

THE OUTBREAK AT CRONSTADT

Officially Reported That the Trouble Was Exaggerated.

The Mutiny Now Said to Have Been Quelled.

Correspondents Declare That There Was an Awful Time.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—Official reports represent that the situation at Cronstadt has been greatly exaggerated. It is asserted that the fires have been extinguished, and that attempts at looting have been stopped by severe means. It is also said that the streets are quiet, and are being patrolled by troops. It is impossible to say how much of the official statement is true. Messages from private sources tell quite a different story, although they are somewhat vague, regarding the times of the happenings. Fugitives who arrived here to-night say the sailors set fire to the greater part of the town, and when the fugitives left the mutineers were masters of the situation. Troops were only employed to guard the arsenal.

While only a few details can be verified at the moment, it is certain that the situation has been very serious. Gen. Treppoff's last official act as chief of police was to collect 150 sailors from various St. Petersburg jails and send them under arrest to the naval authorities at Cronstadt. They were loaded on a steamer, which started for the fortress. On the way the sailors overpowered the crew and took control of the boat, which arrived at Cronstadt flying a red flag. The emblem of revolution was seen from shore, and a mass of soldiers and sailors assembled to welcome the mutineers. Two hours later the town and fortress were entirely in their possession.

One account states that the crews of seven warships remained and landed. They held the town for 24 hours, terrorizing the people, looting and firing at random. The inhabitants crowded aboard steamers in the harbor, abandoning their homes to the plunderers. Some wealthy residents and a number of officers paid hundreds of roubles, to be landed at Oranienbaum, five miles away.

A regiment of Cossacs was sent from St. Petersburg to help in quelling the disorders. The first members of the regiment who landed were bayoneted, and the rest joined the mutineers. Some other soldiers also joined them, making a total of 5,000 mutinous troops. What part the civilian vessels took in the uprising is not clear, but apparently great numbers joined the mutineers. The fighting seems to have been between the latter and the loyal troops. Ten unpopular officers are among the killed. The total number of casualties cannot be estimated. The fourteenth and eighteenth Marine Corps, stationed in St. Petersburg, are showing an insubordinate spirit. A detachment of the Guards Regiment is stationed in their barracks.

BOMBARDED COSSACKS.

Sailors on Warships Fired at Troops—Shippings in Fire.

London, Nov. 13.—The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent quotes a friend who left Cronstadt at 1 p.m. Thursday, saying that while quarters were then burning, including the market place and the State brandy stores.

The correspondent ascribes the outbreak to the refusal of the demands presented three days ago for a reduction of crews from seven to five hours, pay of 82 a month, proper food and clothing, permission to attend meetings, and better treatment by the officers. The shipping in the harbor is in fire.

The Winter Palace is being hurriedly prepared for the Czar's arrival, as the neighborhood of Cronstadt is unsafe.

CZAR IN ARENA OF CONFLICT.

Cronstadt Only Eight Miles From Peterhof—Army Not Unsound.

London, Nov. 13.—The comparative nearness of Cronstadt to Peterhof, the distance between them being only about eight miles, while St. Petersburg is 27 miles from Cronstadt, brings the Czar and his family practically into the immediate arena of the revolutionary conflict. From the windows of the Peterhof Palace the Czar may, with a telescope, virtually watch the progress of the mutiny of his armed forces.

The correspondent believes that if the Cronstadt trouble is not suppressed Grand Duke Nicholas, military commander of St. Petersburg, will be ordered to transfer out the mutiny. In this case it is to be expected that he will proceed to solve the problem in the simplest, shortest and most efficacious way, without half-measures. He is 40 years old, stern and resolute. It is stated he despises fear of the mud which he has to wade through to many other grand dukes of Russia.

The mutiny at Cronstadt has created a general alarm, for in court circles, and in the numerous strongholds of the Czar, the mutineers are being watched with the most intense vigilance. The Czar, however, has appointed Count Witte himself, the Russian statesman, to continue the experiment until it becomes absolutely impossible to carry on the government by relying on the law.

Count Witte, who has returned from Petrohof, where he had a long audience of the Czar, is resolved to persevere against all obstacles. The fate of representative government is trembling in the balance, and it is to be seen whether the Czar will be able to maintain his position.

