

CURS PRESS FIELD

Russian Censor Enumerates Many Matters Papers May Not Mention.

SUICIDES ARE SACRED AS CZAR HIMSELF

Neither Ruler Nor Subjects Who Kill Themselves May Be Referred To.

BICKNESS AND CRIME ARE BOTH BARRED

Editors Must Obtain Official Sanction Before They Can Print Most News.

ONE JOURNAL WRITES OF ST. LOUIS FAIR

Government Apparently Overlooks One Subject and Vedomost Thinks Museum Exhibits Will Be Numerous and Interesting.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Oct. 11.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The St. Petersburg Vedomost thinks the Russian department of the St. Louis exposition will be interesting, adding that the majority of the great Russian firms and corporations have decided to participate.

A report on the expedition into the celestial mountains (Thian Shan) of eastern or Chinese Turkestan says in spite of an unfavorable season Mr. Fedchenko, the leader of the party, accomplished his task and reached the plateau of Taklamakan two previously unknown lakes were discovered. The Santalash was explored to its source. The party then crossed the pass of Anafanot and reached Lake Sary-Chilik, whence it returned to Tashkent by the Chokai valley.

Felice Stop Debate.

The agricultural committee of Souja, in Kourak, two members of which, Prince Dolgouky and M. Yevrimov, were rebuked by the ministry of the interior for procuring the adoption of a radical program at the first session, has found an effective way of protesting. When the committee met again a sub-committee report was read virtually reasserting the plans which had proved so offensive to M. Von Plewie, and which the czar, by implication, condemned in his address to the Zemstvo of Kourak. The chairman, who had doubtless received careful instructions, declared he could not permit a discussion of the report or a vote on it. His recommendation was received in silence.

He read the next item on the program. "Does nobody desire to proceed," he asked?

No one responded and the committee was adjourned.

The sub-committee report embodies demands and complaints of the Zemstvo, which date back in some instances to the very origin of local government in Russia, and are a striking illustration of the persistence of Zemstvo ideals. It was a pithy reproduction of a portion of the secret program arranged by Zemstvo leaders from twenty-five provinces at Moscow last spring and is a political document of paramount interest.

It enumerates the following deficiencies in the present status of Zemstvo affairs. First—Deficiencies in the organization of Zemstvo institutions, such as the absence of a central office, (b) insufficient representation of the people generally and the peasant in particular, (c) the absence of a central system, (d) too great dependence of the local government on the provincial government, (e) the absence of a central Zemstvo unit in contact with the people, (f) absence of a central office of the Zemstvo in the central government.

Second—Excessive administrative tutelage, (a) too extensive powers of the government to regulate the proceedings of Zemstvo meetings, (b) absence of obligatory powers within which the government must forward Zemstvo petitions and within which such petitions must be answered by the central government, (c) violation by the central government of the law prescribing the approval of Zemstvo petitions, (d) failure of the government to approve or disapprove the petitions, (e) prohibition of local questions which have a general as well as a local character, (f) prohibition of all correspondence between different Zemstvos, (g) various obstacles which the way to Zemstvo schools and other educational movements, (h) the censorship of Zemstvo publications.

Third—Removal of several matters from the competence of Zemstvos and other alterations of their powers, such as the removal of Zemstvo taxation, (b) withdrawal of famine relief from the Zemstvo, (c) unnecessary interference of the central government in the management of the Zemstvo, (d) the proposed withdrawal of the Zemstvo from the management of the Zemstvo, (e) the proposed subordination of the Zemstvo to the imperial comptroller.

Newspaper Field Limited.

For the first time in the history of the Russian press the censor has made a compilation of prohibitions and the partial prohibitions which are still considered as blinding. He has issued thousands of circulars directing papers in the two capitals what they may not be published, censorship, how to handle certain matters and forbidding any reference to them.

Many were temporary in their nature, but an equal number were permanent and naturally confusion and contradiction followed. No citizen could possibly keep all these circulars in mind and it depended wholly on the good will of the authorities whether slips were punished. A recent "confidential circular" seeks to codify the prohibitions and specifically states that no other past circulars need be considered as all of course the censorship has known the issue of prohibitions of temporary validity, but the gain for the moment is indisputable.

The following are the more notable provisions of the censorship in the catalogue as it has been codified.

1. Ministerial reports to the czar, rumors concerning the same and acts and expressions of the minister may not be published without the consent of the ministry of the interior.

2. Matters emanating from the higher governmental circles, such as documents and decisions, may not be referred to without the consent of the ministry of the interior.

3. Circulars of governmental departments may not be referred to without the special permission of the minister of the interior.

