

CZAR'S GREETING TO PARLIAMENT

Elect of Russian People Open Session.

GRAND IMPERIAL PAGEANT

Deputies Meet Oppressors of Nation Face to Face.

FIRST DEMAND AMNESTY

Czar's Address Received in Silence Except by Courtiers, but Populace Greets Deputies With Enthusiasm—Ovation to Meyer.

RUSSIA'S MOMENTOUS DAY.
Czar goes on strongly guarded river steamer to Winter Palace, and opens Parliament in state.
Courtiers cheer his speech, members of Parliament receive it in silence.
Duma, or lower house, meets in Tauride Palace, after receiving popular ovation.
Professor Mourontseff is elected president, and orders clerks of bureaucracy to leave chamber.
Ivan Petrunkevitch proposes resolution demanding amnesty for political prisoners, which arouses immense enthusiasm.
Crowd gives ovation to American Ambassador Meyer on way to Tauride Palace.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—Without a single hitch and with only a minor incident to mar the memorable day, the Russian Parliament was inaugurated today. The Emperor's message in reality was less a throne speech than a greeting, and required only three minutes for its delivery. Emperor Nicholas read slowly. The admirable and even cordial tone of the sovereign in renewing his pledges and asking the co-operation of Parliament for the regeneration of the country was only negatively satisfactory.

Demand for Amnesty.
Courtiers and spectators other than members of the National Parliament led the cheering, but the members were ominously silent. What rankled most was the failure of the Emperor to mention amnesty, and later, when the members assembled in the Tauride Palace, away from the spell of the throne-room, many of them were with difficulty restrained from precipitating matters by offering resolutions on the subject. The Constitutional Democratic leaders, however, who dominated everything, were anxious not to weaken the reply which the lower house will prepare to the speech from the throne, in which issues with the crown will be joined, and succeeded in staving off premature action.

Petrunkevitch Strikes Fire.
The only genuine flashes of fire which showed the real temper of the members of the house were when Professor Mourontseff, who had been elected president of the lower house, invited the government officials and clerks to leave the hall, and when Ivan Petrunkevitch in a few eloquent words from the rostrum told the auditors that the first thought of the Parliament should be for those who had suffered in the cause of liberty, who now filled the prisons, and whose arms were stretched out in hope and confidence to the people's representatives. More enthusiastic cheering than that which greeted this appeal never was heard in a political convention in the United States.

His Dream Coming True.
By the irony of fate, Ivan Petrunkevitch, whose first mention of the word constitution 12 years ago was dismissed by Emperor Nicholas II as "a foolish dream," today stood in the front rank of the members of the representative chamber, while Emperor Nicholas put his official seal upon the Russian Parliament.

Great Popular Celebration.
After the adjournment of the Parliament there was a great spontaneous celebration in front of the rooms of the Constitutional Club, to which the leaders had retired for consultation. Thousands of people packed the adjoining streets and shouted and cheered until Mr. Petrunkevitch, Rodicheff, Mourontseff and others appeared on the balcony and spoke. Their words were received with frantic applause.

In the crowd, stump speakers, including Socialist Deputies, from barrels and cart tails delivered fervid orations. Antagonism to the wealth and splendor of the court ceremony was noticeable, and the display of jewels by ladies of the court furnished the theme of many radical tirades. Though open-air gatherings are illegal, the police did not interfere.

Will Ask Czar for Amnesty.
At the conference of Constitutional Democratic leaders it was decided that Professor Mourontseff, when he is received in audience by Emperor Nicholas tomorrow to receive the imperial confirmation of his election to the presidency of the lower house, should broach the subject of an immediate amnesty to political offenders.

Celebrations in honor of the opening of the National Parliament were held today in every city of the empire. The only disturbances were at Simbirsk and several cities of Poland, where there were

collisions between the police and boycotting factions and revolutionary students.

SEMI-BARBARIC PAGEANT.

Pompous Ceremony Marred by Mutual Suspicion of Czar and People.
ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—(U. A. M.)—An ideal May day, like a happy augury, greeted the uprising of the curtain for the new act of the great historical drama—Russia's struggle for liberty.
The yellow imperial standard with the double-headed eagle flew from the Winter Palace, flags by order of the police, were displayed from every house, and streams of multi-colored pennants fluttered from the yachts and shipping in the harbor. Even the tiny passenger boats which thread the rivers and canals, the streetcars and many cabs carried the Russian colors. The banks, stores, schools and some of the factories were dressed in honor of the occasion, but there was no general holiday, the government specifically discouraging a suspension of work in the industrial districts, owing to fear that crowding the workmen into the center of the city might provoke collisions, disorder and perhaps bloodshed.

Guards Seen Everywhere.
It was the attitude of mutual suspicion which constituted the great jarring note on this occasion. It could not be concealed. It was apparent everywhere.

