

WARSAW RIPE FOR BLOODY REVOLT

Warsaw, July 1.—A terror-stricken governor, a disorganized police force, the czar's authority defied, assassination striking at the opportune moment: that is Warsaw at the present time.

The town is practically controlled by the Socialists; they are the rulers in everything but name, and they direct what the police shall do or shall not do, exacting more obedience than is given to the orders of the St. Petersburg bureaucracy.

Since the fatal Vladimir day in St. Petersburg there has been formed in Warsaw an almost perfect terrorist organization. A brigade of Socialists has been recruited, numbering 4,000.

They are men sworn to put a stop to the wrongs of Poland's laboring classes, and they have succeeded in their object. Political spying and attempts to disband the workingmen's organization have ceased, and the police in Warsaw are simply exercising their functions of guarding the city against criminals and malefactors.

Owing to the continual attempts of the Socialists upon the lives of police officers who have tried to interfere with the workingmen's organization, a panic exists in the force such as has had no counterpart in Poland since the Russian occupation of the country.

During the past five months 400 policemen have resigned from the force, fearing that if they did not leave the city they would be assassinated. It has been absolutely impossible to secure men to take the places of the departed constables, and the Warsaw police department, which has a normal roll of 1,000 men, has at the present time less than 600.

Lieutenant Gontarew, one of the higher police officials, who was sentenced to death by the Socialists, had become mad through fear, and is now in the Warsaw military hospital. Lieutenant Gontarew's chief, Captain Lan-



THESE ARE THREE MEMBERS OF THE BODY GUARD OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF WARSAW. THEY ARE COSSACKS FROM CIRCASSIA, THE MOST BLOODED AND FIENDISH SOLDIERS IN THE WORLD.

tenant Gontarew's chief, Captain Lan-kow, who was also sentenced to death, applied for leave of absence a little time ago, and has departed from Warsaw for an indefinite period.

Following his example, other police captains put in urgent demands for leave. General Maximovich, the governor general of Poland, dare not show himself in the public streets, and he dwells practically a prisoner, either in one of his Warsaw residences or just outside of the city.

He is surrounded constantly by a body guard of Cossack soldiers, and no one is permitted to enter the palace grounds except under escort. General Maximovich is so fearful of

showing himself in the Warsaw streets that he refuses to even go to church on court days. He is just now at his country seat about for miles from Warsaw. He left Warsaw at the dead of night, traveled through the streets at top speed in a closed carriage to the railway station, and boarded immediately a special train which steamed away. No one knew until the next day that the governor had left Warsaw.

There have been at least thirty assassinations of various police and similar officials in Warsaw within the past few months, besides numerous unsuccessful attempts at assassination. Twenty-five policemen are now receiving medical attendance as a



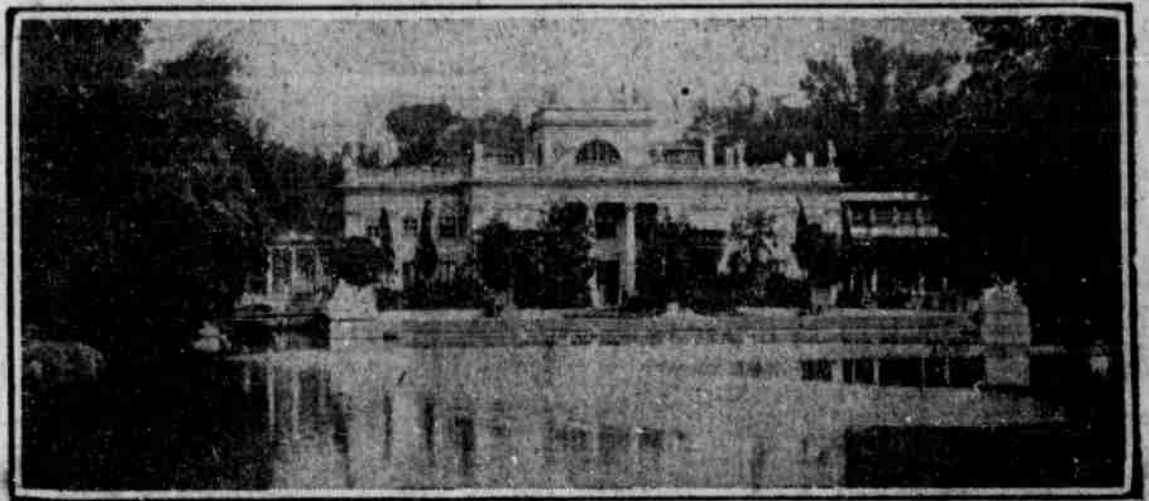
THIS IS THE CENTRAL QUARTER OF THE CITY OF WARSAW, POLAND. IT IS CALLED THE "CRACOW FAUBOURG" AND THE JEWISH QUARTER ABUTS ON IT. IT IS THE PLACE WHERE RIOTING ALWAYS OCCURS WHEN MOBS BREAK LOOSE.

