

TO FORM NEW ORGANIZATION

St. Petersburg Reds Confess Defeat by Government.

National Congress Planned and Elaborate Details of Battle Against Government Formulated—Meeting Held in Finland—Sed Sunday To Be Day of Mourning.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—The general meeting of the Workmen's council and of representatives of the proletarian organizations, which was held across the Finnish border, lasted for 36 hours, adjourning only an hour ago. The practical result of the meeting was a confession that the government had proved too strong in its fight against the strikers and the proletarian organizations, and that it would be necessary to organize on a new basis the armed revolution, to which the delegates to the meeting were committed.

A new Council of Workmen, consisting of 150 members, was elected. Similar councils will be organized everywhere, following which a general congress will be elected, and an elaborate plan of battle against the government formulated.

Just prior to the adjournment of the meeting a resolution was passed to turn the anniversary of January 22 (Red Sunday) into a day of mourning. For this purpose an appeal will be made to the Socialist workmen's organizations, both in Europe and the United States, to manifest their sympathy with the Russian revolutionaries by holding demonstrations on Monday.

NEW MALHEUR PROJECT IS UP.

Valley May Be Irrigated, Excluding Wagon Road Land.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The Reclamation service has not abandoned hope of building part of the Malheur irrigation project in Eastern Oregon. Upon its recommendation the secretary of the interior has withdrawn from entry about 20,000 acres on the Upper Malheur river, as follows: Township 21 north, range 36 east, sections 27, 28 and 34; township 23 north, range 36 east, sections 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36; township 22 south, range 37 east, sections 34 and 31; township 23 south, range 36 east, sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24; township 23 south, range 37 east, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19.

This withdrawal does not include the lands embraced in the wagon road grant, and it is possible a project may be devised which will enable the government to irrigate considerable vacant public land without waiting for wagon road landowners to come to time. This move is being made at the request of the Oregon senators, who have twice conferred with the Reclamation service in the hope of having something done on the Malheur project.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR WAR.

Gives Rush Orders for Large Number of Cars.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The railway administration placed orders last week for 200,000 freight cars, at a cost of \$50,000,000, with manufacturers of five countries, stipulating delivery by the middle of February. Besides utilizing the car works of Germany, the contracts were distributed among makers in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, which would not have been done unless some reason for haste existed.

Inquiries made regarding the reasons for urgency resulted in obtaining the statement that the ordering of the cars was a precautionary measure, the general staff desiring to be ready to move troops if necessary by the first of March. This is only a proper measure of prudence, it was affirmed, in view of the extensive military arrangements going on in France, which, among other dispositions, include the movement toward the German frontier of six regiments of artillery, or 180 guns.

Millions May Starve.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 4.—The famine in North Japan is causing thousands to starve, according to advices received today by the steamer Empress of Japan. A government report says Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate provinces, with a population of 2,821,575, are confronting the worst famine since the deadly one of 60 years ago. Already thousands in these three provinces are reduced to shrub roots and bark of trees to sustain life, and 1,000,000 people are in extreme condition. The misery arising is indescribable.

Snow Blocks Northern Lines.

St. Paul, Jan. 4.—A heavy snow storm prevailed here today and tonight continuing with unabated force. Drifts three feet in depth have blocked some of the street car lines and on others traffic is maintained with great difficulty. The temperature, however, is comparatively mild. Specials from points in Minnesota and Wisconsin say the storm is the most severe in five years. At Red Wing, Minn., a snow-fall of 18 inches is reported.

America Guards Against Plague.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 4.—American quarantine officers at Yokohama have notified steamship companies there that no persons who arrive in Yokohama via Osaka or vicinity will be allowed to proceed to America unless they remain in Yokohama a week and their health is certified to.

CONGRESS RESUMES.

House Takes Up Consideration of Philippine Tariff Bill.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The cause of the Filipino was advanced on the floor of the house by the Republican leader, Payne, for nearly four hours today. He represented the views of the majority of the ways and means committee on the Philippine tariff reducing the duties on sugar and tobacco to 25 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates and admitting other products of the islands to the United States free of duty. Before and following Mr. Payne's speech brief discussions indicated that there is to be a protracted debate on the measure, and that the Republican opponents representing the cane and beet sugar interests of this country will speak and vote against the bill.

In the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 4.—After waiting for almost a year, R. M. La Follette appeared in the senate when it reconvened today, after the holiday recess, to claim his seat as senator from Wisconsin, and the oath of office was administered to him by Vice President Fairbanks. The ceremony was witnessed by a crowded gallery, which manifested much interest in the proceedings.

