

THE WEATHER
Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight, November 10:
San Francisco and vicinity—Fair Thursday; cooler; fresh east wind.
A. G. McADIE,
District Forecaster.

THE CALL

THE THEATERS

ALCAZAR—"Prince Karl."
CALIFORNIA—"Sweet Cloven."
CENTRAL—"Her Marriage Vow."
COLUMBIA—"The County Chairman."
CHUTES—Vaudeville.
FISHERS—Vaudeville.
GRAND—"Pretty Peggy."
MAJESTIC—"An American Citizen."
MATTINEE TO-DAY.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville. Matinee to-day.
TIVOLI—"The Messenger Boy."

VOLUME XCVI—NO. 163. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1904. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STEWARDESS TELLS ABOUT THE DOLBEER VOYAGE.

MRS. SHERMAN'S DEPOSITION ALSO READ

The steamship stewardess' story of the voyage of Miss Dolbeer from Cherbourg to New York last June was read to the jury in the will contest case yesterday. Her deposition told of unusual conduct, but it was hardly to be regarded as strong evidence of insanity. She said Detective Stillwell had sought to have her make statements of much more effective character, but she refused. The reading of Mrs. Sherman's deposition was also completed.



MRS. H. H. SHERMAN, COUSIN OF THE TESTATRIX, WHOSE DEPOSITION WAS READ YESTERDAY AT THE TRIAL OF THE CONTEST TO BREAK MISS DOLBEER'S WILL AND SCATTER THE FORTUNE BEQUEATHED BY THE UNFORTUNATE SUICIDE TO HER FRIEND AND COMPANION, MISS WARREN.

ENTOMBED AT BOTTOM OF A WELL

POMONA, Nov. 9.—J. Alex Mathers was entombed beneath twenty feet of gravel, sand and earth at the bottom of a well in the vacant lots near the corner of Artesia street and Orange grove avenue in Pomona this afternoon. Relays of men have been working like mad men to extricate him in the faint hope that by some miracle he may be found alive.

Mathers and George H. Rudolph were employed in removing the wooden casing from the interior of an irrigation well, forty feet deep. Mathers was at the bottom of the well and Rudolph operated a windlass at the mouth of the well. Mathers had chopped away a few of the lower timbers of the casing while Rudolph was hauling the debris up and out of the well. The chopping of the lower timbers lessened the strength of the wooden casing, and suddenly the upper timbers of the casing broke away. Amid a crashing of boards and scantlings tons of stones and earth poured down upon Mathers from the caving walls.

Rudolph says that his companion was buried under thirty feet of the caving. When he realized what had happened he at once summoned assistance and volunteers are at work digging toward the rescue of Mathers.

The grief of Mrs. Mathers and her four daughters is pitiful to behold. Weeping bitterly they stand at the mouth of the well urging the workers on to even greater zeal and almost momentarily calling to the buried man on the vain hope of getting an answer from him. Mr. Mathers has lived in Pomona a dozen years. His home is at 127 East Pearl street. For a long time he has been superintendent of the Pomona Irrigation Company's pumping plant. He is 46 years of age.

Are Not Betrothed.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Spanish embassy here authorizes an emphatic denial of the report circulated by a news agency in the United States of the betrothal of King Alfonso to Princess Victoria of Connaught.

SALESLADY WINS RICH HUSBAND

There was some new testimony in the Dolbeer will contest yesterday—testimony that had been sealed up in depositions and withheld from the public. The contestant shot "one of his strongest bolts, which was the deposition of the stewardess of the Deutschland, on which Miss Bertha Dolbeer crossed the Atlantic shortly before her death. The German woman's statements were that the passenger "stared" constantly, bore a "sad expression on her face," and Miss Warren, to control her, "spoke as one would to quiet a child."

Miss Warren was with Miss Dolbeer on the voyage in June last. They took the steamer at Cherbourg, after a stay in Paris, where Miss Dolbeer had gone to seek rest. While the attorneys for the contestant laid much stress on this testimony of Miss Wilhelmina Plueger, Pillsbury and McEmery smiled at it. The jury had by this time been overtaxed by deposition-reading and it exhibited no sign of arousal from languor.

