



THE WEATHER.

Forecast for November 1: San Francisco and vicinity—Cloudy, threatening, Wednesday; fresh, east winds. A. G. McADIE, District Forecaster.

THE CALL



THE THEATERS.

ALCAZAR—"Iris." CALIFORNIA—"Jolly Grass Widows." CENTRAL—"Big-Headed Jim." COLUMBIA—"The Way to Kenmare." CHUTES—Vaudeville. Matinee. GRAND—"Ben Hur." Matinee. MAJESTIC—"Lottery of Love." ORPHEUM—Vaudeville. Matinee. TIVOLI—"La Boheme."



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SAN FRANCISCO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES DECIDE TO CONTINUE THE BITTER STRUGGLE AGAINST THE THRONE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—Following the Czar's proclamation granting civil liberty to his subjects, Premier de Witte announced to-day that all political prisoners were to be liberated forthwith. Despite their sweeping victory the Social Democrats are planning to continue the onslaughts upon the throne, and are making excessive demands, including the removal of high officials and the banishment of troops from the larger cities of the empire. Finland has been granted a constitutional government.

TURNS STAR OVER TO HIS SUPERIOR

Patrolman Maas Is Suspended by the Chief.

May Suffer Dismissal Because of Woman's Serious Charges.

Mrs. Reichwagen, Divorcee, Says He Threatened to Shoot While Drunk.

Policeman Herman G. Maas, attached to the park station, handed his star, badge and club to Chief Dineen yesterday at the request of the Chief, who virtually suspended him. Captain Gleeson, which will in all probability lead to his severance from a position he has occupied only a short time and with discredit to himself. It was only last week that he was fined \$25 by the Commissioners for being intoxicated while on duty.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Louis Reichwagen, a young divorced woman, who lives at 2 Ewer place, called at police headquarters and complained to Chief Dineen that Policeman Maas had on several occasions since Sunday night threatened to kill her and had been prevented by force from striking her. She handed to the Chief Maas' revolver and handcuffs, which she said he had left on a table in her mother's house on Clay street, near Ewer place.

In reply to questions by the Chief and Captain Gleeson, who had been sent for, Mrs. Reichwagen said: "I was divorced from my husband about six months ago and was very much acquainted with Policeman Maas. We kept company and finally became engaged to be married. On Sunday night my mother, who is president of a Red Cross League, took me to a reception and dance of the league at Saratoga Hall. To my surprise Maas was there and he took offense because I danced with other gentlemen. He got very drunk and raised quite a disturbance. We left him there, but about 3 o'clock yesterday morning he called at my house and demanded admittance, threatening that he would shoot me if I did not let him in. I paid no attention to him and he went away.

Some hours later he called at my mother's house and called me by name. He quarreled with my mother and brothers and they threw him out. We had been invited to visit the German cruiser Falke that afternoon and to our astonishment we found Maas there. He threatened to kill me and was only prevented from striking me by some of the officers. We got away from the vessel, while Maas was held captive. Last night he came to my house and because I would not let him in he smashed the windows and broke in the door and repeated the same tactics this morning.

I took refuge in my mother's house and he called there, threatening to kill me if he found me. He put his revolver and handcuffs on a table. He was drunk. My mother grabbed hold of him and managed to throw him out. I am afraid he will kill me if something is not done to him.

Captain Gleeson was sent with the terrified woman to her home, where Maas was found asleep in her bedroom, the door of which he had forced. He was awakened and showed apparent signs of being under the influence of liquor. Captain Gleeson took him to the office of the Chief, who ordered him home pending the filing of charges against him. The Chief kept his revolver and handcuffs and made him deliver up his club also.

Instead of going home Maas imbibed more liquor and went to 2 Ewer place in the afternoon. He raised such a disturbance that an officer had to be sent for, and he was again taken to police headquarters, where he promised faithfully to keep away from 2 Ewer place. A warrant will probably be sworn out this morning for his arrest on a charge of threatening to kill.

On Sunday Maas sent a physician's certificate to Captain Gleeson that he was sick and unable for duty, so that he could go to the reception at Saratoga Hall and remain off duty for several days.

DOG GRIEVING OVER LOSS OF FRIEND COMMITS SUICIDE

TACOMA, Oct. 31.—"Boss," a highly bred Chesapeake pointing to Mrs. J. W. Stuir of this city, according to the veterinary surgeon who attended the animal, committed suicide by starvation, through grief over the loss of John Stuir, father of J. W. Stuir, who came to Tacoma on a three months' visit recently and made a great set of the hound during his stay. When Stuir left for Germany over a week ago, the dog moped about in an impotent way, refusing to eat and watching the door of the street constantly for its new found friend. When Stuir did not return the dog dug up all interest in other members of the family and finally died of exhaustion and grief.

