

### STRIKE TIES UP WHOLE EMPIRE

### All Russia Paralyzed by Revolution.

### LEADERS PUT IN DUNGEONS

### Others Promptly Step Forward to Vacant Places.

### CZAR REFUSES SUFFRAGE

### Gigantic Struggle Begins Between People and Autocracy—Moscow in Darkness and Reds Are Armed With Bombs.

there was no communication this morning. The strike started here at noon. In the center of the city the shops were not closed, the proprietors having received guarantees of safety if they remained open. There was an impressive demonstration in the industrial sections.

**Train Run by Soldiers.**

The main interest in the strike of the railroad workers centered in the Warsaw section, where the government was to make a test of its ability by moving a train for Berlin. The station was packed with troops. Promptly at noon there was a wild hurrah, accompanied by the roar of escaping steam, and a few minutes later the railroad men walked out of the yards in a body. The authorities, however, were prepared, and after a delay of ten minutes a locomotive manned by soldiers of a railroad battalion backed into the station and was coupled to the waiting train, which was crowded with people seeking to depart from the happy country. Lovers of soldiers with fixed bayonets, stanked the train and an official with four soldiers entered the carriage and thoroughly searched them in order to ascertain if suspicious persons were on board.

As the official and his escort left the train, a signal was given and 20 soldiers entered the baggage cars, while another detachment was scattered through the carriages. The train then pulled out. An extra car loaded with wrecking apparatus was attached to the train to be used in case of accidents between stations. The usual mail car was missing. At other stations similar precautions will be taken.

**Strike Begins on Time.**

In the manufacturing districts beyond the Warsaw and Narva gates, in the Schluesselberg district and in the sections on both sides of the Neva the workmen generally obeyed the summons to strike and promptly at 12 o'clock thousands of them emerged to the streets. Police, Cossacks, soldiers of the guard regiments and other patrols were everywhere, but so far as reported no collision marked the inauguration of the strike. The workmen seemed very quiet but determined.

The men of each factory selected in advance a certain number to act as pickets, for the purpose of preventing any attempt to introduce strikebreakers into factories.

**PEOPLE SUMMONED TO RISE**

**Secret Papers Inflammable and Publish Radical Demands.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—(4:20 P. M.)—The Narshadney, formerly the Synoichestra, and other secretly published papers, which are being distributed by the thousands to the workmen, are filled with the most inflammatory appeals, inciting the people to an armed rebellion. Many of the articles are especially directed to the army, which is implored not to shed the blood of the nation. One writer, addressing the soldiers, says:

"Join us, rise up with us. No power can stand against the people and army united."

The strike call, in addition to making the regular demands for constituent assembly, universal suffrage, the abolition of martial law, immunity of the person and the other features of the proletarian's programme, insists on the release of the imprisoned members

### EFFORT IS MADE TO OUST WATSON

### Politics Basis of Fight Against Superintendent of School at Vancouver.

### HE WILL NOT RESIGN

### Has Had Successful Charge of the Deaf and the Blind Since August of 1887.

teacher in the school, has been named as the successor of Mr. Watson. The law requires the head of the institution to be over 30 years old and the superintendent is a few months over the required age. He came to Vancouver from the East and has been connected with the school for the past six years. His appointment is to be a temporary one, it being announced that if he "makes good" he will be retained, but it is rumored that the appointment is really a makeshift one until the removal of Superintendent Watson is forgotten and then it is planned to install one of the Governor's political friends. J. H. Davis is mentioned in this connection.

**Never Any Complaint.**

"I would not have felt sure at all if the board had let my term expire before asking for my resignation, and I would then have withdrawn gracefully," said Mr. Watson, "but this sudden change of front is a surprise. The board taking I had that anything was wrong was news in the Sunday paper. There has never been any complaint from the members of the Board of Control or the Governor. One member of the board visits the place every month and once each quarter the Governor and board visit it together. Nothing but commendation has ever been spoken of my management upon these visits."