RUSSIAN MASSES Being Educated Regarding the New Reform—False Reports Spread.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—The Town Council of St. Petersburg is taking the lead in the political education of the masses by inaugurating a series of public lectures at which the new order of things is explained to the people. The object of the meetings is to allay the hostility between the various classes by showing the benefits accruing to all from the grant of liberties. This example will be followed by Moscow and other cities.

Word reaches Count Witte that in some regions the reactionaries who are seeking to make the new regime odious are spreading reports among the peasants in the country and lower classes of the cities that the imperial manifesto is a forgery issued by the Carminilla of revolutionists of which Count Witte is the head and who hold the Emperor a prisoner in his palace.

Such stories circulated among the ignorant peasantry are apt to prove almost as dangerous now as they did when the peasantry rose to support Pugatcheff, who, claiming to be Peter III, called on the people to overthrow Catherine II. The clergy throughout the country, under instructions from the Holy Synod, are doing all in their power to counteract the effect of such pernicious reports by explaining to the people in the churches the real meaning of the reforms.

Massacre Predicted.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—Stories are indistinctly circulated that a regular St. Bartholomew massacre of the Jews and intellectuals has been planned by the "Black Hundred" of St. Petersburg for Saturday night. It is declared that all houses occupied by Jews are being marked by a red cross. While it is undoubtedly true that the lower classes would like to be let loose, no real danger is anticipated, as the police have received the most rigid instructions to suppress any attempt at an uprising.

Count Witte had ordered a thorough investigation of all the Jewish massacres and other disorders in the interior, where the police, troops and officials are charged either with inciting or with abetting violence, and he is determined to have all the offenders arrested and punished.

TEMPLE OF PEACE.

PROPOSAL TO ERECT AN IMMENSE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The tribute paid to President Roosevelt in London yesterday in connection with the Lord Mayor's parade has directed attention here to a suggestion emanating from J. Selwin Tail, local representative of the International Banking Corporation, that the triumph of the President as a peacemaker be perpetuated by the erection in the capital city of a magnificent "Roosevelt Temple of Peace." The author of the project feels that there will be no difficulty in raising the public subscription a fund sufficient to erect a structure in every respect worthy of the triumph at Portsmouth.

The suggestion is that there be erected a building of heroic proportions to the need for conventions and meetings of national importance, to be of rich design, with ornamentation emblematic of peace.

NEW YORK LIFE FIGHTS.

Asks Court to Allow It to Do Business in Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13.—The New York Life Insurance Company, through its attorneys, F. N. Judson and former Attorney-General Crow, late this afternoon applied to United States Circuit Judge Adams for an injunction to restrain State Inspector of Insurance Vance from entering his order prohibiting the company from carrying on further business in Missouri. The application was telegraphically passed upon by Judge Adams, who issued a restraining order directing William D. Vandiver, State Superintendent of Insurance, to appear before the Federal Court in Jefferson City, Nov. 20, to show cause why he should not be prevented from enforcing his order excluding the New York Life Insurance Company from doing business in Missouri, and ordering that pending the hearing Nov. 20 the superintendent's order be not enforced.

RETURNED TO THE HOSPITAL.

Niko Reskavitch Denied Admission to United States.

Toronto despatch: The doctors at the Emergency Hospital last night refused to admit Niko Reskavitch, a foreigner, who had been a patient there since Sept. 7, and left yesterday morning for Buffalo. Reskavitch went on crutches and was turned back by Wm. L. Buchanan, United States immigration inspector, who explained that the man, not being a resident of the States, could not enter in that condition. The man was hurt in a collision with a street car while on his return to Toronto yesterday he remained at the station for several hours until a hotel bus conveyed him back to the hospital. All Reskavitch's money, amounting to \$9, had been used up in the journey. He has friends in Buffalo, and is expected to remain there.

It is reported that the Delaware and Hudson Railway is the real purchaser of the South Shore.