There was a very interesting part of Miss Plueger's deposition that did not reach the ears of the jurors, for Judge Coffey would not permit it to be read. It appears that C. J. Stillwell, formerly a detective in San Francisco but now in New York, approached her in the interest of contestant Schander to ascertain what testimony she might give. She says he brought with him a typewritten statement for her to sign wherein it was set forth that Miss Warren had told her while the vessel was on the ocean that Miss Dolbeer was insane from melancholia, resulting from the loss of her lover.

STATEMENT WAS FALSE.

But in answer to the questions propounded to her during the taking of the deposition the stewardess said she had warmly refused to sign the statement for the reason that part of it was false—that part in which Miss Warren was said to have made mention of Miss Dolbeer's mental condition and of a lover. But she had no objection to telling what she knew of the strange manner of Miss Dolbeer while crossing the ocean.

The most of the day was spent in finishing the reading of the deposition of Mrs. Raymond H. Sherman, a daughter of Mrs. J. L. Moody, a niece of the contestant and cousin of the testatrix. On Monday her statements were adduced to the effect that a "change had come over Miss Dolbeer during the last year of her life," she "had become very thin," and was "indifferent to anything and everything in life."

Yesterday it transpired that Mrs. Sherman had been in the courtroom.

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DOG DEVOUR THE DEAD.

Bombardment of Port Arthur Continues and Shells Fall Incessantly.

CHEFU, Nov. 9.—The Japanese continue to bombard Port Arthur and the shells are falling so incessantly that the Russians have practically abandoned the repair of the work protecting the harbor.

Citizen volunteers and the police are now reinforcing the garrisons of the forts, according to the stories of Chinese arriving here, sixty of whom left Port Arthur on November 7, owing to the high price of food.

So many men were killed on both sides during the last assault that many bodies lay unburied for days, and in some instances, dogs, which had been driven from the town, assuaged their hunger by eating the dead.

In a few cases where this was seen, the horror-stricken Russian sharpshooters killed the dogs.

Some months ago the Russian authorities ordered that all dogs seen upon the streets should be shot, with the result that half famished creatures have been roaming the hills, becoming savage.

The Chinese say that the forts on Golden Hill have done practically no firing for months past, and it is believed that their ammunition has run short.

The demolition of the Chinese new town is almost completed, a thousand houses having been destroyed for the valuable firewood they contained.

The town is constantly catching fire, and the majority of the warehouses and stores belonging to foreigners have been burned to the ground.

RUSSIA WILL PAY.

Result of the Inquiry Into the Firing on the Sontag.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—The Russian inquiry into the reported firing upon the German fishing vessel Sontag by the Russian second Pacific squadron in the North Sea on October 21 having established to the satisfaction of the authorities that one of the Russian warships did fire upon the German vessel, that she lost her fishing gear, Russia has agreed to pay full compensation to the owner of the Sontag.

BRYAN DECLARES THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY MUST NOW RETURN TO PRINCIPLES HE ADVOCATES

NOW that the smoke of battle has cleared away, Democrats are already discussing the reorganization of the party. In a lengthy statement William Jennings Bryan declares the Democracy was defeated because it abandoned radical principles and surrendered to Wall street. Now, says the twice defeated candidate for the Presidency, it must return to the principles advocated in 1896 and 1900. Hearst and Watson will attempt to reorganize the party along socialist lines.

STOESSEL HAS ONLY 9000 MEN Remnant of Garrison Fighting to the Last.

Food and Ammunition Are Alarming Short in Port Arthur.

Fresh Meat Is Exhausted and Even the Supply of Horseflesh Has Given Out.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

TOKIO, Nov. 9.—It is reported that the Japanese have completely silenced the forts on Ribbing and Susung mountains and that their main strength is now attacking Etz Mountain.

DALNY, Nov. 9.—Stanley Washburn, war correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, cables the following to his paper:

"Desperate fighting goes on night and day around Port Arthur. The Russian garrison is defending itself with the strength of despair. It is reported that the Russian numbers are now reduced to 9000 fighting men.

"Prisoners captured by Nogi say General Stoessel tells his men that the Japanese will massacre them if they surrender. Sorties are made every night.

"There is now no fresh meat in the fortress; even the horseflesh is said to have given out. Rifle ammunition is alarmingly short and shrapnel is scarce.

