

The Morning Oregonian

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NICHOLAS BURNS ONE OF BRIDGES Lets Aged Pobiedonostseff Resign.

BULWARK OF AUTOCRACY

Joy and Bloodshed Mingle in Transformed Land.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF JOY

Socialists Make New Demands, but Witte Will Grant Moderate Liberals by Winning Amnesty and Universal Suffrage.

EVENTS IN RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

ST. PETERSBURG—Pobiedonostseff resigns and Casar appoints him Senator. Troops resign. Whole city celebrates freedom. Reds and Whites fight on streets. Troops fire on crowd by mistake, killing many. Witte will grant universal suffrage and amnesty.

FINLAND—Governor summons Diet to pass new laws abolishing arbitrary rule. Senators resign at demand of constitutional party, which demands manhood suffrage and Diet of one chamber. False alarm of Cosacka causes panic and 21 persons are injured at Helsinki. Railroad strike stops all trains. Newspapers appear unharmed. Troops refuse to fire on people.

PATROKOFF—Reserves refuse to fire on demonstrators.

PABIANCE—Infantry kill 8 and wound 24 in workmen's procession.

KIEFF—New political marches with red flags and signs "De Profundis."

ODESSA—Police and soldiers, indignant at manifesto, aid toughs in looting Jewish stores and Cosacks attack them. Indiscriminate shooting causes panic.

MOSCOW—Procession demands release of political prisoners and rights of free press.

POLTAVA, Kishineff, Dorpat, Bielestok—Troops fire on peaceful demonstrations.

WARSAW—Railroad men continue strike for concession to Poland.

LODZ—Troops kill and wound many persons in mobs.

SOSNOVITZ—Great rejoicing at freedom, railroad men claiming credit.

KAZAN—Cosacks attack procession celebrating liberty, killing and wounding many.

KHARKOFF—Railroad men hold thanksgiving and resume work.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—The dawn of a constitutional era marks also the passing of Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostseff, the aged chief procurator of the holy synod and the servant and adviser of three Emperors, who all during his long life has been the strongest defender of the autocracy. He was unwilling to remain in office under a parliamentary government and tonight presented his resignation, which was accepted by the Emperor, who at the same time nominated him to the Senate, the resting-place of retired statesmen. The following receipt addressed to M. Pobiedonostseff was published late tonight:

Constantine Petrovitch: Yielding to your desire, we have called you to the Senate and also desire you to continue your activity as a member of the Council of the Empire, but liberate you from the functions of chief procurator of the holy synod and from membership of the Committee of Ministers. Having been for more than a quarter of a century the nearest collaborator with my grandfather, my father and myself in the administration of the Orthodox church, you have acquired my esteem by your extraordinary capability and devotion to the throne. In divesting myself in your person of the services of a statesman whose seal and firm convictions were ever highly appreciated by me, I find it my sincere duty to express to you my profound gratitude for your devoted services.

The first change in the ministry contemplated by Count Witte also was indicated tonight in the published announcement of the retirement of Lieutenant-General Glasof, Minister of Education, who was nominated to the ministry from the army when the strong hand and iron discipline were thought necessary to keep the students in order. It was General Glasof who recommended to the Emperor the granting of autonomy to the universities and the conferring on them of the right of assembly.

In the early part of the day great crowds of spectators filled the broad sidewalks and remained until the demonstrations assumed so turbulent a character that the well-intentioned classes fled to their homes and the merchants hastily boarded up the windows of their stores and shops and barred their doors, fearing an outbreak which might result in pillage and death. Such an outbreak, however, did not occur, and the day closed without serious collision.

Bloodshed Mars the Day.
The major portion of the citizens, tired out by the long celebration of the first day of Russian liberty, went early to bed, and at midnight the Nevsky Prospect was deserted, except for crowds of roughs, armed with clubs, who paraded the avenue singing the national anthem as well as revolutionary songs, and who had fre-

SWARM TO HEAR HEARST SPEAK

New Yorkers in Thousands Pack His Campaign Meetings.