FEEDING FACTS. In ordinary feeding the steer consumes about 3/4 of its ordinary feed; the balance is undigested or wasted. This undigested balance can be made to give 1/2 to 1 lb. extra gain per day, and at a profit, by adding the "salt, pepper, and gravy" to its food to make it "tasty." You like these on your own food; why not the animal. Like ourselves the animal longs for a "tasty" meal. It starts the "mouth watering" before eating, and the stomach fills with digestive fluids to thoroughly dissolve the food. This extra amount of digestive fluid dissolves an extra amount of food. This is where the extra gain comes in. Clydesdale Stock Food. It is the "salt, pepper and gravy" that makes the animal's "mouth water." It is equally good for Horses, Sheep and Hogs. Nothing injurious in it and can stop feeding it without harmful effects. Human beings can take it with benefit. We take it every day. We know its contents. It is made clean. If not satisfied your money will be cheerfully refunded by the dealer. CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED TORONTO.

Fighting Garden Insects. By the Destruction of Rubbish and Remnants. (Prof. Franklin Sherman, Jun.) It is well known that many of our most serious insect pests of the field and garden pass the winter months beneath such shelter as they can find in or near the crops upon which they have been feeding. Thus many species of cut-worms, for example, pass the winter in a half grown condition beneath boards, stones, trash, or just beneath the surface of the soil. The chinch bug often hibernates under boards, trash, etc., around the edges of grain or grass fields. The tarnished plant bug, which causes a distorting twisting of the young leaves of currant, gooseberry and raspberry, hibernates under fallen leaves. The turnip louse, which is the same species as the cabbage louse in gardens, seems to pass the winter on such living roots, shoots or other remnants of its food-plant as remain in the field. These considerations show at once that much may be done at this season to avoid damage next spring and summer. If every fence row be thoroughly cleaned out, either by the plough or by fire; if every piece of trash around the gardens and fields be piled and burned; if all the dead leaves in the gardens be consigned to flames, and lastly, but perhaps the most important of all, if all vines, stalks, stubs, leaves and other remnants of crops be absolutely destroyed by fire or in the compost-heap, we can easily believe that there would be fewer of these insect pests next season. Even the much-needed coat of whitewash on the picket fence surrounding the garden will do some good against the insects by sealing up small cracks in which insects might otherwise secrete themselves. In the prompt destruction of all useless remnants immediately after the harvesting of the crop we have a valuable remedy which is all too little appreciated by most persons. A stalk-weevil which bores in the stems of the potato reaches maturity and escapes from the vines only after the crop is harvested and the vines are lying unheeded on the ground. On the neglected stubs of caberage and cauliflower plants many a pupa of the fly is born in the fall and "Indian summer" season. Many a cut-worm and green cabbage worm, and many a pupa (chrysalis) of the diamond-back moth passes the winter or reaches maturity on these remnants, hence their immediate destruction is advisable. If every gardener on a farm or in a locality follows these suggestions while all his neighbors neglect them, his results, while none the less sure, will not be as noticeable and satisfactory as would be the case if all the farmers or gardeners in the community should act together. Unity of action is always more effective than mere spasmodic individual effort.

TOWER TOPPLED OVER.

A NEW EXPERIMENT IN HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

The Great Dam in the Niagara River to Raise the Water at the City Pumping Station Proves a Partial Success.

Niagara Falls despatch: One of the most remarkable schemes in the history of hydraulic engineering was tested here today, and proved a practical success, when the dam tower, built by the commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, to raise the water in the city waterworks intake, was tipped into the river and became a dam in fact. An immense crowd were on hand to see the tower take the plunge. The tower as it stood was about seventy feet high and seven feet square. The lower 20 feet were of timber, the rest of solid concrete in six sections. The lofty structure was tipped over by means of jacks the operation taking about fifty minutes. As the tower lost its balance the third section from the bottom broke across. The great mass of concrete was almost parallel with the surface of the water as it struck. There was a report like that of a large cannon, a jet of water shot nearly a hundred feet in the air, and a broad sheet of water, containing many large boulders, shot out from under the dam in each direction. When the air cleared the dam was seen lying in the river in the position it was designed to occupy, but only part of it is submerged. The section next the top struck a boulder and broke in two, but as large chains are run through the whole length of the structure, bedded in the concrete, neither of the broken sections can get out of place. The uneven bed of the river causes the great blocks of concrete to lie in rather fantastic positions; yet, on the whole, the dam is pretty nearly where it is wanted. It lies almost at right angles from the shore, just below the ice rack of the intake, and is right in the way of a fast and deep current. A barrier reef of rocks farther out in the stream throws the water between the dam and the intake. The twenty feet of timber in the base of the dam was washed out as designed, leaving a race-way for the escape of ice along the shore. There was an eager rush of officials of the Park, City and International Railway to the water gauges to see the result of the experiment. At the outside ice rack the water had risen about a foot, at the head of the waterworks flume there was seven inches more water, and in the well at the pumping station there was an increase of ten inches in depth. The commissioner intended to raise the water a foot at the waterworks intake, and in view of this the dam can be regarded as only partially successful. The water in the river was at normal level today. The first period of very low water will prove beyond question the success or failure of this unique engineering scheme.