4. Information relating to the empire's defensive position may be taken only from the Russian press.

5. New articles concerning the maintenance of the Chinese Eastern railway and its guard are forbidden.

6. News about the financial situation of the ministry in Persia and the results of their work is forbidden.

7. News about articles on school disorders or the last university regulations are forbidden. Likewise petitions of the students and blackboard notices, furthermore, no information can be printed about the internal life of any school without the consent of the proper authorities.

8. Articles on or news about political movements cannot be mentioned without the consent of the higher police.

9. Factory disorders and other public disorders cannot be mentioned without the consent of the higher police.

10. Petitions in Russia and neighboring countries may be taken only from the Russian press.

COLOMBIA STILL FIGHTING

Rebels Continue War, While Disease Kills the Government Troops.

KINGSTOWN, Jamaica, Oct. 25.—The German steamer Hercynia reached here today from Colon, Colombia. Its official report considerable fighting in the interior of the revolutionaries taking advantage of withdrawal of government troops for service on the isthmus.

At Savannah government soldiers are dying at an alarming rate from fever and privations.

While Hercynia was moored at Savannah there were the bodies of several soldiers rotting on the pier. Disease is rife on that side of the coast.

The ship's officers had to check their own cargo at Savannah and do other work which Colombians are generally employed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A dispatch sent from Panama at 11 this morning was received by the Colombian legation today announcing that the cruiser Bogota was then entering the harbor. Bogota is the vessel which, according to rumors at Managua, Nicaragua, yesterday was engaged in battle with Padilla.

Legation officials are congratulating themselves on the safe arrival of Bogota, as they believe it will exert an important influence in ending the revolutionary movement.

It was equipped with four 42-pounders on its trip from San Francisco, most of its armament having been consigned to Colon with the intention of placing it on the cruiser when it arrived at Panama.

This additional armament consists of a fifteen-pounder, two six-pounders, two machine and several smaller guns.

PREACHES AMERICAN ENTENTE

Lord Charles Berosford Urges England and United States to Stand Together.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—Vice Admiral Lord Charles Berosford arrived today from America, where he studied the construction of battleships and investigated shipping matters.

He was interviewed on his trip and said his investigations had convinced him Great Britain had nothing to fear from the international Mercantile Marine company.

On the contrary he believed this combine would benefit England commercially and otherwise.

"The United States," he said, "is certainly ahead of us in engineering and administration and we need to adapt ourselves more to modern ideas."

Continuing, he did not take a pessimistic view of the situation and did not agree that Great Britain was going down hill.

"Public men," he added, "ought to strive to bind the two great countries more firmly together. If Great Britain and the United States were joined in the interest of universal peace and even if the rest of the world wanted to fight there would be nothing to fear."

WANT MORE AMERICANS THERE

Consumption Specialists Regret that United States Sent No Delegates.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Surprise and regret is felt by the delegates to the international tuberculosis congress, which has been in session here, that the United States did not send a larger representation and especially that some one was not present to give the result of experiments carried on in America with regard to the communicability of animal tuberculosis to human beings.

The only American who attended the congress was Dr. Wm. E. Hoar of the United States marine hospital service, who is stationed at Naples.

The abstract of a paper on the direction which should be taken by tuberculosis investigation, the work of Dr. Charles Denton of Denver, Colo., has been circulated among the delegates.

The last session of the congress was held today. Dr. Williams of England delivered an address in which he advocated the classification of patients in sanatoria in accordance to the progress each had made toward recovery.

THOUGHT MAD MULLAH EASY

Swayne, Hearing of Drouth and Desertions, Attempted Crushing Blow.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail with Colonel Swayne says the Mad Mullah's original idea to hold and fortify Mudug, where he would command the only wells available and compel Colonel Swayne to attack him at enormous disadvantage, was a good one, but it was spoiled by an unexpected drouth and terrible heat, which dried up the wells and killed live stock and ponies by the thousand.

Finally in the beginning of October it was reported that Mullah's forces were scattered and that he himself had only a few riflemen with him. It was then Colonel Swayne decided to advance, on the chance that a decisive engagement would result in the Mullah's capture.

A dispatch from Simla, India, reports that Colonel Swayne and his forces are continuing their march from Bohote to Berbera, Somaliland, East Africa, and are not pursued.

FUNERAL OUSTS DIPLOMAT

Sheng Buries Father and Loses Charge of Commercial Treaties.

PEKIN, Oct. 25.—An edict has been issued appointing Minister Wu Tingfang to succeed Sheng as commissioner of the new commercial treaties negotiations. Sheng resigned this office to bury his father, who died last Friday.