HOW HE CATCHES PUBLIC

Typical Hoast of Truists, High Financiers and McCellian.—Murphy's Play to Win Votes of Society.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—(Special.)—It is really astonishing to see the kind of meetings that greet William Randolph Hearst. Even the papers which are supporting McCellian admit it, and a night with the candidate will convince anyone that there is considerable substance to his boom.

Mr. Hearst lives at Lexington avenue and Twenty-eighth street, in the only house in the city where a President of the United States took the oath of office. It was the home of Chester Alan Arthur, and after the assassination of Garfield Arthur was sworn in in the parlor of the house. In that very place Mr. Hearst has arranged to be sworn in as Mayor, for he is thoroughly convinced that he cannot fall of election. I went out campaigning with Mr. Hearst the other night, and here is what happened:

The candidate left his home shortly before 8 o'clock and walked over to Third avenue, where he boarded an elevated train. Mr. Hearst does not believe in campaigning in motor cars unless he is compelled to, and it was no exception. On the train, of course, he was immediately recognized. The passengers cheered, pressed forward to shake his hand and wish him all kinds of luck. The guards left their posts and joined in the celebration. Traction campaigning is something new, but I believe it pays, for the candidate gets closer to the voters than when he stands apart, high up on a platform.

Speech Which Catches Crowd.
Hearst's first speech of the evening was away up in the Bronx in a hall which is comfortably filled when 1200 people are inside. But he faced a crowd of 2000. Heaven only knows how they got in there, but they did. A body guard of police mingled in to get a way through the crowd with slight sticks. And he reached the platform. It was a progress distinguished by the "laying on of hands." Everybody wanted to shake hands with Hearst, put him on the head or slap him on the back. "He will have to wear armor if this keeps on," grunted one of the policemen. The keynote of the meeting was enthusiasm. Everything the speaker said was cheered, and when the Mayorality nomination reached the platform he was applauded for ten minutes, actual time. Outside the hall was a crowd of nearly 4000. It was raining, but the rain did not seem to dampen the enthusiasm.

Hearst has been surprising his friends by the speeches he is making. He writes them himself, contrary to general belief, and they invariably strike a responsive chord.

At this particular meeting he discussed the trusts. He started by telling his hearers that they all knew how the coal trust robbed them in Winter and the gas trust robbed them all the year around from that he gradually worked around to the political trust, which, he declared, was organized on the same line, for the purpose of preventing the voters from nominating men who would properly represent them.

"Of this delightful organization," he continued, "Thomas F. Ryan is president, August Belmont, John A. McCall, Richard A. McCurdy and J. P. Morgan are directors, Charles F. Murphy, Patrick H. McCarren and B. B. O'Fallon, Jr., are general agents, and George B. McCellian is office boy."

Wild cheers greeted this designation of the Mayor. When they subsided, Mr. Hearst continued reproachfully: "You should not laugh at the office boy. Mr. McCall had a colored messenger in the New York Life who signed checks for 'E. Brown' (this testimony was brought out at the insurance inquiry) and the political trust's office boy signed the Remson gas steal, designed to make the gas trust supreme for evermore."

Whereupon there was more real, genuine applause.

Hearst Club on 'L' Train.
Another trip in a trolley car took the candidate to a second meeting, this time on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. In and about the hall were 10,000 people. Traffic was blocked, and enthusiasm was unbounded. Mrs. Hearst delivered another speech under practically the same circumstances.

When he boarded an "L" train on his way down-town the most remarkable demonstration of the evening occurred. The passengers thronged about him, and insisted on a speech. And he made it hanging on to a strap, while the train rocked along, the car occasionally punctuating his remarks with a bang as it bounced over a switch.

When the nominee's remarks were concluded, the passengers organized a Hearst club on the spot. One hundred and ten members were enrolled, and a full staff of officers elected. The name chosen was the "L" Passengers Hearst Campaign Club. I believe this is the first organization of its kind on record. It certainly is a novelty in this city.

Murphy's Blind Confidence.
Speaking of these particular meetings, the moderate Brooklyn Eagle, which, by the way, is supporting McCellian, tooth and nail, had the following to say, in an

VOICE OF PEOPLE SAYS RESIGN

Public Necessity Demands Full Representation in Congress.

