

RUSSIAN EMPIRE IS WITHOUT A HEAD

Czar Vacillates While Revolution Grows.

CAPITAL FILLED WITH TROOPS

Discontent May Turn Them Against the Emperor.

STRIKE CANNOT BE BROKEN

Revolutionists Openly Declare the Government Has Ceased to Exist, and Emperor Has No Choice but to Abdicate.

ST. PETERSBURG—With this city in absolute control of the strikers and with even the imperial guard reported mutinous, an undecided czar, surrounded by his family at Peterhof, is reported unhesitatingly to have granted Witte's demand for a constitutional assembly. Even if true, the concession is probably too late, and even calm thinkers fear that the role of the present regime is tottering and that the country tends toward anarchy. The theaters will not open tomorrow.

ODESSA—Cossacks fire on workmen and students who had barricaded street corners. It is reported that 21 persons were killed and 30 wounded. Shots of pistol and rifle are heard all over town.

TIPLIB—Disorder is complete. Patrols are fired on by concealed riflemen. A number of Cossacks were killed by the details of a military train outside of the city. The strike has tied up everything.

MOSCOW—In an encounter between students and royalists, 19 men were wounded and taken to the university hospital. The city is shut off completely and food prices are mounting high.

WARSAW—Manufacturers have left the city, theaters are closed and newspapers have suspended. Workmen in factories at Rudom, Kielob and Kalisz have struck.

GOMEL—Two policemen killed by a bomb.

RIGA—Drummers and mobs are fighting.

HELSINGFORS—A strike has been proclaimed on the Finnish railroad.

KIEFF—Three regiments reported in mutiny in the southern provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—While the day passed quietly without bloodshed in the Russian capital, and while the city is outwardly calm, today's developments all indicate that a crisis is imminent. Although the streets are filled with troops, and reinforcements are now pouring in from Finland, the government seems utterly powerless to cope with the situation, and many calm observers seem seriously to believe that the present regime is tottering to its fall.

Differences have developed between Count Witte and General Treppoff, and while the precious moments pass, the Emperor, surrounded by the imperial family, remains shut up at Peterhof, seemingly still hesitating as to what course to pursue.

Grave doubts are expressed as to whether even the imperial guard can now be relied upon. Discontent is rife. Early this morning the Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments of the Guard, who have been shut up like prisoners in barracks on the Moskva Canal, demolished the windows and furniture, and in the afternoon a detachment, consisting of our officials of the guard, went to the lawyers' assembly and told the barristers that many of the officers and a large part of the troops were disgusted with the government and were ready to enlist in the movement for freedom. They asked for aid toward effecting organization, and said they had discussed among themselves the question of resigning, but decided to show that persons in uniform could help to achieve liberties.

Even the Cossack patrols are moving in the streets today and seemed careful to use their whips, and simply drove the crowds along before their advancing horses.

Demands on Municipal Council.

A meeting of the Municipal Council was held this afternoon, at which a deputation of 30 members of the strikers' committee appeared. In an impassioned speech the leader of the deputation presented the following demands of the workmen and affiliated organizations:

First—A constitution and political liberty.

Second—That the city furnish food to the workmen.

Third—That the city refuse further supplies to the troops and the police.

Fourth—That the troops be removed from the waterworks or otherwise the strikers would cut the water supply.

Fifth—The immunity of the deputation from arrest.

The Council granted this last demand and promised to reply to the other demands tomorrow. The Council sent requests to both General Treppoff and Minister of the Interior Bouligan not to arrest the members of the deputation, but the police nevertheless took them into custody. Upon urgent representations, General Treppoff, an hour later, released them.

The people are extremely nervous and bordering on panic and are easy

INDUCING SLUMS TO FIGHT GANG

Women of Philadelphia Are Taking an Active Part in Municipal Campaign.

SHOW GREAT SAGACITY

Regular Headquarters Established Where No Man's Face Appears.

Society Women Open Drawing-Rooms.

LOSS TO PHILADELPHIA.

Engineers of National reputation, after close examination, report to Mayor Weaver that the city has been robbed of \$2,000,000 in the filtration system and two unfinished boulevards.

Contracting firms that received most of the \$18,000,000 expended include I. W. Durham, leader of the local Republican ring; Senator J. P. McNichol, a leader of the "ring"; state Senator G. A. Vane and his brother, R. H. Vane. No real publicity was permitted in the publication of advertising the bids for the filtration work.

