply: "I will not grant the lease. It does not matter to me whether you take my life or not. I have already lived five years beyond my allotted time; my life does not signify. I will not sign a lease, nor give any of my country's territory to the Russians."

Russia, however, did not meet many such rebuffs, and it remains to be seen if she is not, still, more welcome in Peking than Japan. But if Japan succeeds in obtaining and keeping all that she is striving for in Manchuria, Russia will be cut off from the throne at Peking and her influence, consequently, lessened for some years to come. This is for Japan, "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

It Has Done Much for Corea. Meantime Marquis Ito has gone to Corea—worn-out, degenerate Corea, that has only one power left—the power to protest. Corea objects to a Japanese protectorate, which she has not formally invited; and on Marquis Ito has devolved the task of conciliating her and settling her rights, which are only the rights of the weak. He has, for years, been connected with the Korean problem, and has done more for the independence of that country than any other man. Before the beginning of the war he went as special envoy to the Korean court, and was most successful, both in his influence with the people and in his audience with the Emperor of Corea.

The Marquis Ito, in case you do not know, is one of the five elder statesmen chosen by the Emperor of Japan as his advisers. They formulate the policy of the government, which is carried out by the Ministry. A Japanese paper, commenting on Marquis Ito's mission says: "The Korean state, both high and low, will doubtless, place implicit confidence in the benevolent disposition of the venerable statesman and feel at ease in their hearts."

Japan is feeling her new importance among the nations of the earth, but there are no warriors nor statesmen sitting about idly smoking the peace pipe. There is a healthy interest on the part of the people in government affairs and in the welfare of the country. The sentiment of Japan might well be voiced in these words: "We have fought with the Russians and gained great victories; now we begin to work."

Demand Stronger Foreign Policy. Besides the interest in the settlement of Korean and Manchurian problems, the papers are agitating reform in the diplomatic corps, demanding a stronger foreign policy, with men of firm convictions to represent the nation abroad. The Japanese were much pleased when, on the Emperor's birthday, November 2, Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, had his rank raised to that of Ambassador. It is supposed that the other nations will soon follow by raising their legations to embassies in compliment to the newly recognized power of Japan.

Side by side with this new political responsibility and dignity, and in curious contrast with it, is an outbreak of the old national religion. To a foreigner who sees the advance of the country in scientific methods, in all the material part of modern Christian civilization, the knowledge that Shintoism, the old ancestor-worship, is still enshrined in the hearts of the people, comes as a distinct surprise.

Shinto is difficult for us to understand, combining as it does the worship of nature and of the ancestors. The temples are very simple, built of wood, unpainted and without ornament; there are no images, none of the grotesques of Buddhism; but the shrines and temples, usually on a little hill in a quiet grove of pines, are considered the dwelling-places of the spirits of the dead.

Shinto has no heaven nor hell, but teaches that the spirits of the dead continue to exist and are present in life, that therefore they need food, affection, daily remembrance and prayers, and that to neglect them would be the extreme of cruelty. It is thus a religion of affection, duty and loyalty.

Shrines in Japanese Homes. Not far from our home is a village street, where shopkeepers, mechanics, shoemakers and tailors live, plying their trade in the open front rooms of their houses while the rooms beyond are the family living-rooms. Walking down this street the other day, I caught glimpses of many of the inner rooms, and in each one, some six feet from the floor, was the small "Shelf of the August Spirit."

These shelves contain usually a little model of a Shinto temple, vases of flowers, tiny lamps to be lighted at night, and wooden tablets, inscribed with the names of the household dead. Every day there are food offerings and prayers for the

(Continued on page 3.)

WILFORD J. CRAIN NEAR TO DEATH

Skull Is Fractured by Brother-in-Law, Marshal of Prineville.

BAD FEELING IS ALLEGED

Star Witness of Williamson Land-Fraud Trial Meets Fate He Feared at Hands of R. G. Harrington.

PRINEVILLE, Or., Dec. 3.—(Special.)—Wilford J. Crain, who was one of the star witnesses in the recent trials of J. N. Williamson, Dr. Van Gesser and Marion R. Biggs, is in a precarious condition, suffering with a fractured skull, as the result of having been clubbed into unconsciousness by his brother-in-law, R. G. Harrington. Crain is expected to die.

The direct cause of the trouble was an effort made by Harrington, who is Marshal of the city, to arrest Crain for drunk and disorderly conduct; the indirect cause is said to be bad blood existing between the men resulting from Crain's testimony during the Williamson trial.

Harrington is a fast friend of the defendants in the famous trial, and is said to have taken it to heart that Crain should aid the Government by his testimony. Partly from this cause, an ill-feeling sprang up between the two men, which culminated in the trouble of a day or two since.

