

SENATOR JOHN H. MITCHELL'S CRISIS

Is in Balance Between Life and Death.

SUSTAINS LOSS OF BLOOD

Extraction of Teeth the Immediate Cause.

CANNOT STOP HEMORRHAGE

In His Enfeebled Diabetic Condition the Flow From Wounds in His Jaw Causes the Physicians the Greatest Anxiety.

DR. GIBBY'S STATEMENT AS TO SENATOR MITCHELL'S CONDITION.

Dr. A. J. Gibby, one of the consulting physicians, at midnight made the following statement: "I was called by Dr. George F. Wilson to go in consultation with the attending physician about 8 o'clock. I found Senator Mitchell's condition very grave. He was then in a semi-comatose state and his mind was wandering more or less. He recognized me, and I think that he realized that he was very sick, but I found him very indifferent to his surroundings. Senator Mitchell has been suffering for many years with a diabetic trouble. He has lately been subjected to a very heavy mental strain. These things and his advanced age make it difficult for him to overcome a trouble that otherwise might not prove serious. The extraction of four teeth today was followed by excessive hemorrhage. After some hours it was stopped with some difficulty. As it is, the Senator is very greatly weakened. It may be that he will be decidedly better in the morning, and if he is it will be for several days, but if he does not rally soon, diabetic coma may be feared, and if the Senator were to enter into that condition it would, I fear, be the beginning of the end."

At 1 o'clock this morning the Senator had a severe vomiting spell and his pulse became almost imperceptible, but under the stimulus of hypodermic injections he revived again.

At 2 o'clock this morning Senator Mitchell was reported to be gradually sinking.

At 2 o'clock this morning Colonel D. M. Dunne received the following telegram from St. Paul: "Any change in father's condition, wire me immediately." "JOHN H. MITCHELL, JR."

Enfeebled by age and long-continued ill-health, and weakened by loss of blood, Senator John H. Mitchell lies at Good Samaritan Hospital, his fate in the balance between life and death. His serious condition is due directly to the flow of blood caused by the extraction of four lower teeth yesterday morning. All day long and during the night the attending physicians applied all the most powerful styptic known to science, in an effort to stop the hemorrhage, with only partial success. Although there is a possibility that he will recover, the doctors unite in saying that his condition is very grave and that the Senator may not live through the day. If the flow of blood continues today it is certain that his death is only the question of a few hours.

Suffers From Diabetes. For some time Senator Mitchell has been a sufferer from a diabetic trouble, and this, together with the severe mental strain which has been upon him for months past, have weakened his vitality and rendered his system exceedingly susceptible to any tax which is put upon it. His blood, too, has become thin and impoverished, that it does not coagulate as that of a person in normal condition. To these facts is due the persistency of the hemorrhage and the inability of the physicians to stop the loss of blood by the usual means.

Yesterday morning Senator Mitchell went to the dental office of Wise Brothers in the falling building to have four teeth extracted, which had been troubling him for some time. The first was pulled at 9 o'clock and as the Senator was feeling weak he was given time to rest between each operation. No anesthetics were administered by Dr. W. A. Wise, who was attending, as he considered that Senator Mitchell was not in condition to stand them. The first three teeth gave little trouble and did not cause a greater loss of blood than is usually the case. When the last one was extracted, however, a hemorrhage followed which could not be stopped by any of the usual remedies. Dr. Wise stated that the flow of blood was more persistent than in any previous case he had ever experienced.

Doctors Work on Case. Dr. Wise worked upon the case for an hour and then seeing that the flow of blood was unabated and that his patient was becoming weak, called to his assistance Dr. Emil Pohl who has offices upon the same floor of the falling building. Together they attended Senator Mitchell in the office of Dr. Wise for nearly three hours. Every styptic at their disposal was applied, but the bleeding continued and it was decided to remove the Senator to the Good Samaritan Hospital.

