



THE WEATHER

San Francisco and vicinity—Fair for day; light north winds, changing to westerly. A. G. McADIE, District Forecaster.

THE CALL EXTRA

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1905.

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FOUR FIREMEN BURIED UNDER SMOKING RUINS OF NORTH BEACH FACTORIES

A number of firemen were crushed under the falling walls of the California Canning Company's building at North Point and Bay streets, which was destroyed, together with the California Ore Reduction Works, at 4 o'clock this morning. The firemen taken from the ruins at 4:30 were Cassassa and Wilson of Truck 2. Both are seriously injured. Lieutenant Harrison and Hoseman Arrata were still under the smoldering timbers at 4:30 and strenuous efforts were being made to extricate their bodies. It is believed both are dead. Other bodies may be in the ruins. The financial loss will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

CZAR NICHOLAS, IN WILD ALARM, AGREES TO GIVE HIS SUBJECTS A CONSTITUTION

General Trepoff Issues Warning That Troops Will Fire Upon All Disturbers.

FRIGHTENED CZAR TURNS TO DE WITTE FOR RESCUE Cossacks Succeed in Maintaining Semblance of Order in the Capital City

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—St. Petersburg was in a panic to-day, but to a large extent apparently without reason. The most alarming rumors were in circulation and the shopkeepers on all except a few of the principal streets closed their stores and boarded up the doors and windows, while peace-minded inhabitants kept within doors. Anxiety was evidenced in the whole atmosphere of the city, but so far nothing has occurred to justify these fears. There were no disorders.

General Trepoff, who has been placed in command of the St. Petersburg garrison and given an additional division of reinforcements, declares that he is amply able to maintain order, and the police are allowing the strikers to vent their enthusiasm, so as to avoid a demonstration. General Trepoff instructed the police not to interfere with the parades so long as they were orderly, but he gave notice to-night that he was prepared to cope firmly with any disorder. He had printed in all the evening papers a notification that the troops would to-morrow be ordered to use cartridges in case there should be any outbreak.

By the greatest exertions the Government to-day succeeded in moving trains manned by military operatives on a few railroads. Traffic was resumed irregularly on the Moscow and St. Petersburg Railroad and on lines from Moscow to Brest and Kazan. The first efforts were directed to the moving of cattle trains, so as to meet the pinch of approaching famine in the two capitals, and one train load of cattle arrived at St. Petersburg and another at Moscow. A scant supply of milk, butter and eggs is arriving in St. Petersburg over the Finland Railroad, the employees of which refuse to strike.

The situation, however, cannot be regarded as much improved. The strikers at their meetings to-day were as determined as ever to continue the strike, and the full force of the Government railroad battalions is almost helpless in the face of the general strike on the railroads. The most encouraging feature of the situation is the absence of any widespread disorder.

Students and Strikers Throw Up Barricades.

Picturesque details have been received of the rising at Kharkoff, where students and strikers took possession of the locality in the center of the city containing the university, the cathedral and other buildings, threw up barricades, constructed a regular fortress and elected a provisional government, but cool heads effected a rearrangement of matters.

The strike contagion is spreading. All classes of workmen are organizing sympathetic strikes and industrial life in the country is coming to a standstill. The situation cannot long continue. Either the workmen will soon be starved into submission, or pillage, with military interference and bloodshed on a large scale, is bound to follow.

At Moscow 600 cabmen have already fought the strikers, whom they charge with taking bread out of their mouths. In many cities, especially Moscow, the question of food is becoming extremely serious.

Collisions between troops and strikers have occurred at several places. At Ekaterinoslav a pitched battle between soldiers and strikers was fought and the city was left in darkness.

The ranks of the 40,000 workmen from the mills and factories who joined the strikers yesterday were increased by 30,000 more this morning. All the employees of the port, 4000 in number, walked out, and 12,000 other men from the steel works left work in a body. The inhabitants of St. Petersburg awoke to find the capital resembling a beleaguered city. The shops in the Vasilostrov district and in all the suburbs are closed, windows were boarded and barred, and mounted patrols were to be seen everywhere in the streets.

Supply of Beef Sufficient for Only Three Days.

The prices of food have gone up and the supply of beef is only sufficient for three days, but there are ample supplies of wheat and rye for two months. The Emperor and the Court at Peterhof are supplied by a warship from St. Petersburg. All the families who can afford it have hastened to lay in supplies to withstand a siege. The suffering falls the heaviest on the poor, who live from hand to mouth. All the bakers sold out their bread before noon. The meat dealers have been ordered by the revolutionists not to deliver meat to the troops, under pain of death, and consequently the soldiers are living on canned food. The butchers have notified their patrons that the meat market probably will be closed to-morrow, because of lack of meat. All the St. Petersburg schools were closed to-day and the children were sent home with instructions not to return until their parents think it safe to do so.