result of attacks made on them. The Socialist leaders have entire control over their subordinates, and rioting and violence against private individuals does not take place. Any Socialist found plundering is immediately shot by his fellows.

Since the Socialists have come to the front during the past few months crimes have materially decreased in Warsaw. Only recently the Socialist made a concerted attack on the gambling houses, establishments of vice, and theaters in their quarters, and demolished everything found in the houses, driving the inhabitants into the streets and forcing many of them to leave the city.

The police did nothing to prevent this outbreak, having had previous warning that they stepped in a certain number among them would be killed.

The Warsaw employers and private citizens generally are doing everything they can secretly to discourage the activity of the Socialists.



THE ROYAL CHATEAU IN WARSAW; HOME OF THE TERROR-STRIKEN RUSSIAN GOVERNOR.

ALMOST IN A MOMENT SECRETARY HAY DIES

So Rapidly Did Death Approach Where All Was Considered Well, the Family Failed to Reach Room in Time to Bid Him Farewell.

Newbury, N. H., July 1.—John Hay, secretary of state, died today at his home on the shore of Lake Umbagog. The hour of his passing was 12:25 this morning. His last moments were peaceful and without a struggle.

The suddenness of it was staggering. At midnight all was quiet. Then came a call for physicians. There was a collapse, and twenty-five minutes later, all was over. Death was caused by pulmonary embolism.

Dr. Scudder, who was at the bedside, said that last night Mr. Hay bade his wife and the doctor a cheerful goodnight, and fell into a restful sleep. The nurse at the bedside felt assured that the patient was on the road to recovery.

At midnight and in a moment of time, this was all changed. Mr. Hay awoke, breathing quick and in a labored manner. In feeble tones he called. The nurse immediately summoned Dr. Scudder from the adjoining room. Heroic remedies were applied, but they were futile, and Mrs. Hay was called. She was soon at the bedside, but the patient's eyes were already dull, and he seemed unconscious. Dissolution arrived so rapidly that the son and daughter had not time to reach the room.

Grief and consternation threw the household into confusion and it was two hours before Dr. Scudder was able to leave the house. He was driven to the village, where shortly after 3 o'clock the tidings of Mr. Hay's death were dispatched to the president, to the state department and to the world at large.

The doctor officially informed the Associated Press that death was due to "pulmonary embolism," or a form of heart disease.

PRESIDENT SHOCKED AT THE UNEXPECTED TIDINGS

Oyster Bay, July 1.—President Roosevelt was shocked and grieved inexpressibly at the death of Secretary Hay. When the president was at Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, he had a consultation with Dr. Jackson, of Boston, who had been summoned to the bedside of Secretary Hay at the inception of his illness. Assurances were given by Dr. Jackson that the consulting physicians agreed with him in the expression of the opinion that the secretary's condition was not dangerous.

President Roosevelt had felt since Secretary Hay went abroad in the spring that he might never actively resume his onerous duties as secretary of state, but when Mr. Hay returned to Washington, his condition was so greatly improved that both he and the president hoped that with a summer rest at Lake Sunapee he might be able for time at least to direct the state department.