TORONTO PLUMBERS.

ATTEMPT TO GET TRIAL TRAVERSED TO NEXT ASSIZE.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—That the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Association and the Central Supply Association do not feel the confidence in the legal security of their position which the individual officers and members would lead the public by their utterance to believe is apparent by the action of their counsel when the indictments came before Justice Clute in the Court of Assize yesterday. Every impediment which offered itself to prevent the case being proceeded with this week was taken advantage of, and efforts were made to secure an adjournment until next Monday. It transpired that no judge has been assigned for Assize Court in Toronto, and, of course, if the application were granted, either a judge would have to be specially appointed to take the court, or the disarrangement of the rota, or the case would ultimately have to be traversed until the next Assizes. This is reported, is what the accused, really desire, and the report finds corroboration in the fact that the earliest date at which Mr. Smoke, counsel for the Central Supply Association, suggested he would be ready to proceed was next week.

Although Justice Clute ultimately consented to an adjournment until this morning, when the accused will be called upon to elect whether they will demand a jury trial or will agree to be tried by his lordship without a jury, it is doubtful whether the trial will really proceed this week, unless the judge feels justified in proceeding, despite the remonstrations of counsel. There are indications that the case may be disposed of without a jury. Mr. W. R. Biddell, K. C., who appeared for the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Association, informed the court that for his part he would be prepared to leave the case to the judge, because the questions involved were almost exclusively points of law, and the question of fact entered very little, if at all, into the consideration of the case. This is taken as indicating that his clients intend when the trial actually comes on to plead ignorance of any infringement of the law in their operations, and throw themselves upon the clemency of the court.

PRIZE FOR BALLOON RACE.

James Gordon Bennett Will Offer a \$500 Trophy.

Paris, Nov. 13.—Count Herbert de La Vaulx, President of the French Aero Club, today received a telegram from James Gordon Bennett, who is at Naples, informing him that Mr. Bennett would offer a silver trophy of the value of \$5,000 for the annual international balloon contest. The Aero Club has decided that the contest in 1906 shall be a distance race to be held in Berlin in May, on the decision of the Congress of the International Aeronautic Federation.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Prince Louis and Party Visit Governor's Island on Board the Yacht Yankton.

Will Also Visit the Navy Yard, Where They Will be Guests of Admiral Coghlan.

A New York despatch: Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg was early about his ship to-day and gave to the chief of staff some of the necessary directions about the ball which will be given on board the Drake Tuesday night. Shortly after 9 o'clock the Drake weighed anchor and started down stream, receiving salutes from passing craft. The Drake was warped into pier 52 of the Cunard Line at 10 o'clock, where she will lie during the remainder of the British squadron's visit here. Workmen were soon aboard putting together the portable ball room. It took 35 minutes to get the big warship snugly into her berth. The Drake draws 24 feet of water, and it was necessary to take soundings with the lead every few minutes in order to prevent grounding the ship. The operation was watched with interest by a big crowd. Rear-Admiral Evans has offered to Admiral Prince Louis the converted yacht Yankton, tender of the North Atlantic fleet, to take him to Governor's Island to-day, where he will be the guest of Brigadier-General Grant, commanding the Department of the East, at a luncheon, to which the flag and commanding officers of the two squadrons have been invited. If Admiral Prince Louis goes on the yacht Yankton, which lies anchored just off the Maine, Lieut. Gherardi, captain of the Yankton, will take his ship down the river about noon, with the entire British party on board, arriving at Governor's Island just in time for luncheon. After the luncheon the party will again go aboard the Yankton, which will take them to the navy yard, where Prince Louis will be the guest of Rear-Admiral Coghlan, commandant of New York Navy Yard, at a large reception which will keep the Prince busy until it becomes time for him to return to the Drake and change his uniform to attend the dinner to be given him to-night by the Naval Academy. The other guests will include two hundred and fifty officers from the British and American squadrons. It will be an elaborate banquet, the flags of the two countries forming the main decorative features. Col. R. H. Thompson, president of the association, will preside, with Rear-Admiral Prince Louis on his right.