The city might have been in a state of siege, so heavy was the array of troops. Not only were detachments of infantry, cavalry and gendarmes stationed at strategic points, but large reserves were massed in the courtyards of the public buildings. Early in the morning the palace square resembled a field camp, two regiments of guards having bivouacked there all night. At daylight battalions of police took possession of all the approaches to the palace for the distance of a third of a mile, and all day no one was allowed to pass the lines without tickets. A flotilla of police patrol boats, several long-lying torpedo-boats, and a number of oared galleys cleared the river as far as the palace of all moving craft.

Czar Arrives in Yacht.
While the bells of all the churches were still ringing, the imperial yacht Alexandria, with the imperial standard at the fore, moved majestically up the river, dipping her flag in answer to the salutes and cheers from the Emperor's warships lying at the Baltic works. Instead of proceeding to the Winter Palace, the yacht stopped at the landing stage of the English quay, below the Nicholas bridge. In front of Leuchtenberg Palace, formerly the American Embassy, the Emperor, the Empress and the Dowager Empress entered a launch, and, attended by a launch on each flank, moved on up the river. The members of the party made the remainder of the journey to the Winter Palace in carriages, escorted by a troop of clattering horse guards.

The Emperor's arrival was not heralded by the customary salute of 30 guns. Without halting at the Winter Palace, the launches crossed the river and their majesties landed under the grim walls of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress, where they entered by the imperial water terrace, driving hurriedly to the immense cathedral, inside the walls of which repose the remains of the Romanovs. There the imperial family made their devotions. Then their majesties crossed the river and entered the Winter Palace from the quay entrance.

A little more than two hours later the vast hosts of military and civil dignitaries began arriving at the Winter Palace to listen to the Emperor's message to the representatives of the people.

Scene in Concert-Room.
In the concert-room a force of veteran grenadiers mounted guard before the insignia of the Emperor's sovereignty, the imperial crown, scepter, globe, sword, and orb and arm of the Empire, representing the most valuable collection of jewels in the world. The scepter alone is valued at \$1,200,000. It is surmounted by the celebrated Orloff diamond, of 185 carats, a mate of the Kohinoor, which together formed the eyes of the golden lion before the temple of the Grand Mogul at Delhi. The romantic, bloody history of these two jewels, stolen by Sopoys, is well known. The crown is surmounted by a cross formed of five diamonds, each worth a king's ransom, set upon a priceless ruby, the whole resting on a golden circle studded with pearls, giving it the appearance of an immense sapphire.

Guests in Splendid Attire.
Shortly before 1 o'clock, in obedience to signals, the streams of guests began slowly flowing toward the great St. George's Hall. In the center of the mausoleum there stood an altar on which were burning candles. At the end of the hall on a dais was the gilded throne, in a corner of which was hung with studied carelessness the ermine mantle of state. Behind the throne, which was surmounted by a canopy bearing the emblematic ostrich plumes, were the imperial arms worked on a great velvet tapestry.

Deputies in Strange Contrast.
From the gallery where the journalists were placed the correspondent of the Associated Press commanded a view of the brilliant scene below, as well as a vista of the endless succession of halls through which the human tide passed. The first to appear were the courtiers, generals, admirals and uniformed dignitaries of state.

The entrance of the members of Parliament, over 300 in number, introduced a strangely incongruous element in the glittering assemblage, informed in gold lace and sparkling with orders. Most of the members were in evening dress, but many wore ordinary frock coats and even short coats and yellow shoes. Their ranks were interspersed with Moslems in white turbans and kaptans, Tartars in fezzes, a Polish Catholic bishop in purple robes, and orthodox clergy in sacerdotal attire and retired army and navy officers in uniform.

Most of the members, who came in their ordinary costumes, blouses and high boots, made a strange contrast. The peasants and workmen appeared to be awkward and ill at ease, but resolution was stamped on their faces, for it was the first time that the men had dared to appear thus at a state function of the Russian court, where etiquette in the past

was invariably more open than in office buildings and gave free sweep to the flames, whereas in office buildings fire might be confined to one or more small rooms, not to mention the danger to the buildings occasioned by the weights resting on the supports.

"As far as engineering problems are concerned," said J. D. Galloway, "we can build as high as we please—higher than economic conditions would warrant. The only engineering limit is the amount of weight the bases upon which the building is erected would stand. Thus I know of one building in San Francisco resting upon a foundation of sand which has a weight of eight tons to the square foot. I think this is too much, and the best authorities agree that the limit of weight on such a foundation should not be above four tons to the square foot."

STAND OUT FOR UNION WAGES
Plumbers Protest Against Special Rate for Sewer Repairs.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The question of union wages came up before the finance committee of the citizens' relief committee today, when representatives of the Plumbers' Union protested against a rate of \$2 a day for emergency work on repairing sewers. A communication was received from the Board of Health stating that the men had agreed to the special rate.
The representatives of the plumbers admitted this agreement, but stated that the \$2 rate was understood on both sides as merely a minimum and that other skilled mechanics who have been employed on emergency work have received full wages.

PROGRAMME FOR EXTRA SESSION

Pardee Confers With the San Franciscans on Measures of Relief.

