

THE WEATHER
Forecast for January 1, 1906.
San Francisco and Vicinity—Fair
Monday; fresh northwest wind.
G. H. WILLSON,
Local Forecaster.

THE CALL

THE THEATERS.
ALCAZAR—"A Stranger in a Strange Land."
ALHAMBRA—"The Heart of Mary."
CALIFORNIA—"An Honest Politician."
COLUMBIA—"The American Lord."
CHUTES—Vaudeville.
GRAND—"The Jewess."
ORPHEUM—"Vaudeville."
TIVOLI—"Orpheus in Hades."
MAJESTIC—"If I Were King."
NEW CENTRAL—"By Right of Sword."
Matinee at all theaters.

VOLUME XCIX—NO. 32. SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1906. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

**LEUTENANT
WAN'S COIN
FROM BUSCH**
Brewer's Daughter
Must Have Big
Dowry.
Compromises Girl and
Makes Demand for
\$1,000,000.
Engagement Is Broken Off by
Millionaire When German
Is Exposed.

WHITE FLAG SIGNALS END OF BATTLE AGAINST THE CZAR IN MOSCOW.

The revolution in Moscow is over. It ended yesterday when a handful of terrorists, after a last stand in a building in the factory districts, fastened a white handkerchief to a bayonet and displayed the signal of surrender. The losses in yesterday's riots were not as heavy as reported, not more than 200 inhabitants of the Holy City having been slain. It is believed that the Workmen's Council has been broken up, though the leaders have issued a call summoning the men to take part in a decisive battle on January 22.



Count Sergius de Witte

LAST OF THE FIGHTING LEGION GIVE UP ARMS

Dozen Shots From Cannon Force Terrorists to Surrender to Troops.
"Revolution Is Over" Is Message Sent to Workmen by Their Leaders.

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.—White flags flying from a dozen factories in the tenement houses of Presna district, where the revolutionaries made their last stand, now bear mute witness to the end of the "December uprising in Moscow." The entire district is now occupied by troops.
During the night the vast majority of the members of the "fighting legions" either surrendered or, after throwing away their arms, endeavored to escape in the guise of peaceful citizens. Only the members who acted as a guard to the revolutionary committee stuck to their colors and the surrender of this handful this morning furnished the last act of the sanguinary drama. The staging of this last act was admirable—a snow covered landscape, the small black residence with a tiny red flag fluttering from its gable, the end of Gorbatoof bridge, black with the guns of the artillery and a thin encircling line of the Semiofsky Regiment of the Guard, broken only directly in the line of fire. Suddenly there was a flash of red fire from the mouth of one of the guns, and a solid shot plowed through the walls of the house. A few spluttering shots replied from a window. The cannon spoke again and again, until a dozen shots had been fired.

LOOKS LIKE MURDER.
It looked like murder to the spectators on a hill, and so evidently thought the officers in command of the battery, which was engaged firing a reserve company of the Semiofsky Regiment that advanced and fired volleys at the upper windows. At the third volley a white handkerchief attached to a bayonet was pushed through a shattered pane. It was decided that all was over. The little garrison of thirty men, out and laid down their arms, a strange collection of rifles and repeating shotguns. All had revolvers.

Strange to say, not one of the men had even been wounded, and when they found that they would not be immediately executed they appeared to be rather relieved that the end of the struggle had come. They gathered their hands eagerly over the cheerful fires and begged cigarettes from the guards.
The number of prisoners is being continually augmented, most of the new arrivals being arrested at the bridges or at other points of egress in the Presna district, which is crowded with refugees. It has been learned that after the fight at the Prokharoff cotton mill and other factories a council was hastily held at which it was decided that the revolution had failed and an order was given to every man to save himself as best he could. A hundred agreed to hold together so as to keep up a show of fight under cover of which the others could escape.
After the final surrender the inhabitants swarmed into the streets of the district and in a remarkably short time cleared away the barricades and other obstructions with which for a week the revolutionaries had blockaded the district. This morning a correspondent found one street where on Friday it was necessary to climb over thirty barricades, clear from end to end. All these except three, which were carried by troops yesterday, were demolished by the inhabitants, who were as industrious in tearing them down as they had been in erecting them.

SEARCHED BY SOLDIERS.
As the correspondent proceeded he was several times searched by soldiers, who were endeavoring to discover revolutionaries. The soldiers were considerably perplexed at the language in which the notes in the pockets of the correspondent were written, but in each case he was released.