TRAVELER IS KILLED BY BANDIT

Thief Leaps From Train After Shooting.

Tourists on a Freight Are Robbed by a Bold Pair.

Men Believed to Be Those Who Shot Messenger Haskell.

REDDING, Oct. 31.—Two bandits boarded a southbound freight train at Redding last night and attempted to rob Leslie Abenel and Gustave Laurent, French-Canadian tourists, who were riding in a coal car. Laurent opened fire with a revolver, whereupon the bandits murdered him and then jumped from the train. Abenel with his dead companion remained on the train until Red Bluff was reached, when he told the story. The body of Laurent was taken off and Abenel was locked in the county jail pending an investigation.

Abenel was badly frightened when he told his story to Sheriff Richardson of this city, who had gone to investigate the matter, the affair having taken place in Shasta County. He said that he and Laurent, his comrade, were not in the coal car, but were working on the tramps, but tourists making a tour of the world and had ample means to pay their way when they so desired. At Dunsuir they boarded the freight train. They climbed into a coal car, partly filled with railroad ties. An hour later a brakeman came along and awakened him and his companion. He gave the brakeman some money, and that secured their passage. About 11:20 o'clock two men climbed over the side of the coal car, coming from the north or rear end of the train. One of the men had a revolver and leveled it at the tourists, with the command, "Throw up your hands."

Abenel and Laurent stood up and the bandits proceeded to go through their pockets. While they were working on Abenel Laurent secured his revolver and fired at the bandits. The shot went wild, for both bandits turned. The man with the revolver placed the muzzle to Laurent's breast and fired. Laurent fell to the floor and his weapon in some manner fell clear out of the car. The bandits climbed over the side of the car and jumped from the train, which was going at a speed of twelve miles an hour. At Red Bluff Abenel notified the trainmen, who found the body of Laurent in the car. It was removed to the undertaker's room, Abenel was locked up and Sheriff Richardson notified.

The train on which the murder was committed was an extra that took the place of the regular through freight No. 225. T. J. Creason was the conductor and G. A. Muller and E. E. Croston were the brakemen. The crew was held at Red Bluff by the Coroner pending an investigation into the affair.

The Coroner's inquest that was held at Red Bluff this afternoon revealed the fact that the attempted robbery and murder was committed at a point near Girvan, four miles south of Redding. The train made a stop at Redding.

Sheriff Richardson and Sheriff Boyd have passed out endeavoring to locate the bandits, who are believed to be the same who tried to hold up the Redding-Delamar stage on October 9 and killed Messenger Haskell.

TROUBLE OVER ATTACK ON ADMIRAL ADJUSTED

Incident in China Not as Serious as Was Reported.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The incident growing out of the attack on Admiral Train and his son by a Chinese mob near Nankin has been satisfactorily adjusted. The State Department to-day received a dispatch which read: "Admiral Train has just arrived at Shanghai. The incident occurred near Nankin, on October 24. Train and his party were shooting when a woman was accidentally wounded by Train's son, but her injuries were slight. The son was detained by the mob, but an amicable settlement was made. The mob afterward attacked the officers, two Chinese were wounded by two officials. No sailors took part in the engagement. The Governor of Nankin apologized to the officers, restored their guns and punished the instigators of the mob. The incident is regarded as closed."

ONE CANAL BOSS LOSES HIS HEAD

Post Held by Col. Edwards to Be Abolished.

Chief of Administration Is Declared to Be Unnecessary.

Hereafter Shonts Will Report Direct to Secretary of War Taft.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The members of the Isthmian Canal Commission held a meeting at the residence of Chairman Shonts this evening and decided upon important changes in the administration of the canal. The office held by Colonel Clarence E. Edwards, chief of administration, was abolished, to take effect on November 15. It was stated at the office of the commission to-day that the work of Colonel Edwards in organizing the office has been satisfactorily completed and that his services are no longer necessary. W. Leon Pepperman, who was assistant chief of administration, retains his present position. Joseph W. Bishop, who was appointed executive secretary of the commission some time ago, has been made secretary.

Colonel Edwards has been for years chief of the insular bureau of the War Department, which handled all the business of the Philippines and Cuba while the latter was under the control of the War Department. When the Isthmian

DeWitte Prevents an Attack Upon St. Petersburg "Bastille" by Promising Prompt Release of Political Prisoners.

