

CIVIC FREEDOM LAWS FOR OPPRESSED SLAV RACE

STRIKE MAY BE CALLED OFF WITHIN A FEW HOURS.

Shedding of Blood by the Cossacks Continues

Sanguinary Combats in Many Cities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—A meeting of the strike committee was held tonight after the promulgation of the Emperor's manifesto was known. The question of calling off the strike was discussed, but a decision postponed until tomorrow.

A banner was thrown upon the strike enthusiasm by the news that work had been resumed in a large part of the factories of St. Petersburg, including eleven of the twelve departments of the Putiloff iron works, and that stores had been reopened.

The committee talked boldly of their ability to keep the men out, but, as predicted by the press on Saturday, the committee, probably tomorrow or Wednesday, will put a good face on their feet and issue a proclamation calling off the strike until January.

OLBESSA, Oct. 30.—It is impossible to fix even approximately the number of yesterday's victims. The officials in charge of the hospitals, cemeteries and lockups are strictly forbidden to give the slightest information. The dead and wounded, whose numbers must be considerable, have been removed by the police and hidden out of sight of inquirers. The infantry, of whose loyalty the authorities are doubtful, is kept in barracks, and the Cossacks and gendarmes, who show no disinclination to shoot down people on sight, are left to deal with the crowds.

At one barricaded corner yesterday a student, on the appearance of the Cossacks, mounted the barricade and appealed to them to join the people instead of killing their brothers who were struggling for the freedom of their common country. The Cossacks answered with four volleys, killing nine and wounding about forty persons. Scenes similar are occurring everywhere. The crowds, fleeing before the charging Cossacks, invade private houses and hide in garrets and on roofs. Many private apartments have been smashed to pieces and the hospitals for the succor of wounded refugees.

INFANTRY FIRES INTO THE AIR. LODZ, Russian-Poland, Oct. 30.—The situation here grows worse hourly. The infantry, when ordered to fire on the people, is discharging its rifles into the air. The shots are close and the noise is deafening. The police are trying to induce the shopkeepers to reopen their shops, threatening to fine them if they do not do so, but the merchants are between two fires, since the Socialists promise to smash their windows if the shutters are taken down.

BOMB FACTORIES DISCOVERED. TIFLIS, Caucasus, Oct. 30.—The patrols everywhere have been strengthened, but the feeling of the people has not calmed. Firing is heard at all times in the streets. All the shops and schools are closed and no papers are published. The treasury is heavily guarded. The railroad battalion tomorrow will try to take out a train to Batoum. Several bomb factories have been discovered here.

GRONZYI, Russian-Poland, Oct. 30.—A reign of terror prevails in northern Caucasus. It is charged that the authorities are pursuing the policy of turning one class of the population against another and are abetting the work of the brigands, who last night robbed and sacked a train, killing twelve persons and wounding ten. When the train arrived the crowds dragged out and killed three brigands and then drove



AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN ST. PETERSBURG, TO WHOM IS ENTRUSTED THE TASK OF SAFEGUARDING THE LIVES AND LIBERTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS RESIDING OR VISITING IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

COUNT DE WITTE SELECTS MINISTERS OF STATE.

Premier Chooses Strong Cabinet

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tired. Prince Alexis Obolensky, one of the Count's former assistants in the Ministry of Finance, will become Minister of the Interior. M. Romanoff, another former assistant to the Finance Minister, will take the Finance portfolio. M. Koni, at present a Senator and Russia's ablest jurist, will be Minister of Justice; M. Krosavsky, President of the St. Petersburg Municipal Council, will take the Ministry of Education, and M. Zeigler von Schaffhausen, chief of the Railroad Department of the Ministry of Finance, will become Minister of Ways and Communications.

CROWDS HURRAH FOR LIBERTY.

Late to-night, after the news got abroad, crowds began marching up and down the Nevsky Prospect, singing the national hymn and hurrahing for liberty.

A ludicrous incident occurred at midnight near the university when newsboys with an extra edition of the Official Messenger hurried into a crowd of strikers. The instant the news became known the strikers raised an uproarious cheer, and the Cossacks who were patrolling the street, mistaking the import of the demonstration and thinking the cries were seditious, charged and dispersed the workmen with their whips.

