



## RIVERS OF BLOOD FLOW IN RUSSIA

### Thousands Killed in Odessa Streets.

### JEWS FIGHT FOR THEIR LIVES

### Kazan, Warsaw and Kiev Have Sanguinary Riots.

### GOVERNOR FORCED TO GO

### Demand for Release of Prisoners Causes Official to Resign and Is Source of Awful Conflict in Many Towns.

**FACTS ABOUT CENTERS OF RUSSIAN REVOLV.**

**ST. PETERSBURG**—Seat of the Russian imperial government; population, 1,400,000; area of the city and suburbs, 56 square miles.

**MOSCOW**—Second city of the empire; 400 miles from St. Petersburg; has nine railway stations; covers 40 square miles; population in 1902, 1,178,000.

**WARSAW**—Former capital of free Poland, now busy center of industry and of revolutionary propaganda.

**SARATOV**—On the Volga, 612 miles southeast from St. Petersburg; 377,000, of whom many are Germans; large trade with Central Russia.

**REVAL**—On Gulf of Finland, 249 miles west of St. Petersburg; population 74,000; large trade in cotton, linen, lace and skins.

**VILNA**—Administrative center of St. Petersburg; ancient capital of Lithuania; population 100,000, chiefly Poles, Lithuanians and Jews.

**RIGA**—On Gulf of Riga; third largest of Russia; population, 282,943.

**LIBAU**—Population, 70,000; important harbor on the Baltic Sea, 140 miles southeast from Riga; over 2000 ships visit Libau yearly; a naval arsenal; has great trade in grain.

**LODZ**—Population, 350,000; the Manchester of Poland with an annual textile production worth \$50,000,000; over 300 textile manufactures; 30,000 men employed in the cotton mills alone.

**POLTAVA**—Educational center; population, 83,000.

**MINSK**—Old town; center of Polish uprising in 1831; population, 91,494, of which 50,000 are Jews.

**TELIAV**—Administrative center of the Caucasus; scene of frequent strife between Armenians and Tartars; extensive trade center; population, 100,042.

**BAKU**—Seat of Russian government in trans-Caucasia; founded before the seventh century; population, 112,553.

**KIEV**—Commercial center in Baltic district; population, 170,882.

**ODESSA**—Greatest city and seaport of Southern Russia; population, 401,851.

were seen everywhere carrying bundles of stolen silks and velvets without hindrance. Later on vigilance committees were formed, the members of which stopped suspected persons and made them disgorge their plunder.

"At 8 o'clock tonight, notwithstanding a deluge of rain, the looting was resumed. The Jews fled from the balconies of their houses on the troops and on the processions of loyalists, the soldiers returning the fire. The residences and offices of many wealthy Jews were wrecked. The Jews now threaten to massacre the Christians tomorrow."

**Thousands Killed at Odessa.**

A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa describes that city as having experienced a dreadful day, the defenseless populace being at the mercy of a howling and armed rabble of 50,000 men, calling themselves loyalists and led by disguised policemen and their wretched dupes. The dispatch says:

"The Jews made a stout resistance, and their successful bravery entailed lamentable sacrifices. It is impossible to ascertain the casualties, but rumor puts the number of killed and wounded as high as 2000, many by bombs, which the mobs used wholesale. Not until late at night, when the murderous work had gone on unchecked for hours, were the troops brought, cordons placed around the Jewish quarter and quiet restored somewhat."

"The law-abiding citizens are incensed with Governor-General Kaubars, who is held to be solely responsible, since the Civil Governor was deposed yesterday. The only hope is that the worst has passed, as in all probability the mobs have nearly exhausted their stock of cartridges."

**Bomb Scatters Cossacks.**

The Odessa correspondent of the Standard tells a similar tale. He says:

"A general who was leading a loyalist procession in the Alexander Prospect was shot dead. Half a company of Cossacks forming a personal guard for the town residence of their commander attempted to barricade the street for the purpose of defense, but were scattered by a bomb, and the Cossack commander fled from the vengeance of the crowd in lightning haste. The houses of streets lighting and an overcast sky added to the horrors."

