

THE FIGHT WITH RUSSIAN MUTINEERS

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM ADMIRAL AT SEBASTOPOL

Naval Barracks Occupied by Troops—All the Mutinous Sailors Have Been Captured.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—The admiral announces that it has received from General Kaubars, governor-general of Odessa, the following telegram addressed to him by Vice-Admiral Choukine at Sebastopol, dated November 29th:

"We wished to terminate the affair on November 28th by surrounding the mutinous division with troops, and issued an ultimatum for unconditional surrender. The mutineers, however, commenced to attack on the night of November 27th, seizing the torpedo boat Svirepol, and three others which had drawn near the cruiser Otchakoff. All these vessels

Hoisted Red Flags, after which the Otchakoff flew the signal that Lieut. Schmidt was in command of the fleet. Then the lieutenant, who was on board the Svirepol, called along the squadron, his crew cheering, but the other vessels did not respond to these cheers. Lieutenant Schmidt afterwards proceeded to the port and released those who had been arrested under his orders.

"Armed detachments of mutineers continued to assault the small craft in the harbor which were not guarded by troops. Armed parties in sloops from the Otchakoff went to the Panfiteleon, on which there were arms, captured the officers and took them on board the Otchakoff. We were compelled to tolerate such doings inasmuch as the fleet had been dispersed in view of the

Dangerous Attitude of the sailors. One after another the craft on the eastern shore of the southern bay were seized by the mutineers and red flags hoisted. The plan which was first proposed was abandoned and it was resolved to adopt energetic measures to prevent the situation from becoming worse.

"The officers captured by the mutineers were taken on board the Otchakoff, in the belief that their presence on the vessel would prevent fire being opened on it. Lieut. Schmidt informed the assembled mutineers that he would hang them if the troops on shore took action.

"At 3.30 on the afternoon of November 27th fire was opened by the field artillery on the ships in the southern harbor flying red flags. These flags were immediately lowered, and Lieut. Schmidt signalled, 'I have many captives on board the Otchakoff. If you opened fire, to which the north shore battery and the loyal ships whose crews' lives had been restored, replied 'The Svirepol advanced on the attack, but was

Met by a Strong Fire from two cruisers, the Captain Sacker and the Mercury, and from the battleship Rostislav.

"The Svirepol was immediately put out of action, as were also two other torpedo boats, one of which sank.

"The Otchakoff had fired barely six shots when she hoisted the white flag. The squadron ceased firing.

"A confagration broke out on the Otchakoff, and boats were sent to rescue the survivors and to transfer those who had been wounded. Lieutenant Schmidt, who was dressed as a common sailor, escaped, but was arrested later.

"When the firing began, a mining vessel, which had on board 300 mines, fearing an explosion, was sunk by her commander.

"Commander Slavotshinsky, commander of the Seventh naval corps, started for the mining ship, but was severely wounded while on the way. During the firing against the Otchakoff the field batteries

Bombarded the Naval Barracks, which replied. The number of wounded has not yet been ascertained. The Otchakoff is still burning, and it is impossible to extinguish the fire.

General Kaubars telegraphed later that he had just received a telegram from Captain Berrig, chief of Admiral Choukine's staff, saying that during the night about 1,500 mutineers had surrendered with 10 quick-firing guns to the Brest regiment, and that the barracks were occupied by troops.

General Kaubars also forwarded an additional dispatch from Admiral Choukine, saying that the barracks in which the mutineers had defended themselves had been occupied by the troops.

General Kaubars' dispatch says that the mutineers who surrendered, together with those captured on the Otchakoff, numbered 2,000, the majority of them being reservists who were sent to the barracks at the time of the mutiny.

A torpedo boat which was supposed to have been sunk was found to-day on shore. She was on fire. The Otchakoff is floating, but she is badly gutted.

The town is quiet. Capt. Bergel telegraphs that Captain Stavotshinsky died of his wounds.

According to the Slovo the mutineers themselves began the attack. After waiting until 3 o'clock in the afternoon for a reply to the

Demands of the Mutineers, which included the convocation of a constituent assembly, and the immediate realization of the reforms promised in the Imperial manifesto, Lieut. Schmidt opened fire on the city from ten vessels. Vice-Admiral Choukine replied from the loyal warships and General Baron Meller Gakomelski from the southern forts and with the coast artillery. The mutinous sailors used rifles and machine guns upon the entrenched infantry.

The fight, the Slovo says, lasted for two and a quarter hours. The mutineers made a heroic struggle, but the odds were too heavy, and when the Otchakoff, battered to pieces and on

fire, sank with the cruiser Dnieper, and a transport, Lieut. Schmidt, who was mortally wounded, surrendered the mutinous squadron and the mutinous sailors on shore hoisted down their flag to the Brest and Bielotok regiments.