During the afternoon striking workmen began marching into the outlying districts and inviting their comrades to join them. The police and troops did not interfere, but by General Trepoff's orders the spirit shops were closed. During the day the pharmacists formally struck.

The police are becoming frightened, many of them offering their resignations. As a result of a series of special ministerial councils under the presidency of Count de Witte, held to adopt measures to deal with the internal situation, the new national assembly law and laws granting practical freedom of the press and of speech were adopted and will be promulgated forthwith.

Upon the peremptory demand of Prince Khilkoff, the Minister of Railroads, the budget covering the remuneration of railroad employees will be revised to meet the promises made last spring. Unless this were done, the Prince announced, he would resign.

De Witte Now Practically Dictator in Russia.

Count de Witte, even in advance of the promulgation of his formal appointment as Premier, completely dominates the situation.

Interesting details have been learned regarding Count de Witte's interview with Emperor Nicholas last week, at which it was agreed that the time had come to limit the autocratic power and give the people a real share in the government of the empire.

The Emperor asked Count de Witte to speak frankly and after listening to the statesman's exposition of the situation he appeared to be utterly unnerved by the deplorable state of affairs and cried out that he was weary of the struggle and felt like leaving all and fleeing to Darmstadt; hence, probably, the origin of the report that the Emperor was going abroad.

GERMAN KAISER MAY AID HARRIED RELATIVE

Wilhelm Deeply Affected by the Perilous Plight of the Autocrat of the Russias.

Would Not Hesitate to Go to the Assistance of Nicholas if His Help Be Needed.

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BERLIN, Oct. 26.—There was a rush for the midday papers, to-day owing to the intense anxiety aroused by the situation in Russia. Since the stirring times of the recent war there has not been such a large sale of newspapers. These, living up to the desire of the public for sensations, are published with startling headlines, one of which indicates that the Czar is preparing for "immediate flight." Another says Russia is in "full revolution." A third proffers "bloodshed and barricades in St. Petersburg." One truth is evident, namely—that Moscow is completely cut off from the outer world.

According to semi-private communications, a grand duel is taking place at Peterhof between the court and the reactionary party. One side is headed by General Trepoff and M. Pobledonostzeff, who are violently opposing Count de Witte, champion of liberty, a constitution and freedom of

Vienna Railway refused to take any responsibility for the safety of Prince Frederick Leopold.

The Lokal Anzeiger says a court train was sent from Berlin to meet the Prince, who was escorted to the frontier by fifty soldiers.

UNIVERSITY TURNED INTO FORT.

Ten Persons Killed at Kharkoff by a Volley From Dragoons.

KHARKOFF, Russia, Oct. 26.—Restoration of the telegraph system enables the sending of a description of the drama which has been unrolled here since Oc-

tober 24, when the news of the death of a student named Constandini as the result of wounds inflicted by a patrol and of other acts of violence on the students led to exciting meetings at the university, at which, in anticipation of the arrival of troops, it was decided to barricade the university and to defend it by force.

Barricades formed of telegraph poles, paving stones, etc., were built around the center of the city, and the university was converted into a fortress. The windows and doors were blocked with masses of stones and coal, and red flags with revolutionary inscriptions were hoisted on the roofs. This university garrison, which numbered 300, was well supplied with arms.

Simultaneously in the town the mobs pillaged the shops of the armorers, and one shop was completely sacked.

Dragoons appeared on the scene and fired fusillades into the crowds, killing ten persons and wounding many others. Further conflicts took place between a patriotic demonstration of 200 persons, bearing a portrait of the Emperor and bodies of students and workmen who were proceeding to the university. Roughs profited by the confusion to attack the shops and peaceable citizens in the outside portions of the town which had been denuded of police.

Matters reached such a stage that a state of siege was declared in the university district. Lieutenant General Mau was placed in command and a committee of public safety was formed by leading citizens. This committee entered into negotiations with the Governor. Meantime the troops arrived, and the committee, with the consent of the Governor, entrusted the guarding of the town

to the press and of public meetings. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, who has been representing Emperor William with the Russian army in Manchuria, arrived here shortly before noon to-day and hurried to meet the Emperor. The Prince arrived at Warsaw from Biala yesterday by train, his private car, it appears, having been attached to a regular train, and he continued his journey to Berlin on a special train manned by soldiers.