"In the street, after nightfall, there were ever-ringing savage cries from far and near, mingled with the rattle of small arms. It was supposed that martial law would be reimposed at noon, but I have seen only a couple of military patrols. Martial law without troops to enforce its execution is a grim farce, and heavy responsibility lies on the shoulders of Governor-General Kaubars. An official note was issued tonight that persons found on the street without authority after 8 o'clock were liable to be shot at sight by the patrols."

**Awful Slaughter by Bombs.**

"It is reported that the casualties will reach 1000, but it is impossible to verify this report. The last bombs thrown in Deribas street killed 15 and wounded 40. Within ten minutes eight others were killed, nearly on the same spot. The Jews are said to be the only persons who have resorted to the throwing of bombs, but the extremity of their peril must be remembered. Our only salvation is in the complete military occupation of the city."

The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the day's casualties probably will reach some hundreds. He adds that it is reported that the soldiers refused to fire on the people when ordered, and fired on the Cossacks who came to quell the disturbance, killing or wounding many of them.

**Only One Hopeful View.**

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph takes a more hopeful view of the situation than that taken by any other of the correspondents. He admits that determined efforts have been made to keep up the popular excitement, but thinks that the peaceful elements are awakening to a sense of their duty to their families and to the country and that the bulk of the population is beginning to realize the potential interests of the enormous booms that have been granted. He expresses the opinion that the outbreaks and disorders in the provinces arise from the resentment of men who are eager to return to work and who attack the strikers who are trying to persuade them to continue the strike.

This correspondent adds that no change is contemplated in the Russian Ministry or in the foreign policy of the government, which is actuated by a desire for friendly relations with all powers and for a formal alliance with none but France.

**ORGANIZING NEW GOVERNMENT**

**Czar Centralizes Power in Hands of Premier Witte.**

**ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.**—An imperial ukase, dated November 1, reorganizing the Council of Ministers states that the President of the Council will be chosen by the Emperor and that reports of chiefs of various departments to the Emperor will be communicated beforehand to the President of the Council, who also will receive communications regarding all measures taken by the heads of departments.

The Ukase further provides that all officials except military, naval, diplomatic and court officers are to be subject to previous approval by the Council of Ministers. Finally, all legislative bills presented by the Ministers to the Emperor, the State Council must first be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

**KAZAN FLOWS WITH BLOOD**

**Police and Cossacks Indulge in Wild Orgy of Murder.**

**KAZAN, Russia, Oct. 30.**—[Delayed in transmission.]—Terrible deeds of plunder and violence on the part of the police and troops commenced here October 28. They were begun late at night, when there were hardly any persons on the streets except the police and Cossacks, and continued throughout the whole of the next day and night. It seemed as if the police and Cossacks were let loose on the city.

(Continued on Page Five.)

## LIBERALS LEAVE WITTE IN LURCH

### Refuse Aid While Reds Still Agitate

### RUSSIA DRENCHED IN BLOOD

### Riots, Massacre and Pillage Mar Jubilation.

### TREPOFF HOLDS CAPITAL

### St. Petersburg Only Peaceful City and Witte Refuses Demand for General's Dismissal—Grant Liberty of Press.

**DEMANDS OF THE REDS.**

**ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.**—[Special.]—Eight leading Democratic parties met last evening and formulated their minimum demands, which have been forwarded through Count Witte to the Czar.

They demand, first, that a secret ballot be granted, secondly, complete manhood suffrage; thirdly, complete abolition of the present existing regime and abdication of the Czar; fourth, establishment of a republic along Socialist lines.

The revolutionary leaders have advised the populace to refrain from precipitating a conflict in the city. Every thing is quiet here.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.**—Although today passed in comparative quiet in St. Petersburg and Moscow, a flood of dispatches from all parts of the empire reports disorders in many cities, with a heavy toll of dead and wounded. The people, while celebrating their new-found freedom, were in many instances set upon by Cossacks and police, while sometimes the spirit of mob violence broke forth and the lower elements of the population gave themselves to pillage and destruction.

The most serious disorders apparently occurred at Odessa, where hundreds of persons are reported to have been killed or wounded and where the rioting is momentarily expected to flare out into a repetition of the slaughter of last July, and at Kazan, where a three days' reign of terror was ended only by the retreat of all Cossacks to their barracks.