After La Follette had signed the oath which he had taken, he was again joined by Spooner and escorted to the seat assigned him among those Republicans who have seats on the Democratic side of the chamber.

Assignments of La Follette and Gearin to committees was made as follows:

La Follette—Potomac river front, chairman; census, civil service, claims, immigration, Indian affairs and pensions.

Gearin—Claims, pensions, forts and fortifications, industrial expositions, national banks and District of Columbia. Simmons resigned from the last-named committee to make room for the Oregon senator.

The senate discussed at some length a proposition to reprint a magazine article by Newlands, entitled, "A Democrat in the Philippines," and also a resolution for the regulation of senate patronage. Both were adopted. A resolution calling for information concerning the status of affairs in Santo Domingo was presented by Tillman, who made an unsuccessful effort to secure immediate consideration of it.

Gallingier had expected to open the debate upon the merchant marine shipping bill today, but, when the bill was laid before the senate, he asked to be excused from talking until next Monday, when the bill will be formally taken up as the unfinished business.

After a brief executive session, the senate adjourned until Monday.

BRITAIN READY TO STRIKE.

Would Have Smashed Rojestvensky if Togo Had Lost.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—The remarkable allegation that the British fleet was held in readiness to destroy the Russian fleet, if the battle of the Sea of Japan had gone in the Russians' favor, is made by Admiral Rojestvensky in a letter published in the Novoe Vremya today with the permission of the minister of marine.

Referring to the absolute secrecy of Admiral Togo in regard to the disposition of his forces, Rojestvensky declares that "this was unknown even to the admiral of the British fleet allied with the Japanese, who concentrated his forces at Wei Hai Wei, in expectation of receiving an order to annihilate the Russian fleet, if this, the final object of Great Britain, was beyond the power of the Japanese."

From Admiral Rojestvensky's account of his tactics in the battle of the Sea of Japan, the reader is almost convinced that the Russian commander outmaneuvered Admiral Togo at every point, and was himself the real victor. He declares he knew Admiral Togo's exact whereabouts two days before the battle, made his disposition accordingly and entered the fight with his eyes open.

Mr. Spring-Rice, the British charge d'affaires, without waiting for instructions from his government, demanded an explanation from Foreign Minister Lansdorff this afternoon of the statements contained in the admiral's letter to the Novoe Vremya.

Great Printing Trust in East.

Cincinnati, Jan. 5.—The United States Printing company, capital \$3,376,300, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, will be leased to the United States Printing company, of New Jersey, if the stockholders on February 1 ratify the action of the directors announced today. The company has plants in Brooklyn, Montclair, N. J., Norwood and Cincinnati. The total output is estimated to be nearly \$2,500,000 annually. The new holding company will take over all the plants of the company.

Philippine Tariff Up.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Both branches of congress will convene at noon today after a holiday recess of two weeks. The leaders of the house have decided that the Philippine tariff bill shall be first considered. It will be reported without any rule to limit debate, and amendments may be offered ad libitum. It had been the intention to start with the statehood bill, but Mr. Hamilton, chairman of the committee, is not quite ready to report that measure.

Strikes Bankrupt Big Iron Works.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The correspondent of the Journal at St. Petersburg sends an interview with an official of the Putiloff iron works, who declares that the establishment will be closed from January 15, owing to the impossibility of carrying on the works after the losses caused by the strikes.

SENATORS DARE NOT REVOLT

Break Between President and Congress not Likely.

Two-Thirds of Senate Are Soon to Be Re-Elected, and Opposition to Roosevelt's Policy Means Political Death to Many of Them—Compromise Most Likely.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Two-thirds of the United States senate will come up for re-election within the next three years, and of this total 34 are Republicans. This fact is likely to have considerable influence upon the ultimate stand taken this winter by the senate on measures advocated by the president and endorsed by the people. It does not necessarily mean that the senate will fall in line and follow the lead of the president, but it points to such action, and the wise observers, after studying the situation, think they can see the senate supporting the president on the large issues now up for consideration.

During the first weeks of the session it looked very much as if the senate would take issue with the president on many important questions of legislation. There were unpleasant words regarding the Panama canal; there were murmurings about the president's course regarding Santo Domingo; and behind it all considerable private comment upon the president's railroad rate policy as outlined in his message. Many senators have reached the conclusion that the president is recklessly usurping the powers of congress to some extent, and they have displayed evidence of ugliness on that account. For a time it looked as if there would be revolt.