At all the fashionable restaurants wine was drunk in toasts to "Liberty and the Constitution."

ed and were wholly at a loss to understand the meaning of the demonstration or why the crowds were singing "God Save the Emperor," Russia's magnificent national anthem, instead of the "Marseillaise."

The people displayed the utmost good humor toward the Cossacks. They surrounded their horses and patted their perplexed riders on the boots, shouting, "You can go home now. We no longer need you. We have liberty."

Then they bade the Cossacks to doff their caps in honor of the constitution. After 2 o'clock the patrols were withdrawn from the streets, which were left in charge of the ordinary night force of policemen.

Soon after midnight a crowd of several hundred men collected in the great square before the Winter Palace and sang a chant from the church liturgy dedicated to the Emperor and the national anthem, and finished with rousing cheers for his Majesty and the Imperial family. Then they marched to the barracks of the Preobrazhensk Guards and demanded that the regimental band lead the procession.

Disappointed there, they continued to the barracks of the Pevlovsk Guards on the same errand, but the soldiers, misunderstanding the purport of the demonstration, threw open the gates of the court and threatened to fire unless the crowd made off at once, when the manifestants fled in terror.

CZARINA AND BABES MAY FLEE.

German Cruiser Believed to Be on Way to St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The German cruiser Luebeck and ten torpedo-boats put to sea to-day from Kiel for an unknown destination, giving rise to a rumor that they are bound for St. Petersburg to bring the Russian Empress and her children to the guests of the Princess and Prince Henry of Prussia.

The telegraph was working all the morning with St. Petersburg and the principal cities of Russia, except Moscow, which for some hours was entirely cut off from telegraphic communication.

Russian Loan to Be Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—The negotiations for the new Russian loan were definitely adjourned at a meeting of the financiers to-day. Both sides agree that it would be inopportune to place a loan on the foreign markets until the interior situation in Russia has changed.

WIRELESS MESSAGE READ A THOUSAND MILES AWAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A report received at the Navy Department from Colon states that the wireless station at Colon received a communication passing between the station at Key West and a vessel about 200 miles from Key West. The distance at which the Colon station read the communication is estimated at about a thousand nautical miles.

Son Gets Small Share.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30.—The will of the late Richard H. Keith, the coal operator, divides \$2,000,000 among his family and relatives. His son, Dr. L. Keith of Seattle, is left but \$50,000.

Come Right Along.

Men's all-wool suits, worth \$15 to \$18 of any person's money, can be had for \$6.85 at Herman Lesser's, 1057 Market street, opposite Jones.

EMPEROR'S MANIFESTO SWEEPING IN ITS SCOPE

Douma Elected by People Will Pass Upon All Laws.

Universal Suffrage Pledged to the Russian Populace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—Following is the text of Emperor Nicholas' manifesto:

"We, Nicholas the Second, by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and in numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow.

"The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people, and the sorrow of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign.

"From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire.

"The supreme duties imposed upon us by our sovereign office require us to efface ourself, and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing the unity and co-ordination of the power of the central government, and to assure the success of measures for pacification in all circles of public life, which are essential to the well being of our people.

Freedom of Conscience and Speech.

"We therefore direct our Government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner:

"First, to extend to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on the real inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, speech union and association.

"Second, without suspending the already ordered elections to the State Douma, to invite to participation in the Douma, so far as the limited time before the convocation of the Douma will permit, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of electoral rights in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

"To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the State Douma, and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us.

Appeals to the Faithful Sons of Russia.

"Confidence must be placed in the political tact of Russian society. It is impossible that society should desire a condition of anarchy which would threaten, in addition to all the horrors of civil strife, the dismemberment of the empire.

"We appeal to all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty toward the fatherland, to aid in terminating these unprecedented troubles and to apply their forces in co-operation with us to the restoration of calm and peace upon our natal soil.

"Given at Peterhof, October 30, in the eleventh year of our reign. NICHOLAS."

WILL COMMENCE BUILDING ROAD FAIR DELEGATES HAVE A DEBATE

Work of Construction of the Western Pacific Railroad Is to Begin Immediately

H. S. Huson, who represents the Pacific Coast Construction Company, returned from the East yesterday.

He returns with the information that his company will begin work at once in building the roadbed of the Western Pacific Railroad from this city to Oroville.