**Vent Hatred on Jews.**

A deplorable feature of the news from the interior is that anti-Jewish uprisings have occurred in many places, especially in Southern Russia, where the population vented its hatred of the Jews by sacking their stores and clubbing the members of the race, in some cases resorting to the torch.

The attacks on the crowds are reported to be in many cases the work of Cossacks, who many times were apparently let loose upon the people without direction or authority.

In St. Petersburg today General Trepoff, in accordance with the announcement of last night, prevented the resumption of revolutionary demonstrations by having the crowds dispersed whenever and wherever they gathered. Kazan Place and the Nevsky Prospect were several times cleared by Cossacks and police, and the crowds were driven from the vicinity of the University with whips and the flats of sabers. General Trepoff, cold and rainy and which kept many persons off the streets.

**Liberals Refuse Witte's Aid.**

Count Witte's task in securing a fair trial for the new experiment in constitutionalism is most difficult. He is disappointed at not securing the support of the Liberals, on whose co-operation he counted. Many of these are holding aloof and seem rather to enjoy the predicament in which the new Premier finds himself.

Meanwhile the Socialists and Revolutionaries, who believe they have the government stumped, are bending every effort to keep the movement going and to precipitate a catastrophe from which they hope a Socialist republic will emerge. This is a consummation as little to be desired by the majority of Liberals, especially the moderate as by the government itself, and therein lies the chief hope that the force gathering under the banner of Count Witte is sufficiently strong to make headway against the revolutionary movement and the spirit of unrest throughout the country.

Count Witte is doing his utmost to meet the chief objections against the new regime. In addition to the promises of amnesty for political prisoners, liberty of the press has been granted. Count Witte offers to a deposition of editors who called on him to demand the abolition of the censorship regulation the amusing explanation that in the hurry of writing the manifesto the words "liberty of the press" were inadvertently omitted, and that the omission had not been noticed until the complaint was made. The Official Gazette formally announces that the term "liberty of speech" is to be interpreted as including the press.

Against the demand for the removal of General Trepoff, Count Witte, however, is inflexible. He informed delegates from the strike committee, which called on him today to demand the release of their imprisoned comrades and the removal of

General Trepoff, that it would be madness for him to dismiss the only man capable of maintaining order in the city at the present juncture.

Nominally for the purpose of perfecting their organization and gathering funds, the strike committee tonight decided to call off the St. Petersburg industrial strike at noon Friday next, but to resume it at an opportune moment. The St. Petersburg railroad men, however, resolved to continue their strike, declaring they have assurances that the soldiers of the railroad battalion will desert, if a little persuasion in the way of train-wrecking is employed.

No newspapers will be issued tomorrow and probably not until Friday at noon. The printers have determined to work only for the journals which refused to submit themselves to the censorship regulations. The Publishers' Association has met this determination by resolving to disregard hereafter all circulars issued by the censor and to print what the members please. The only papers now appearing are the official publications and the Workingmen's Gazette, which tomorrow will contain an article attacking Count Witte and General Trepoff, calling the former "a fox" and the latter "Ravenous Wolf."

**Revolutionists Are Scattered.**

The first encounter here today occurred at the university in the Vassilla Ostrov district, where the students had resumed the delivering of inflammatory speeches and gathering around towards noon, when the quay was a solid mass of workmen and demonstrators, a squadron of Cossacks charged, using their whips and the flats of their sabers. They drove the crowd pell-mell along the river-front. Several persons were injured by being trampled upon. Troops surrounded the university and also cordoned the Polytechnic Institute to prevent further demonstrations.

In spite of the rain, an immense concourse of people began gathering in front of the Kazan Cathedral prior to the official thanksgiving service. A detachment of students of the Red Cross, consisting of 50 girls with no other appliance to minister to the wounded than the Red Cross bands on their arms and the banners which they bore, ostentatiously appeared on the scene. Orders, however, had been given not to allow the assemblage, and the mounted gendarmes and squads of infantry on duty in the neighborhood had no trouble in clearing the square.

When the gendarmes first trotted up there was a momentary panic, and the manifestants flooded down the middle of the avenue, hundreds of rubber overshoes sticking in the mud marking the line of their flight.