At the hospital the efforts to stop the

loss of blood, through which his life was slowly ebbing away, were continued. Besides Dr. Pohl, he was attended by Dr. James O. C. Wiley, Dr. A. J. Gibby and Dr. George F. Wilson. Trained nurses were constantly beside him and everything possible was done to relieve his condition. Adrenalin and many other styptics were applied, but the hemorrhage continued forming during the remainder of the afternoon and through the night. The flow of blood was not continuous, but came at intervals and at every additional loss his condition grew more critical.

Use Saline Infusion. It was finally found necessary to use transfusion, the injection of a saline solution into his veins to furnish more fluid for the system and stimulate the sluggish circulation. This would bring temporary relief, but his vitality seemed to be slowly sinking up to an early hour this morning and his death may take place at any time.

Condition Most Serious. Senator Mitchell is past his 70th year, and this fact, more than any other, renders his condition serious, for he was a young man he no doubt would recover, but age and a weak constitution, due to diabetic complications, render his chances of surviving the ordeal, exceedingly few. At best it will be many months, his physicians assert, before he can regain his health.

As Senator Mitchell lay on his bed at the hospital last night, he was in a semi-comatose state. Shortly before midnight he was unable to recognize his attendants and mumbled unintelligible words. At other times he would be entirely oblivious to his surroundings and pay no attention to the acts of those about him. Whether this condition was due to complete lapse of consciousness or simply to extreme weakness, could not be determined. His features were very white as though the shadow of death was already upon them. Shortly before midnight he had another hemorrhage, which rendered his condition still more critical.

Dr. Pohl, who was the first physician called to attend Senator Mitchell, said last night: "I regard the condition of Senator Mitchell as very serious and believe there is immediate danger. If the bleeding continues tomorrow, he will not live through the day. If he does recover, he will probably recover, but age and his other complications work against him. If he does regain his health, it will only be after months of extreme weakness."

Senator Mitchell's Recent Life. When Senator Mitchell severed his relations with his former partner, Judge A. H. Tanner, he formed a law partnership with Allen R. Joy, with offices in the Columbia building. Even before his trial, Senator Mitchell began to drop out of public light. During the trial he took up quarters in West Park street, but later moved to the Oregon Hotel, and recently to the East Side. Since his conviction he has not been frequently seen on the streets. He was an odd man when he was indicted and tried, but on the night that the jury brought in the verdict of guilty he showed the flight of time more plainly than ever. With faltering steps he left the courtroom that night, and since then when he appeared on the street he seemed more bent and aged than ever.

Senator Mitchell took the disgrace which fell upon him in his declining years keenly, yet not a word of complaint or protest was ever credited to him in public utterance. What his feelings were, he might have told to the few friends who still cling to him. He might have discussed with them what his future plans were, but if he did they never became known. Perhaps what hurt the Senator as much as anything was the way his former friends drifted away from him long before his trial began. During his trial this was painfully noticeable. In the years gone by he could not have walked a city block without being stopped countless times and greeted by political and personal friends, yet during the long trial only a few of the vast army of friends which had been his, extended the handclasp of sympathy and day after day he came and passed along the streets and into the courtroom accompanied only by his son and legal counsel. Even his bitterest enemies noted this and pitied him. Men who had not spoken to Senator Mitchell for years, men who had political differences with him, saw this and were sorry and no longer held aloof, but shook him by the hand when they met him.

Since the departure of his son, John H. Mitchell, Jr., who was his constant companion during the trial, Senator Mitchell's life has been more lonely than ever. Only once or twice has he appeared in public. He attended the dinner given to James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, and this was about his last public appearance. He has spent his time between his offices in the Columbia building and his East Side boarding-house.

No Relatives Are Near. None of Senator Mitchell's family are in Portland. Senator Mitchell has two sons living, John H. Mitchell, Jr., and Hiram E. Mitchell, a lieutenant in the regular army, stationed in New York. Mrs. John H. Mitchell lives in Paris with her daughter, the Duchess de Rochefort. Another daughter lives at Caston, O. Judge W. O. Chapman, of Tacoma, is the Senator's son-in-law, his wife having died last May of appendicitis.

