CZAR HAS A FIRM FRIEND IN KAISER

Russian Situation Causes Consternation in Berlin Court Circles.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

to a militia composed of armed students and workmen.

This militia was acclaimed by the populace, but at certain points its members were fired on by troops and many of them were wounded. The committee conferred with General Mau, with a view to arranging terms for the surrender of the university garrison. The general demanded that the besieged yield up their arms to the university administration and march out in silence, but he added that they would be permitted to proceed without molestation to their comrades, who were holding a great meeting in Skobeleff Square.

The terms were accepted and the garrison marched out in silence between lines of troops, while the crowd massed behind the troops cheered the students. The garrison was escorted by a squadron of dragoons to Skobeleff Square, where it met with great enthusiasm and dispersed without further disorder.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

Government Owns and Operates Most of the Lines.

At the time of the breaking out of the war with Japan the various railway systems of European Russia comprised a little more than 31,000 miles of road open for traffic and the Asiatic lines were 5153 miles.

Of the European lines the Government owned and operated 24,311 miles, while 10,878 miles were owned and operated by public companies, and with 1268 miles of short local lines, made up the total.

The whole network consists of twenty-eight lines uninterruptedly connected with each other and eleven isolated lines, nineteen of the former (60 per cent) operated by the Government and nine (40 per cent) by public companies.

For many years the Government has operated its lines at a heavy loss, which, however, gradually decreased from 30,000,000 rubles deficit in 1889 to 11,500,000 rubles in 1901. The cost of construction of all the Russian railways, not including those in Finland, is estimated at 5,250,000,000 rubles, or about 99,000 rubles per verst.

The gross receipts of the railways (except those of Finland) for 1901, the latest year for which there are complete returns, were 596,802,000 rubles, while the expenditures were 416,087,000 rubles. In that year there were employed on the Russian railways a total of 615,384 men, who received in wages an aggregate of 202,075,471 rubles, an average of a little more than 328 rubles per man.

CZAR READY FOR FLIGHT.

Imperial Yacht Lies Off Kronstadt Constantly Under Steam.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The source of the funds which are apparently at command of the revolutionists is a mystery. In Moscow the revolutionary committee is paying strikers 15 cents daily and has invested large sums in arms and ammunition. The rifles and cartridges taken in Finland and Poland were part of those purchased by the committee. It is conjectured that financial aid is being received from socialists and revolutionists abroad, and some of it may come from America, in response to an appeal published recently in New York newspapers on behalf of the Jewish bund.

The tactics of the revolutionists in St. Petersburg are apparently to create a reign of terror. Warnings have been sent to merchants on the Nevsky, Morskaim, Ascension and other fashionable thoroughfares to close in order to escape pillage and the torch. The doctors are receiving notification ordering them to discontinue visits to the sick, on penalty of death. Word has been passed among servants mysteriously that a mob was preparing to sack the residences of the better classes. Apprehension apparently prevails in imperial circles. It is reported that the imperial yacht Polar Star is lying off Kronstadt, constantly under steam, and that the small yacht Estrella is held in waiting at the wharf at Peterhof for emergency use.

COSSACKS ATTACK WORKMEN.

One Hundred Toilers Wounded in Battle at the Nevsky Works.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the News Agency from St. Petersburg says that two squadrons of Cossacks to-day attacked seven thousand workmen, who were holding a meeting at the Nevsky works. About a hundred workmen, it is reported, were wounded and seven Cossacks were injured by stones.

The railroad bridge across the Obvodny canal at St. Petersburg has been destroyed.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says that Emperor Nicholas has decided to grant a constitution similar to that of Germany.

A dispatch to the Evening Standard from Odessa says it is reported there from Sebastopol that the Russian battleship Pateleimon (formerly the Kniaz Potemkine) has been destroyed by incendiaries.

A special dispatch from Odessa says it is reported that a mutiny has occurred on the Russian battleship Catherine II at Sebastopol and that 400 of her crew have been arrested.

