



THE WEATHER. Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight June 3, 1905. San Francisco and vicinity—Cloudy Saturday; fresh west winds. A. G. MOADIE, District Forecaster.

THE CALL

THE THEATERS. ALCAZAR—"Tennessee's Partner." CALIFORNIA—"The Country Girl." CENTRAL—"Why He Divorced Her." CHUTES—Vaudeville. COLUMBIA—"The Duke of Kill- Crankie." GRAND—"The Holy City." MAJESTIC—"Mizpah." ORPHEUM—Vaudeville. TIVOLI—Comic Opera. WEBER'S MUSIC HALL—"Miss Frisky From Fresno." Matinee at All Theaters.

VOLUME XCVIII—NO. 3. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BIG SPLIT RENDS THE EQUITABLE

Directors Harri- man, Frick and Bliss Resign. Severe Blow Dealt Both to Alexander and J. H. Hyde. Higher Officer to Displace Former and Latter Asked to Give Up Control.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Disputed claims of victory by the conflicting factions in the Equitable Life Assurance Society and an apparent readjustment of interests marked the results of the meeting of the directors of the society held to-day for the purpose of passing on the report of the committee of seven, of which H. C. Frick is the chairman. The only official announcement made was the resignation of Frick, Bliss and Harri-man from the board of directors and the passage of the resolutions embodied in the following statement given out by the directors after the final adjournment: "The board, after full discussion and after replies on their own behalf to the committee by President Alexander, Vice President Hyde and Vice President Tarbell, on motion of Mr. Schiff, adopted the following resolutions: "First—That a chairman of the board be created with plenary powers over all departments and affairs of the society. "Second—That a nominating committee consisting of D. O. Mills, John A. Stewart, A. W. Cassatt, T. J. Johnson, C. J. Alden, August Belmont, J. B. Forgan and Robert T. Lincoln be requested to report at a meeting of the board, to be called on Wednesday next, a candidate for chairman. "Third—That at the meeting of the board the executive committee be reorganized and that appropriate amendments to the by-laws be prepared for submission to that meeting for the purpose of carrying out these resolutions. "Fourth—That James Hazen Hyde be requested within three months to divest himself of the control of the stock of the society on such terms and conditions as shall be satisfactory to him and to the board. "PRELIMINARY CONFERENCES. "Of the full board of fifty directors thirty-seven were present. The meeting to-day was called at 11 o'clock, prior to which hour there were protracted conferences in the office of Alexander and Hyde and in the office occupied by the Frick committee. Among those who conferred with Hyde were Senator Depew, Samuel Untermeyer, George Gould, A. W. Kreh, W. C. Gulliver, Winslow S. Pierce, H. C. Harstick, John J. McCook, Bra-der Johnson, D. E. Moran, P. R. Withthrop, William P. McIntire and C. B. Alexander. "After the adjournment late in the afternoon it was learned that the question of the adoption of the Frick report had not come before the board. Frick, perceiving that he would be outvoted, made no comment and after tendering his resignation left the room. It is understood that Bliss and Harri-man, both of whom had tendered their resignations, followed him immediately. "The Frick report, it has been ascertained, recommended the removal of President Alexander, Vice President Hyde and Second Vice President Tarbell. "The first speaker at the forenoon session was President Alexander, who, in the course of an extended address, defended the management of the Equitable Society. "Gage T. Tarbell, the second vice president, also addressed the meetings, devoting his remarks to the management of the domestic agencies, of which he has direct charge. "HYDE DENIES DENIAL. "Hyde in his address insisted that there was not a single act throughout his entire career with the society which was the subject of so much as just criticism on the part of a fair-minded man, with the possible exception of the Cambon dinner, and that was a matter of honest difference of opinion as to business methods. He said that while he had deposited the amount of his expenditure with the cashier, he felt he ought to receive it back. "Among other falsehoods which Hyde said had been circulated about him was one to the effect that he had given this dinner with the idea of getting the order of the Legion of Honor from the French Government. This decoration, he said, in fact, been conferred upon him two years before. "As to his participation in syndicates, Hyde said he had been in many syndicates, always with Alexander, in which the Equitable had no concern whatever, and in many of them had lost money. He justified his participation in such operations. "Hyde concluded by demanding the utter rejection of the reputation of any report that criticized his administration and said he would force an opportunity to let the public know what was behind these attacks. "It is understood that a motion was then made to discharge the committee and that it was carried. "TO NAME A CHAIRMAN. "Hyde's friends on the board then stated that they recognized the welfare of the society required some man of dominating influence and national reputation at its head to restore public confidence. Hyde said he had nothing to fear from a fearless and persistent investigation of the affairs of the society, and said that he

DEVELOPS TREE THAT GROWS FAST

Burbank May Revolutionize Lumber Trade. Rapidly Growing Walnut Is Latest Creation of Wizard. Obtains Startling Results by Crossing California and English Varieties.