**Board of Control.**

The Board of Control is composed of M. F. Kincaid of Seattle, who is chairman, J. H. Davis and H. T. Jones of Deep Creek, who is the Democratic member and is known as "Deep Creek" Jones, although during the Populist regime he was christened "Hard Times" Jones. Superintendent Watson has been the head of the school for defective youth since August of 1887. When he came it consisted of 18 pupils in an old farmhouse a few miles out of Vancouver. Under his management it has prospered until it now shelters 250 pupils besides about 20 feeble-minded children who are quarantined in a separate building. The principal structure is a model brick overlooking the Columbia River with Portland showing in the distance. Six teachers are employed for the deaf pupils and one for the blind. Mr. Watson came to Vancouver from Ontario, Canada, where he was a teacher in the Provincial institution for the deaf and blind. No question has ever been raised as to his competency for the position he holds except the declaration of the present Board of Control.

**Politics the Basis.**

That the removal is one having politics as its cause is alleged largely because of the removal of several employees at the institution immediately upon the appointment of the Board of Control by Governor Mead. Those holding the positions of engineer, farmer, watchman, clerk and friends of the board were brought from the Sound and installed in the positions. Further displacements at the state institutions under the Mead regime lead those interested to believe the removal of friends or relatives is the cause of the move. With Governor Mead's father a recent appointee as attendant at the Shelburne Insane Hospital, where it is said "everybody works but father", the executive's brother-in-law as the head of the Soldiers' Home at Orting, and other places paroled out to the faithful, it is believed party faithfulness counts more than any other quality.

**Not the First Time.**

But this is not the first time Superintendent Watson has been threatened with removal, he has withstood the forces against him. Governor Rogers

### OEDELL AT WAR WITH ROOSEVELT

### Accuses President of Wrecking Party to Gratify Ambition.

### HE ATTACKS HIGGINS ALSO

### Contending Chiefs in New York Contest for Speakership Fight in Open—Roosevelt Accused of Bad Faith.

ed States Senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, and it was the use of the President's influence subsequently that led to Black's downfall. He said:

"I went to Washington to see the President and have a talk with him about the New York political situation which we had in the Fall of 1904. The question of the Speakership came up and the President said it was a pity to have the State of New York represented by two almost senile old men. 'New York,' he said, 'ought to have some man to speak for the honor of the Senate who would command attention and reflect credit on the state.' He said that ex-Governor Black was the kind of man who would represent the state. I asked him if I was to infer from his remarks that he would like to see Governor Black elected to succeed Depew. He said he would. 'Then you wish me to be for Black?' I asked.

"I hope you will be," he replied.

"I told him that I would. I came back to New York, as Governor Higgins and told him what the President had said, and Higgins induced it all.

"We were making great headway when Senator Platt called a conference in the interest of Depew. It was practically dominated by friends of the President and the Governor. Leading Federal officeholders of New York, Messrs. Garrison and Deane, Messrs. Black and Black, I was amazed. When I convinced myself that the President and the Governor were not willing to stand for the proposition which each of them had asked me to carry out I concluded that I would not stand for it alone.

**RIVAL CANDIDATES TALK.**

**Wadsworth and Merritt Both Discuss Higgins' Interview.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Interest in the contest for the Speakership of the New York State Assembly was tonight largely centered upon the interview given out by ex-Governor Odell, Republican State Chairman, in which he accused President Roosevelt and Governor Higgins of a deliberate attempt to wreck the Republican party of this state in order to further their personal ambitions. Assemblyman Wadsworth said tonight:

"I believe Governor Higgins' statement that President Roosevelt did not dictate my candidacy and I think Governor Higgins is abundantly able to take care of himself."

Mr. Wadsworth said he would not attend the conference of the Republican Assemblymen called in this city tomorrow, although he had received an invitation tonight.

Assemblyman Merritt tonight gave out a statement, in which he said:

"Governor Higgins is quoted today as still of the opinion that the President will not interfere in the selection of a Speaker of the Assembly. At the same time he speaks of Governor Higgins as being of the opinion that the election of his nominee, Mr. Wadsworth, will be especially pleasing to the President, seemingly, I suppose, to get the benefit of the President's great popularity for his candidate by an indirect means."

**HIGH PRAISE FOR WADSWORTH**

**Cockran Quotes Roosevelt's Opinion of His Candidate.**

OLD WESTBURY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Congressman Cockran, of the President's own Congressional District, on his return from Washington, stated here today that he had called at the White House to consult with the President as to the attitude of the Assemblymen from Nassau County in the Speakership contest. The President said that as a citizen of Nassau and a constituent of the Assemblymen, if his advice was asked, he would state that in his opinion Mr. Wadsworth was an ideal candidate for Speaker; that it would be the best possible thing, both for the party and the state, if he were elected. Mr. Wadsworth is a man of the highest caliber, most needed in the Speakership at this juncture; that not only was he a man of ability, of unflinching courage

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### ENTIRE BOARD STARTS FOR VANCOUVER

### OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 21.—(Special.)—Trouble at the State School for the Deaf and Blind arising out of the attempted removal of Superintendent James Watson caused the members of the State Board of Control to leave today on a hurried trip to Vancouver.