WILL DRAW NEEDED BILLS

Withdrawal of Troops Begins and Civil Officials Resume Charge. Total Relief Fund Exceeds \$5,000,000—Still Grows.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Although being strongly urged by many influential interests to call an early special session of the State Legislature, Governor Pardee is no haste to take action in the matter. He openly declared himself against a precipitate course today, saying: "It is better not to have any legislation at all than to enact bad laws."

Arrange Programme First.
That there is urgent need of unusual legislation to meet the distressing effect of the disasters that have befallen San Francisco, Santa Rosa and San Jose the Governor readily admits, but he insists upon having a programme for the Legislature mapped out before he issues his convening call. As an outcome of his statements, the committee on special legislation today decided to draft a call for the Legislature and to frame the bills which the Governor will be asked to recommend for enactment. The Governor will privately discuss the call and the bills with the committee, and when they are arranged to conform to his ideas, the Legislators will be summoned together at Sacramento.

Troops Gradually Withdrawn.
Another step toward former civil conditions was made today, when a portion of the United States Marine Corps was sent back to its ships and stations. The rest will leave tomorrow. These men have been doing patrol and sentry duty and their conduct in general has been admirable. The state troops are being gradually sent home, and it is understood that the necessity for the presence of the regular soldiers will soon cease to exist. The rougher element and the criminal classes have gone elsewhere, the presence of the soldiers and the utter absence of liquor furnishing the main reasons for their departure, and the usual police force is now nearly in a position to maintain order.

SIZE OF BUILDINGS A PROBLEM
Only Limit Is Weight Foundations Will Support.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—If the views of the subcommittee on building law prevail, the height of the class A buildings within the fire limits hereafter to be determined will be limited only by economic and engineering considerations. This much was determined at a meeting of the committee today.

F. H. Porter, who represents the insurance interests, pointed out that class A buildings, in so far as insurance matters were concerned, are divided into two divisions, namely, those intended for office purposes and those intended for mercantile and warehouse purposes. While it would be all right to take the limitation off all buildings intended for office purposes, it was quite another matter where the structures were designed for the storage of great weights of combustible materials. The space in these latter build-

CALL FOR EXTRA SESSION.
Governor Discusses With Committee Outside Towns Need Help.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Governor Pardee today attended the meeting of the committee on extra session of the Legislature. He discussed several questions with the members and deprecated haste. He asked if representatives of Santa Rosa and San Jose had been asked to attend the committee meetings. It was agreed that telegrams should be sent to these towns this afternoon, urging the appointment of delegates.
"Affairs in Santa Rosa are heartrending," said the Governor. "The town has suffered more, proportionately, than San Francisco."
United States Circuit Judge Morrow reported that no legislation was necessary to cover the losses of Federal documents and records, as a United States statute on that point already existed.
James D. Phelan urged an act providing for the leasing of property for 99 years, based on the Illinois act. Mr. Phelan said that many property-owners did not have money to rebuild and would become obstructionists. The Governor expressed himself in favor of the 99-year lease.
It was decided by the committee, the Governor announcing, that the draft for the call of the special session and the draft of the desired laws should be drawn and submitted to the Governor unofficially several days before tendered to him in his official capacity. The Governor said he

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Penalty for Trusts Which Extort Rebates.
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Make Rich Respect Law.
Dolliver called attention to the fact that there had been no conviction under the old act, and said that the change was made in the Elkins law because of the general opinion in Congress that more could be accomplished by a penalty omitting the imprisonment feature. Nevertheless he intended to vote for the amendment because he believed that "the great representatives of the property interests should be compelled to show the same respect for the laws as the common people." He said that the president of a great railroad company had said to him that the railroads could not be expected to obey the law.

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Bailey expressed surprise at Dolliver's statement, saying that if the law had not been enforced, the officers of the law were more to blame than the offenders; they were, he said, of the two classes far more culpable. "Restore these penalties," he said, "Put two of these rich offenders in prison and their stripes will be an example to all of their kind. If they

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LEARNS SECRETS BY GIVING BRIBES

Standard Oil Exposed by Former Tool.

TELLS AGENTS TO SWINDLE

Short Measure and Inferior Quality the Rule.

LAWYER IS SUPPRESSED

Vainly Tries to Shut Out Damaging Evidence—Santa Fe Leaves Field Clear to Standard—Inspectors Do Not Inspect.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Corruption of railroad employes and agents of independent oil companies, dishonest methods of procuring land leases, the giving of short measure, the selling of three different kinds of oil out of the same tank and misrepresentations as to the quality of the oil sold, were charged against the Standard Oil Company at today's hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Incidentally, it was charged that the Frisco road gives a rate of 2 cents a hundred pounds to the Standard Oil Company when it charges competitors of that corporation 10 times as much for the same haul.

The inquiry was held under an order of Congress and this session held here today was along the same lines as that held some time ago in Kansas City. The principal witnesses today were E. M. Wilhoit, of Springfield, Mo., formerly for ten years agent of the Standard Oil Company at Topeka, but now an independent operator; H. C. Derran, of Fremont, O.; E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, and M. Maxon, a former agent of the Standard Oil in Illinois.