SANTA ROSA, June 2.—Luther Burbank's latest creation is a rapidly growing walnut tree that bids fair to hurry up the usual growth of the tree and to hurry down the price of walnut wood. At present walnut wood costs from \$250 to \$500 a thousand feet. Burbank has developed a walnut tree by crossing the common English and the California walnut, that promises to revolutionize the trade in this wood. It is said the new creation grows almost with the rapidity of a weed. "The wood takes a beautiful polish, and a splendid grain showing through. "Special Dispatch to The Call. "CINCINNATI, June 2.—Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived here to-day, attended by her maid, for a week or longer at "Rookwood," the Longworth home. In the absence of Mrs. Longworth, who left a few days ago for a protracted visit to her daughter, Countess de Chamburin, in France, Mrs. Buckner Wallingford, another daughter, and Nicholas Longworth, Congressman from the Second District, are the hosts at "Rookwood." Congressman Longworth met Miss Roosevelt at Loveland, a station about twenty miles out, and escorted her to the city. The evening small dinner party was given by Mrs. Wallingford and Mr. Longworth for Miss Roosevelt. "To-morrow Congressman Longworth and his guests will attend the Latonia Derby, going in a private trolley car. "Although the opinion is generally held here that Miss Roosevelt and Congressman Longworth are engaged to be married, it is not likely even if such is the case that a formal announcement will be made during the visit, owing to the absence of Mr. Longworth's mother, who is about departure for Europe on the eve of the visit of the President's daughter occasions much comment. "VALLEJO, June 2.—Chief of Police Stanford is keeping a sharp lookout for three Italian bunco men who obtained \$180 from Joseph Zerba, an employe of the cement works at Napa Junction, three miles from Vallejo, by means of an old trick. Zerba was in Napa yesterday while drinking met three countrymen, one of whom confided to Zerba and the other two strangers that he had discovered a treasure box containing several thousand dollars in a field near the State Hospital. The countrymen were anxious to buy the box, offered \$200 for it. The stranger finally agreed to sell for \$400 and Zerba put up nine \$20 gold pieces and the other two men the balance. "The quiet went to the spot designated and dug up a tin box. On the way back to town the three strangers disappeared, but Zerba was so intent on getting to a blacksmith shop to open the box that he did not miss them. He found a sack of washers inside. "SANTA FE COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE ROBBED. "Burglars Carry Safe to Rear of Shed and Break It Open. "BAKERSFIELD, June 2.—Some time between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock last night thieves broke down the door of the Santa Fe ticket office, placed the 700-pound safe on a truck, carried it behind the freight office, a few rods away, and broke it open with tools from the tool-house, which was also robbed. The safe contained \$192, which was taken. "Although many yard hands and employes of the freight office were on duty, and the safe was removed from the office at a busy time of the night, the robbery was not discovered until after 1 o'clock. It is thought the robbers left their booty freight for Caliente, carrying their booty with them, as the drawer of the safe was found by the side of the track, near Kern City. "Two saloons were also broken into last night and \$150 taken from slot machines.