Dragoons Fire Upon Workmen.

WARSAW, Oct. 26.—At Pabyianic, in the government of Piotrakoff, dragoons to-day fired on a demonstration of 4000 workmen, killing two and wounding fourteen. A military patrol to-day refused to mount guard on the streets. Many policemen are leaving the service.

DR. PIERCE'S REMEDIES.

BOOZE OR MEDICINE?

Which will you have? If a woman suffering from one of the delicate ailments peculiar to your sex it will be well for you to know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only remedy advertised for such maladies which is absolutely free from intoxicating liquors and all other harmful agents. The good you feel from its use is not the delusive exhilaration from a tippling beverage, from which the system reacts into a worse condition than before. It may be a little slower in manifesting its bracing and invigorating action, but its benefits are none the less positive and, best of all, they are *lasting*. It's an honest medicine—not a beverage.

"I have been taking your medicine for the last three weeks and can say I am gaining strength," writes Mrs. Seneth Kinny, of 605 East Madison Street, Mount Pleasant, Iowa. "I have been having very poor health all winter. I doctored with our family doctor but was relieved only while taking the medicine. I took Dr. Pierce's medicine several years ago. I knew it was good for any one suffering with female trouble. Have taken only one bottle and am gaining strength very fast. I could not eat nor sleep when I began taking the 'Favorite Prescription.' Heart troubled me and I had cold and numb spells till my heart would almost stop beating. Have had one child since first taking your medicine. If I continue with your treatment am positive I will be cured."

Every suffering woman in this land should write to Dr. Pierce and learn how certainly he can help her to health and strength. It costs nothing to write and receive entirely free the advice of one of the most experienced physicians in this country. His great thousand-page book the Common Sense Medical Adviser, in stiff paper covers, will be sent free for 21 one-cent stamps the bare cost of mailing; or, send 31 stamps for cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets — These ORIGINAL Little Liver Pills, first put up by old Dr. R. V. Pierce over 40 years ago, have been **much imitated** but **never equaled.** They're made of purely vegetable, concentrated and refined medicinal principles, extracted from native American roots and plants. They speedily relieve and cure foul, torpid and deranged Stomachs, Livers and Bowels and their attendant distressful ailments. One or two a laxative, three or four a cathartic.

Don't allow the dealer to insult your intelligence by offering his own remedy to you instead of this well-known preparation of Dr. Pierce.

JAPANESE CLEVERLY DUPE WEBFOOTERS

Sheriff's Raid Puts End to Lottery Game of Sons of Nippon.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PORTLAND, Oct. 26.—Sheriff Word with two deputies swooped down upon the little Japanese booth in Twenty-sixth street, opposite the main entrance to the exposition grounds, this morning and with the arrest of three clerks stopped the operations of the sciety of Japanese art admirers. There were about fifty women in the place when the raid was made this morning. They wept and pleaded that their names be withheld by the Sheriff and that they might escape arrest. However, they consented to testify against the promoters of the lottery game that has separated thousands of Portland's prominent citizens from various small sums. One woman offered to give the Sheriff her chances in the lottery game if she were not arrested. Another tearfully pleaded that her husband had always objected to her seeking riches through such schemes, and it would cause her endless trouble if he knew she was present when the raid was made. There was intense excitement when Sheriff Word arrived at the booth. The officers arrived in time to prevent what threatened to result in a riot.

A woman who had secured a prize of trifling value was so angry that she removed a shoe to throw at a girl employed as a clerk. Another woman hurled a bundle of worthless prizes at another clerk. The girls behind the counter declared that they feared personal violence until the officers arrived.

It Is the Little Sticks

That set the big log on fire. Its the little details of the office that worry. The Shaw-Walker Card Index Systems take care of them for you. Will be glad to show you—you'll be proud to have one. Catalogue. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street.