But will there be? Rather, will not the senate fall in line and follow the lead of the president? It is a serious thing for the party in power to break with its president, and such a move is more apt to injure those senators and representatives of the insurgent class than it is to injure the president. What is more, the party in power must suffer from any such revolt. These things are being carefully weighed, and there are those who now predict that there will be no break between congress and the president, unless it may be on the railroad rate issue, and even on that issue a compromise is more likely than an open rupture.

KILLED BY BOMB.

Ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, Victim of Dastardly Outrage.

Boise, Jan. 2.—Frank Steunenberg, ex-governor of the state, was killed Saturday evening at his home in the suburbs of Caldwell. A dynamite bomb had been placed at his front gate with some contrivance by which it exploded as he entered. Both legs were blown off and he lived but 20 minutes.

There is no known reason for the outrage, but it is charged to some member of the famous inner circle of the Coeur d'Alene dynamiters, whom he persecuted so relentlessly in 1899, while he was governor. Governor Gooding is in communication with the authorities of that county and is prepared to put the full support of the state behind the officials there in running down the perpetrators of the crime.

It is thought probable that the leading detective agency of the country will be asked to send some of their best men to the scene and the state will offer as great a reward as the governor may find he has power to propose.

Steunenberg was governor of the state from 1897 to 1901, having been twice elected. He was born in Iowa 44 years ago and had been in Idaho since 1887. He left a wife and three children.

Anarchy on Siberian Road.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.—Warning news has been received from Siberia. It is reported authoritatively that the Siberian railroad is disorganized as far as Cheliabinsk. Railway stations have been pillaged by soldiers and sailors. General anarchy prevails along the line, and trains are being run with great delays and uncertainty. At Irkutsk there has been a general heading-up of the line, and robbery and pillage have made the place almost untenable. Disasters of the worst kind are feared along the whole line.

Morales Lands Forces.

Cape Haitien, Hayti, Jan. 2.—Confirmation has been received of the report that Morales' cruiser Independencia yesterday landed 250 men near Puerto Plata and in the name of President Morales notified the governor of Puerto Plata that the cruiser would attack the port by sea and by land if it did not surrender within 24 hours. The American warship off Puerto Plata will not interfere with the operations of the Independencia.

Smoot Confident of Result.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senator Smoot, of Utah, believes that when a vote is taken in the senate upon the question of his right to retain his seat, he will come out victorious. He expressed himself as anxious that the test be speedily made. The call issued by Chairman Burrows of the committee on privileges and elections for a meeting Saturday, has brought up public interest.

RENEW WAR ELSEWHERE.

Rebels Say Moscow Revolt Showed Weakness of Government.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—The Daily News' St. Petersburg correspondent says: Revolutionary leaders disclaim the initiative in the Moscow insurrection. One of them, M. Gilliaroff, who has just returned from that city, reports to the St. Petersburg committee that General Doubasoff carried out the massacre upon plans agreed upon by Count Witte and Minister Durnovo, of the interior department. Discovering that the additions to their pay of 20 or 30 kopecks monthly had not satisfied the troops, and that mutinies were continuing, the government decided that military on interior duty should receive twelve-fold wages, and that the police should be given special rewards. Simultaneously the governors and their subordinates were empowered to declare martial law at any time on their own responsibility. Thus the whole empire was put in a state of siege.

This encouraged the police and soldiers to provoke riots by attacking peaceful meetings and bombarding the buildings. Drunken dragoons butchered everybody, then the people joined the revolutionaries and built barricades, and the massacre went on.

The chief of the revolutionaries, M. Sokoloff, said: "The Moscow demonstration disclosed the weakness of the government. During an entire week cavalry, artillery, police, reactionary volunteers, generals, admirals and statesmen failed to overcome a badly armed force of 3,000 workmen, while the people remained neutral. We shall begin again in some place like Odessa or Kiev, where there are fewer troops and more workmen, and where the people sympathize with us. In the fighting at the Nevsky works the other day the losses of the soldiers were greater than ours. The fact that the garrisons at Krasnoyarsk has joined the revolution shows that the czar's forces are decreasing, while ours are growing."

AGREE TO STOP REBATES.

Big Three Insurance Companies Will Make Cleveland Referee.

New York, Jan. 3.—An agreement to abolish rebating on premiums has been entered into by the New York Life Insurance company, the Equitable Life Assurance society and the Mutual Life Insurance company. Announcement was made today that Grover Cleveland has been appointed referee to decide all questions in dispute that may arise in such matters and that his salary will be \$12,000 per annum, to be paid jointly by the three companies. Mr. Cleveland has accepted with the understanding that the officers of the three companies are to second his efforts to stop rebating. A similar appointment was held by the late Thomas B. Reed.