The death of the secretary was entirely unexpected, and comes as a personal bereavement to the president. With him the president was on terms of the warmest personal friendship. The secretary was a personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt's father, and had known the president from childhood. It is regarded as likely that the funeral services will be held in Washington, but interment will take place in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Hay's old

home, it is regarded as probable that no immediate successor will be named. It is not unlikely that on return of Secretary Taft from the far eastern trip, that he may be appointed secretary of state, but nothing definite at this time can be said.

PRESIDENT TELEGRAPHS SYMPATHY TO MRS. HAY

Oyster Bay, July 1.—President Roosevelt has sent the following to Mrs. Hay:

"I cannot believe the dreadful news. Pray accept our deepest sympathy in your terrible bereavement. I do not know how to express my sorrow.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

WASHINGTON HEARS WITH PROFOUND SORROW

Washington, July 1.—Notable as a statesman and diplomat, whose official activities brought him conspicuously before the public for many years, the news of the death of Secretary Hay was received here with the most profound regret. Although aware of the delicate condition of Mr. Hay's health, there was general expectation that he would rally and that a long stay in the New Hampshire mountains would in a measure restore his health. Mr. Hay was never of a robust constitution, but by scrupulous care he was able to keep in fairly good health. While his illness was congenial to him, yet because of his somewhat impaired physical condition he was reluctant to remain in the cabinet, and did so only at the urgent solicitation of President Roosevelt.

SECRETARY TAFT AND PARTY GREATLY GRIEVED

Washington, Va., July 1.—Secretary Taft and party, who left Washington last night, en route to San Francisco, on a Philippine trip, heard of Secretary Hay's death at Benwood Junction early today. Mr. Taft said the death was a great shock to him, and other members of the party were grieved beyond expression. It was believed the death would stop the Philippine trip, but Mr. Taft said he would be guided by the desires of the president.

BASE BALL

The Las Vegas Blues will come down tonight for a series of three games with the Browns. It is rumored that Charles Daniel has left the Blues and gone to Clifton, Ariz. Charlie is an old favorite in Albuquerque, and if this rumor is true his shining countenance will be missed by some of the Duke City's fair ones, at least. The line-up of both teams was given in The Citizen yesterday. Starr will do the twirling for the Browns, and it is said that he will appear to a much better advantage than two weeks ago, when the Blues took two straight from the Browns. Pettus is coming down from Madrid and will catch. Matney and Lyons will most likely be the battery for the Blues. Games will be played on Monday and Tuesday, also. The admission will be fifty cents.

THE FUNERAL OF THOMAS HUGHES

Will Occur Tomorrow Afternoon at 3 O'clock at Lead Ave Methodist Church.

BURIAL AT FAIRVIEW CEMETERY

Hon. Thomas Hughes, whose death was chronicled in these columns yesterday afternoon, will be buried in Fairview cemetery—the city of the dead on the mesa—tomorrow afternoon, and the funeral services will be conducted at the Lead Avenue Methodist church, an edifice he helped, with his time, money and pen to make one of the most sacred and beautiful Temples of God in this city. In accordance with the request of the dead editor, statesman and politician the burial will be a Masonic one, with a Knights Templar escort, and, in pursuance thereof, a casket emblematic of Masonry will hold his remains. It is a full bodied state casket, similar to one in which President McKinley was buried, with canopy raised plate top, carved corners, full excelsior and gold handles. The words "Knight Templar" and "Thomas Hughes" are engraved on the name plate, with silver Masonic emblems on each end. The Masons will, in accordance to subpoenaed notice, proceed from their hall at 1:30 tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon to the grief-stricken residence at the corner of Walter street and Gold avenue, and with the Knights Templar escort, the solemn cortege will convey the remains to the Lead Avenue Methodist church. This cortege will leave the residence at 2:30 p. m. and services will be commenced at the church at 3 o'clock. Rev. Thomas Harwood, a pioneer of this city and for twenty odd years a friend of the deceased, will be in charge, assisted by Rev. Wilbur Fisher.