VON MOLTKE STATUE UNVEILED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—A statue of Field Marshal von Moltke, the gift of the army to the German people, was unveiled here to-day, the one hundred and fifth anniversary of his birth, in the presence of Emperor William, the imperial family and all the great personages of state and many thousands of people. Five men, contemporaries of Von Moltke, who served on his staff during the war with France, were there.

Ten thousand troops of the Berlin garrison in parade uniform were massed near the scene of the unveiling. The exercises were simple.

The marble figure was sculptured by Professor Uphues, who did the statue of Frederick the Great now in Washington. The figure is eighteen feet high and leans against a block of marble, with hands folded and legs crossed. The statue stands in Koenig's Platz.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS WILL TALK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

Woman's Organization Plans New Move in Battle Against the Use of Liquor.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26.—There was intense activity among the delegates to the convention of the National W. C. T. U. to-day, every one preparing for the opening session of the organization at the First Congregational Church auditorium to-morrow morning. There were brief meetings of the different executive boards to-day, receptions to delegates by the local temperance workers and evangelistic services at the Trinity M. E. Church.

The Los Angeles Board of Education has granted permission to the W. C. T. U. to send temperance speakers to the different public schools, and the work of securing eight speakers to address the school teachers has been placed in the hands of Miss Mary F. Lovell of Wyncote, Pa., associate superintendent of education; Miss Margaret Wintringer of Illinois, national organizer, and Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky, State president. Mrs. Caroline B. Buell of Connecticut, State teacher; Mrs. B. Ingalls of Missouri, superintendent of anti-narcotics, and Mrs. Annie W. Clark of Ohio, State president, will name fifty women to address the school children.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union opened its annual national conference to-day preliminary to the first session of the national convention of the parent organization to-morrow. Mrs. Cora Seberry, the national secretary, presided at to-day's session and a number of speeches were made, principally on the subject of securing pledges against the use of alcohol, tobacco and profanity. A reception in honor of Mrs. Seberry was given this evening.

Extending Telephone System.

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 26.—Within the next two weeks it is expected that telephone connection with Los Angeles, Santa Ana and other cities in that vicinity will have been established by means of the Home Telephone Company's system. Two wires are being strung, one to give through service to Los Angeles and the other, which will also be a through one, will carry the way exchanges.

Highly Respected Woman Dies.

Mrs. Chloe Brown, a well-known and highly respected resident of the State, and widow of the late Smith Brown, died at Napa yesterday at the age of 84 years. Mrs. Brown was the mother of the late Mrs. Frances Edgerton and of Mrs. Homer S. King and Dana W. Brown of Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Brown was a native of Massachusetts.

Spot on the Sun Visible.

TACOMA, Oct. 26.—From Puget Sound points a large spot on the sun was clearly visible to-day. A heavy fog this morning caused the sun to appear as a red ball and the spot was very distinct. As the fog lifted people viewed the strange sight through smoked glasses.

ROOSEVELT CLOSES TOUR OF THE SOUTH

Begins First Stage of His Return Journey to the Capital of the Nation.

New Orleans Gives a Most Enthusiastic Reception to Our Chief Ruler.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26.—At the end of nine strenuous hours of varied entertainment in New Orleans, which brought his exceptionally pleasant trip through the South to a close, President Roosevelt at 6:30 o'clock to-night boarded the lighthouse tender Magnolia and began the first stage of his return journey to the national capital. No newspaper reporters accompanied him and he will be out of touch with the world throughout the night, but daylight to-morrow is expected to bring news of his successful transfer to the armored cruiser West Virginia, which lies at anchor off the mouth of the river to receive him, and of the beginning of the second stage of the journey. For four days he will be absent from American soil, which has never heretofore happened to a President during his incumbency, but through the means of wireless telegraphy it is promised that he will be seldom out of communication with the shore.