In squads of five the soldiers penetrated every house, searching for weapons. Considering the intensity of yesterday's bombardment, when as many as five shots a minute were fired, beside the steady volleys of the infantry, the losses were surprisingly small, not more than forty of the revolutionaries or the inhabitants being killed and only about 200 being wounded in the district.

The artillery yesterday was concentrated mainly against the factories fringing the district, but the revolutionaries usually decamped at the first shot, taking refuge in the cellars of neighboring houses.
The shrapnel and rifle bullets did not penetrate beyond the outer walls, and in only a few cases did the walls show complete penetration by the solid shot.
The correspondent visited the Prokharoff, Manotoff and other factories, where, according to last night's reports, over a thousand of the fighters had perished in the ruins. He found fragments of shrapnel everywhere, but no trace of slaughter. He was informed by a caretaker, who had stuck to his post throughout the fighting, that there was only one person killed and a dozen were wounded. Amidst the fighting the revolutionaries were several girls students who stood by their comrades until the last.

The only serious attempt at defense was made at Schmidt's furniture factory, where the losses were heavy, but it is impossible to give the number, as the building was burnt and the bodies were incinerated. The Manotoff factory, in which an Englishman named Bigsby is a partner, was also burned.

FEW TROOPERS SLAIN.
The losses to the troops were slight in this region. The Semiofsky Regiment, which performed most of the work, had one man killed and a score wounded, the latter including Colonel Eller, who was shot through the neck.

The Presna quarter is a scene of desolation. This afternoon fugitives were seeking new homes and the women were bending under the weight of huge packs of clothing, many of them dragging their children along. Sleds were piled with all the worldly goods of many families, the family ikon usually crowning the top of each pile. The poor people made very slow progress with their bundles and were subjected to continual search by the soldiers, who, sometimes delighted in throwing the loads into the snow and making merry at the sorry spectacle.

In addition to the fires in the bombarded districts, which are now under control, a conflagration broke out last night in the buildings adjoining St. George's Church, which it is believed were set on fire by the revolutionaries as a means of diverting the troops. The buildings burned all night and the firemen had great difficulty in saving the church, the spire of which was filled with shrapnel fired early in the week against the insurgent sharpshooters, who picked off the soldiers by rifle shooting from it.

The appearance of the center of the city today is not very different from what it has been for a week, as the streets, through which pass gay sleighs and the magnificent turnouts of the Moscow merchant princes. Tonight the city is quiet except for an occasional shot, where a revolutionist is trying to escape capture.

NAME DATE FOR FIGHT.
The Workmen's Council, or what is left of it outside of prison, has formally declared the strike off. The revolutionaries have managed to get out a proclamation declaring that the purposes of the revolt have been fully accomplished and calling upon the proletariat to prepare for a decisive battle on January 22. A great many of the workmen, however, are in an angry mood. They claim that they have been deceived by the revolutionaries and that their families are starving. These are threatening vengeance on the agitators. Some of the employers, like Mr. Barry of the American Boiler Works, will shorten the usual Christmas vacation from sixteen to four days in order to allow the men to earn something.

It is reported that a band of revolutionaries yesterday attacked the political prisoners, but were beaten off with severe loss.
The casualties, however, were greatly overestimated, but it was difficult to obtain reliable figures. Up to Friday night only 100 were formally reported as dead and 27 as wounded.
Governor General Doubassoff has issued a proclamation forbidding well-disposed citizens to shelter revolutionaries, but the former are powerless, as the revolutionaries appear at their houses with revolvers in their hands.

MEN IN AMBUSH FIRE ON AUSTRIAN COUNT
Nobleman and His Chauffeur Narrowly Escape Injury From Revolver Fusillade.

OREGON MAN WEDS MOTHER OF LATE WIFE

He Is Nearly Sixty and His Bride Seventy-Seven.

PORTLAND, Dec. 31.—One of the most unique weddings ever solemnized in the Northwest took place at Centerville, Ore., on Christmas day, when Frank L. Sterling, a widower, married his mother-in-law, Mrs. Martha McLain. The bridegroom is 57 years of age, while the bride is 77 years. The granddaughter of the bride, aged 21, acted as bridesmaid, while a bachelor of 30 years served as groomsmen.
The minister who tied the knot was in everyday life a blacksmith, L. Clunton, a man who served through the Civil War with General Lee as horseshoer to the staff. He is proud of his work as a minister, saying that in his time he has married 200 couples, not one of which has been divorced.