"The Japanese, having offered the Russians favorable opportunities to surrender, are now inclined to let them suffer for the consequences of their obstinacy."

CHIEF, Nov. 9.—A junk which left Port Arthur on November 1 has arrived here, bringing the news that the garrison up to that time had repulsed all Japanese attacks. The junk was intercepted by a Japanese torpedo boat, which confiscated all the correspondence on board. Two Chinese who were on the junk were executed by the Japanese.

FORMER RECORD BROKEN

Roosevelt's Plurality Greatest in History.

Missouri Increases His Electoral Vote to 343.

In Pennsylvania Alone He Has Nearly a Half Million Margin.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—With the election returns still incomplete the plurality for President Roosevelt in the nation, according to all indications to-night, will exceed 1,500,000—the greatest ever given an American candidate. The nearest approach to this vote was in 1896, when McKinley received a plurality approximating 850,000, and in 1872, when Grant received 762,991.

To-night the interest centers in Missouri and Maryland. Late returns indicate that the former State is in the Republican column, so far as Presidential electors are concerned, but that Joseph W. Folk, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor.

In Maryland the Presidential vote probably will be cast for Roosevelt. Late returns to-night indicate that Thomas A. Smith has been elected to Congress by the Democrats in the First District. Congressman Jackson of this district to-night, however, put forward the claim that trick ballots were used and says he will contest the election.

In the other States it is simply a question of pluralities.

"SOLID SOUTH" NO LONGER.

The "Solid South" was broken by the defeat of Missouri. The figures to-night show but twelve States, with 133 votes, for Judge Parker. President Roosevelt carried all the Northern States—except them in fact—and to-night he has 343 electoral votes. The banner State is Pennsylvania. Twenty-four hours after the polls closed, the returns from this State indicated that Roosevelt's plurality would reach 485,000.

Next came Illinois, where the President polled approximately 225,000 more votes than did Parker.

Ohio gave Roosevelt 200,000 and New York 174,000. The New York City returns are still incomplete, but the amazement over the result has not subsided. Judge Parker carried Greater New York by less than 41,000 votes.

In general, the situation is chiefly interesting to-night because of the fact that the tickets in many of the States were cut. President Roosevelt ran ahead of his ticket in many localities. In Massachusetts he had a plurality of \$6,000, while the Republican candidate for Governor was defeated by 25,000. In that State the Legislature is Republican, and the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of Governor, was elected. In Missouri the circumstances are similar.

NO TOGA FOR BRYAN.

In Nebraska the definite announcement that the Legislature is Republican disposes of the statement that William J. Bryan had aspirations for the United States Senatorship. In that State, too, the Governorship is in doubt.

There is a curious situation in Minnesota, where Roosevelt has 125,000 plurality, but where a Democratic Governor and a Republican Lieutenant Governor were elected.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has been returned to Congress, but Chairman Cowherd of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee was defeated in Missouri.

The situation in Colorado presented an interesting phase to-night. Roosevelt has carried the State by probably 15,000, but the Governorship is still in doubt, both sides claiming victory.

Clean Sweep in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 9.—Returns from the State come in slowly, one

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Surrender to Wall Street, Says the Nebraskan, Defeated Parker.

Goldites' Reign at an End So-Called Plutocratic Element of the Minority Is Invited to Set Out.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 9.—William J. Bryan to-day gave out an extended statement concerning yesterday's election, which is intended to serve as his comment upon the result, and as an answer to reports connecting him with a movement looking to the formation of a new party. Bryan said he would not attempt to deny all the reports circulated as to his future political action, but would let his statement serve to explain his position. He says:

"The Democratic party has met with an overwhelming defeat in the national election. As yet the returns are not sufficiently complete to permit analysis and it is impossible to say whether the result is due to an actual increase in the number of Republican voters, or to a falling off in the Democratic vote. This phase of the subject will be dealt with next week when the returns are all in. The questions for consideration at this time are: What lesson does the election teach? and what of the future? The defeat of Judge Parker should not be considered a personal one. He did as well as he could under the circumstances; he was the victim of unfavorable conditions and of a mistaken party policy. He grew in popularity as the campaign proceeded and expressed himself more and more strongly upon the trust question, but could not overcome the heavy odds against him.

"The so-called conservative Democrats charged the defeats of 1896 and 1900 to the party's position on the money question and insisted that a victory could be gained by dropping the coinage question entirely.