The distance from this city to Oroville is between 200 and 250 miles. Work will be commenced at once. It will be about two years before this section of the road is in full working operation. The construction of the road from Oroville to Salt Lake will take about three years.

Mr. Huson is not interested in the construction of that portion of the line. Mr. Huson states that all arrangements with railroads from Salt Lake to Baltimore were completed before he left the East for this city. Mr. Huson arranged for the shipment from Kansas City of a big outfit to Niles Canyon, and from Reno another big outfit of machinery will be sent at once.

About 1600 men will go to work on the line of construction within a very short time.

Associated with Mr. Huson is a bright young engineer, J. Whalley Watson, son of J. Frank Watson, president of the Commercial National Bank of Portland, Ore.

ARTIST DEFIES DEATH UNTIL TASK IS DONE

Surrenders to Reaper Only After He Had Finished Piece of Carving.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—"I will not die until I have finished that chest," was the prophecy made a short time ago by Roberto B. Rascoovich, water color artist and wood carver, who died yesterday of a wood carver's apoplexy. The chest referred to was an ornately carved piece of furniture, designed to contain a bridal trousseau. It was begun a few months ago and shortly afterward the artist was stricken.

True to his word, however, the wood carver stuck to his task, although growing daily weaker, until he saw his creation practically completed. Then he laid down his tools, believing that his masterpiece in that branch of art would survive. The work proved his last.

One of Rascoovich's paintings, "A Canal in Venice," received a prize at the World's Fair in 1893.

There were other remarks for and against the resolution and then Miss Marie C. Brehm, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., and former aspirant to the national presidency of the organization, caused a sensation by her remarks in favor of the proposed amendment.

Mrs. Clara B. Hoffman, national corresponding secretary, made a spirited reply to Miss Brehm. She denied the suggestion that the power of the organization was largely controlled by a "few women on the platform." Miss Ensign's amendment was voted down, 410 to 74.

Many reports were given in the afternoon and in the evening there was a discussion on "Waterloo of the Rum Traffic."

GRANDSON OF NOTED DIVINE ADMITS HE IS LARCENTIST

Confesses to Police of Seattle That He Stole Diamond Stud From a Friend.

SEATTLE, Oct. 30.—Thielman Damon, aged 20, grandson of the late Rev. John F. Damon, who was one of the best known ministers in the Northwest and bore the nickname of "The Marrying Parson," was arrested to-day on a charge of grand larceny. The young prisoner confessed to the police that on October 17 he stole a diamond stud from his friend.

HAWTHORNE CLUB GETS PERMIT.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday granted a permit to the Hawthorne Athletic Club to hold an amateur boxing exhibition on Friday evening, November 17.

DE WITTE'S NEW POLICY APPROVED

LOYALISTS LAY SIEGE TO REBELS

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—Count de Witte's report to the Emperor, who inscribed thereon "To be taken for guide," is as follows:

"Your Majesty has deigned to indicate to me directions for a Government in consideration of the actual state of Russia.

"The agitation of human society is not the outcome of partial imperfections in the social and governmental regime or of actions organized by the extreme elements. Its roots are much deeper. It took birth in the violation of the balance between the moral aspirations and the exterior forms of Russian society.

"Believing that Russia aspires to laws based on civil liberty, the chief problem of the Government consists in making effective, even before approval by the State Douma, all elements of civil liberty in the elaboration of normal legislative measures, giving equality before the laws to all Russians without distinction of race or religion.

"The problems ensuing consist in the establishment of legislative forms seeking to guarantee the benefits of civil, political and economic liberty. These benefits should be extended to the masses of the people under the reserves safeguarding the laws in all civilized countries.

"It must be realized, then, that these objects cannot be attained immediately, as no Government could suddenly prepare 135,000,000 men with a vast administration for new liberties. It is, therefore, necessary to have the powers of a homogeneous government united in its extreme, taking care to put into practice the stimulating principles of liberty and to display sincerity and uprightness in its intentions.

"The Government should abstain from any interference with elections to the Douma, and keep in view my sincere desire for the realization of the ukase of December 25, 1904. It must maintain the prestige of the Douma and have confidence in its labors, and in no way resist its decisions so long as they are not inconsistent with Russia's historic greatness.

"It is necessary to respect the ideals of the great majority of society and not the echoes of noisy groups and factions, too often unstable. It is especially important to secure the reform of the council of the empire on an electoral principle.