Mrs. A. E. Schwenker, nee Miss Maude Summers, will sing a solo, and a quartette, composed of M. C. Nettleton, Charles Doven, Mrs. E. L. Washburn and Mrs. Schwenker, will sing several appropriate songs. The pall bearers selected are all members of Temple lodge, No. 6, A. F. A. M., as follows: W. H. Groer, A. E. Walker, John Borradaile, Governor E. S. Stover, Dr. G. W. Harrison and N. E. Stevens. The Knights Templar escort as follows: Dr. E. J. Alger, Ed. Lemke, Thos. Isherwood, Ed. L. Medler, C. F. Myers, Frank McKee, Dr. J. F. Pearce, J. J. Sheridan, W. H. Hahn, W. P. Fox, Dr. L. Chamberlin will be captain general in command of the escort. The members of the escort are requested to meet at the hall at 9 o'clock Sunday morning to receive instructions.

Regular Masonic services will be conducted at the grave in Fairview cemetery. The floral tributes will be numerous, and Undertaker F. H. Stroum, who will have charge of the burial, has provided an independent vehicle for these floral offerings from the friends of the deceased. John P. Ingram, of Wellington, Kan., who recently purchased the Abner Johnson ranch in the Luna valley in central New Mexico, arrived in the city last night and will at once go to the ranch. Mr. Ingram will devote his time to breeding standard and thoroughbred stock and will sell them to the eastern market and California. The ranch comprises several thousand acres and has about 3,500 head of horses on it.

CHINA WILL STOP BOYCOTT

After Much Urging Government Orders Agitation to Cease.

TRACY TO THE PHILIPPINES

Santa Fe Indicted for Contempt in Injunction Case.

PACKING HOUSES ARE INDICTED

Washington, July 1.—The Chinese government has taken steps to stop the anti-American agitation and boycott against American goods. Minister Rockhill at Peking today, cabled the state department, that after repeated and urgent representations from the American legation, orders had been issued from the Chinese foreign offices to all viceroys and governors in the empire to cease the anti-American agitation and the attempted boycott against American goods.

TO SUPREME BENCH IN THE PHILIPPINES

Oyster Bay, July 1.—Judge James F. Tracy, of Albany, N. Y., was today appointed by the justice of the supreme court of the Philippine islands.

PROCEEDINGS BEGUN AGAINST SANTA FE

Kansas City, Mo., July 1.—Contempt proceedings against the Santa Fe railway company, charging that corporation with being guilty of violation of the injunction issued at Kansas City by Judge Phillips, March 24, 1902, restraining the road from giving rebates, was filed in the United States district court here today, at the instigation of Milton D. Purdy, of Washington, D. C., assistant attorney general.

EIGHTEEN OFFICIALS OF PACKING HOUSES

Chicago, July 1.—Indictments were voted against eighteen persons, four of whom are officers of the packing companies by the federal grand jury today. This ended the investigation which has lasted over three months, and brought out the testimony of over 100 witnesses. One indictment of more than sixty typewritten pages was voted, covering charges including combination in restraint of trade, conspiracy to monopolize trade and receiving and granting rebates. The trials of those under indictment will probably begin in the July term of the district court. The United States district attorney's office, although somewhat reticent, admitted that the heads of the chief packing companies are on the indictment list.

MORE MUTINY AMONG SEAMEN

Russian Black Sea Fleet Said to be in Revolt.

BUT GOVERNOR OF ODESSA

Holds the Situation There Well in Hand Just Now.

RUSSIA NAMES ANOTHER DELEGATE

London July 1.—A private telegram has been received here from Odessa, saying: The men of the second battleship have mutinied. I can see no possibility of early resumption of work. The position undoubtedly is critical.

WASHINGTON INFORMATION CONFIRMS THE REPORT

Washington, July 1.—The Russian Black Sea fleet is reported to have mutinied. American Consul Heenan at Odessa has cabled the state department as follows: "Fleet reported in mutiny; two battleships here, Potemkin and another."

GOVERNOR OF ODESSA MASTER OF SITUATION

Paris, July 1.—A dispatch to Havas agency from Odessa confirms the previous report to the effect that the crew of the Klias Potemkin have been transferred to other vessels of the Black Sea fleet. The dispatch adds that the governor of Odessa is master of the situation.

WAITING TO HEAR OF JAPANESE ACTION

St. Petersburg, July 1.—M. Muraviev, Russian ambassador at Rome, will be chief of the Russia delegation at the peace conference in August. His name has been forwarded to Washington, but no further Russian representatives will be named until the size of Japan's delegation is ascertained.