BACK FROM ARCTIC. SUIT CASE TRAGEDY.

FIRST "WHITE" WOMAN IN THE FAR NORTH. INDICTMENTS AGAINST FOUR PERSONS FOR GEARY MURDER.

Wife of Major Moodie Visiting Her Sister in Toronto—Where Children Run Naked With the Temperature at 38 Below.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Moodie, wife of Major Moodie, of the Northwest Mounted Police, is in the city, visiting her sister, Miss Fitzgibbon, at 66 Wellesley street. Mrs. Moodie was the only woman with the Hudson Bay expedition of the Dominion Government steamship Arctic, of which her husband was commander. She was the only "white" woman ever seen in those regions, and was therefore regarded by the natives with much curiosity. The party were for nine months frozen in the ice, going in on the 17th October and breaking out on the 5th of July, the whole expedition occupying thirteen months.

"We experienced no discomfort whatever," said Mrs. Moodie, yesterday afternoon, "and had a most interesting time of it. One has, of course, to dress entirely in furs and skins, but then there is no danger of being frost-bitten. The thermometer averages 38 below; it is not so very severe; but it keeps low all the time."

A reporter was privileged to see a choice collection of splendid photographs, taken by Mrs. Moodie herself, with an 8 x 10 camera, and mounted and bound in a handsome book, which she intends to present to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There are about a hundred views in the book, real works of art rather than mere photographs, depicting scenes witnessed during the expedition and showing a number of typical Esquimaux. The people are not like the Esquimaux of farther south (the Arctic went just north of 64), many of them appearing more like Canadian or European types. The face is rapidly disappearing, however, owing to starvation, and Mrs. Moodie thinks they would soon become extinct, unless, as she expects, the Government comes to their aid with food, as for the Indians. The children have been dying off fast, a fact which may be due to the custom of their mothers of not clothing them at all, allowing them to play around naked, only skins being spread for them on the floors of the "igloos," or ice houses.

"Could not these splendid people be brought down to a more moderate climate, where they would have a chance to live?" Mrs. Moodie was asked. "Yes, and I think it would be a good thing to do for them; not to bring them down to civilization exactly, but along the shores of Hudson Bay further south. I think the Government will come to their rescue now after the expedition has found out about their condition."

Speaking of the country, Mrs. Moodie was enthusiastic over the beauties of the scenery, saying she never saw such rich colorings in blooms as in the profuse, though low, growths of wild flowers along the shores of Ungava Bay. The fishing, too, is excellent, both of salmon and of cod. They speak of twenty hours night, but there is really no night, for the twilight lasts so long, the sun dips such a short distance below the horizon and the northern lights are so vivid, that it is always partly light, except on stormy nights. There is no soft snow and no heavy snowfalls, only a continual light drifting sort of fog of snow, which hardens on the ground and is cut into blocks to build the igloos.

Principal Pakenham told the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that the work in the Toronto Technical School is not practical enough.

STAYED TOO LATE.

POLICE COURT SEQUEL TO MIDNIGHT COURTING IN BRANTFORD.

Brantford report: Because he spent too much time with his sweetheart brought a young man into the police court here this morning. The girl's stepfather stated that the young Romeo almost monopolized the house with his attentions upon Juliet. The parlor heater burned too much fuel together and the court was not worth the money spent for wood and coal. He had no objection to the young man's character, but seven visits a week were too many. Besides that the enormous ones always forget about the time. It appears that a row ensued between the young courtier and the stepfather, which resulted in the case this morning. The magistrate was disposed to take a lenient view, so the case was dismissed.

T
H
I
S

O
R
I
G
I
N
A
L

D
O
C
U
M
E
N
T

I
S
S
E
D

V
E
R
Y

P
O
O
R

C
O
N
D
I
T
I
O
N