

WOMAN SHOTS SAKHAROFF DEAD

Vengeance on Man Who Scourged Peasants.

WAS EX-MINISTER OF WAR

Answer of Reds to Attack on Agrarian Mobs.

DICTATORSHIP IS FEARED

Moscow Troops Mutiny and St. Petersburg Garrison Will Soon Do Same—Strikers Are Weakening—Attacks on Witte.

HE SCOURGED THE PEASANTS.
LONDON, Dec. 7.—The correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg says: I am informed on excellent authority that a revolt of the St. Petersburg garrison is certain to occur. The newspapers print harrowing details of the whippings, by order of General Sakhharoff, of the peasants. General Sakhharoff of the peasants, whom he was sent to pacify.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated December 5, sent via Eydikuhnen, East Prussia, says: Lieutenant-General Sakhharoff, ex-Minister of War, was assassinated today. The government had deputed General Sakhharoff to visit the Province of Saratoff for the purpose of quelling the agrarian riots there.

A woman belonging to the so-called "living column" of the revolutionary movement, called at the house of the Governor of Saratoff at noon and asked to see General Sakhharoff. She fired three revolver shots at the General, killing him on the spot. The tidings reached St. Petersburg tonight. Count Witte charged Lieutenant-General Rudiger, Minister of War, with the task of breaking the news to Madame Sakhharoff.

Dictatorship Looms Near.

The event has created a profound impression in St. Petersburg, owing to fears that the revolutionists here will follow the example thus set. The specter of a military dictatorship, which has been looming on the horizon, is slowly gaining consistency and sharpness of outline. I am personally convinced that Count Witte's faith in the good sense and political tact of the Russian thinking classes, which recently was as firm as a rock, is gradually weakening, and with it his hopes of the carrying out of the liberties promised in the Emperor's manifesto.

Strike Is Weakening.

There are signs of a collapse of the post and telegraph strike. Two-thirds of the telegraph operators are daily offering to resume work, but they are prevented from so doing because the wires have been cut or the stations fail to answer signals. Father Gapon has gone to Paris under very mysterious circumstances, which I am not at liberty to unfold.

ORGANIZING FOR REACTION.

Landlords Denounce Witte and Gapon Deplores Revolution.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday Night, Dec. 6.—(Via Helmsingfors, Finland, Dec. 7 P. M.)—The so-called Landlords' Congress at Moscow, which was composed of representatives of a number of reactionary organizations, like the Banner-Bearers and Holy Alliance of Russian Peasants, seemed to have the cue to attack Premier Witte. Delayed mail reports of the sessions show that the congress bitterly assailed the Premier, who, the speaker said, was leading Russia to perdition and pronounced for the Emperor and the antiquated Zemsky Sobor.

SAY WITTE WILL SURRENDER

The League of Leagues has called on the workmen and on all friends of freedom to donate today's wages to the cause of the telegraphers and has warned the railroad telegraph operators that they must cease to transmit any except service messages.

Striking Operators Warn Volunteers From Working Wires.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from St. Petersburg via Eydikuhnen, December 6, says: The Central Bureau of the Moscow telegraph and postal operators is sending the following telegram to all the cities in Russia: "All your demands will be granted. Continue the strike. Prospects are good. Witte agrees to everything. Only Durnovo opposes. Remain firm until further notice." "The result of this telegram here is that the strikers have appealed to the public not to help the authorities to break the strike by assisting in the postoffice as volunteers. Persons doing so, the strikers say, are 'criminals' committing grave political offenses against the whole Russian people," and they call on the people to boycott such volunteers.

CITY IN DANGER OF STARVING

Light and Water Cut Off—Mutineers Burn Barracks.

MOSCOW, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—Nicolatoff is in darkness and the population

is facing starvation. The water supply has been entirely cut off. A Warsaw report says that the strikers claim that a victory is near. Eight hundred men struck in the government distillery. Grave military excesses are reported at Ekawronowice, where the regiments burned the barracks.

DEMAND WITTE'S RESIGNATION

Liberals Drift Away and Leave Cabinet Without Support.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Tagblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent, in a dispatch sent by way of Eydikuhnen, December 6, says: The situation is visibly growing worse. The critical moment for Count Witte is coming when the liberal elements will demand his resignation. A resolution by the agriculturists at Moscow, demanding the immediate dismissal of the present Cabinet, denotes the beginning of the movement away from Count Witte, and signs indicate that this movement will gain in intensity soon.

CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Mutineers at Kieff Slaughtered Savagely by Cossacks.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg dated December 5, says that 22 persons were killed and 40 wounded at Kieff after a regular battle. Private accounts from Kieff say that the mutinous troops there were shot down in a narrow lane by Cossacks, the mutineers being caught between two fires.

GREAT MUTINY AT MOSCOW.

Three Whole Battalions Revolt—General Strike at Kharhoff.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg by way of Eydikuhnen says that three battalions of infantry at Moscow have mutinied, but no details are given. The same dispatch says that a general strike has been declared at Kharhoff.

MUTINIES ARE EXTENDING.

Witte's Sole Hope of Success Is Aid of Zemstvos.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—(Tuesday night, via Helmsingfors, Dec. 6, 7 P. M.)—The situation does not clear. The worst features of the extension of the troubles in the Army are coming in slowly from different regions. The mutineers at Kieff and Voronezh are not yet quelled and it is now reported that outbreaks have occurred among various regiments in Poland. Premier Witte's task is hourly becoming harder and many persons sincerely believe that his downfall is imminent. In the meantime the distracted Premier, upon whose shoulders everything falls, in addition to the army problems with which he is confronted, continues his negotiations with the Zemstvos and the so-called "living column" which he regards as vital. The Moscow deputations this afternoon formally presented the Premier with the resolutions of the Zemstvos, and the Premier, accompanied by an explanation of their views. The Premier intended to prepare a formal reply in writing, so as to avoid a possible misunderstanding.

ONLY SALVATION FROM RUIN

Zemstvos Tell Witte He Must Give Universal Suffrage.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—(Via Eydikuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 6.)—The delegation sent by the Zemstvo Congress to consult with Count Witte today addressed a communication to the Premier, in which they pointed out that they were not speaking for themselves but for the masses of the people of the country, when they demanded universal suffrage. They said that it was a fact that universal suffrage would be contrary to their interests, but that they thereby could the country be saved from anarchy and ruin. The reactionary influences, on the contrary, which the members of the deputations seemed to have the cue to attack Premier Witte, showed that they were strongly in favor of the universal suffrage, and the speaker said, was leading Russia to perdition and pronounced for the Emperor and the antiquated Zemsky Sobor.

Striking Operators Warn Volunteers From Working Wires.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from St. Petersburg via Eydikuhnen, December 6, says: The Central Bureau of the Moscow telegraph and postal operators is sending the following telegram to all the cities in Russia: "All your demands will be granted. Continue the strike. Prospects are good. Witte agrees to everything. Only Durnovo opposes. Remain firm until further notice."

SAY WITTE WILL SURRENDER

The League of Leagues has called on the workmen and on all friends of freedom to donate today's wages to the cause of the telegraphers and has warned the railroad telegraph operators that they must cease to transmit any except service messages.

Striking Operators Warn Volunteers From Working Wires.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from St. Petersburg via Eydikuhnen, December 6, says: The Central Bureau of the Moscow telegraph and postal operators is sending the following telegram to all the cities in Russia: "All your demands will be granted. Continue the strike. Prospects are good. Witte agrees to everything. Only Durnovo opposes. Remain firm until further notice."

SAY WITTE WILL SURRENDER

The League of Leagues has called on the workmen and on all friends of freedom to donate today's wages to the cause of the telegraphers and has warned the railroad telegraph operators that they must cease to transmit any except service messages.

Striking Operators Warn Volunteers From Working Wires.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from St. Petersburg via Eydikuhnen, December 6, says: The Central Bureau of the Moscow telegraph and postal operators is sending the following telegram to all the cities in Russia: "All your demands will be granted. Continue the strike. Prospects are good. Witte agrees to everything. Only Durnovo opposes. Remain firm until further notice."

SAY WITTE WILL SURRENDER

The League of Leagues has called on the workmen and on all friends of freedom to donate today's wages to the cause of the telegraphers and has warned the railroad telegraph operators that they must cease to transmit any except service messages.

Striking Operators Warn Volunteers From Working Wires.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from St. Petersburg via Eydikuhnen, December 6, says: The Central Bureau of the Moscow telegraph and postal operators is sending the following telegram to all the cities in Russia: "All your demands will be granted. Continue the strike. Prospects are good. Witte agrees to everything. Only Durnovo opposes. Remain firm until further notice."

GREAT POW-WOW ON CANAL BILL

House Has Vigorous Debate on Emergency Appropriation.

DEMOCRATS SEEK DETAILS

Williams Wants Appropriation Large Enough to Last Until January.