J. H. Davis, the member of the board who last Sunday called upon Mr. Watson for his resignation, returned to Olympia this morning, having also visited Walla Walla.

Mr. Davis says that when he left Vancouver the change had been apparently amicably arranged. The proposed resignation of Mr. Watson is still not forthcoming, however, and it is rumored that there is also dissatisfaction among the other teachers, either over the prospective removal of Watson or the appointment of Marshall.

The board of control is expected to be here in about two weeks. It is expected to be here in about two weeks. It is expected to be here in about two weeks.

Mr. K. S. Williamson, son-in-law of Mr. Watson, was in conference with the board and Governor today. Mr. Williamson and his wife are here, accompanied by the school and it was apparently the word he brought from Vancouver that stirred the board into a hasty departure for that city.

**ATTEMPT TO OUST WATSON**

VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 21.—(Special.)—Due rather to politics than to the merits of the case is the view taken of the removal of Superintendent James Watson from the School for Defective Youth at Vancouver. He feels he has been wronged by the summary order to withdraw from a position to which he believes himself entitled until his appointment expires, on May 1, he having been commissioned superintendent of the institution on May 1, 1902, for four years. He will not resign, and, again, as he has previously done, defies the Governor and carry his case through the courts of the state. It is suspected by friends of Superintendent Watson that his removal is being made in order to permit the appointment of J. H. Davis, of Olympia, a member of the Board of Control, and the one who brought the news of Mr. Watson's retirement to him. It is rumored that, falling in having been named to succeed Warden Kees, of the Walla Walla Penitentiary, Mr. Davis seeks to head the Vancouver institution.

**What Watson Says.**

"I rather flattered myself that ours was the only state institution that was not undergoing turmoil or scandal," said Superintendent Watson, "and it was a thunderbolt out of a clear sky when I read in the paper Sunday morning that I was to be removed forthwith, Sunday evening Mr. Davis brought the news to me in person. I was surprised.

"What are the charges?" I asked.

"There are no charges," said Mr. Davis.

"I was then informed that, in purchasing certain small articles offhand, without including them in the estimates made up every six months, I had put the state to unnecessary expense. I had found it necessary to buy some small quantities of supplies of various kinds, as we ran out, and no one can calculate the exact quantities necessary for six months ahead even in a small family, and how much more difficult it is in a large institution like this."

**Want Him to Teach, Too.**

The duties of the superintendent here, it seems, also been a bone of contention between Mr. Watson and the Board of Control. The superintendent has found that, in managing the school and keeping in touch with the details, his time is almost wholly taken up, but he still visits the classes, he says, and in doing so he teaches to some extent. The members of the board believe he should assist personally in the class work.

"These are the only reasons produced by the board for its action, and no hearing or further investigation is to be conducted. The vote of the members to oust the superintendent is declared to be final, and the state law says the board has power to ask the resignation of the head of the institution without preferring charges or conducting a hearing. Will the present head of the institution step down and out tamely, or will he wage a contest to support the authority conferred upon him by Governor McBride's commission, appointing him for four years? He is unconcerned on this point, but there is reason to believe he will resist. He was asked if he would file his resignation, as requested, but declined to state. It is certain that unless new conditions arise, he will not do so.

**Wait and See, Says Watson.**

"Will you move out on January 1, when the new man is supposed to take charge?" he asked.

"You will be around here on that day and you will see what I shall do," he replied. William N. Marshall, at present a

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### PARSONS ELECTED CHAIRMAN

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—At 2:30 A. M. Congressman Herbert W. Parsons was elected chairman of the New York County Republican Committee by acclamation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Ex-Governor B. B. Odell, chairman of the Republican state committee, made a statement today in which he charged President Roosevelt and Governor Higgins with deliberate attempt to wreck the Republican party of this state for their own personal ambitions. He declared that if disaster ensued they, not he, would be responsible. Mr. Odell's accusations were a part of his comment on the situation growing out of the contest in the Republican party in this state for the Speakership of the New York Assembly.