Sheng was formerly director of telegraph and railroads. He was also total of Shanghai during the period of the Boxer rising. He is said to be greatly disliked by foreigners and has been described as thoroughly unscrupulous and cunning. It had been rumored that the powers were opposed to Sheng's holding the position he has just resigned.

SICILIANS LIVE ON ROOFS

Floods Drive Them from Home and They Fire Pistols to Bring Relief.

CATANIA, Sicily, Oct. 25.—There have been heavy rains and floods between Catania and Syracuse. The railroad was partly destroyed near Bicoos and great damage has been done to property.

In many places the flood is fifteen feet deep and the peasants have taken refuge on the roofs of their houses and are bringing pistols as signals of distress.

PHILIPPINE CHOLERA GROWS

Spreads to Other Islands, but Disappears from Manila Towns.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—The cholera is gaining a strong foothold on the island of Mindanao. It is expected to spread there as elsewhere in the islands.

The disease continues bad in the province of Ilo, island of Panay, but is light elsewhere. It has disappeared from Manila. The cases reported exceed 100.

EDWARD RETURNS THANKS

King Attends Special Service in Old St Paul's Cathedral.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The last ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the reign of King Edward were celebrated today when, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the prince of Wales and almost all the members of the royal family, he drove to St. Paul's cathedral and offered up thanks for the recovery of his health. Small crowds marked the royal progress through the metropolis.

At Temple Bar the lord mayor of London and the corporation, in bagged robes met the royal party and escorted it to the cathedral.

In the nave were gathered several thousand persons, including Premier Balfour and leading members of the nobility, almost all the members of the cabinet and the foreign ambassadors to Great Britain, among whom was Mr. Choate.

The Honorable Artillery corps formed an imposing line, the members wearing their bushes and carrying fixed bayonets. Before the ceremony was over several of the artillerymen had fainted from long standing.

BISHOP PREACHES WHILE ESCORT FAINTS

Here Drop from Fatigue and Rain at Popalace Within Doors, Small Crowds Greet Their Majesties.

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The chapter and the bishop of London escorted the king and queen to the throne. There was a full choral service of thanksgiving, followed by a sermon by the bishop of London, who laid special stress on the fact that this was the second time in his majesty's life that he had entered St. Paul's to give thanks for his recovery from a dangerous illness. At the conclusion of the service the king and queen returned to Buckingham Palace and were greeted everywhere by the crowds were large enough to raise a cheer.

In spite of the rain, King Edward ordered the carriage to be kept open and Queen Alexandra bowed and smiled from beneath a small umbrella.

The scene at St. Paul's was more brilliant than devotional. All the officials present wore their uniforms and decorations, creating a blaze of color and sound in the uniform of a field marshal, and wore the decorations of the Order of the Garter.

MANILA EXPECTS RELIEF NOW

Order Allowing Foreign Boats to Trade May Avert Threatened Rice Famine.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—It is believed here that President Roosevelt's order permitting foreign vessels to engage in coast trade among the Philippine islands will immediately relieve the inter-island freight situation and improve the supply and lessen the cost of rice in which a famine is threatened.

The civil commission intends to act at once on the president's order, hoping thereby to avert suffering among the poorer Filipinos.

It is expected a number of British and Japanese vessels will take advantage of the offer.

Existing freight rates from Manila to some ports in the archipelago exceed the rates from San Francisco to Manila. Agriculture in the islands, already impaired by the rinderpest and the cholera, has been further injured by locusts, which have appeared in many places and are working serious injury to the crops.

The advent of locusts together with the fall in the prices of silver, renders the business and industrial prospects in the Philippines gloomy.

SEEK BIG AIRSHIP PRIZE

French Aeronauts Propose Joint Action to Secure St. Louis.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The French aeronauts held a meeting here today to discuss a united plan by which to lift the St. Louis exposition prize of \$100,000 offered for the best airship.

Emilien Marceau, the inventor of the flying machine "Le Papillon," was the principal promoter. M. Bescher, M. Santec-Dumont and other leaders in aeronautics, were invited, but did not attend.

M. Marceau exhibited a huge model of "Le Papillon" with outstretched silk wings thirty feet long.

He proposed a fund should be raised with which to build French airships, and said in case the prize was won half of it would be divided among those assisting the movement.

The action taken by the Chicago yardmen is said to be the first step in the movement which started in Kansas City last June when the chairman of the scale committee on all systems, representing both the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, met and decided to demand a general increase for members of both organizations.

The question was submitted to a referendum vote and this vote is not in yet.