Money Spent on Preparation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—With an opportunity for unlimited debate on the subject of the Panama Canal, the House exhausted its oratory on that subject in a session of four and three-quarters hours today. The bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for canal work, which was the subject of discussion, will be read for amendment and placed on its final passage tomorrow. The feature of the debate was the criticism indulged in by both Republicans and Democrats regarding the incompleteness of the statement of expenditures and estimates furnished by the Canal Commission.

Heppburn, in charge of the bill, made some effort to show that, while detailed estimates might be made satisfactory, at the same time members of the House were not in position to pass critical judgment on estimates on such work prepared by expert engineers, who held responsible positions, and had been selected entirely because of their fitness.

Bourke Cockran, of New York, took decided exception to this attitude on the part of Heppburn, applied it as affecting all matters of appropriation, and arraigned it as decidedly the wrong attitude for legislators. To enforce his argument, he read the sentiment of the President in his message for economy and scrutiny of appropriations.

Press Agent's Good Salary.

The so-called "press agent" of the Canal Commission was criticized by several speakers, and lack of definite information as to the existence of such a position was shown. The place was declared to carry a salary of \$10,000 a year, and some curiosity was manifested to know what were its duties.

Unanimous consent was asked by Heppburn for immediate consideration of the bill. Pending the request, Williams, the minority leader, took occasion to characterize the request as unusual, but he said he had no objection to the bill being passed on the Democratic side to delay the appropriation. At the suggestion of Mann, of Illinois, the committee reference was vacated. The bill was then considered by the House as in the committee of the whole, with Vreeland, of New York, in the chair.

Heppburn Opens Debate.

Heppburn began the discussion of the measure. After a brief controversy with Payne, of New York, who asserted that the bill should have been referred to the ways and means committee, Heppburn reviewed the canal work, stating that \$5,000,000 had been expended and that particular attention had been paid to housing employees on the isthmus, and rehabilitating the machinery the French company had left there. There was a payroll on the isthmus containing the names of more than 10,000 persons. They were paid twice a month, and there would be no funds to meet the payment due December 15 unless the bill should pass.

Replying to a question by Littlefield, of Maine, as to the amount expended for salaries, Heppburn said that there were 26 salaried employees, with salaries of \$2,000 and \$3,000; 15 between \$300 and \$400, and 136 between \$500 and \$2,000. These included engineers and persons of higher skill. It was stated in reply to C. B. Landis that the value of the Panama Railroad stock had been estimated at \$3,000,000, but Heppburn could not recall the estimated value placed on the machinery and equipment before it was purchased by the United States.

Cross-Fire of Criticism.

Fitzgerald, of New York, said that he had been informed that \$10,000 a year was being paid to a "press agent" in this city. Heppburn said he knew nothing of such an employe.

"How can Congress find out if that is so?" Fitzgerald asked. The reply was that Fitzgerald knew where he could get the information by asking in the proper place for it.

"But does the gentleman think this is a necessary appropriation?" asked Mr. Fitzgerald.

"I do not think it would equal in usefulness an Irishman who could wield a shovel," answered Heppburn.

"But that is hardly a good defense of a \$10,000 appropriation under any department of this Government," retorted Fitzgerald.

Heppburn said he had not heard of the matter before. He did not believe it a proper appropriation of the canal funds and suggested that Fitzgerald pursue his information.

Williams suggested that an estimate be secured from the commission as to amount necessary to carry on the work until January.

An explanation of the purchase of the two steamers, Mexico and Havana, was asked for by Wardworth, of New York.

Heppburn replied that he understood the three steamers, originally purchased as a part of the property of the French Canal Company, were not capable of transporting the required material to the isthmus.

Fault was found by Olmsted of Pennsylvania and Kahn of California with the statement of expenses furnished. Heppburn concurred in this opinion.

The floor was yielded to Williams of Mississippi, who gave notice of certain amendments he would offer to the bill later. He declared the canal a non-partisan question. Its benefits to the South would be great. No individual could claim credit for the canal. The principal amendment he should offer would be to strike out the sum of \$15,000,000 in the bill and insert an amount he should endeavor to ascertain as the amount actually necessary to carry on the work until January next. Asserting that there was at least \$40,000,000 belonging to the United States now on deposit without interest in National banks, Williams said he would object to the issuance of bonds on which 2 per cent interest should be paid to secure money to build the canal. Failing in striking out the entire bonding provision, he would move to strike out the provision reimbursing the Treasury in the amount appropriated in the bill from the proceeds of the bond sale. He called attention to the original act authorizing bonds for the canal and said it was plain there was nothing mandatory about it.

At the suggestion of Fitzgerald of New York, Williams said he would also offer an amendment requiring itemized statements of expenditure from the Canal Commission.