Mr. Odell declared himself in favor of E. A. Merritt, Jr., several days ago. On last Monday Governor Higgins came out in favor of J. W. Wadsworth, Jr. Mr. Odell said today:

"I notice that Governor Higgins said he never was for Merritt. Shortly after the election I went to Governor Higgins and asked him whom he was for for Speaker. He eliminated all but Merritt, and said that neither New York nor Buffalo would have it because it would stir up opposition against the cities. I asked him if Merritt would be satisfactory to him, and he asked me to see Merritt and ask him some questions. I saw Merritt and reported to the Governor, and he said he was satisfied. I clearly understood he was for Merritt, and was never so surprised as when he switched his trolley. This is the worst case of duplicity in politics I have ever known. Merritt is absolutely right in saying that the Governor agreed to support him. He offered to stay out of the contest if the Governor wanted him to do so.

**Attack on Roosevelt.**

"Led by the collarless and coatless young man who took us all to defeat in 1901 (apparently referring to J. Stott Fassett), William Barnes, Jr., Colonel George W. Dunne and others with sore thumbs visited Washington and stirred up this trouble. If President Roosevelt had the good of the party at heart he would have sent for me at any time and I would have been glad to confer with him for the sake of obtaining harmony in the party. If that had been done all this trouble would have been avoided without warfare.

"I charge President Roosevelt and Governor Higgins with deliberately trying to wreck the party in this state for their own personal ambitions. If this means party disaster, they, and not I and my friends, are responsible. They, and not I, are to blame.

"So far as gratitude is concerned, Governor Higgins certainly owed me something. Instead of putting out the hand of friendship, he chose to throw stones at those who have been his friends. Higgins could have told me that he did not want me nor Merritt to be in this affair; but instead he throws stones. If President Roosevelt wanted reform, I was friendly and they could have had it. I charge him and Governor Higgins with reflecting their personality into this matter. Their harmony consisted of 'knocking.' They had time to write letters in support of District Attorney Jerome in the last city election, but never said a word for Ivin. There was no cause for friction. Mr. Halpin, chairman of the County Republican Committee, was willing to go to Washington and see the President. They have done the damage and will have to take the consequences.

**Ocellot Badly Treated.**

"The President sent for Ocellot (former candidate for chairman of the New York County Republican Committee), and then threw him down."

"Speaking of the candidacy of Congressman Herbert Parsons for president of the New York County Committee, Mr. Odell said:

"Parsons' idea of party harmony is to throw bricks at my friends. There was no talk of Odell or anti-Ocellot in the county committee. The trouble was all due to Mr. Fassett. He changes often with the tides. We are in for harmony if we have to fight for it.

"I make the prediction that Wadsworth will not be elected as Speaker. We will put him out."

Mr. Odell says he does not know who the Higgins following will support for state chairman.

"Is it Fassett?" he asked.

"I hope so," said Mr. Odell.

At a dinner of Republicans of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District in the Bronx last night, Mr. Odell told those present that he intends to remain as chairman of the state committee until the party indicates that it wants a change. Influence from no matter how high a source, he said, will not affect his attitude.

**Charges Breach of Faith.**

In the course of an interview tonight Mr. Odell asserted that it was President Roosevelt who persuaded him to come out for ex-Governor Frank S. Black for United

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### WATSON'S REMOVAL

### Removal of Superintendent of School for Defective Youth at Vancouver

teacher in the school, has been named as the successor of Mr. Watson. The law requires the head of the institution to be over 30 years old and the superintendent is a few months over the required age. He came to Vancouver from the East and has been connected with the school for the past six years. His appointment is to be a temporary one, it being announced that if he "makes good" he will be retained, but it is rumored that the appointment is really a makeshift one until the removal of Superintendent Watson is forgotten and then it is planned to install one of the Governor's political friends. J. H. Davis is mentioned in this connection.