Emperor William, as he drove down Unter der Linden to the General von Moltke monument, looked ashen gray, as is his wont when troubled. His features were set with grim seriousness. It was told that he was deeply affected by the troubles of Emperor Nicholas, for whom he feels sincere sympathy and affection. It is whispered that should matters become desperate the German Emperor would not hesitate to go to the aid of his brother Emperor.

People here desirous of reaching Warsaw, Moscow and St. Petersburg are besieging the railway ticket offices fruitlessly, for there are no trains. The only route now possible is by ship from Stettin, a sixty-five hours' voyage, with no steamship starting till Sunday. Even then night will prevent the steamer reaching St. Petersburg.

Berlin's Stock Exchange took a pessimistic view of the situation. Russian consols fell 1 1/2 points.

Inquiries made late this evening at the ticket offices by would-be travelers met with the uncompromising reply: "There is no communication with Russia and the railroad authorities cannot say when there will be."

The management of the Warsaw-

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MAJOR-GENERAL TREPPOFF.

RUSSIA'S FOREMOST STATESMAN, INTO WHOSE HANDS THE CZAR HAS ENTRUSTED THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT AS A RESULT OF THE PRESENT CRISIS, AND TWO OFFICIALS TO WHOM FALLS A LARGE SHARE OF THE TASK OF PRESERVING ORDER WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

GRECKS JAIL THE DOUBLE OF ED SMITH

Capitalist Who Looks Like Embezzler Arrested.

SEATTLE, Oct. 26.—Because he answered the description of former Tax Collector Smith of San Francisco, who embezzled \$100,000 and was supposed to have gone to Europe, Captain R. C. McCormick, the well-known Seattle and Los Angeles capitalist, was arrested in Pirdeus, Greece. He returned home to-day. The matter may be reported to the State Department.

At Athens he first noticed that he was shadowed. He reported to Consul Horton, who promised to see the police, but neglected it. He proceeded to Dresden, where, still being followed, he reported to the American consulate. This official suspected his passports were forged and ordered McCormick held. After a day he was released and proceeded to Pirdeus, where he was again arrested.

He demanded to be taken to the American consulate there and managed to prove who he was. All the time he was experiencing his trouble Smith was under lock and key at San Francisco.

SPIRITUALISTS HOLD SESSION WITH GHOSTS

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 26.—A band of believers from the First Spiritualist Church visited the "haunted" house at the northeast corner of Roberts street and Indiana avenue to-night, got into communication with, and, in the end, exorcised the spirits of a murdered girl and her lover, who tenants vow have been holding high jinks in the house for the last month. Thirty or forty residents of the neighborhood were present at the seance, which was conducted by Mrs. Edward Connelly, a professional medium.

Until Monday the house had been occupied by George J. Martin. He and a sub-renter, E. L. Cramer, vacated the building because too many weird noises echoed through it in the still watches of the night.

The spiritualists, twelve in all, stood about in a circle in one of the ground floor rooms of the abandoned house while the medium conversed with the troubled souls that haunt the place and urged them to cease their troubling.

AUTOMOBILING ONE CAUSE OF RACE SUICIDE

Fact Gleaned From St. Louis Mortuary Records.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—A study of the record of the Mortuary Clerk's office for the last month has convinced Health Commissioner Snodgrass that the mad for automobilism is one of the most potent modern causes of race suicide. Of eighty-four still-born children in one month, the Health Commissioner declares, three undoubtedly were due to mothers indulging in auto rides. Others are suspected of having been caused the same way, though the proof is not positive.

"The auto is a new factor in the race suicide problem," declared Dr. Snodgrass to-night. "But the determination of the death of a child from an auto ride is not a difficult matter. When one considers the rate of speed with which some chauffeurs drive their cars, one can readily understand that the lurching and jolting of the car would have the same effect on a mother that a shock would have."

Chief Clerk McCord of Commissioner Snodgrass' office said: "The responsibility of automobiles as a partial cause of race suicide will come as a surprise to the public. It is a fact, nevertheless, that the records of this office show that the horseless carriage is contributing a large share to the evil."

GERMAN BANKERS INVADE CENTRAL AMERICAN FIELD

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Cable advices to-day from Berlin announce that the Deutsche Bank and the Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank of Berlin, Lazard, Speyer-Ellissen of Frankfurt-on-the-Main and the Schweizerische Creditanstalt of Zurich have founded a bank with a capital of \$2,500,000 to be called the Bank of Central America, and which will have its head office in Berlin. The business of the bank will be started in Guatemala with the intention of opening branch offices in the surrounding Central American colonies.