Money Spent on Preparation.

Replying to Clayton of Alabama, who asked if any of the money asked for would be spent for actual work of excavation, Mann of Illinois replied that the payroll item would cover the work of excavation, which, he said, had never ceased since the property was acquired from the French Company. It was a fact, Mann said, that after this appropriation was made \$2,000,000 would have been expended and \$1,000,000 would have been expended on the work that had been made and the result, he predicted, would be the building of the canal for even a less total cost than had been estimated.

Admitting that it might have been better if the estimates had been more in detail, Heppburn saw no good reason why the appropriation should not be made. He said if the estimates had been in detail, it would hardly be the function of members to set up their unprofessional judgment against that of expert engineers. It would be impertinent on his part, he maintained, to set up his judgment against the expert officials who had been selected because of their fitness for this work.

Cockran Preaches Economy.

This statement furnished the text for a lively speech by Bourke Cockran, of New York, who demanded to know, if members of the House were to blindly follow estimates, what were they here for? If that was the case, he did not want to occupy his position on the House floor. He asked Heppburn what the President meant when he said in his message: "I earnestly recommend to the Congress the need of economy and to this end a rigid scrutiny of appropriations."

"If the power of appropriation is superfluous and impertinent," continued Cockran, "it is all a mockery. But I ask this House to declare now that this function is not impertinent, but pertains to the oath which we took no longer ago than Monday, which includes that the Treasury shall be kept in order, and not in a perfunctory manner."

Heppburn retorted that he did not propose that the gentleman from New York should make his position on the House floor a statement of his own. He had not denied the right of scrutiny of any member of the House with regard to appropriations.

After some further debate, the House at 4:45 P. M. adjourned with the understanding that the bill will be read for amendment and put on its passage tomorrow.

EXAMPLE SET TO WESTERN ROADS

They May Soon Cut Off Passes as Pennsylvania Line Has Done.

POLITICIANS WILL HOWL

Refusal of Perquisites Brings Crop of Blackmailing Bills in Legislature—Disease Worst in Keystone State.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—(Special.)—The anti-pass agitation which has started with the Pennsylvania road in the East has not extended to the Western railroads. No road in the West is considering the advisability of cutting off all free transportation, and it is not likely that any will do so soon.

The Eastern experiment, however, will be watched with great interest here, and if successful, it is possible that reform may be inaugurated by the Western roads. It was stated generally today that no such action could be successfully taken by one road in any competitive territory, and that such a move could be successful only through concerted action. Generally speaking, railroad officials doubt that the railroads will ever be free from the pass evil, so far as politicians are concerned, unless rigid state laws are passed and enforced. In Illinois, for example, one railroad official declared, no session of the Legislature passes that does not develop a crop of blackmailing bills against the railroads. The purpose of most of these bills is evident.

Pullman Used to Grafters.

The Pullman Company usually suffers attacks in all State Legislatures just at the close of the year. Usually some legislator drafts a bill calling for a revision of Pullman rates. It is observed, however, that if the usual courtesies are extended for the coming year, threatened legislation dies a silent and painless death. The same methods are pursued in reminding

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE.—Maximum temperature, 52; minimum, 40.

TODAY'S OCCASIONAL RAIN; VARIABLE WINDS.

RUSSIA.

Woman assassinates Sakhharoff, ex-Minister of War and oppressor of peasants. Page 1.

Mutiny breaks out in Moscow and threatens St. Petersburg. Page 1.

Renewal of massacre in Odessa. Page 4.

Demand for Witte's dismissal. Page 1.

Strikes bankrupt many manufacturers. Page 1.

Jewish relief commissioners report on massacre. Page 3.

Foreign.

Irish Nationalists refuse to compromise on home rule. Page 3.

Strike-separation bill passes French Senate. Page 2.

Von Buelow speaks on German foreign relations. Page 5.

National.

Canal appropriation debated in House. Page 1.

Newlands and Spooner have trade in Senate. Page 1.

Secretary Shaw's report on finances. Page 4.

Secretary Metcalf reports on trusts and immigration. Page 4.

Food from Ambassador Thompson and Consul-General at Rio. Page 4.

Provisions of new Duch-Townsend rate bill. Page 4.

Proposed General Staff for Navy. Page 8.

Road going to Pan-American Congress at Rio. Page 4.

Mitchell retains as chairman of canal committee. Page 2.

Politics.

Roosevelt gets home from New York homes. Page 1.

Anti-pass movement may spread to West; more Eastern roads join it. Page 1.

Sargent proposes to send immigrants West and South. Page 5.