The President's New Orleans reception was a signal testimonial of popular esteem and of grateful recognition of the service which he has rendered the city in her period of distress. New Orleans to-day remembered not only that the President had acted with characteristic promptness when asked to send federal surgeons to take charge of the fever struggle, but throughout the fight here sustained the people of the stricken city with expressions of unfailing sympathy and, when a large share of the public opinion of the country opposed his venturing into New Orleans with the fever still prevailing, he refused to consider the element of personal danger and declared his purpose to keep the promise he made when he accepted the original invitation to come.

MET BY CHEERING CROWDS.

The crowd jammed St. Charles street from property line to property line all the way from Poydras street to Ninth, and it spread over Lafayette Square almost from St. Charles to Camp streets. Probably 50,000 people were gathered in and around the stand from which the President was to have delivered the address. When the President decided to abandon his effort he shouted to the throng to go home and be good citizens, and then disappeared into the Mayor's parlors, well-nigh exhausted. To those about him he expressed himself as immensely pleased with the demonstration in his honor, which was far beyond his expectations or the expectations of the members of his party, and said that the reception was the greatest that he had had since he had started on his trip.

The demonstration at the luncheon was scarcely less exuberant. When the President entered the superbly decorated dining-hall the 625 banqueters rose and gave way to frantic cheers. Every thought he uttered was the signal for an extraordinary exhibition of enthusiasm, and as his speech dealt almost entirely with local subjects and had special reference to the fight against yellow fever, the banquet developed into an increasing ovation.

At Harapan, ten miles from New Orleans, the President's car was switched from the main track of the Illinois Central and carried over the Belt Line to Stuyvesant Docks, where the commodious ocean going Southern Pacific steamer Comus awaited him. On board the steamer were 400 of the leading men and women of the city, Governor Blanchard and his staff, Dr. White, who fought the good fight as the Government's representative against the fever, together with all the surgeons in full uniform, officers of the army and navy, Mayor Behrman and leading Federal, State and city officials.

When the Comus had straightened she headed up stream with the President again on board and ran around the crescent, past South Port, where the President was enabled to obtain a view of the great levees of the Pontchartrain district and see vast fields of ripening sugar cane on the plantations lying on either side of the river. A few miles above the city the Comus turned and went slowly down the river, passing along the whole front of the southern metropolis. On either bank people lined the levees as the steamer, aflutter with flags, proceeded on her way amid the din of the sirens of river craft and shrill whistles of the manufacturing industries. Passing the Algiers Point the Comus hugged the west shore and the President saw for the first time the immense steel floating dock of the Government and the naval reservation. Further down on the east bank of the river he saw the historic Ursulines Convent enshrouded in the national colors, the United States barracks where several hundred of the regular soldiers escaped infection during the fever, the unfinished shaft of Chalmette marking the battlefield of New Orleans, and still further on he got a glimpse of the Federal cemetery where lie thousands of bodies of those who perished for the Union. The Comus carried the Presidential party beyond the immense terminals under construction at Port Chalmette and then turning, headed back to the city.

CROWDS FLOCK TO CITY.

Immediately the Comus was moored, the parade got under way. The Confederate veterans held the right of the line with the Sons of Veterans and the Spanish War Veterans, made up of survivors of several Louisiana regiments which had responded to the nation's call to arms in the most recent of American wars, following. The parade included numerous civic bodies.

Long before the parade had neared the City Hall the people began to congregate there, and such a dense, immovable crowd was never before seen in this city of annual crowds. Half a hundred policemen mounted and on foot labored for an hour to make a clear space so that the President's carriage could come up to the entrance.

MAKES BRIEF SPEECH.

The President realized that an accident was imminent, and if the crowd was not soon dispersed there might be serious trouble. He urged Mayor Behrman to introduce him immediately, which was done simply, though the Mayor's voice was drowned in the hubbub.

The President climbed upon the railing before which he was to speak, supported by the Mayor, though he kept his balance admirably.

He waved his hand to the crowd and they broke forth with redoubled vigor. He urged the crowd to keep still and called their attention to the fact that many women were caught in the jam and might be injured. Each utterance of his, though unheard by the mass of homanity, evoked a cheer and waving of handkerchiefs and parasols, and then the President tried to deliver a short speech. It was impossible and he realized the futility of it.