FAMOUS CORRESPONDENT TO SPEND SUNDAY HERE

William E. Curtis, correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald and the man who has signed his name to more articles than any other writer in the country, is scheduled to arrive in Albuquerque tonight and will spend Sunday viewing the sights of the city. He is traveling with W. H. Simpson, advertising agent of the Santa Fe railroad, and is on his way to San Francisco, where he will join Secretary of War Taft and party, who will sail on July 4th for the Philippines.

INTERVIEW WITH COL. H. A. JASTRO

Facts as to Cost and Operation of a Modern and up to Date Water System at This Time.

A representative of The Citizen called last evening upon H. A. Jastro, at the Alvarado, where he is spending a few days, and had a pleasant talk with him concerning the Bakersfield water system, which is owned by a company that Mr. Jastro represents. The reporter learned from Mr. Jastro that in California a franchise is not required for a water works system. Any man can put in a plant who may wish to do so, provided he leave the streets in as good condition as he found them.

There was in Bakersfield an antiquated Holly system plant line, but this did not dissuade Mr. Jastro from putting in an up-to-date plant. He explained to The Citizen man that the Holly system first pumps the water into a reservoir, whence it is distributed through the plant by the force of gravity. In other words, the water is first pumped up to some high position, the cost of pumping increasing with every foot of elevation in order that it may run down again. The modern system consists in pumping the water directly from the wells into the mains, thus avoiding unnecessary expense in lifting the water; also avoiding the possibilities of contamination, which are inseparable from an open reservoir; and furthermore, avoiding the heating of the water, which the reservoir invariably and necessarily produces.

While talking upon this last point, C. P. Lupton, the new trainmaster at Winslow, but a former resident of Bakersfield, came up and confirmed the statement that the water at Bakersfield is deliciously pure and as cold as ice water.

Mr. Jastro also stated that Bakersfield is situated in the valley of the Kern river, much as Albuquerque is situated in the valley of the Rio Grande; that the water plant includes eight wells in different parts of the town, which vary in depth from fifty to eighty-five feet. Each well is provided with a pump, and electricity is the power employed, while two men are sufficient to look after twelve such wells.

"In Bakersfield," said Mr. Jastro, "there is no restraint put upon the use of water for irrigation purposes, except that an open hose cannot be used. But the people are encouraged to use all the water they can day and night, the rate being one cent per foot per month, for the more the city is beautified the more we are benefited."

When asked what he thought such a plant could be established for in Albuquerque, he replied that the cost should not exceed between \$75,000

and \$100,000, the latter amount making ample provision for future growth.

EX-MAYOR FAVORS MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

A representative of The Citizen called on ex-Mayor O. N. Marron at his office this morning and requested him to give his views on the water question. Mr. Marron talked as follows:

"The question of municipal ownership of the water works and the control and distribution of this most important public utility has been an attractive one ever since I have had to do with public affairs. This question was discussed considerably during the time I was mayor of the city and several conferences were had with the late A. A. Grant, relative to the taking over of the water plant by the city, but we never got very far in the matter."

"What, in your opinion, Mr. Marron, is the sentiment of this community, as to municipal ownership of its water works?" asked The Citizen representative.

"I have investigated this matter quite thoroughly," answered Mr. Marron, "and have talked with a great number of people on the subject, and in my opinion the sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the city owning and controlling the water works. And why should this not be so? It has been tried in a great number of cities and with success. This community is as intelligent and public sentiment is as good as can be found in any other community of like size anywhere, and I am not one of those who fear the people having their own way, even to the control, operation and ownership of the public utilities."

"Is there any way, in your opinion, Mr. Marron, whereby the city can put into practical operation the municipal control and ownership of its water supply and thus yield presently to the sentiment of which you speak?"

"I see no insuperable barrier to this," replied the gentleman. "My idea is that when there is anything pressing to be done it is to go at it and do it. This question can be settled now and for all time as well as at some vague future date. It is my opinion that the present water plant can be taken over by the city. The Act of Congress has accepted from the prohibition of incurring but a certain amount of indebtedness by municipalities this very thing which