Czar's Surrender Fails to Bring to an End the Reign of Bloodshed in the Cities of His Empire.

Agitators Seem Determined to Pursue Insurrectionary Policy Until the Monarchy Is Overthrown.

LODZ, Russian Poland, Oct. 31.—The situation here to-night is extremely serious. The general strike is still in progress. Several collisions occurred between the mobs and the troops on Piotrkowski street at 7 o'clock this evening. The infantry fired on the mobs, killing two persons and wounding three. An hour later, on Antonin street, two persons were killed and eight wounded. At the same hour a collision took place in the suburb of Baluty, where three persons were killed and eight wounded.

The military Governor has ordered troops to mercilessly quell all disorder. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1, 3:50 a. m.—Early this morning, after a conference in which all the general commanding troops in St. Petersburg participated, General Treppoff issued the following announcement, which is being placarded throughout the city:

"The day of October 31st, unfortunately, did not pass without violent encounters between the different factions of the population, as well as with the police and troops.

"I again request the population to maintain order, and give warning that all attempts to disturb order will be suppressed with the most peremptory and categorical measures. TREPOFF."

A feature of yesterday was the intense enmity displayed by the orators against General Treppoff, the agitators universally demanding his removal, and at a great meeting in the university last night one orator openly called for a volunteer to kill him. Count de Witte, however, does not seem inclined to throw him overboard, at least for the present, and has also refused the proposals for the removal of the troops as sheer folly.

DE WITTE OUTWITS AGITATORS.

The forthcoming amnesty for political prisoners announced by Count de Witte served to defeat a number of agitators who were planning to stir the crowds up to attack the St. Petersburg Institution, in which political prisoners are detained and which is strongly guarded by troops.

During the afternoon Count de Witte announced to a friend that he was not without hope that universal suffrage would be introduced before the elections for the State Duma took place.

This announcement when it spreads among the Liberals will enroll many of the latter among the friends of the new Government and against the Socialists.



who announce that they will be satisfied with nothing less than a democratic republic, on the basis of state socialism. If the agitators force a collision and the army stands firm the resultant bloodshed will be apt to react against them and to drive all except the radical element into the Government camp, assuring Count de Witte a strong majority in the Duma when it assembles.

GREATEST DAY KNOWN IN RUSSIA.

In each of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the day was one such as the Russians never before have seen. The Slav people, which during the long war just closed and the anxious period preceding the announcement of the new era of constitutionalism seemed self-restrained and apathetic, gave itself up fully to the exuberance of the moment and spent the entire day in parades and assemblies, which for the first time in the history of Russia were freely permitted. Under the orders of Count de Witte and General Treppoff the troops generally were withdrawn from the streets of the capitals, the fullest rein given the people to let out their enthusiasm in demonstrations, which, so long as they were not destructive, were not interfered with.

It was a significant omen that after a fortnight of gloomy and depressing weather, symbolic of the days of the strike, the sun shone out brightly in St. Petersburg and brought a radiant Indian summer day. The scenes in St. Petersburg reminded the observer of events in an American university town after a great football victory, but a thousand times magnified. From early morning the streets of the capital were filled with a mass of demonstrators, who paraded up and down the long and broad Nevsky prospect and tramped time and again the route between the principal centers of demonstration, the Kazan Cathedral and the university, and, constantly augmenting, reached a grand total of fully 200,000 persons, while down the Nevsky prospect late in the afternoon Socialist agitators, consisting of both students and workmen, and members of revolutionary organizations, jumped into the forefront of affairs in St. Petersburg and converted the celebration into a great revolutionary demonstration.

There were long processions in which hundreds of red flags were carried, and to which every one was compelled to doff his hat. A majority of the paraders flaunted on the lapels of their coats rosettes and streamers of crimson ribbon, and socialist orators delivered fiery orations from the balconies of the university and the portico of the cathedral, or wherever they could gather audiences. They declared the concessions of the Emperor's manifesto were insufficient, and that they must have the freedom of all political prisoners, the formation of a national militia and the banishment of General Treppoff and all the troops under his command twenty miles from the capital.

Canal Commission was placed under the Department of the insular bureau was used for the organization of the administration business of the canal. Colonel Edwards was made chief of administration. Reports of friction in the administration of the canal have been current and denied for some time past, and there have been intimations that Colonel Edwards' position and prominence in canal matters was one of the causes of disagreement. But it was believed in view of the fact that Colonel Edwards accompanied Secretary Taft to Panama, that his services and position were entirely satisfactory to the Secretary.