**Afraid to Attend Te Deum.**

The Te Deum which was celebrated by the Metropolitan Antonis at the cathedral was slimly attended. The Grand Duke Michael Nicholaevitch was the only member of the imperial family present, and a few court chamberlains and guard officers completed the remainder of the official attendance. Not a single foreign diplomat, all of whom are invited to such functions, was present, and few of the public attended the service. The many policemen in the cathedral were in dread of a bomb explosion.

**ANARCHY RULES IN ODESSA**

**Disbanded Police Incite Riots and Jews May Be Massacred.**

**LONDON, Nov. 1.**—A dispatch to the Evening Standard from Odessa attributes today's outbreaks there of the rowdy elements to the instigation of the disbanded and disbanded police. The correspondent says that the rioting has been sporadic since 3 A. M. became general in the afternoon in Cathedral Square and Daliitkaya and other streets.

The correspondent estimates the number of persons killed at over 100. He says that, if the city is not quickly occupied by the troops, who have again been called out, "there will be wholesale carnage and probably a massacre of Jews." Private dispatches from London today depict the situation at Odessa as being worse than before the imperial manifesto was issued.

**COSSACKS ROUT KIEFF CROWD**

**Town Hall Recaptured After Pitched Battle on Streets.**

**KIEFF, Russia, Nov. 1.**—The populace seized the Town Hall yesterday and revolutionary speeches were being delivered to the crowd from the balcony when the Cossacks appeared. Some of the people inside the building were killed and a regular engagement followed, resulting in many being killed or wounded on both sides. The Cossacks finally routed the crowd and captured the building. After dark the Jewish quarter was sacked. The bodies of five persons killed and 40 wounded people were reported from the Town Hall.

**MURDER AND RELIGION MIXED**

**Loyalists Attend Service, Then Kill and Plunder Jews.**

**ELIZABETHGRAD, Russia, Nov. 1.**—The local loyalists bearing aloft a portrait of Emperor Nicholas, marched to the cathedral today and after the service went to the Jewish quarter and sacked the Jews' houses and stores. Many Jews were beaten or wounded and several were killed in a conflict.

**ELIZABETHGRAD, Russia, Nov. 1.**—The crowds here yesterday turned on the Jews and plundered their stores.

**Railroad Men Call Off Strike.**

**EKATERINBURG, Russia, Nov. 1.**—On receipt of the news of the proclamation of the imperial manifesto, giving a constitution to Russia, the railroad men decided to return to work.

**City Votes Thanks to Czar.**

**SARATOFF, Russia, Nov. 1.**—This city has voted an address of thanks to the Emperor for granting a constitution to the people of Russia.

**Te Deum Sung for Liberty.**

**KERTCH, Russia, Nov. 1.**—There is great jubilation here over the granting of a constitution to Russia. A Te Deum was chanted in the cathedral today.

**Another Town Stops Strike.**

**WINDAU, Russia, Nov. 1.**—The strike on the railroad here has ended and traffic with Mifau has been resumed.

## SENATOR MITCHELL WILL NOT RESIGN

### Friends Declare He Will Not Relinquish His Office.

### DEPENDENT ON HIS SALARY

### Vindication Before the Supreme Court Is His Only Hope and Without Senatorship He Could Not Fight.

### There Will Be No Democratic United States Senator, John H. Mitchell Will Not Resign.

There will be no Democratic United States Senator, John H. Mitchell will not resign. While Senator Mitchell will not discuss the matter, and while he declines emphatically to make any statement regarding his future course, there are a few of those who know him and who still remain loyal to him, that hint at his intentions and disclaim any idea on his part of relinquishing his hold upon the senatorial chair.

Senator Mitchell is an old man, they say, and is under the cloud of conviction. His political life is a thing of the past, a dream of power. He is a practical wreck, a financial ruin, practically alone, worried and harassed by the ever-present memory of his trouble. The voice of charity in the poorhouse is a happy man compared to him, is the way it is put. And convicted, suffering, impoverished, with no hope for future honors or continued office or quiet age, one hope appears on the waves of trouble which is grasped, as a drowning man grasps a straw—the possible favor of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the docket of which his case now rests at bar.