Any agent who gives rebates will be dismissed from the service and will not be re-employed by any of the companies. It is the desire of the companies to secure the cooperation of all other life insurance companies to this agreement. It was said today that, if rebating can be entirely abolished, the first year premiums can be reduced.

SUBMIT PLAN FOR BIG CUT.

Stevens Will Advise Canal Commission—Bring Labor From Spain.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The Isthmian Canal commission held a short session today. Chief Engineer Stevens, who came to Washington to present his views to the commission on the type of canal that should be constructed, was requested to submit any project which he may have for the excavation, removal and final disposition of the excavated material to be taken out of Culebra cut in a canal with a summit of 85 feet above low tide, and also to inform the commission whether or not he has worked out or has a project for a sea level waterway.

The commission authorized the chairman to appoint a committee to review, appraise, condemn or dispose of material left on the isthmus by the old French company, which must necessarily be removed.

The experiment proposed for securing labor from the north of Spain was approved.

Decision on Irrigation Law.

Washington, Jan. 3.—In an opinion by Justice Brewer, the supreme court of the United States today affirmed the decision of the supreme court of Arizona in the case of Howard vs. Perrin, involving the right to use seepage water for irrigation. A statute giving the right to appropriate for purposes of irrigation water "from any convenient river, creek or stream of running water" gives no right to sink a well, collect in it the water percolating through the soil and draw it off in pipes or aquias for irrigation purposes.

Reprimand for Young.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Secretary Bnaparte has acted upon the proceedings of the court martial in the case of Commander Lucien Young, of the Bennington, who was tried on charges connected with the fatal explosion on that vessel at San Diego last summer. The court found Commander Young guilty of a part of the specifications alleging negligence of duty and sentenced him to receive a letter of reprimand.

Earthquakes in Austria.

Vienna, Jan. 3.—A series of earthquake shocks were felt at about 5:30 this morning at Agram, Gilbi, Laibeh, Marburg and Graz. Buildings cracked and the inhabitants fled panic stricken from their houses.

A Little Lesson In Patriotism

Among those colonists who were distinguished for their opposition to the rule of England before the revolution few were more conspicuous than Henry Laurens. To his influence was due the promptness with which his native State, South Carolina, joined issue with her sister States for the cause of freedom. Laurens was a man of great wealth and held in the highest esteem in the colony. While he was in London in 1774 he was one of the thirty-eight Americans who drew up a petition to dissuade the British parliament from passing the Boston port bill.

On his return to Charleston Laurens was elected a member of the first provisional congress and drew up a form of association to be signed by all the friends of liberty. In 1776 he was elected as delegate to the continental congress, which he served as president after the resignation of John Hancock. In 1778 Laurens was appointed minister to Holland to negotiate a treaty with that country. He was seized while on shipboard. He threw his papers overboard, but they were recovered and gave proof of his mission. He was taken to London and imprisoned in the Tower for nearly fifteen months. When his son, John Laurens, was sent to Paris as an envoy his father was told that if he advised his son to withdraw from this mission his confinement would be made only nominal and was offered favor and money. He replied that his son would never sacrifice honor, even to save his own or his father's life.

QUEEN MAUD OF NORWAY.

Quite Democratic Is This Young Woman of Royal Birth.

"I sometimes get tired of being royal, especially when I am looked at and 'wondered' at as though I were one of Mme. Tussaud's waxworks. I often think how glorious it must be to jump on the top of a bus and have a day out. I have never tried to do so yet, but I think I shall some day."

In these few words Princess Maud sketched her own character more clearly than any biographer could have done in three volumes, says a London correspondent.

The photograph was taken when King Edward's youngest daughter was on a visit to Norway. She is in the dress of a peasant woman of Har-



QUEEN MAUD.

danger, the picturesque fiord not far from Bergen.

Deservedly known as the prettiest of the king's daughters, Princess Maud long before her marriage to Prince Charles of Denmark had gained a reputation for originality. In her childhood she was always the life and soul of the English family party.

Apparently the only shade on her early life was the totally inadequate supply of dolls allowed to her and her sisters. So austere were their training that very few toys were allowed and no luxuries whatever. The Marquis of Lorne, however, managed to smuggle some fascinating dolls into the hands of the princess, and as the youngest of the family she enjoyed a few privileges which were denied to her sisters.