"That's all right," answered the President. "Stay right there now," he added, addressing the crowd, which was beyond control.

The Mayor attempted to secure silence and the President began again:

"My fellow countrymen: Give me a chance—," whereat there was a tremendous uproar of applause and a voice shouted: "We will give you one and we will give you another.'

Again the President started: "My fellow countrymen: I appreciate more than I can say this greeting and it is beyond the power of any human being to acknowledge it by speaking, for you could not hear him. (Great applause.)

"And now you have shown such extraordinary qualities throughout this dreadful summer, that I want you to show your capacity for self-government (tremendous applause) and that means don't jam. (Laughter and applause.)

ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON.

After a short visit in his hotel the President held a series of receptions. The first was to a group of confederate veterans who presented to him a watch charm of crossed Union and Confederate flags as a souvenir of the trip. The second of the receptions was to a group of Grand Army veterans.

The climax of the day's entertainment was the luncheon which started shortly after 3 o'clock and was prolonged fifteen minutes beyond the time set for it, as a result of the continuous ovation given to the President. The President sat beneath the pelican flag, with Mayor Behrman on one side of him and Governor Blanchard on the other. Governor Blanchard extended the welcome on behalf of the State.

When the applause that followed the toastmaster's remarks introducing him had subsided the President said in part:

Gentlemen, as you have greeted me so well, you have given me the opportunity to indulge myself in a luxury. There have been moments in the past when I was afraid of saying how well I thought of the Senators and Representatives in the National Congress from Louisiana for fear I might damage them. Now I am emboldened by your generous kindness and confidence to say that it has been indeed a pleasure to deal with Louisiana's representatives in the Senate and in the lower house of Congress, because whenever I had to do with a great question of national importance I could go to them convinced that if I could show them it was really for the good of the nation, they would stand for it.

Now, from the representatives of Louisiana I was sure of support, whether it was a question of building up and keeping at a high point of efficiency the United States navy or whether it was a question of building the Panama canal. And mind you, gentlemen, the two questions go together. One thing that as President of this country I won't do is to make a bluff that I can't make good. I don't intend on behalf of the nation to take any position until I have carefully thought out whether that position will be advantageous to the nation, but if I like it I am going to keep it. And I am sure that you gentlemen know it has been a mistake to think of me as a man desirous of seeing this nation quarrelsome. I have no respect either for the nation or for the individual that brawls.

SPEAKS OF PANAMA CANAL.

I want to see this nation do as the individual men in the nation who would respect themselves should do, scrupulously regardful of the rights of others and honestly endeavoring to avoid all cause of difficulty. But I want, on behalf of this nation, the peace that comes not to the coward who cringes for it, but the peace of the just man armed, who asks it as a right.

The Panama canal is a big work, and it is a very big nation only that can do that kind of work. I expect soon to have a report from the engineers as to the exact shape that the work will take. I will then be able to make more definite forecasts as to the time, but of this I can assure you, the work will be done well; it will be done as speedily as possible, and it will absolutely be done.

At the ladies' entrance to the hotel the First Troop of Cavalry and a mounted escort of Rough Riders were drawn up.

When the President appeared he was once more wildly cheered. From his open carriage he gracefully acknowledged the greeting. With his escort he was driven down Canal street to the river.

The brilliant street was crowded with men, women and children, and the President was enthusiastically applauded all the way to Canal street. He was quickly received on board the Magnolia and the boat put off her landing and started down the river amid the pandemonium of the cheering multitude.

FIFTY SIX MEMBERS HAVE ALREADY JOINED OUR PIANO CLUBS, AND FIFTY SIX HAPPY HOMES ARE POSSESSORS OF PIANOS AT A SAVING OF $90 TO $100 EACH. OUR CLUBS ARE FILLING UP RAPIDLY THAT YOU MUST COME AT ONCE IF YOU WISH TO BE ONE OF THE FORTUNATE ONES.