ADrift and Helpless.

Japanese Transport in Danger With a Thousand Troops. CHEFOO, Dec. 7.—(I. P. M.)—Two Japanese army officers, who arrived here in a lifeboat, report that the transport Jinsen, which left Dalny for Japan two days ago with 1000 troops and 300 horses aboard, broke her propeller between Shantung promontory and the Korean coast and is now adrift. The two officers embarked in a lifeboat and came to Chefoo to seek assistance. The Japanese Consul here has telegraphed for a man-of-war to rescue the helpless vessel. Some British officers are on board the transport.

Argue Ballot-Box Case Monday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The Court of Appeals today fixed upon next Monday for the argument of the appeal in the New York ballot-box cases.

JEROME ON TRAIL OF BIG GRAFTERS

Eager for Receipt of Report of Insurance Investigating Committee.

HARPER HAS DEATH GRIP

Widow Has Drawn Commissions of \$134,000 in Ten Years—State Insurance Clerk on Mutual Reserve Payroll.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Attention was directed to the probability of criminal action growing out of the investigation of life insurance methods by a visit paid by District Attorney Jerome to the legislative committee while it was holding its hearing in the City Hall today. Mr. Jerome said that he wanted to find out when he could get possession of a copy of the report of the committee. Chairman Armstrong already has said that he hopes to have it ready for the Legislature when it meets next January.

Counsel for Thomas F. Ryan, who bought the James H. Hyde stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, conferred with Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, today and said afterwards that Mr. Ryan is holding himself in readiness to testify.

Graft Continues After Death. One of the points brought out by Mr. Hughes in today's hearing was the fact that the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company had paid \$134,000 to the widow of Edward H. Harper, former president of that company, since Mr. Harper's death in 1895. The money is derived from commissions which Mr. Harper drew on all the business written by the company. His widow, who has since married, continues to receive the commissions.

Incident to this inquiry, Mr. Hughes discovered an instance in which \$3000 had been paid to President Frederick A. Burnham of the Mutual Reserve Company, in 1895, and concerning which Vice-President George D. Eldredge of that company, testified that he knew nothing. The bookkeeper, who made the payment from a contingent fund, said he did not know what it was paid for.

State Employee Under Salary. The affairs of the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Bingham-



SENATOR MITCHELL WHO IS DANGEROUSLY ILL AT GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

ton, N. Y., again were under investigation today. One of the interesting developments was the statement of President Charles M. Turner that he had employed a few years ago D. H. Keefe, one of the clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Insurance at Albany, to act as consulting attorney of the Security Mutual Company at \$1000 a year. For all Mr. Turner knew or said, the arrangement still is in force.

"It did not occur to me," said Mr. Turner, "that this conflicted with Mr. Keefe's duties to the insurance department."

MOVES TO REMOVE M'CALL

Venner Asks Order to Furnish List of Policy-Holders.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Clarence H. Venner applied to Supreme Court Justice Greenham yesterday for a mandamus directing John A. McCall, as president of the New York Life, to furnish him with a complete list of the policy-holders, supplemented by their addresses and the amounts of their policies. The objects of Venner's move is to obtain proxies to be used

at the election of trustees next April. His counsel submitted a statement declaring that there exists sufficient dissatisfaction among the policy-holders to warrant the election of new trustees to other effect.

Counsel representing McCall opposed the application strenuously and submitted an affidavit by McCall in which he swore that he had never intended to resign from the New York Life. McCall in his answer says that the name and address of a policy-holder are considered confidential matters in an insurance office, and that if addresses were given to Venner he might use them to the company's disadvantage and his own personal profit. Decision was reserved.