"I believe that, in the exercise of executive power, the following principles should be embodied: "First—Straightforwardness and sincerity in the confirmation of civil liberty and in providing guarantees for its maintenance. "Second—A tendency in the direction

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The correspondent of the Standard at Moscow sends the following account of the occurrences of recent days there:

"On Friday and Saturday a dozen meetings of different parties sat in constant session in different halls of the university, numbering altogether probably 20,000 persons.

"On Saturday night the rector appealed to the Prefect to protect the university buildings against attacks instigated by the Moscow Gazette and the monarchial party, which appealed through the priests to all true Russians to unite to beat the students and rebels. The Prefect surrounded the entire university district with a strong cordon of troops, while the students erected formidable barricades at every gate and organized their defense with military precision. The monarchist 'Black Hundred,' in the meantime, waited outside for any students venturing to leave the precincts.

"This siege continued until Sunday night, when after negotiations the besieged marched out, escorted by dragoons, who kept the 'Black Hundred' off until the students were able to disperse safely.

"A great meeting of delegates of all parties sat in the town hall from Saturday afternoon until Sunday morning, discussing proposals for the formation of a militia and a committee of public safety, but nothing definitely was settled. The municipal authorities found it impossible to go to the length demanded by the revolutionists, who left the hall after threatening vengeance upon the members of the Municipal Council when the people got the upper hand. The delegates of the workmen's party were more reasonable and consented to permit the restarting of the water works after Moscow had been deprived of water for thirty-six hours.

"Sunday was signalized by a blinding snowstorm, and the condition of the streets was abominable. At night thieves and powderies harried the pedestrians, using knives and bludgeons. Numerous students and others were severely beaten and injured by the 'Black Hundred,' which worked unmolested by the police or the troops."

of the abolition of exclusive laws. "Third—The co-ordination of the activity of all organs of Government. "Fourth—Avoidance of repressive measures in respect to proceedings which do not openly menace society or the state. "Fifth—Resistance to acts which manifestly threaten society or the state, such resistance being based upon law and moral unity."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR NOVEMBER

The Slave Trade of To-Day

A dramatic account of Mr. H. W. Nevinson's perilous journey through "the hungry country" of Portuguese West Africa, where the slave traders drive down their caravans of slaves to the markets on the coast. In this article Mr. Nevinson tells what he himself saw, of the cruelty to the slaves, of casual murder and of the difficulties put in his way in securing information.

A Wonderful Story by Amelie Rives

This is a story which promises to take its place with the literature which is lasting. A remarkable allegorical tale, told with a clearness and beauty of style rarely surpassed. Illustrated in color by W. D. Stevens. It is one of the notable stories of years.

A Scientist in the Antarctic

Dr. J. B. Charcot, chief of the French South Polar expedition, writes of the remarkable scientific discoveries achieved, of the difficulties of the work and of the adventures of the expedition.

Where the Children of the Poor Learn Music

Philip Verrill Mighels, the well-known story-writer, tells of the music school settlement of New York's East Side, where the children of many races are taught by famous teachers not only to love music but to play themselves, and are given every opportunity to develop the natural talents which many of them possess.

Animal Immortality

A new and unusually sane view of the problem of immortality, written from the standpoint of an animal, but applying in its broader thought to humans as well. One of the most interesting and satisfying contributions to the literature of this subject.

Mr. Howells at Bath

W. D. Howells writes of a fortnight's visit in the English town of Bath, a quaint old city replete with interesting literary memories and the fashionable resort of England in the days of Beau Nash.

TWENTY SEPARATE CONTRIBUTIONS

8 Short Stories Pictures in Color

- By Thomas A. Janvier, Marie Manning, Amelie Rives, Edith Macvane, Alice Brown, Albert Kinross, Etc., Etc., Etc.
- By Edwin A. Abbey, R. A. W. D. Stevens, Lucius Hitchcock, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Booth Tarkington's Great Novel

Pears' Dr-Graves' Tooth Powder

"Beauty is but skin-deep" was probably meant to disparage beauty. Instead it tells how easy that beauty is to attain.

"There is no beauty like the beauty of health" was also meant to disparage. Instead it encourages beauty.

Pears' Soap is the means of health to the skin, and so to both these sorts of beauty.

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