According to the Russ, however, Admiral Choukine and General Gakomelski called on the mutineers to surrender, whereupon, under the orders of Lieut. Schmidt, the mutinous vessels on the north side which had replaced the flag at St. Andrews with the red and which vessels were supposed to be loyal, instead of firing upon the mutineers,

Joined Cause With Them and directed their fire on the city and on the south side batteries. The Brest regiment thereupon stormed the northern battery with fixed bayonets and the guns were soon turned upon the ships and the barracks of the mutineers.

The Lieto says that the conspiracy which the mutineers were under the noses of the officers, and that even Vice-Admiral Birilief, the minister of marine, who was at Sebastopol a fortnight ago, suspected nothing. The sailors waited until they were assured of the support of the troops, most of whom, however, refused to go over to the mutineers when the die was cast.

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has been stopped and that communication with Finland has been interrupted. Martial Law Abolished.

Warsaw, Dec. 1.—The Emperor to-day signed a decree abolishing martial law in Russian Poland.

Optimistic View. London, Dec. 1.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he is optimistic regarding the eventual outcome of the Russian situation. While the cabinet has not only resolved to realize popular rights but is also determined to enforce respect for the law, according to the correspondent the revolutionary party is losing ground. It is complaining of lack of funds and arms, and a rally round the Emperor in the resolution to rally round the government.

Appeal to Roosevelt. Chicago, Dec. 1.—An appeal to President Roosevelt to recommend a national appropriation by congress for the relief of Jewish victims of Russia was adopted yesterday at the union thanksgiving services of representatives of Unitarian universities, independent and Jewish churches.

Report Denied. Trieste, Austria, Dec. 1.—The Austrian Lloyd Agency denies the statement published in the Neue-Freie Presse of Vienna to-day to the effect that the mutineers at Batoum, Trans-Caucasia, had seized a steamer of the company and were holding it for ransom. The officials of the company say that their Batoum service was suspended weeks ago and that there is not one of their steamers at Batoum.

TABLET FOR BLACK WATCH. Memorial in Glens Falls For Those Who Fell at Ticonderoga. Glens Falls, N. Y., Dec. 1.—A tablet commemorating the valor of a Scotch regiment of the British army in the French and Indian war of 1755 to 1765 will be placed in the new Carnegie library in this city. The proposed tablet is for members of the famous Black Watch regiment who died in action on Fort Ticonderoga in 1758. The library is named after this fort.

It is announced to-day that officers of the present Black Watch regiment had written to General Fails accepting the invitation to erect a memorial tablet and that they were now having designs made for the tablet in London. The tablet will be placed in the new Carnegie library in this city. The proposed tablet is for members of the famous Black Watch regiment who died in action on Fort Ticonderoga in 1758. The library is named after this fort.

Discontent is Working. even in the province of the imperial park at Tsarskoe Selo. The incident gave rise to almost alarming rumors in St. Petersburg, including one to the effect that the Emperor actually had been attacked, and that a Grand Duke had been wounded while defending him, but the Associated Press is assured by a member of the Imperial entourage at Tsarskoe Selo that this is untrue.

The Strike of Telegraphers. St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—(3.20 a. m.)—The official dispatches during the decisive crushing of the great mutiny at Sebastopol and the capture of all the mutineers, including the fanatical commander Lieut. Schmidt, has raised a great load from the neck of Count Witte and his associates in the government.

At a protracted cabinet council yesterday long and serious consideration was given to an even more important problem of the telegraph and postal employees, which has completely paralyzed the interior communication of the empire, and which if continued will mean nothing less than the economic and industrial death of Russia.

Rumors were flying thick and fast late last night that Count Witte had decided to sacrifice M. Durnove, the acting minister of the interior, because of his action in discharging the leaders of the telegraph employees on the day of the strike. It is believed, however, that M. Durnove will be given a final opportunity to rectify his error.

At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday afternoon devoted to telephone information from Moscow, the telegraphers there approached Baron Midein, the prefect, who promised to

Present a Petition for the re-employment of those who had been discharged if work was immediately recommenced. The government perhaps will accept this egress from its difficulty in this regard.

The interruption of telegraphic communication with the interior is complete, and the Associated Press is able to forward dispatches only by special arrangements.

Dispatches from Sebastopol show that the resistance of the mutineers was faint when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the interior. The Otchakoff fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down her flag. The damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than was expected.

Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expected short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. The lieutenant was retired a few weeks ago on account of his participation in the revolutionary propaganda.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Special dispatches from St. Petersburg say that the cabinet have gone on strike and that traffic has almost ceased. The government, the dispatches say, intends to adopt special measures to assure the dispatch of official messages.