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But this is not the first time Superintendent Watson has been threatened with removal, he has withstood the forces against him. Governor Rogers

### RAILROADS WILL NOW SURRENDER

### Ready to Promise Obedience to Laws.

### WILL GRANT NO REBATES

### Committee Seeks to Confer With Commission.

### ALL BIG ROADS OF ONE MIND

Death-knell to Illegal Practices Will Be Sounded at St. Paul Meeting—More Revenue in Ob-serving the Law.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—(Special.)—The railroad interests of the entire country have decided to hold out the olive branch to the Government and join hands with the Interstate Commerce Commission to secure a rigid enforcement of law. To this end two moves have been begun, one embracing all the railroads east of Chicago and St. Louis, and the other taking in all railroads west of the same points.

The eastern movement was begun several weeks ago and the Commission has been asked to meet a committee of railway men in a conference regarding the situation in the East. The western movement is of more recent date and J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Harriman lines, is in charge of it. Yesterday Mr. Stubbs wired the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for an early conference between that body and a committee representing every Western railroad, to discuss plans for a joint effort to prevent further violations of the laws governing transportation. It is expected a date will be set before the close of the year, and the conference is likely to take place in St. Paul next Friday, when the Commission has a hearing in that city.

**Death-Knell of Discrimination.**

The railroads insist they are in sympathy and that, if the Commission is in sympathy with the move, it means the death knell of the freight rebate, of the secret rate on "midnight tariff," of preferential rates, of arrangements with industrial railroads, of the payment of unlawful commissions, and, in short, the end of everything which comes within the purview of the interstate commerce act or the Elkins amendment.

**Committee of Railroad Men.**

The committee which will confer with the Commission probably will be made up as follows:

J. C. Stubbs, traffic director, Harriman lines, chairman; vice-president Burlington system, in charge of traffic.  
 H. R. McCullough, vice-president Northwestern lines, in charge of traffic.  
 W. B. Biddle, vice-president Rock Island road.  
 J. H. Hiland, third vice-president St. Paul road.  
 J. M. Johnson, Washaw system.  
 J. T. Harahan, second vice-president Illinois Central road.  
 C. S. Clarke, vice-president Missouri Pacific system.  
 A. S. Dodge, third vice-president Eastern Illinois and Tri-lac systems.  
 S. C. Stickney, vice-president Great Western roads.  
 Burton Johnson, Wisconsin Central road.  
 Benjamin Campbell, fourth vice-president, Great Northern road.  
 J. M. Hanford, second vice-president Northern Pacific road.  
 H. Stelcken, vice-president Kansas City Southern line.  
 A. A. Allen, vice-president Missouri, Kansas and Texas line.

**Offer Aid to Commission.**

Mr. Stubbs is making an effort to secure a representative committee, one which will convince the commission that the railroads in the West mean business. The members of the committee will offer the assistance of the roads in bringing about a strict observance of the law, instead of holding the commission at arms' length and giving up only the information which its members are able to drag out of them, the railroads propose to work hand in hand with the commission.

Heretofore the railroads have felt that the commission stood in the light of prosecutors of the railroads rather than of investigators. They have insisted that to frequently the commission condemned the railroads without hearing the railroad side of the story. This feeling, justified or not, has caused a hostility to grow up between the commission and the railroad interests. The result has been that the roads, as a rule, have thrown all the obstacles possible in the way of the commission's getting at desired facts. It is now hoped to eradicate this feeling and to promote a friendliness that will result in good, both to the railroads and the commission.

**Want to Obey Law—Money in It.**

"We are trying to do now just what we should have done when the Elkins amendment became a law," declared one member of the committee. "At that time many of the most prominent railroad officials in the country were in favor of joining hands with the commission and helping ourselves by helping it. We are not going to do this because of the pro-

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James Watson, Superintendent School for Defective Youth at Vancouver, Wash.

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### CZAR REFUSES SUFFRAGE

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg says that a majority of those present at the council held at Tsarskoe-Selo voted for the granting of a system of universal suffrage. The Emperor, however, after listening to all the arguments, deliberately and decisively refused to abide by the decision of the majority and declared against universal suffrage.

### ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—(Special.)—With the strike in force throughout the entire empire, conditions are again becoming more and more alarming. While it is certain that the strike leaders are absolutely opposed to violence, it begins to look as though they were unable to control the forces. Famine is the one thing to be feared, inasmuch as the supplies of food within the city have been heavily drawn on during the last 30 days, and now that all the output of the foodstuffs is at an end, prices are beginning to advance and the common people must suffer.