M'CALL'S EMPHATIC DENIAL Not Asked to Resign and Will Not Resign.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Reports that President John A. McCall of the New York Life would soon follow the example set by George W. Perkins in determining to leave that company at an early date crystallized yesterday in a story to the effect that Mr. McCall would certainly resign before the next annual meeting in April, and might place his resignation in the hands of the trustees before their meeting next Wednesday. Mr. McCall himself said last night that he had no intention of resigning. "I believe that the policy-holders are for me," he declared. "Nobody has asked me to resign, and I don't expect to be asked to resign, nor do I expect to resign. The resignation of Mr. Perkins was suggested by Mr. Morgan, to whom the question of Mr. Perkins holding his dual position of president when Mr. Perkins entered the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is solely at Mr. Morgan's suggestion that Mr. Perkins is retiring from the New York Life. Mr. McCall complained that the newspapers had treated his testimony before the Armstrong committee unfairly.

Wisconsin May Investigate. MADISON, Wis., Dec. 7.—A joint resolution will be presented in the assembly tonight, providing for a legislative committee patterned after the Armstrong committee in New York, to investigate the insurance companies and public service corporations doing business in Wisconsin. By terms of the resolution, the committee is to report to the Governor by November, 1906. The committee will investigate expenditures incurred by corporations in employing legislative and municipal lobbyists, in making payments for campaigns, in salaries and expenditures of officers, and in methods of securing business. The committee is given plenary powers.

PREMIUM FOR IMMIGRANTS

Carnegie Says Each One Is Worth \$1000 to Nation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Andrew Carnegie said today that if he owned America, he would give a premium to immigrants for coming here. Mr. Carnegie was speaking on the immigration question before the National Civic Federation, and said: "I hold that the prime need of the only free nation on earth is to attract to it the best of the world. It is not enough to have a large population, but it is essential to have a high quality of population. If I owned America, I would give a premium to immigrants for coming here. Each one is worth \$1000 to the nation."

HOUSE PROVIDES CASH FOR CANAL

Appropriation of \$11,000,000 Wins Consent of Both Parties.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE BONDS

Williams Wants Treasury Surplus Used and Exchanges Partisan Shots With Payne—Detailed Reports to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—An appropriation of \$11,000,000 was voted today toward the construction of the Panama Canal. The amount was a compromise between the \$15,000,000 carried in the bill under consideration and an estimate of something over \$5,000,000 recommended by Williams, the Democratic leader, to carry on the work until the middle of January. Hepburn, in charge of the bill, suggested that something over \$11,000,000 would carry on the work until March. There was no intention manifest to delay the work, the only argument for cutting down the original estimate being that closer scrutiny might be had of the estimate. The bill was amended in accordance with suggestions of Mann, of Illinois, directing the President to require annual reports from canal officers covering all details of the work, requiring such employees to give Congress any information it may desire, and restricting all expenditures to money appropriated by Congress and to that received by the operation of the property of the Panama Railroad. Otherwise the bill was not amended, and it contains, besides the appropriation, a provision removing the tax disability against the proposed bonds to be issued for the construction of the canal, replacing the bonds on a footing with other Government bonds, as available for security for National bank circulation and to reimburse the Treasury for the money appropriated in the bill.

Bond Provision Attacked. The bond provision in the bill was a point of attack today. Williams offered several unsuccessful amendments, all seeking to abandon the policy of issuing bonds for the canal work on the ground that there are sufficient available funds in the Treasury to meet all needed demands for the canal work. Overstreet did not succeed in amending the bill so that the \$10,830,999 already expended in canal construction might be refunded to the Treasury from the sale of the canal bonds. The policy of the two parties occasioned the feature of the debate and resulted in limited political discussions.

Williams Proposes a Cut.