MANY LEGISLATORS SPEAK

Senator Mitchell and Representa- tives Are Urged to Step Aside in View of Crisis Which Faces State.

Legislature, while as many of the Senators from other counties as could be located were questioned. Some of these told their views for publication. Others, for various reasons of the past or of the present, did not wish to be quoted.

Both Ought to Resign.
State Senator D. J. Malarky, of Multnomah, takes a positive and yet a kindly stand in regard to the resignation of the men in question.

"I certainly think Senator Mitchell and Representative Williamson should resign, and I have thought so ever since their convictions," said Mr. Malarky yesterday afternoon. "I have had the kindest feelings towards these gentlemen, and no one has wished for their complete exoneraton more than I have. Without undertaking to express an opinion as to their guilt or innocence, it seems to me that under the circumstances it is now the duty of Senator Mitchell and of Representative Williamson to resign and give the state of Oregon an opportunity to choose men in their places who will be able to render active services.

"That their convictions have put an end to their present capacity for efficient services in Congress cannot be disputed," continued Mr. Malarky. "Under such conditions, particularly at a time like this when our state is so much in need of a full delegation of able, active men in Washington, the public welfare should be paramount to all personal interests.

"The state of Oregon has been kind to these gentlemen, and I believe that they can and will, without the least injury of any kind to themselves, render a valuable service to the state at this time by stepping aside and making room for others.

"The probability of Governor Chamberlain appointing a Democrat to succeed Senator Mitchell is not, in my estimation, any sufficient reason why the latter should not resign," concludes Senator Malarky. "Though I am a Republican, I place my loyalty to my state above my loyalty to any political party, and I certainly think that it is better for the state of Oregon to have a Democratic Senator than a Republican Senator who can render no services, or no Senator at all."

A. A. Bailey, a member of the Multnomah delegation to the House, is also of the opinion that the resignations should be handed in.

"I think," he said last night, "they should resign. They can do no good in their present condition, but only harm, in that they stand in the way of the state's having full representation. They can be of benefit by getting out of the way, and I think they should resign."

Need Active Men, Says Mayor Lane.
"Yes," said Mayor Lane, when asked his opinion on the matter, "I think the men under conviction and indictment should quit. They can do us nothing but harm, and we need good, active, strong men in Congress now. The editorial in The Oregonian this morning suits my opinion to the dot and expresses my sentiments better than I could express them. I think the men should resign."

G. W. Allen, President of the Portland Board of Trade, also holds the opinion that it would be better to have a full delegation working for the interests of the state in Congress.

"The Oregonian editorial is unanswerable in its statement of facts and logic," said Mr. Allen yesterday. "I have no hesitation in stating my support of it. I think that no one with the best interests of his people at heart would fail to lend its support and to follow its teachings."

Demand by Public Necessity.
Frederick V. Holman is of the opinion that it would result to the credit of the men in the end should they resign at this time.

"I think that the public necessity is such that these people, even if not guilty, owe it to the state to resign. If they are not guilty their acquittal will be an ample vindication and their patriotic motives in resigning would be greatly in their favor."

Other members of the Legislature and men prominent in the business life and in the professional walks of Portland and of Oregon have expressed views similar to those above quoted. Some have, in private conversation, emphatically taken stand that resignations by the clouded officials would be the best thing for the state at this time, and that they should be forthcoming. But these men have not desired to make public utterance of their views on account of social, or of political, or of friendly ties of long standing. The conviction is practically universal, however, that way should be made for a full and a powerful delegation in the halls of Congress.

"ALL THREE SHOULD RESIGN"

Governor Chamberlain Would Call Elections to Fill Vacancies.

SALEM, Oct. 31.—(Special.)—The need of this state is so great at this time that Senator Mitchell and Representatives Williamson and Herrmann should resign and permit other men to go to Washington in their places," said Governor Chamberlain today. "They cannot show their patriotism, their interest in the state's welfare, in a more effective manner than by relieving the state of an embarrassing situation. In my opinion, they should have tendered their resignations as soon as they were indicted, and their willingness to the state ceased at that time.