### There have been a number of riots, but so far as the casualties are inconsequential. On the Nevsky Prospect late last night a detachment of Cossacks was in collision with a Socialist parade, but because of orders issued by Mayor Romanicoff, who was in command of the Cossack detachment, the latter contented themselves with breaking up the procession by riding down the leaders and no shots were fired.

### The Hooligan element is again coming into existence, and all of the foreign residents of the city are taking precautions to protect themselves.

### The news from Moscow and Odessa is distinctly alarming. In the former city all of the unions have declared in favor of an armed revolt and the tank and file are being furnished with small bombs, filled with minute particles of metal and charged with very high explosives. In Odessa it is stated that the troops have practically decided to refuse to do police work, and the result will be that the police will be unable to control the mobs should rioting begin.

### Nearly every railway system in the empire is tied up as a result of the strike, and the government is unable to move troops with the expedition necessary in order to bring them to points of danger in time to be of use. While the military are being pressed into service to operate the trains, the lack of skilled mechanics makes it impossible for the general staff to end the tie-up.

### Russian bonds went begging on the Bourse yesterday. Numerous were the offerings, but only by the way of heavy efforts was it possible for Count Witte and his fellow cabinet members to bring into the enough support to prevent a panic. Ministers of Finance Shipoff stated late last night that, if the present shipments of gold from the country are continued, he will be compelled to have the government prohibit all transfers of coin until the internal finances of Russia are again upon a sound basis.

### STRIKE LEADERS ARRESTED

### New Council Promptly in Charge. Soldiers Run Train.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—(4:20 P. M.)—Since noon today the streets have been filled with troops, and especially those in the industrial sections. The railroad stations are in possession of the military. Wholesale arrests of the leaders of the workmen were made last night. It is reported that the police included in their captures the members of the second Workers' Council, who were placed in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul with the members of the first council, who were arrested Saturday night. A third council, however, promptly took the place of the second.

The League of Leagues has issued an appeal to the public asking for liberal support of the proletariat, "which is bearing the brunt of the struggle for the emancipation of the nation." The appeal says there is bound to be much privation, starvation and even death from hunger, and not only asks for material aid, but proposes the inauguration of free dining-rooms for workmen in all parts of the city.

Moscow is already cut off from St. Petersburg, and with the provinces generally

### BATTLE NEAR IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Dec. 21.—(Night.)—Two hundred persons are holding a meeting in the Aquarium. The building is surrounded by military and police, whose object is to prevent the exit of persons supposed to be armed unless the arms are delivered up. A conflict is expected.

### ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—(4:20 P. M.)—The strike telephone wire working to Moscow this afternoon brought grave reports of serious disorders and collisions between the troops and the populace.

### of the Workmen's Council, the discontinuance of all political suits, acquiescence with the petitions of the army and navy and of the railroad and postal telegraph employees for an increase in the transfer of the land to the people an eight-hour day and the abolition of all restrictions regarding nationality and religion. The preamble reads:

Citizens: Freedom or slavery? Is Russia to be governed by the people or ruled by a band of thieves? Let us stop industry, commerce and communication throughout the country and with one united effort overthrow the last vestige of autocracy. To the whip, sword and machine gun let us oppose the revolutionary banner. Financial ruin threatens to engulf the government. One month's blow and the vile regime will be ended.

### It is significant that the workmen in the mills and factories have for more than a week been presenting demands that the priests discontinue the usual prayers for the Emperor, with the alternative of being boycotted if they do not cease so doing.

### NO WHEEL TURNS IN MOSCOW

### City in Darkness, Troops Ready. Strike Pickets Busy.

MOSCOW, Dec. 21.—The town is in darkness and the theaters and clubs are closed. The employees of the municipality have abandoned their work. Fifty thousand factory hands are idle. The troops are confined to the barracks, and every possible preparation for eventualities has been made.

The strikers' pickets are all over the city persuading or threatening those who are reluctant to join the strike. There have been some cases of disorder and a few conflicts.

### Rebels Stop Troop Trains.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The government's advice show that all the trains with troops which enter the Baltic are being stopped by the insurgents. A number of Cossacks in a car were captured and disarmed beyond Dyrov. The town of Tukum has been taken from the insurgents by Russian troops.

### WAIT AND SEE, SAYS WATSON

"Will you move out on January 1, when the new man is supposed to take charge?" he asked.

"You will be around here on that day and you will see what I shall do," he replied. William N. Marshall, at present a

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