**Will Not Abandon Office.**

Upon the Supreme Court the Senator hangs a hope of future vindication, and until its voice is heard in judgment he will not abandon his grasp upon public office, unless some condition as yet unforeseen arises to change his mind. There are two men in the United States who can hasten the end of the Senator's term of office. One of these is the Attorney-General, who can, if he so desires, cause the Senator's case to be set aside on the docket and scheduled for a speedy hearing; the other is ex-Senator John M. Thurston, Senator Mitchell's counsel and attorney. The voice of the people, united with the expressed opinions of political friends or foes or their petitions, will have no weight with Senator Mitchell, as it is said. Their pleas have no effect and will have none, if the request, or the suggestion, had come in another way and from another source. The voice of the people, different, it is presumed, if a delegation of the business men had gone to the Senator some time ago, before any agitation had begun, created, and if these men had suggested that in the minds of the state and its future. It was best for Senator Mitchell to step aside, such action might have borne fruit, though it is doubtful if in the minds of those who should know.

While the Senator expresses no opinion one way or the other, it is argued by those who have been confident that the resignation of the Senator and the consequent appointment of a Democrat by Governor Chamberlain to fill the vacancy would do no good to the state at this time. It is said, "no man, no matter how strong in personality, backed by what power, could go fresh into the Senate possessed of influence or strength. And no matter how strong the man, his appointment as a Democrat would in a great measure annul his capacity for service."

**Trial Drains His Purse.**

Senator Mitchell needs the office, it is said, to carry his case to its final adjudication before the Supreme Court. He is not only broken in health but in wealth as well. The expenses of the trial were heavy and it is doubtful if the Court are not light. The brief submitted by the defense was a voluminous document of some 80 pages prepared at a cost of almost \$1000. Added to this are many other expenses, which, as the Senator approaches the purse, and to meet these calls requires that Senator Mitchell have an income. Without the salary coming from his office, which he will lose, there would be no funds to meet the expense of an appeal upon which the Senator bases his sole remaining hope.

"But what do Senator Mitchell's friends think of the resignation question?" is the question asked, and the answer comes in a pessimistic spirit.

"Friends? Where are his friends? Where are they that they did not seek after his welfare, or who would have a broken rib? If that accident had come before this trouble a special man would have had to be stationed at the hospital door with a basket to take the cards that would have been sent up. There are no friends to think of his resignation."

Through all of the discussion Senator Mitchell goes his way silently. He will neither deny nor affirm. He refuses to make any statement to forecast any future happening. He is uncommunicative and he is unlikely to resign.

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## NATHAN REACHES BOSTON

### Change Made in Connection With Death of Susan Geary.

### BOSTON, Nov. 1.

### Morris Nathan arrived in Boston at 4:30 o'clock, and was taken to police headquarters. He has been charged with abortion in connection with the suitcase mystery, and on this charge will be taken into court tomorrow. The police state that arrests in connection with the case are probable.

### SENT HER TO MRS. DR. BISHOP

### Chorus Girls Give Name of Nathan's Supposed Accomplice.

**PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1.**—It was said that Rita Marie and Estlin Barrett, the two chorus girls who accompanied Nathan and Miss Geary to the subway station in Boston on the night of September 8, admitted today, after a long cross-examination, that they overheard Nathan advise Miss Geary on that occasion to go to a Mrs. Dr. Bishop on Tremont street for treatment.

**THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD**

**Major John Byrne, New York.**

**NEW YORK, Nov. 1.**—Major John Byrne, soldier and millionaire, died last night, while visiting the home of James Clarke, at Quaker Ridge, Larchmont, N. Y., aged 69 years. For over 30 years Major Byrne was identified with the railroad operations of the late C. P. Huntington. He was president of the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company, and of the Shawmut Mining Company. He was also a director of the City Gas Company and a trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of this city.

In 1884 Major Byrne was appointed by Governor Hoard, of Ohio, as Flood Commissioner to distribute money appropriated to relieve the distress occasioned by the Ohio Valley flood. In 1888 Major Byrne organized the Democratic Honest Money League of America.

**A. C. Botkin, ex-Governor Montana.**

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.**—Alex C. Botkin, chairman of the commission to revise the criminal laws under the Department of Justice, died here today. Mr. Botkin was a native of Wisconsin, and at one time served as Lieutenant-Governor of Montana. Mr. Botkin had been crippled in both legs for many years.