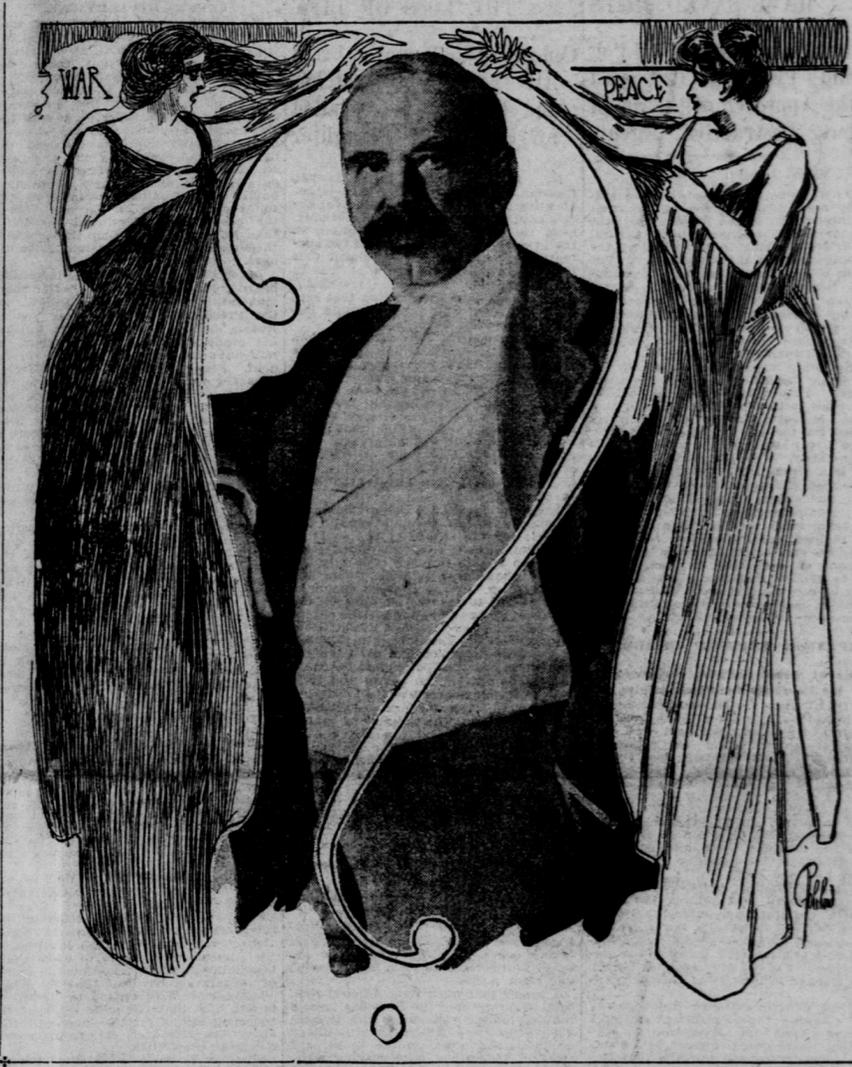
DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN

Great Damage With Loss of Life Feared. Central Portion of the Islands Visited by Temblor. Report From Tokio Says That the Details Have Not Been Learned.

TOKIO, June 2.—Severe earthquakes have occurred in Central Japan, extending generally from the Province of Hiroshima to the Straits of Shimonoseki. The extent of the damage and loss of life is not yet known, but it is feared that it is heavy. "CETTINJE, June 2.—Later descriptions of the earthquake from Albania show that 100 persons were killed and 250 injured and that the town has been completely devastated. There were twelve shocks. The inhabitants are now living in the open, while the foreign Consuls have been provided with troops. The authorities have organized parties to search for the bodies of victims. It is feared that the list of casualties will be considerably increased. "REBSTOCK WILL GO TO PRISON. "Trial of Election Official Ends in Conviction for Fraudulent Acts at Polls. "The jury in the case of Joseph Rebstock, whom the Grand Jury indicted for misconduct in acting as an election officer at the Alhambra precinct last October, was last night declared guilty as charged and recommended to the mercy of the court. This means that he must serve a sentence in prison. "Evidence had been submitted and rejected and the case had become so involved that the Judge's final instructions to the jury were that a conviction should not be brought in unless the defendant was guilty of willfully and knowingly violating the election laws, and that if he acted contrary to the law and believed himself to be acting in accordance with the law he should be acquitted. "The jury retired to its chambers at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 10 o'clock returned the verdict charging the official with the felony. "District Attorney Byington attempted to address the jury in his carefully prepared closing argument, but Judge Lawlor sustained the objections of the attorneys for the defendant on the ground that as Byington had agreed to submit the case last week without the closing proceedings the court would not allow him to change in violation of his agreement. "BARCELONA PALACE DAMAGED BY BOMB. "Explosion Takes Place in House of the Governor General. "BARCELONA, June 2.—At 6 o'clock this evening a bomb was exploded in the palace of the Governor General, doing considerable damage. Ten arrests have been made. "PARIS, June 2.—King Alfonso and President Loubet to-day visited the military school at St. Cyr, where they witnessed some cavalry evolutions and drove thence to the Palace of Versailles, later visiting the Aero Club and witnessing an automobile procession and horse races at the Bois de Boulogne course. "As King Alfonso was leaving the Theatre Francais to-night six horses of his escort shied, throwing and slightly injuring the troopers who were riding them. The mishap occurred within a few yards of the scene of the recent bomb outrage. "Volita, the anarchist, to-day pointed out the place where he said on Thursday that five uncharged bombs from Barcelona had been hidden by himself and several companions who were preparing for an attempt on King Alfonso's life. Only anarchist papers were found. "Rioting Is Renewed at Lodz. "LODZ, Russian Poland, June 2.—There was a renewal of rioting here this morning. A crowd of people stoned a detachment of Cossacks and the latter fired, killing two persons and wounding others.