The simple training of early days may have been responsible for her avowed dislike to all ceremony. So entirely unaffected is her manner that on more than one occasion people have been entirely deceived by it. For instance, a staid official once declined to allow her to say "good-bye" to the kaiser when he was leaving Wolferton station, being unable to believe that the young lady in the simple tailor-made dress, and whom he had seen driving to the station in a dog cart, could be a princess.

On another occasion, when she was cycling in one of the royal parks, she was stopped by a conscientious policeman who felt considerable nervousness when he discovered later the identity of the bicycling trespasser. It is also related, with what truth it is difficult to say, that at one time, when under the assumed name of Miss Mills, she was staying with an old friend, a youthful clergyman, imagining her to be a young lady of his own

station, fell seriously in love, and one day started her by a proposal.

Open-air sport of all kinds attracted her from her earliest days. When quite young she was a plucky rider, and used to set her brothers, Prince George and the late Duke of Clarence, a lively pace.

Though the open-air life has always been the one of her choice, she is a hard reader, and is also to be included in the list of royal authoresses. In Denmark much of her time was given to writing, and under the nom de plume of "Graham Irving" she was the author of one play.

It has often been confidently stated that on two occasions the prospective crown of an heir-apparent was laid at her feet in vain, and more than one minor potentate would have been glad to have remained in England as the accepted wooer of the king's youngest daughter.



Acute Neuralgia.—The quickest method of obtaining relief is to procure one ounce of sal ammoniac and four ounces of camphor water. Take one teaspoonful in water every five minutes until relieved.

Balls.—Sulphide of calcium is frequently used and with good effect. A one-fifth grain pill should be taken every three hours. A liberal dose of rochele salts should also be taken before breakfast several times a week.

To Remove Warts.—This may be accomplished by rubbing them night and morning with a moistened piece of muriate of ammonia. They soften and dwindle away, leaving no such mark as follows their dispersion with lunar caustic.

Nasal Catarrh.—Into a half pint of boiling water dissolve a teaspoonful of boracic acid and a salt spoonful of salt. Use three times a day lukewarm by pouring into the palm of the hand and snuffing into the head or by using an atomizer.

Bunions.—The best treatment is to apply tincture of iodine every two or three days. When the skin peels off withhold treatment for a week, meanwhile wearing cotton wool or a proper bunion plaster to prevent all pressure. Sufferers from these painful enlarged toe joints should be careful to wear good, soft boots which fit well.

For Breaking Up a Cold.—Anything that will set the blood into active circulation is good for a cold. Bathe the feet in hot water and drink hot water, or hot lemonade, on going to bed; take a salt water sponge bath and remain in a warm room; bathe the face in very hot water every five minutes for an hour or so; snuff hot salt water up the nose every hour or two. Four or five hours' exercise in the open air is often effective. Four or five grains of quinine taken at night will usually have a good effect. A vapor bath, followed by a cool sponge bath, is good. In bathing, one should be careful not to get chilled.

Freezing and Frost Bites.—A point to bear in mind is that, in case of freezing or frost bite, heat must never be applied at first. Aim at gradual restoration. Use friction, with snow or ice or cold water, and get up all the friction possible. After awhile let heat be applied in the most gentle manner possible. If, in the case of freezing, animation does not return, try artificial respiration, as in the case of drowning. If sores follow frost bites, treat with some reliable ointment. If there is much inflammation, poultice liberally. It is risky to rub frozen skin too hard. A safer way is to hold snow against the frozen spot with the warm hand till it melts and thus gradually suck out the frost. Friction of the surrounding skin may be necessary to restore circulation.

A Pointer for Brakemen.

The brakeman bought a dozen packs of cheap playing cards.

"You're always buying cards," said the stationer, good humoredly. "What do you do with them—eat them?"

"No," the brakeman answered. "I make money out of them. I make from \$5 to \$10 a week out of them, and not by gambling, either."

"No?"

"No, I lend them out to gentlemen in the smoking car—gentlemen that want to play whist or poker, and have no cards with them. They appeal to me, and I say I have no cards for sale, but there's a pack of my own I don't mind lending. So they use this pack, and on their journey's end, before returning it, they chip in something for its rental—a quarter or so apiece—and I net, for the loan of one pack of cards, about a dollar."

A Criticism.

"What is your favorite poem?"

"I haven't any," answered Mr. Cim-rox. "Poetry always strikes me as merely an effort on the author's part to show off how much he knows about capital letters and punctuation marks."

—Washington Star.

To the Right Thing by All of Your Friends.

"To the right thing by all of your friends, and you haven't anything but the core of the apple left."

"Out of sight, out of mind" doesn't necessarily imply that a blind man is crazy."