W. M. C. Hadcock, ex-Director of Public Works, Peter E. Costello, removed from Directorship of Public Works by Mayor Weaver, and J. W. Hill, ex-chief of the Bureau of Filtration, are the officials held responsible.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—A big banner is stretched across Broad and Chestnut streets. It reads:

WOMEN'S CITY PARTY.

and is followed by the names of the Anti-Gang candidates.

Philadelphia offers the most impressive exhibition of women in politics that has

ever been seen outside of the few states where they have the right to vote.

The Women's City party has a large suite of rooms in the Real Estate Trust Company. It is purely an Adamesque political headquarters, the managers, workers, clerks, stenographers and even the doorknockers being women.

Mrs. Rudolph Blankenbush, Mrs. Thomas Kirkbride, Mrs. J. Mumford and others of equal social standing are at the head of the unique organization. They have plenty of money, although they are not spending it foolishly, and are vigorously pressing the campaign against the gang.

Miss Anna Davis is the campaign manager, and has already proven herself energetic and capable. For years she was one of the most energetic of the slum workers who labored for the College Settlement.

Arrayed Slums Against the Gang.

Miss Davis is directing most of her efforts toward arraying the slum voters against the gang. During an interval of rest she gave an interview to a representative of The Oregonian, and outlined her campaign plans.

"Women have figured in politics before," she said. "There are ways to get votes, and ways not to get them."

"Many women believe that if a well-dressed society woman tours the slums in a carriage, armed with a forgerette and a bundle of campaign documents, all she needs to do is to condescendingly treat the voters as inferiors, and the trick is done."

"So it is—but for the other ticket."

"We are meeting the voters on their own level, putting the facts to them in 'man-to-man' fashion, and are meeting with great success. Of course, during my work with the College Settlement I made many warm friends who are of great use to me now."

Converts Used as Missionaries.

"We try as far as possible to convert one woman first, and then use her as a missionary among her immediate neighbors."

"We impress upon the people the fact that extravagant city government is paid for directly by the poor, who do not own their own homes."

"The tax rate goes up, but real estate owners escape personal loss by raising the rents. That directly affects the householder. Butchers, grocers and all tradespeople pay more to landlords, and even it up by a raise in prices, while wages remain at the same level."

"Philadelphia has the worst lighting

PHOTOGRAPHS OF GAS BILLS

Improvements to Columbia River Are in Great Danger.

UNLESS CONGRESS MAKES LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS, DEEPENING OF RIVER AND OPENING OF RIVER WILL BE DELAYED FOR YEARS.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS VOTED FOR THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

In the work so far done upon the Columbia River, Congress has made the appropriations set out in the following table. The expenditure of this large sum of public money will be in part wasted by any delay in the speedy completion of the jetty. The appropriations made are as follows:

July 5, 1884	100,000
August 5, 1885	187,500
August 11, 1888	600,000
September 19, 1890	75,000
July 13, 1892	475,000
August 18, 1894	320,000
June 10, 1902	250,000
June 10, 1902	600,000
March 5, 1905	1,000,000
March 5, 1905	700,000
Total	3,307,500

Of the appropriation of March, 1905, \$400,000 was granted for immediate use, while \$300,000 was pledged to be voted at the coming session of Congress. Acting on this pledge, the work covered by the promised money will all have been done by the close of the Winter season.

By the act of June 3, 1896, \$50,000 was taken from the amount appropriated for use in work being done at Tongue Point.

Portland's commerce faces a crisis. On the one hand is the bar of the Columbia

PORTLAND MEN QUICK TO SEE THAT STATE FACES A CRISIS

Secretary Taft's Failure to Recommend Appropriations and Lack of Funds to Carry on Columbia River Improvements Leads to Concerted Action.

TAFT WILL NOT RECOMMEND APPROPRIATIONS.—Secretary Taft, in his estimates this year, will not recommend any appropriation for completing jetty work at the mouth of the Columbia River, nor will he ask for an appropriation to continue construction of The Dalles-Celilo canal.

Secretary Taft is not discriminating against the Columbia River in refusing to ask for an appropriation this winter, for he has decided to recommend no appropriations for the coming year. The projects known as the Celilo canal and the Celilo dam are in this class.