The Chicago district of the switchmen, is, however, separate and the vote was almost unanimous in favor of demanding the increase.

IRON BLOWN MANY MILES

Exploding Powder Wrecks Works, but Falls to Kill Workmen.

FAIRMOUNT, Va., Oct. 25.—The Fairmount Works, located sixteen miles from this city, were damaged to the extent of \$30,000 by the explosion of 600 kegs of powder today. No one was injured.

The machinery was completely destroyed and fragments were thrown many miles. The ground was torn up forty feet.

TRAIN WRECKED IN IDAHO

Two Men and Three Engines Are Damaged by Collision, but No One Killed.

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 25.—A light engine, eastbound, crashed into a double-hung freight train a few miles west of Hope, Idaho, on the Northern Pacific tonight.

P. Sayers of this city and the engineer, A. L. Busser, were severely injured, and the three engines wrecked.

FINANCING THE BEEF TRUST

Rocketteller and His Friends Said to Be Behind the Big Deal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—John D. Rockefeller and James Stillman, president of the National City bank, will finance the \$500,000,000 beef trust, according to the story Wall Street heard yesterday, and from recent indications it is believed to be practically official.

Since the beef trust plan was first made public there have been many conflicting statements concerning the underwriting of the big combine. It was first said that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would have charge of the syndicate for this, the second largest corporation in the world, and then in detail came the story telling how J. Pierpont Morgan had sent one of his partners to Chicago and had captured the prize. Now comes the generally accepted report definitely stating that the Rockefeller-Standard Oil-National City bank coteries will do the underwriting.

There has been lively competition for the underwriting because of the tremendous profits to be made. It is conceded that the syndicate will make not less than \$10,000,000 in financing the merger and probably its profits will be near \$20,000,000.

P. A. Valentine of Armour & Co., who engineered the merger, is to be the potent figure in the packing world under the new regime. The various companies in the merger already have paid out more than \$30,000,000 in absorption of the smaller plants and by January 1 the trust will be doing business.

John D. Rockefeller was not at his Wall Street office yesterday.

AUTOMOBILE WRECKS TROLLEY

Street Car Smashed, but Major Escapes with Only Slight Injuries.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Twenty-two passengers on a trolley car were injured today in a collision between a car and an automobile. The trolley car was wrecked.

Those most seriously hurt were: Miss Marie MacLachlan of Mount Vernon, torn and lacerated scalp, one ear nearly severed, bruised and cut by glass.

Miss Winona Bailey, New York, neck and shoulders and body cut and bruised. Kate Callahan, Yonkers, scalp wound and bruised.

Others of the injured had their wounds dressed and went to their homes.

A man and two women who occupied the automobile and whose names could not be ascertained, together with the chauffeur, escaped injury.

The chauffeur said he was running along the track of the trolley line when the car ran into him from behind.

The motorist says the automobile while going down grade swerved on to the track of the trolley and could get off, his car hit the machine. When the car struck the automobile it left the tracks and turned over. Had it gone to the other side of the road it would have been thrown over a precipice.

Eighty or ninety feet to the west of the track the trolley car was wrecked but slightly damaged.

MORGAN AFTER INFORMATION

Orders a Comprehensive Summary of Industrial Situation Compiled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—J. Pierpont Morgan wants to know what is the industrial situation of the country and what may be expected for the three months to come. Through the United States Steel corporation a comprehensive canvass of industrial conditions is being made under his direction for the purpose of ascertaining the actual status of the country and what may be expected for the three months to come.

Questions have been sent throughout the country by the board of directors of the billion-dollar steel trust to finishing mills, shipyards and various other details necessary. While the trend of the inquiry is directed chiefly toward the business of the steel trust Mr. Morgan holds that a comprehensive summing up of the steel trade will show accurately the general prosperity of the country. Information specially sought concerning the material which is now ordered and for which consumers have to wait, and also as to the increase in productive energy and transportation facilities.

MAY BE BIG RAILWAY STRIKE

Men Want Increase in Wages, but Demand is Not Yet Definitely Sanctioned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Grand Master F. H. Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Vice Grand Master W. G. Lee have arrived here to look after the details of a proposed strike of the Chicago district and who have presented a demand for an increase of 5 cents an hour. The railroad officials have been notified that an answer is expected by Friday.

The action taken by the Chicago yardmen is said to be the first step in the movement which started in Kansas City last June when the chairman of the scale committee on all systems, representing both the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, met and decided to demand a general increase for members of both organizations.

The question was submitted to a referendum vote and this vote is not in yet.