Crain, who when drinking is boisterous, was warned to keep quiet by the Marshal, and upon answering back was arrested. The drunken man put up a fight for his liberty, but was beaten into insensibility by Harrington. It has since been determined that Crain's skull was fractured, and but little hope of his recovery is entertained.

Crain while in Portland as a witness before the Federal grand jury just prior to the opening of the third Williamson trial, stated that he was afraid to return to his home in Prineville owing to his testimony given before the jury and during the trials.

At the time Crain's barn and hay were burned by unknown persons, during the session of the grand jury, Crain stated that his brother-in-law, the Marshal of Prineville, "had it in for him," and that there would be trouble between them sooner or later. Crain said that he was under a ban on account of his testimony before both the grand jury and the court.

John Bartlett.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—John Bartlett, who compiled the work known as "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations," died at his home in Cambridge today, aged 75 years. He was also the author of the "Shakespeare Index" and the "Complete Concordance to Shakespeare's Dramatic Works and Poems."

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OREGON PRELATE MAY GET RED HAT

Archbishop Christie Visits the Vatican.

GREATLY IMPRESSES PIUS X

Returns With Papal Greetings to Pacific Coast.

REJOICES OVER PILGRIMAGE

Grandeur of Rome, Past and Present, Is Awe-Inspiring, but America Is Fraught With a Great Future.

ARCHBISHOP'S VISIT TO ROME

The reception at the Vatican, which will be given in honor of Archbishop Christie when he returns home from his visit to Rome, has been postponed until December 17, a week from next Sunday. The reception will begin at 2:30 o'clock and will consist of an elaborate musical programme, speeches and responses. During the afternoon Archbishop Christie will be presented with a large purse from the clergy of the Oregon diocese and the laity. Committees are now at work canvassing the different parishes collecting the contributions.

Upon crossing the state line Archbishop Christie will be met by a reception committee of 40 members, which will accompany him to Portland. Upon arriving in this city he will be escorted to the Cathedral, where ceremonies will be held.

His recent trip was the first time that Archbishop Christie has ever been to Rome. Every 10 years the bishops and the archbishops make a visit to Rome, where they report in person to the pope, and Archbishop Christie's journey to Europe was in accordance with the customs of the church.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—(Special.)—His holiness Pope Pius X sends his greetings to the Catholics of Oregon and the Pacific Coast, and extends to them his richest blessings. He is deeply interested in their welfare, and shall always be mindful of them in his prayers.

The above is the message from the holy father to the Catholics of Oregon, brought back by Archbishop Christie, of the Archdiocese of Oregon, who reached this port yesterday on his return home from Rome, where he has been highly honored by the pope. The archbishop arrived on the steamship Princess Irene, in the company of Right Rev. James F. Hartley, of Columbus, O., and other distinguished American clergymen. Their passage was a very stormy one, and it became necessary several times during the voyage for the prelates to calm the fears of the passengers, who were panic-stricken by the storm.

On his arrival in this city, Archbishop Christie went to the residence of Rev. Luke J. Evers, of St. Andrew's Church, where he almost immediately retired, being exhausted by the roughness of the passage. When seen today by the Oregonian correspondent, he seemed much refreshed by his rest, and was enthusiastic over the results of his mission to Rome.

Impressiveness of the Pope. "My pilgrimage surpassed my utmost expectations," said he. "The reception given us by the holy father, the deep and abiding interest shown by him in our work, and the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people under our charge, is all that could be desired.

"So impressive is his presence that you feel, when talking to him, that you are communing with a great universal father, with a heart as large as the world, which includes in its yearnings the meanest and poorest soul, the distressed and the sorely tried, whoever they may be. His spirituality and fervor are so contagious that no Catholic can depart from an audience with him without being revived, going forth with greater earnestness and power to accomplish the mission of our blessed Lord and increase his holy church.

"The holy father appeared to be in excellent health, and inquired anxiously about the condition of the church in America. He seemed greatly rejoiced when he learned of the progress we had made, and advised us paternally about the difficulties with which we have to contend.

Awed by Rome's Grandeur. "In addition to my audience with the holy father, to receive his blessing, which, of course, was the prime motive of my trip to Rome, which I undertook in the fulfillment of my duty, there are so many things of interest, especially to a churchman, about the sacred city, that I hardly know where to begin talking about them. With each succeeding visit I am more deeply awed and impressed by the city's great history and the wonderful monuments of the church to be found there.

There are the splendid churches of St. Peter and St. Paul and St. John Lateran, with their great collections of sacred art of surpassing beauty, doubly interesting to the Catholic as expressions of our holy religion and as masterpieces of human handicraft. Besides these great churches, there are hundreds of minor and less renowned churches, many of which I visited.

"Then there are the wonderful institu-



POPE PIUS X. ARCHBISHOP CHRISTIE.