Domestic.

President Corey, of Steel Trust, admits he will be divorced. Page 2.

Dewey resigns from Equitable Life, but McCullough refuses to quit. New York Life. Page 3.

Sarah Bernhardt, visited with state eggs at Quebec. Page 1.

Pacific Coast.

Portage road saves Eastern Oregon farmers 5 cents a bushel on wheat. Page 6.

Percentage of cures at the Oregon insane asylum is very large. Page 6.

Wilford Crain suffers a relapse at Prineville, and is in serious condition. Page 6.

Stockholders in Crater Lake road take first official trip to present terminus. Page 6.

National water-works claim more flow than river carries. Page 11.

Oregon City Council grants quietus on Oregon Water Power franchise. Page 6.

Commercial and Marine.

Light California demand for wheat. Page 15.

Sharp advance in wheat at Chicago. Page 15.

Calf-money rate rises at New York. Page 15.

French potatoes firm at San Francisco. Page 12.

French ship Crillon puts into Valparaiso with sick captain and may lose charter. Page 7.

Steamship Rotterdam chartered to load lumber for China. Page 7.

Portland and Vicinity.

"Umbrella Jim" and his wife again in Municipal Court. Page 11.

Detective staff to be immediately reorganized. Page 14.

Harriman system to build road from Nanton to Ontario and with feeder to Klamath Falls. Page 14.

Adjutant-General Finer does not approve War Department scheme for National Guard reserves. Page 10.

Manager McCredie announces that he will resign from bascule management unless \$25,000. Page 7.

City Council passes three ordinances over Mayor Lane's veto. Page 10.

Bennett-White bus ordinance is unanimously tabled by City Council. Page 10.

T. B. Neuhansen is promoted by Secretary Hitchcock to be special inspector of Interior Department. Page 10.

Senator Patton's fight on confirmation of United States Marshal Root's appointment due to Matthews-Patterson influence. Page 10.

These applications for electric light franchises asked from Council. Page 10.

Republican Club of Portland leads effort for united party in next campaign. Page 9.

EXAMPLE SET TO WESTERN ROADS

They May Soon Cut Off Passes as Pennsylvania Line Has Done.

POLITICIANS WILL HOWL

Refusal of Perquisites Brings Crop of Blackmailing Bills in Legislature—Disease Worst in Keystone State.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—(Special.)—The anti-pass agitation which has started with the Pennsylvania road in the East has not extended to the Western railroads. No road in the West is considering the advisability of cutting off all free transportation, and it is not likely that any will do so soon.

The Eastern experiment, however, will be watched with great interest here, and if successful, it is possible that reform may be inaugurated by the Western roads. It was stated generally today that no such action could be successfully taken by one road in any competitive territory, and that such a move could be successful only through concerted action. Generally speaking, railroad officials doubt that the railroads will ever be free from the pass evil, so far as politicians are concerned, unless rigid state laws are passed and enforced. In Illinois, for example, one railroad official declared, no session of the Legislature passes that does not develop a crop of blackmailing bills against the railroads. The purpose of most of these bills is evident.

Pullman Used to Grafters.

The Pullman Company usually suffers attacks in all State Legislatures just at the close of the year. Usually some legislator drafts a bill calling for a revision of Pullman rates. It is observed, however, that if the usual courtesies are extended for the coming year, threatened legislation dies a silent and painless death. The same methods are pursued in reminding

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE.—Maximum temperature, 52; minimum, 40.

TODAY'S OCCASIONAL RAIN; VARIABLE WINDS.

RUSSIA.

Woman assassinates Sakhharoff, ex-Minister of War and oppressor of peasants. Page 1.

Mutiny breaks out in Moscow and threatens St. Petersburg. Page 1.

Renewal of massacre in Odessa. Page 4.

Demand for Witte's dismissal. Page 1.

Strikes bankrupt many manufacturers. Page 1.

Jewish relief commissioners report on massacre. Page 3.

Foreign.

Irish Nationalists refuse to compromise on home rule. Page 3.

Strike-separation bill passes French Senate. Page 2.

Von Buelow speaks on German foreign relations. Page 5.

National.

Canal appropriation debated in House. Page 1.

Newlands and Spooner have trade in Senate. Page 1.

Secretary Shaw's report on finances. Page 4.

Secretary Metcalf reports on trusts and immigration. Page 4.

Food from Ambassador Thompson and Consul-General at Rio. Page 4.

Provisions of new Duch-Townsend rate bill. Page 4.

Proposed General Staff for Navy. Page 8.

Road going to Pan-American Congress at Rio. Page 4.