BIG BOMB IS HURLED AT MACARONI FACTORY

Entire Front of Building and Half of Storeroom Is Wrecked.
SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 31.—A dynamite bomb was thrown against the front door of the Giovanni Pazzi Macaroni Factory, at 22 Franklin avenue, at 1:15 o'clock this morning and the whole front of the building and half the store room was wrecked. The Arlington Hotel adjoining was badly damaged. Pazzi, who is an aged and well-to-do Italian, has received three letters since October 6, which made demands on him for \$1000 under penalty of the death of himself and family. He paid heed to the letters and did not even notify the police. The scene of the explosion is in the very heart of the city.

Detroit Fire Is Costly.
DETROIT, Dec. 31.—A fire to-night in the four-story brick factory building at the northwest corner of Fort and Fourth streets did approximately \$100,000 damage. The loss on the building is estimated at \$20,000.

Witte's Place Will Be Filled by Durnovo.

Court Idol to Become the Premier of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31, 7:35 p. m.—The report that Count de Witte is booked for retirement in a few days is again being persistently circulated. The Nasha Shish, which declares it can guarantee the accuracy of its statement, says that M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, who is worshiped as an idol by the court camarilla, which believes that his stern policy alone can put an end to the existing anarchy, has accomplished the downfall of the Count and will be elevated to the Premiership.

Investigation, however, indicates that the report is baseless, certainly for the moment. Nevertheless, it is true that M. Durnovo has a powerful cabal of reactionaries behind him and temporarily seems to dominate the situation.
M. Manukhin, whose sudden retirement from the Ministry of Justice, in which he is succeeded by M. Akynoff, a member of the Senate, created a stir, resigned, according to the Molva (Russ), rather than submit to M. Durnovo's dictation in matters which he regarded as being strictly within the sphere of his Ministry. He insisted that the reports of the Senators who were dispatched to investigate the Jewish and other massacres following the imperial manifesto of October 20 should be made to the Minister of Justice in order that legal proceedings could be begun against the police and other local authorities found culpable. M. Durnovo resisted this, declaring that the Interior administration belonged to him. When M. Durnovo was sustained M. Manukhin resigned and M. Akynoff, who is a brother-in-law of M. Durnovo, was appointed his successor.

"WHITE MUST GO."
On the other hand, Count de Witte is being attacked more fiercely than ever on the side of the Liberals, who charge that



GEN. DURNOVO

he is showing the cloven hoof and say that he might happen to fall between two stools.

M. Brianchaninoff is out with a strong article in the Slovo entitled "Witte must go," in which he asserts that the victory at Portsmouth has been followed by defeat at St. Petersburg. His line of argument is that anarchy has been able to make headway because true liberals doubt whether Russia is to have a constitution or whether the manifesto is only a tactical move to lull them to sleep. It was Witte's first duty, according to the writer, to remove this doubt, but it is charged that he still maintains an equivocal role.
"A man like M. Gueckhoff, in whom the people have confidence, must go to the head of the government," says M. Brianchaninoff. "It is impossible for Count Witte, who never was a constitutionalist at heart, to continue to play a double role any longer. The situation imperatively requires sincerity and we would have less of Witte's dexterity and more honesty."
The Government is now proceeding on the theory that a victory over the "reds" is assured. It is displaying a strong front and announces that it will no longer tolerate in its service employees who are plotting against it. The Ministers have been authorized summarily to dismiss such employees.
The regulations for the preparation of

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

GIRLS CONTINUE WORK IN BURNING BUILDING

Telephone Operators Bravely Remain at Posts in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 31.—Fifty girls in the operating room of the Home Telephone Company stood bravely at their posts to-day, despite the fact that in the basement below them a fire was raging, which for a time threatened to destroy the building. At the first cry of fire there was a visible tremor of fear, but a word from the chief operator checked any tendency toward panic, and one of the girls coolly called up the Fire Department and reported the fire. The headquarters fire company is almost directly across the street and a chemical engine was soon at work on the fire, backed by four steamers, but it was not necessary to use an engine stream.

The entire building was filled with dense smoke, but even then the brave girls did not desert their posts, and through the fire they answered their calls as if nothing had happened. They were told that if any danger of a spread of the fire arose they would be notified, but it was not necessary to give such notice. The fire was in the stockroom and the loss was trivial.

NEW YORK SOLONS AFTER DEPEW'S TOGA

Should Senator Refuse Resignation, Resolution Will Demand It.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Unless Senator Brackett of Seneca changes his mind by Wednesday resolutions will be presented when the Senate meets that demanding the resignation of Chauncey M. Depew as United States Senator from New York.
A few weeks ago Senator Brackett declared his belief that Depew would come to see the wisdom of voluntarily resigning rather than run the risk of receiving an official request backed by the entire Legislature to surrender his seat.