EVEN $1.50 WEEKLY WILL PAY FOR A GOOD PIANO

CAN YOU IMAGINE A MORE ACCEPTABLE GIFT FOR THE FAMILY FOR CHRISTMAS? IF YOU DESIRE, WE WILL HOLD FOR HOLIDAY DELIVERY.

CLARK WISE & CO.

126 GEARY ST. Opp. CITY of PARIS DRY GOODS CO.

An Overcoat Like This $12.50

The man who goes outside of our stores for his overcoat is paying from $4 to $8 more for his garment than he needs to.

He can buy here from the makers and buy at only one profit over the cost of making. Buying elsewhere, he must pay for two profits. Other stores don't make their clothing. We make ours and we undersell all others, because we save you one profit, which, in the case of these overcoats at $12.50, is at least $4.00.

* * * *

Long overcoats as here pictured will be supreme this winter. They are fashioned for comfort as well as style. They are long enough and heavy enough to keep you warm and fully protected in a storm—large enough to put on and pull off without help—roomy enough in the skirt to permit of easy walking.

The materials are medium heavy, fancy worsteds and cheviots, Venetian lined, with or without belt in back. Our price for these long, stylish overcoats is only **$12.50.**

See Our Fall Suits With the New Peak Lapels

Have you seen the new peak lapel—the lapel on single breasted suits that is the subject for conversation whenever men's clothes are being discussed?

In the Eastern States the careful dressers are demanding the peak lapel on all garments. It is one of the biggest hits in clothes for some time.

The peak lapel is broad, flat and cut low so as to show a portion of the vest. It gives a single breasted coat a broad effect, making the wearer look athletic in build.

Now we knew that the peak lapel would be the thing this season, so made up hundreds of suits in this style at prices ranging from $15.00 up.

Another thing—gray is the color—gray worsteds, gray cheviots, gray cassimeres—they have the call from New York to San Francisco. Gray is selling ten to one over any other color.

This we also knew would happen, so months ago we ordered our workshops to make gray suits—and here they are for you from $15.00 up.

Men's Suits in New Fall Styles $11.00

You haven't an idea of what $11.00 will buy in clothes until you see these suits.

The materials are blue serge, black Thibets and gray and brown mixtures in cheviots and worsteds. So you see there is quite an assortment from which to choose. Single or double breasted models, made by us and sold direct to you at only one profit over the cost of making.

Young Men's $12.50 Fall Suits Reduced to $8.85

To the parents who have these clothes to buy we wish to say: Such a large reduction is unusual, to be sure, but nevertheless it is a fact. We reduced the suits from $12.50 to **$8.85** to serve as a special for getting you acquainted with our store. It's your future patronage we are seeking.

To the young men we have this to say: The material is a fancy Scotch cheviot in swell patterns, any one of which you will like. Come in and see them.

Peter Thompson Coats for Girls $5.85

Opposite to the left is the picture of the Peter Thompson Coat for girls, which we are selling at the special price of **$5.85.** You can see by the picture what a stylish garment it is. Note the pretty chevron on the left sleeve and the loose box effect to the garment. On the right sleeve is a stripe of honor. The material is a navy blue worsted cheviot—a color that goes well with all dresses. The garments are mantailored throughout. Ages 4 to 16; price in our stores, **$5.85.**

See the Novelties in Boys' Suits Which Are Arriving Daily.

Beautiful novelties in boys' suits and overcoats are arriving daily. Come here any time and you will find something new on display—something just brought out this season. Remember you are as welcome to look at the goods in our **stores as** you would be to view them in the show windows.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED—WRITE US.

S·N·WOOD & CO

Manufacturers Wholesalers and Retailers of Clothing.

Two Large Stores

740 Market Street and Corner Powell and Ellis

GOODS DELIVERED FREE WITHIN 50 MILES.