ROOSEVELT MOVES TO END WAR IN THE FAR EAST

President Roosevelt yesterday made a move toward ending the war in the Far East. In a conference with Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, he expressed an earnest wish that the Czar conclude peace with Japan, as he believes a prolongation of hostilities will not result in victory for the Russian arms.



COUNT CASSINI, THE RUSSIAN EMBASSADOR TO THIS COUNTRY, WHO WILL COMMUNICATE TO HIS GOVERNMENT THE EARNEST WISH EXPRESSED YESTERDAY BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT THE CZAR CONCLUDE PEACE WITH JAPAN AND END THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Confers With Envoy of Czar. Does Not Think Russia Can Succeed. Acts as Friend of Powers Involved.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President to-day struck a blow for peace in the Far East. In conference at the White House this afternoon with Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, the President expressed the earnest wish that Russia would forthwith conclude peace with Japan. Prolongation of the war, he believes, will not result in victory for the Russian arms and can only serve to increase Japan's demands and render more difficult the drafting of a treaty of peace which the Czar, as well as the Mikado, can sign. The President spoke, he said, as the friend of Russia no less than of Japan, and on behalf not only of the Washington Government, but in the interest of humanity. Until his words have reached Tsarskoe-Selo and have been communicated to Emperor Nicholas in the friendly spirit in which they were uttered the effect cannot be estimated. Soon after reaching his embassy Count Cassini began the preparation of a dispatch to his Government. "Neither at the White House nor at the Russian embassy could a formal statement regarding the conference be obtained. Throughout the diplomatic corps there is a strong hope that to-day's conference marked the first step toward peace, but the general opinion is that weeks may elapse before even primary negotiations can be begun. Diplomats express the hope that Emperor Nicholas will receive the President's words as the counsel of that Government which has for years been Russia's traditional friend, and will weigh it accordingly. "Unaccompanied, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, called by appointment at the White House. He was ushered at once into the blue room, where he was joined immediately by the President, and a conference followed that lasted for nearly an hour. "HOPES FOR AN EARLY PEACE. "Appreciating the natural feelings of the Ambassador on such an occasion, the President began the conversation by a frank personal expression of sympathy for Count Cassini, alluding to the severe strain under which he has been for the past year and deploring the terrible loss of life and consequent sorrow caused by the recent battle in the sea of Japan. Without further preliminaries a general and entirely informal and personal conversation followed, during which the President informed the Ambassador that he earnestly hoped for an early peace in the Far East, and that in expressing this hope he voiced not only his strong personal sentiments and those of his Government, but he believed they were held by all of the powers. His opinion was that it would be a mistake for Russia to continue the war. In addition to the suffering entailed by the naval conflict he did not believe that Russia has anything to gain by prolonging the terrible war. The President did not enter into details, but the personal character of the conversation and his long acquaintance with Count Cassini enabled him to speak plainly regarding the decisive character of the Japanese victories. "What Japan's probable peace terms would be the President was wholly unable to say, but he did not hesitate to express the opinion that, difficult as these conditions might prove in the light of such a victory as that gained in the Korean Straits, they would increase in severity with every day that a state of war continued. Unless Russia has substantial hope of administering a decisive defeat to Japan in this war, the President believed, it would inure to the interests of the St. Petersburg Government to conclude peace at once. "AGAINST CONTINUING WAR. "Briefly and in a paraphrased form these were the arguments used by the President in support of his conviction that as between a continuation of the war and immediate peace the latter would be greatly to Russia's advantage. "Having received no word from his Government since the announcement of the engagement of Count Cassini, but he believed the more than to give the President his own personal opinions on the situation. The Ambassador was deeply touched by the sincere cordiality of his reception and the frank and friendly manner in which the President spoke. He could not see, however, that there was anything in the present situation, unfortunate as it undoubtedly was, for his Government, which necessitated Russia's suing for peace. As to territory, he pointed out that China and not Russia had been the loser, for even Fort Arthur was held only under lease. On the sea, Russia had nothing more to lose, he said. "It was the Ambassador's firm opinion that this was not "the psychological moment" in which to discuss peace with Japan. "Whatever might be the ultimate decision of the Russian fleet.