WITHOUT MONEY, RIVER IMPROVEMENTS MUST STOP.—Unless Congress makes an appropriation for the Columbia River improvements, the work must stop. The last appropriation of \$400,000, made March 5, 1905, for the Columbia River bar improvement, has been used up, and the \$300,000 pledged in the sundry civil bill of the approaching session will carry on the work only through the winter season. To complete the jetty, more than \$800,000 is required. The work on the Celilo canal has just been started under the \$300,000 appropriation just granted. Unless Congress follows up this initial appropriation, the work will lag for years, and the opening of the Upper

Proposed action in face of crisis—Portland men are unanimous in recognizing the fact that the state faces a crisis; that its development will be seriously handicapped unless Congress continues the improvement of the Columbia River. The dispatch from The Oregonian's Washington correspondent sounded the first note of alarm, and the business men of the city were quick to see that the situation must be faced bravely. A delegation of influential citizens will, no doubt, be sent to Washington to aid Senator Fulton in his single-handed fight for appropriations, and a mammoth petition, signed by Oregon citizens, is suggested as a means of influencing Congressional action. Through The Oregonian, the spirit of the city's public men is already aroused, and concerted action by the commercial organizations will be immediately taken toward planning the Columbia River improvement campaign.

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MARTIAL LAW IS TO CEASE

Legislative Powers Granted to Representative Assembly.

ALL SECTIONS TO SHARE

Russian People to Manage Their Own Affairs, and Nicholas Is to Be Emperor Hereafter in Name Only.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphing Sunday night says:

"I am informed that the Emperor has just accepted the liberal programme, appointed Count Witte Premier and given legislative powers to the representative assembly, allowing representatives from all sections of the population to be elected to it and abolishing martial law throughout the empire. I am further informed that the Emperor will issue a manifesto to the people tomorrow."

In earlier dispatches the Daily Telegraph's correspondent describes the autocrat like a "bulb of mercury fallen from a height and shivered into little pieces," and Russia as having become an "archipelago of political islands, each independent of the others, all dealing with public affairs with hardly any reference of the will of the once all-powerful monarch."

"Anti-monarchical sentiments," the correspondent goes on to say, "which would have been a terrible crime two months ago, are now in everybody's mouth. The Russian people, suddenly educated by events and sobered by a sense of responsibility, is able, willing and determined henceforth to manage its affairs in its own way and without interference from above."

"My belief is that if the authorities abstain from violence the strike will terminate next week because the Socialists are waiting till the end of the year for an armed insurrection, when they will be fully prepared."

COURT IS IN OPEN REVOLT

Reservists Sent Back to Finland Are in Revolutionary Mood.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at St. Petersburg sends the following:

"The court is in revolt against the Emperor, who is vacillating between the counsels of his Ministers to grant a constitution, with Count Witte as Premier, and the advice of the reactionaries to proclaim a dictatorship under General Count Alexis Ignatieff, a member of the Council of the Empire."

"One of the most ominous factors in the situation is the feeling among the Finns. There are only 4000 troops in Finland, the 6000 Reservists sent there having been brought back because they developed revolutionary tendencies. Should the Finns revolt the government could not re-enforce the garrisons, because every soldier is wanted here, and the navy is unreliable."

WITTE DOES NOT KNOW.

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"Am unable to answer the question contained in your telegram of today."

"WITTE."

The general construction placed upon this answer of Count Witte is that the Cabinet, which has been in session in the Peterhof since Saturday noon, is still undecided whether it should favor Witte's reform measures or follow out the ancient custom and try to put down the rebellion by force of arms.

COSSACKS FIRE ON THE CROWDS

WORKMEN AND STUDENTS HAVE BARRICADED STREETS OF ODESSA.

ODESSA, Oct. 29.—(5:35 P. M.)—Cossacks have commenced firing on the crowds of workmen and students who had barricaded street corners with street railway poles and furniture.

"At one point a volley from the Cossacks killed one student, three workmen and a girl and wounded 15 persons."

The Governor in a proclamation said that the first stone thrown at the militia would be the signal for the troops to fire. The Governor asked St. Petersburg for authority to proclaim martial law, but has not received an answer. All the streets and squares are full of Cossacks and police.

Citizens have formed a committee for public defense.

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