The Warsaw correspondent of the Zolaine says that at Grono artillerymen have been arrested for refusing to suppress popular demonstrations.

At Chentosevo the dragons mutinied and fought with Cossacks, resulting in the death of a number on both sides.

Citizens in various towns of Poland are forming civil guards for the suppression of bandits.

Government is Powerless. St. Petersburg, Dec. 1, 12.30 p.m.—The crisis continues. The telegraph lie-up throughout Russia is practically complete and the government does not know what is happening in the interior of the empire.

Emissaries of the strikers have started for Finland to induce their comrades to join in the strike. This would cut off the telegraph communication which remains open for press and government messages, although the central office here is nominally closed. Much as the government would like to resist it is powerless.

The delivery of all mail matter was stopped in St. Petersburg this morning.

Cut Off From Finland. New York, Dec. 1.—The cable companies received notice to-day that the delivery of messages in St. Petersburg

WILL EXTEND THE INSURANCE INQUIRY INTO AFFAIRS OF STATE DEPARTMENT

Recent Revelations Lead to Decision to Continue the Work of the Committee.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Times to-day is authorized for the statement that as the result of the publication of evidence in the insurance investigation charging that ex-acte superintendent of insurance Louis F. Payne received \$40,000 from the Mutual Reserve Life Association in connection with a report by his examiners and of other alleged facts brought out by the Armstrong committee, the investigation into the insurance company and state departments, the investigation now on will extend to that branch of the state administration.

This decision of the executive committee and counsel became known this week. It is understood that the investigation of state insurance departments will be no less vigorous than that which has been given insurance companies ever which it has supervisory.

That superintendent of insurance Hendricks will be called to the stand in the next few weeks is now a certainty. Attached of his department will also be called. A possible, if not probable result of this will be to extend the investigation over in 1906 by a renewal of authority to this committee by most of its members chosen from the present cabinet.

As Assemblyman Mackeown, of Brooklyn, is the only member of the Armstrong committee who does not go back to the legislature there will be a substantial obstacle in the way of this plan.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY. Plans for Further Action Have Not Been Definitely Arranged.

VICTIMS OF STORM.

More Wrecks Have Been Reported—The Schooner James Mowatt Picked Up.

Duluth, Nov. 30.—Dashed on the rocks forty miles north of Two Harbors, the steel steamer Geo. Spencer, and her consort, the Amboy, of the Tonawanda Steel Company, are wrecks at Thomsen's. The lives of the crews were saved. The vessels were bound for Duluth. They left Buffalo November 28th, and were about 100 miles above Two Harbors when the storm struck.

The "Crescent City," which is ashore at the present location, is a large vessel. The crew of the "Crescent City" were saved. The vessel was bound for Duluth. They left Buffalo November 28th, and were about 100 miles above Two Harbors when the storm struck.

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DISOBEYED WARNING.

Catholics Who Attended Kennedy-Pritchett Wedding at Omaha Excommunicated.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 30.—Right Rev. Bishop Richard Scannell, of the Nebraska diocese of the Catholic church, has declared excommunicated, ipso facto, all members of the Catholic church who participated in the wedding of Congressman Kennedy and Mrs. Pritchett, Monday. There were many prominent Catholics present, including Mrs. Edward Cudaby, wife of the packing house magnate, Miss Mae Hamilton, whose individual fortune is rated at over a million, was one of the bridesmaids.

Congressman Kennedy has a divorced wife living and for that reason the bishop issued last Sunday a pastoral forbidding all Catholics to participate in the ceremony. The bishop to-day declared excommunicated all members of his church who attended the wedding. The ceremony was conducted by Dr. E. H. Jenks, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of which Congressman Kennedy is a prominent member. His bride, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Pritchett, prominent members of Omaha society, is a member of the Episcopal church. None of the members of Mr. Kennedy's family or his bride's family are Catholics. Mr. Kennedy's divorced wife is a Christian Scientist.

Bishop Scannell to-day talked freely of his action. He said that he would take no steps in the matter, declaring that the Catholics who participated in the wedding ceremony and also those who attended the reception following, were culpable. He said they excommunicated themselves by their action in the face of the warning issued by himself last Sunday. The pastor of Bishop Scannell recited the laws of the Catholic church in the matter and ended with a paragraph evidently directed at the Pritchett-Kennedy wedding of which it had been announced several prominent Catholics would be present and participate, which explained the reasons for the issuance of the pastoral. He recited that any co-operation of Catholics in any act known to be unlawful was an act of sin, and that any attempt to question the grounds of modern usage could not stand, because the law of morals never becomes antiquated, and that the divine prohibition to put asunder