The first amendment was presented by Williams. He moved to cut the appropriation from \$11,000,000 to \$5,533,333, stating that he had come to the conclusion that this latter sum was sufficient to meet the needs of the commission to January 15 next. The amount had been arrived at by taking the indebtedness of the commission, which it had stated was \$4,500,000. He had added to this the December estimate, amounting to \$1,033,333. The point was made by Tawney (Rep., Minn.) that it was impossible to segregate from the estimates the liabilities of the commission due in December on equipment purchased by the commission. It was contended by Williams that these supplies were not to be delivered until June, and payment need not be made until delivery. Tawney held that payment might be necessary before delivery, according to terms of purchase. An amendment to that of Williams was offered by Prince (Ill.), making the appropriation \$5,000,000, basing his argument on the speedy appointment of a committee, which, he said, should take up and make a careful examination of the estimates furnished. Prince was of the opinion that \$5,000,000 was a sufficient sum to meet all emergency necessities. He also opposed the issuance of bonds. He said there was \$12,000,000 in the Treasury and \$5,000,000 of Government money in National banks.

New York Has Monopoly.

Clark (Dem. Mo.) asked Hepburn if all or most of the supplies for the canal were not purchased by the New York and Washington purchasing agents, although other agents were located at New Orleans and Tacoma negotiating with Mr. Hepburn had no information. Clark—How many ships have we? Hepburn—Five. Clark—Why don't some of them ply between New Orleans and Panama? Hepburn—I cannot say. Clark—What I want to say is that in my opinion discrimination is being made against that territory drained by the Mississippi, and I maintain that cheaper all-water rates could be made from Pittsburgh by way of New Orleans than by New York. Concluding the debate on the pending amendment, Hepburn opposed cutting down the sum to the amount proposed by Williams. If it was the temper of the House to cut down the appropriation, at least enough money should be made available to meet all needs to March 1. He estimated these necessities at \$11,725,000. After rejecting the amount proposed by Williams, \$5,533,333, and the amendment of Prince for \$11,000,000 the House finally voted for \$11,000,000, proposed by Overstreet.

Opposes Reimbursing \$10,000,000.

A provision which would operate to reimburse the Treasury for the \$10,000,000 already expended in the construction of the canal from the sale of the canal bonds

was proposed by Overstreet (Rep., Ind.). Vigorous opposition to this was made by Williams (Miss.), who emphatically ejaculated: "Take this step, if you dare. The Democracy challenges you. There is a drop of water somewhere which will overflow the cup. What excuse are you to offer the American people for borrowing money at 2 per cent, when you already have abundant funds in the Treasury and deposited in National banks?"

Payne (Rep., N. Y.) followed also in opposition to the amendment. This sum had already been paid and there was no need to put it back into the Treasury. "We are running pretty close," he said. "Our receipts and expenditures are about equal. If this abundant property should continue to the end of the fiscal year, we may not have a deficit. But no man or set of men will ever be able to work out the revenue problem so as to make the receipts and expenditures even."

Necessity of Surplus.

A surplus, he said, was absolutely necessary, notwithstanding the gentleman from Mississippi, who had been talking that a long time, but without attracting very much attention from the American people. "I am arguing for the necessity of maintaining a surplus in the Treasury," Payne referred to what he contended was the "possible disaster of Democratic rule, and added that 'one of the cycles of depression, which Mr. Williams had often argued about, might arrive.'"

The amendment was defeated. An amendment striking out the bonding provision of the bill was next offered by Williams and was defeated, 107 to 152. Williams offered an amendment making it discretionary instead of mandatory for the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the Treasury by the bond sale, for the amount carried in the bill. This amendment was also lost, by 50 to 121. An amendment giving the Secretary of War authority to fortify the canal at each terminal was offered by Burgess of Texas, but was lost.

Detailed Reports Required.

Amendments requiring detailed statements of canal expenditures and estimates to be furnished to Congress at the beginning of each regular session were submitted by Tawney of Minnesota, Fitzgerald of New York and Mann of Illinois. The Mann amendment prevailed. It provides as follows: That the President shall annually and at such other periods as may be provided, either by law or by his order, require full reports to be made to Congress of the persons appointed or employed by him in charge of the Government of said Canal Zone, the construction of said Panama Canal and the operation of said Panama Railroad, including an itemized account of all money received and expended, which reports shall be by the President to be transmitted to Congress. And any of the persons appointed or employed by the President in

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WITTE IMPOTENT AGAINST STORM

Yields Whenever Reds Bring Pressure.