Parker's Embarrassing Telegram.

"The convention accepted this theory and the platform made no reference to the money question, but Judge Parker felt that it was his duty to announce his personal adherence to the gold standard. His gold telegram, as it was called, while embarrassing to the Democrats of the West and South, was applauded by the Eastern press. He had the cordial indorsement of Mr. Cleveland, who declared that the party had returned to "safety and sanity"; he had the support of the Democratic papers which bolted in 1896, and he also had the aid of nearly all of those who were prominent in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and yet his defeat is apparently greater than the party suffered in either of those years.

"It is unquestionable also that Judge Parker's defeat was not local but general, the returns from the Eastern States being as disappointing as the returns from the West. The reorganizers are in complete control of the party. They planned the campaign and carried it on according to their own views, and the verdict against their plan is unanimous. Surely silver cannot be blamed for this defeat, for the campaign was run on a gold basis. Neither can the defeat be charged to emphatic condemnation of the trusts, for the trusts were not assailed as vigorously this year as they were four years ago. It is evident that the campaign did not turn upon the question of imperialism, and it is not fair to consider the result as a personal victory for the President, for his administration was the subject of criticism. The result was due to the fact that the Democratic party attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions which demand radical remedies. It sounded a partial retreat when it should have ordered a charge all along the line.

Plutocratic Democrats Alienated.

"In 1896 the line was drawn for the first time during the present generation between plutocracy and democracy, and the party's stand on the side of democracy alienated a large number of plutocratic Democrats, who in the nature of things cannot be expected to return, and it drew to itself a large number of earnest advocates of reform, whose attachment to these reforms is much stronger than attachment to any party name. The Republican party occupies the conservative position. This, it defends those who, having secured unfair advantage through class legislation, insist that they shall not be disturbed, no matter how oppressive their exactions may become.

"The Democratic party cannot hope to compete successfully with the Republican party for this support. To win the support of the plutocratic element of the country the party would have to become more plutocratic than the Republican party, and it could not do this without losing several times as many votes as that course would win. The Democratic party has nothing to gain by catering to organized and predatory wealth. It must not only do without such support, but it can strengthen itself by inviting the open and emphatic opposition of these elements. The campaign just closed shows that it is as inexpedient from the standpoint of policy as it is wrong from the standpoint of principle to attempt any accommodation of the industrial and financial despots who are gradually getting control of all the avenues of wealth. The Democratic party, if it hopes to win success, must take the side of the plain common people."

Futility of Making Compromises.

Bryan says that for two years he has pointed out the futility of any attempt to compromise with wrong or to patch up a peace with the great corporations which are now exploiting the country, but the sound money Democrats were so alarmed by the race issue that they listened rather reluctantly, he said to their credit, to the promises of a successful campaign held out by those who had contributed to the defeat of the party in the two preceding campaigns. He continued:

"The experiment has been a costly one and it is not likely to be repeated during the present generation. The Eastern Democrats were also deceived. They were led to believe that the magnates and monopolists who coerced the voters in 1896 and supplied an enormous campaign fund in both 1896 and 1900 would help the Democratic party if our party would only be less radical. The corporation press aided in this deception and even the Republican papers professed an unselfish desire to help build up the Democratic party. The election has opened the eyes of the hundreds of thousands of honest and well meaning Democrats who, a few months ago, favored the reorganization of the party. These men now see that they must either go into the Republican party or join with the Democrats of the West and South in making the Democratic party a positive, aggressive and progressive reform organization. There is no middle ground."

Will Assist in Reorganization.

Bryan says he did what he could to prevent the reorganization of the Democratic party; when he failed in this he did what he could to aid Parker and Davis in order to secure such reforms—and there were several—promised by their election. Now that the campaign is over, he will assist those who desire to put the Democratic party once more on a strong basis; he will assist in organizing for the campaign of 1908.

"It does not matter so much who the nominee may be. During the next three years circumstances may bring into the arena some man especially fitted to carry the standard. It will be time enough to nominate a candidate when we are near enough to the campaign to measure the relative availability of those worthy to be considered.

"But we ought to begin now to lay our plans for the next national campaign and to form the line of battle.

"The party must continue to protest against a large army, against a

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