Depew, however, has not yet indicated to Governor Higgins his desire to retire from the Senate. Brackett will introduce the resolution requesting him to resign.

VERMES' COIN FREELY USED BY A GIRL

Millionaire's Death Reveals Life of Beauty.
Gotham's "400" Bewitched by Friend of Railroad Man.
Contest for Riches Expected to Follow Opening of Will of Traction Magnate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The World has a half-page story telling how Emilie Grigsby, the beautiful woman whom Charles T. Yerkes established in his Fifth avenue mansion, won the friendship of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and other New York society women, only to lose it when their suspicions were aroused that she was being maintained by Yerkes.
On a voyage to Europe she became acquainted with Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, who introduced her to Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish in Paris. This was the first triumph for Miss Grigsby in her ambition to become identified with the 400 and to ultimately lay New York society at her feet. In Paris she spent money lavishly. On one occasion while out with Mrs. Fish she purchased strawberries at 30 francs (\$60) a box, and the careless manner in which she tossed the notes to the fruit merchant aroused the suspicion of Mrs. Fish.
The berries were intended for a luncheon to be given in her apartments. Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Kernochan and others of the American colony accepted her invitation and upon the arrival of the strawberry party at Hotel Bristol more fuel was added to the flame of Mrs. Fish's curiosity and suspicion. She found Emilie Grigsby domiciled in the "Prince of Wales" suite, the most elaborately furnished in all Europe.
No one better than Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the history of the magnificent suite, and discovery of Emilie Grigsby's tenancy almost took her breath away.
Within a week after this midnight luncheon Mrs. Fish was in full possession of the facts. The invitation to Newport was abruptly canceled. Emilie Grigsby met the exposure of her friendship with Mr. Yerkes with this defense: "He is my illegitimate father. During my mother's girlhood in Kentucky Mr. Yerkes wronged her cruelly. That wrong was my inheritance, and Mr. Yerkes in caring for me is only doing his duty."
Emilie Grigsby strove desperately but vainly to compel the acceptance of this explanation. Though abandoned by the American women, she remained in Europe to war, she succeeded better in her fight for social recognition. The climax of her success was the conquest of Henry James, the noted author and confirmed woman hater, who offered to marry her, but whose offer was rejected.
Startling as have been the disclosures in the romance of Yerkes, yet when his body is lowered into its grave in Woodlawn cemetery to-morrow at noon, that will be the signal for a fight over his vast fortune, which is expected to reveal even more astounding features of the great family dissension.
The will probably will be read shortly after the funeral, and it is most significant that Clarence, an examination of the will is going to show that before his death Yerkes disposed of a tremendous portion of his estate in such way that his rightful heirs will be shut out of any great participation in the millions he piled up. This will at once precipitate a clash between the vast interests which are beginning to lay themselves up and within a few days the facts which must necessarily be brought out will lay bare a condition no one has dreamed of.
A reporter who gained access to the "house of mystery," the magnificent establishment at 650 Park avenue, in which Yerkes established Emilie Grigsby, the beautiful woman whose life was so strangely associated with Charles T. Yerkes, described it as a most remarkable mansion, equipped with sliding panels, secret stairs and elevators, for just what purpose no one knows. A magnificent library is one of the features of the house and the books are said to have been selected by Miss Grigsby herself.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE MEMBERS LEAVE FOR HOMES

Insurance Scandal Inquirers Take Rest Before Preparing Report to Legislature.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—All members of the legislative insurance investigating committee except those who live in New York left this city to-day for their homes to have a day or two of rest before meeting in Albany on Wednesday to begin preparing their report to the Legislature.

Charles E. Hughes, wearied with his labor as inquisitor, left his home to-day to rest in the country until Thursday. He will go to Albany Thursday night, unless his programme is changed, to aid in the preparation of the committee's report and in framing remedial legislation resulting from the investigation.

MEN IN AMBUSH FIRE ON AUSTRIAN COUNT

Nobleman and His Chauffeur Narrowly Escape Injury From Revolver Fusillade.

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VIENNA, Dec. 31.—While traveling from Budapest to Kaschau in an automobile, Count Gen. Andrássy was fired on by five men, armed with revolvers, who were hiding on the road. Count Andrássy and his chauffeur escaped serious injury.