**Canada's Greatest Lawyer.**

**TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 1.**—Christopher Robinson, Canada's greatest constitutional lawyer, died last night of pneumonia. In the Behring Sea arbitration case it was his presentation of the case that brought a Canadian victory.

**Ex-Governor of Warsaw.**

**PARIS, Nov. 1.**—General Tchertkof, an old-decade of Emperor Nicholas and ex-Governor-General of Warsaw, died here suddenly today.

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## FUND FOR JETTY ALL EXPENDED

### Only Enough to Finish This Year's Work.

### NEEDS \$1,250,000 MORE

### With That Sum Work Could Be Finished in 1906.

### STRONG PULL MIGHT GET IT

### No Economy in Piecemeal Approp- riation. Say Engineers—Cello Canal Has Enough Money for Next Year.

**OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-  
ington, Nov. 1.**—Every dollar appropriated for improving the mouth of the Columbia River has been expended, including the \$60,000 carried in the last river and harbor bill. The work which is in progress today is being done on credit, Congress having authorized the expenditure of \$300,000 in excess of the amount actually appropriated, it being assumed that this amount will be made available at the coming session. But the contracts now in force expire December 31, 1906, and on that date practically all of this \$300,000 will have been consumed by contracts, so that, when Congress actually appropriates this money, it will go to pay for work completed, and not for work yet to be done.

**Fund Nearly Exhausted.**

The latest actual figures available in the Engineer's office show the condition of the Jetty fund on September 30. At that time there was on hand an unexpended balance of \$103,822 in cash, together with authority to expend \$300,000 additional, which, for practical purposes, made available a total of \$403,822. But at that date there were outstanding liabilities amounting to \$115,000. And two lots of contracts in force, which must be paid, amounting to \$282,512, making a total of \$497,512. This represents the total expenditure that will be made up to December 31, exclusive of the cost of placing stone on the Jetty during October, November and December, and leaves an available balance of \$67,310. But a large part of this balance will be consumed in placing stone on the Jetty, so that by the end of the year there will be only a few dollars remaining unused.

When the new year opens, the Army engineers will not only have expended all the money that has been appropriated, but will have exhausted their credit, and will be obliged to suspend work on the Jetty, and they cannot resume operations until Congress makes a new appropriation. Meanwhile the contractors who are furnishing stone must wait until the end of the next session of Congress before they can secure the \$282,512 which is due them for stone now being delivered.

**Needs \$1,250,000 to Finish.**

Major Langitt, on duty at the office of the Chief of Engineers, says that approximately \$1,250,000 is necessary to complete the Jetty, which will extend it seaward about one mile beyond the point where it now ends. He is satisfied, as is the Chief of Engineers, that the best results will be obtained by appropriating this full amount at the coming session, so that the Jetty can be rushed to completion next season, if possible. Like General Mackenzie, he believes a suspension of work will mean considerable damage, especially to the tramway, a loss which would be largely avoided if work could be resumed next Spring.

The reasons why the money appropriated and authorized at the last session was expended so rapidly was to demonstrate that the completed Jetty will increase the depth on the bar, to give Portland the benefit of a deep channel at the earliest possible day, and to open the way for an appropriation this Winter sufficient to enable the engineers to complete the Jetty.

**Smaller Sum No Use.**

The engineer officers frankly say that no advantage will be gained in securing an appropriation this Winter of two or three or four hundred thousand dollars. They need a large appropriation, which will enable them to make big contracts for stone and push Jetty work as they have done during the past season. In their opinion, nothing is to be gained by securing small appropriations, which will drag the work out through several years and in the end materially increase its cost. These engineers are thoroughly alive to the importance of hastening the completion of the Jetty; they want to do this next year; they believe Portland's commerce demands it; they believe the interests of the Government demand it.

**Must Send Strong Delegation.**

But the responsibility for getting this appropriation rests upon the Oregon delegation very largely, and the stronger the delegation the better its chance of securing the necessary appropriation. In discussing the Jetty project today, Major Langitt said it was made a continuing contract by the last Congress in a limited way; that is, Congress appropriated \$400,000 cash and authorized additional contracts amounting to \$300,000. But that fact does not make the Jetty project a continuing contract in the sense that it will be provided for every year in the

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