RUSSIAN NAVAL AUTHORITIES BITTER TOWARD NEBOGATOFF

Argue That He Should Suffer Death for Striking His Colors and Surrendering His Warships to the Enemy.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—Feeling in the Admiralty against Rear Admiral Neboogatoff continues to run high, the majority of the naval authorities being deaf to the appeals of the few who insist that the admiral's action in surrendering his warships should not be condemned until the circumstances become fully known. The majority say that they could forgive anything but surrender, and point to the precedent set in the case of the Russian warship Raphael, which, in 1823, during the Russo-Turkish war, struck its colors to three Turkish ships which surrounded it. "Nicholas I meted out a terrible punishment to the officers and crew of the Raphael, ordering that all of them should be shot after their exchange, and directing that if the ship should ever be recaptured its infamous history should be blotted out by the total destruction of the vessel. "The Raphael, strange to say, was recaptured thirty-four years later at Sinope during the Crimean war, a son of the captain who surrendered her taking part in the battle, and to this son fell the task of executing the Emperor's order to destroy her. Many naval authorities declare that the Emperor should reserve the same fate for Admiral Neboogatoff. "While hope for the safety of the protected cruisers Oleg and Aurora has been generally abandoned, some of the naval authorities believe it possible that their commanders, realizing that the fleet had been practically destroyed and that Vladivostok as a harbor of refuge would only prove a death trap in the end, laid the course either for Nikolai, at the mouth of the Amur River, or for Petropavlovsk, in Kamchatka. There is plenty of coal at both places to replenish the bunkers of the cruisers. The ships could then escape across the Pacific, and either be interned in the United States or return by way of Cape Horn. One reason why the Aurora may elect to go to Petropavlovsk is that her commander married a Kamchatkan woman and is thoroughly familiar with the waters of that coast. "The Novoe Vremya has taken up the suggestion of Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian Admiralty Department, that the disaster to the Russian fleet does not necessarily mean the collapse of the campaign in the Far East, as a text for an article preaching a vigorous prosecution of the war on land to the bitter end. "The Radical paper (Svobodnoye) did not appear Friday, it having gone beyond the privilege of criticism accorded to the newspapers in this hour of disaster to an extent which exceeded the patience of the authorities. The paper attempted to print over eleven solid columns of rabid criticism and anti-Government tirade. A few copies have been printed for private circulation, and they show little but the spirit of defiance by column rules, with one large space surrounded by a significant black border. "TELL OF THE BATTLE. "Russian Commanders Say That They Were at Mercy of the foe. "LONDON, June 3.—The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Mail cabling to his paper concerning the naval battle between the Japanese and Russian fleets says: "Owing to the heavy sea in the earlier part of the engagement the Russian hulls were disclosed below the water line, presenting a good target and enabling the Japanese guns to usurp the functions of torpedoes. "The commander of the torpedo-boat destroyer Burehnik, describing his attack on the battleship Kniaz Souvovoff, says he discharged two torpedoes against her from a distance of 100 yards. All the Russian survivors confess that the Japanese formation was never broken, and say that their shooting was magnificent. "The Mofu (Japan) correspondent of the Daily Telegraph gives a story told by Captain Nakimoff, commander of the Russian cruiser Admiral Nakimoff. The captain says: "We chose the shortest route to Vladivostok. Passing a certain strait, we were unhappily enticed by the Japanese fleet and were completely surrounded. "Our position was hopeless from the beginning of the battle. We had fallen into a bitter trap. It was cruel, moreover for the Japanese selected the engine-room of my ship as a target. A torpedo went straight through my vessel and we lost our fighting power and were unable to move either way. "We launched the boats and embarked 600 of the crew, who were rescued by the Japanese. I, with the navigation officers, determined to share the fate of our ship, which sank. We were drawn underneath