The Chicago district of the switchmen, is, however, separate and the vote was almost unanimous in favor of demanding the increase.

SELL FOOD FOR CHARITY

Philippine Officials Raise Money with Which to Aid Native Sufferers.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—Twenty-seven thousand dollars have been realized from the sale of food supplies in the provinces of Batangas and Laguna, Luzon, and in the island of Mindoro.

These sales were conducted with the idea of aiding the people and the work was carried on by General J. Franklin Bell. The sum derived has been turned over to the insular government and will be expended among the people of these provinces.

SULTAN MAY BACK DOWN

Baccolod Ruler Strengthens Forts, but Possibly Will Not Oppose Americans.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—General Sumner has completed his inspection of the proposed road from Iligan to Lake Lanao.

He will return to Zamboanga within a week, and go to Camp Vickers to organize the expedition against the sultan of Baccolod.

There is a slight possibility that the sultan will not resist, although he continues to strengthen his forts.

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MINERS HONOR MITCHELL

Foreign Workers Present Him Gold Watch and Diamond Ornaments.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 25.—John Mitchell was in conference with the district presidents, Nichols, Duffy and Faby, for several hours today. He outlined the case he will present to the board of arbitration on behalf of the miners and received the approval of his colleagues.

This afternoon Mr. Mitchell was presented with a gold badge and gold watch by the Polish, Lithuanian and Slavonic members of his union, of Denver, this morning. The Camp boys came to see their father, L. J. Camp, foreman on the ranch, and who was once prosecuting attorney in Creston. Hanson accompanied them because he wanted to see the world. Mr. Camp recently left Creston, leaving his motherless children in charge of his father there. Camp's health demanded the Colorado climate, and he accepted the position on the ranch. The two little sons longed to see their father, so they ran away from their grandfather two weeks ago and boarded a freight train. Since then they have not been heard from until today. They were all suffering from cold and hunger when they arrived. Camp will send his sons to Creston. The Hanson boy is in charge of the police here, and his parents in Creston, have been notified.

Foresees Industrial Millennium.

Mr. Mitchell in the course of his remarks said: "These gifts will ever remind me of the duty I owe to the great army of workers who have reposed confidence in me and followed my leadership during trying times. I shall work hard to give them the best of my power. If a great favor if you will express to the Polish, Lithuanian and Slavonic people my gratitude for the confidence they have so freely given me, I beg you to say that my highest ambition is to promote the peace and advance the interests of all in the labor for a livelihood."

He went forward to the time when strikes and right shall be secured for those who labor. He said he would be glad to give his rights and obligations to society, and that he would be glad to give the good of all our people.

Mr. Mitchell left for Washington, where he will attend tomorrow's sitting of the arbitration board. He was accompanied to the station by a large and enthusiastic crowd and when he boarded the train was cheered.

A movement is said to be on foot among the Polish, Lithuanian and Slavonic miners to raise a sum of money for him.

On this being mentioned to him Mr. Mitchell said he had no desire for a fund of this character, as it would separate him from his fellow workers. He believed that no man could acquire great wealth without winning it from the toil of some laboring man.

A large force of men were at work today clearing up the mines for a general resumption tomorrow. It is said nearly all the collieries are now in shape for work and there will be a heavy output of coal tomorrow.

Not a Happy Family.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 25.—Half a dozen nonunionists employed at the Oxford colliery of the People's Coal company were given a sound drubbing and chased half a mile through a gangway yesterday by a gang of union employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company's Bellevue colliery.

The mines open into one another in a number of places, at one of which the employees of both make use of the same gangway, or main road. The union men waylaid the nonunionists at a "cross cut" and after pummeling them, chased them, hurling sprags and coal until the fugitives reached the mule barn in the Oxford works, where they sought refuge in the feed house.

President Crawford of the People's company has made complaint to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company, and latter is endeavoring to discover what men participated in the assault.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 25.—One hundred deputies who were on guard at the collieries in this region during the strike were sent home here night under orders to be ready to return at any time when notified, as it is feared there will be local strikes if all nonunion men do not resign their positions.

Commission Ready to Begin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—All is in readiness for the meeting, tomorrow afternoon, of the anthracite coal strike commission. All members of the commission and most of the operators and their representatives are here.

The board will sit at 2, and the wishes of both parties will be considered as to the method of procedure in securing testimony. Plans for holding the public sessions, places of meeting and various other details necessary to be settled before the actual work of hearing evidence will be decided.

It is expected that little evidence will be heard in Washington, as it is not the desire of the commission to compel the attendance of witnesses here when they can be examined at greater convenience to them at or near their places of residence.

The commission will