"The resignations of Senator Mitchell and Congressman Williamson and Herrmann need not be taken as confessions of guilt. Regardless of the question of guilt, their ability to render the services for which they were sent to Washington ended when they were indicted, and they should have resigned for that reason. Had they resigned at that time they would now occupy a higher place in the estimation of the people who have been pleased to honor them, and the state would be much better off."

"Oregon's need of a full representation at Washington to look after appropriations for the Columbia, the Willamette, the Coast Harbors and the Federal interests, is so pressing that if the two Congressmen should resign I would at once call elections to fill the vacancies."

Governor Chamberlain declined to discuss the question concerning his appointment of Senator Mitchell's successor in case the Senator should resign. It is assumed here that the Governor would appoint a Democrat, not only because he is himself of that party, but also because it would leave all Republican aspirants an equal opportunity in the election of 1907. If the Governor had the appointment to make and should select

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COLUMBIA JETTY IN URGENT NEED

General Mackenzie's Strong Opinion

MONEY WASTED BY DELAY

Precedent for Making Excep- tion in Its Favor.

FULTON URGES HARD WORK

May Be on Commerce Committee.
Jones Can Help on House Com-
mittee—Officials Denounce
Obstructive Members.

URGENCY OF JETTY APPROPRIATION.

"There is no river or harbor project in the United States so desperately in need of money right now as the mouth of the Columbia River."—General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers.

The only hope of getting an appropriation for the jetty during the coming session, in General Mackenzie's opinion, lies in the possibility of securing an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

"Talk about graft; that is an extreme case. These three men are not only drawing Government salaries under false pretenses, they are drawing Oregon all representation in the House and dividing its strength in the Senate. There ought to be some way to compel them to resign."—High Government official on Mitchell, Williamson and Herrmann.

"If we shall secure an appropriation for our Oregon improvements it will be necessary to induce Congress to make an exception in favor of such improvement. We can only induce it to do so by establishing that such exceptional conditions obtain as will justify making the exception. Reconstruction of the jetty is such a difficult and expensive task, construction of the Panama Canal, an engineering point of view, does not compare with the project we have undertaken on the Columbia River bar. This 40-foot channel project is one of the most difficult problems we ever had to solve. Our plan of solving it is all right, but we must overcome such obstacles as are not found on any other project in this country; compared with them the obstacles at Panama become insignificant."

General Mackenzie then pointed out why it is essential that a large sum should be appropriated at the coming session for continuing jetty construction. The money remaining from the appropriation will last only a few months longer. When it is gone work must be suspended, unless Congress in the meantime shall provide further means for continuing operations. If work stops on the jetty while it is incomplete vast damage will be done by heavy seas, not along to the jetty, but to the tramway, which extends some way beyond the end of the jetty.

Bad Business to Stop Work.
From a purely business standpoint, General Mackenzie points out that it is better to make an appropriation at the coming session sufficient to continue work without interruption rather than withhold money and in the end be required to appropriate not only enough to complete the jetty, but to make extensive repairs to the jetty, and probably to rebuild the tramway. It is true that all river improvements degenerate if left unfinished and unprotected, but nowhere is this true to the same extent as at the mouth of the Columbia River, where the works are exposed to the full force of almost continual heavy seas.

General Mackenzie concurs in the view expressed in these dispatches yesterday that the only hope of getting an appropriation for the Columbia River jetty at the coming session lies in the possibility of securing an amendment to the sundry civil bill. There is a precedent for such an amendment. Notwithstanding the sundry civil bill carries appropriations for only continuing contracts, an amendment was attached to the bill passed June 8, 1900, appropriating \$50,000 for repairing the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia. This amendment was secured by Senator McBride, who was then a member of the commerce committee, aided by Representative Tongue, who was on the river and harbor committee in the House.

Only Hopes of Success.
Oregon now has no representation on the committees handling river and harbor legislation, but there is strong probability that, when the Senate re-organizes in December, Senator Fulton will secure the place on the commerce committee vacated by Senator Foster, of Washington. This will give him strength he would not have otherwise, but unless two new Congressmen are sent here from Oregon, there will be no one in the House to cooperate with Mr. Fulton. Except Representative Jones, of Washington, who is on the river and harbor committee. If Mr. Ful-

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