RUSSIAN CREDIT ATTACKED

Circulars Used to Aggravate Financial Panic.

MORE MUTINOUS SOLDIERS

Women of Aristocracy Volunteer for Postal Service—Railroad Men Strike to Aid Telegraph and Postal Employees.

MUTINEERS SEIZE ARSENAL

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—(Via Kytikhovsk, Dec. 7.)—It is alleged that the strikers are marching in formation from the outside towns. Dispatches published today are said to have been received by the Council of Workmen's Delegates. According to these dispatches, mutineers have seized the arsenal at Ekaterinodar and secured 16,000 rifles, which have been distributed at Ekaterinodar. It is also said that a revolt has broken out at Elizabetopol, and that insurrectionary troops are masters of the situation at Novorossiysk. The situation at Kieff is described as extremely serious. Some accounts say that a massacre has taken place in which 1500 persons were killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6 (Wednesday night).

Public confidence in the government's ability to weather the growing storm is waning fast. Premier Witte seems powerless to cope with the elements of danger. The revolution is rising on every hand. New mutinies among the troops are constantly reported, and the lawlessness in the country is increasing. Whenever the workmen's organization presents a united front, as they did last night, the Premier is compelled to strike his colors.

It now appears that comrades of Sokoloff, the railroad engineer of Samara whose condemnation to death threatened the country with a general railroad strike, independently organized the strike on the Trans-Caspian line from Alexandrovsk to Tashkent. The Governor-General of Kurashku, who exercises plenary powers on the Afghan frontier, without consulting with the St. Petersburg authorities, convened a court-martial and sentenced Sokoloff to death. The Premier, as a result of the decisive action of the executive committee of the Railroad Employees' Union in preparing for a general strike unless the sentence was reversed before midnight, December 5, was compelled to grant Sokoloff's resignation. The Minister of Communications, to employ the railroad telegraph to force a stay of execution, which fortunately arrived in time. Had the man been shot, nothing would have prevented a universal strike. The danger for the moment has again passed, but the weapon always hangs over the head of the government as a threat against any new arbitrary act.

Attack on Nation's Credit.

The immediate danger confronting the government is a concerted attack on the country's credit. The public fear that the government can be forced to suspend gold payments increases daily. This would be the crowning achievement of the revolutionists, who are satisfied that with the attending financial crash the whole house would come tumbling down. The chances of driving the government into bankruptcy, they profess to believe, would be materially increased if the confidence of foreign holders of Russian obligations was undermined and the news that the French investors, who hold four-fifths of Russia's immense foreign debt, were abandoning, caused considerable jubilation by the revolutionists. At the same time, it created a panic on the Bourse, imperial 4s falling to 74. The savings banks were subjected to a run, and at the state bank a long line of nervous men and women waited for hours to exchange paper money for gold. The bank officials did not attempt to dissuade them, and exchanged piles of gold for bills as fast as the latter were presented. Both the runs on the banks and demand for foreign exchange were accelerated by circulars which the strikers and revolutionaries are spreading broadcast.

Small Margin of Gold.

At the Ministry of Finance it is estimated that about 50,000,000 roubles has thus far been withdrawn from the State Bank. The balance of gold in the treasury and abroad now stands at \$66,500,000 and the outstanding paper totals \$53,000,000, leaving the government a margin of legally issuable paper of about \$13,000,000. The government perfectly understands the character of the assault on its credit. At the Ministry of Finance the Associated Press was authoritatively informed that the situation of the government has not greatly changed financially or economically. "All depends," continued the official, "on political developments. If the government possessed thrice its present reserve, it would not suffice to prevent the present scare, which, like all habits, must run its course. But we have ample resources to meet our obligations and the present demands. It is nonsense to talk of the government's defaulting the January coupons" (Concluded on Page Five.)