

RIGHTS ASKED BY RUSSIAN NATION

Parliament's Reply to Czar's Speech.

AMNESTY ITS FIRST DEMAND

Constitutional Monarchy Must Be Created.

ABOLISH UPPER HOUSE

Debate Opens With Radical Attacks. Conservatives in Vain Ask for Hearing—Cabinet Decides to Grant Amnesty Too Late.

- UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.
- Repeal of exceptional laws.
- Reconstruction of administration.
- Ministry responsible to Parliament.
- Freedom of the press.
- Liberty of person, conscience, press, speech, association, gatherings and strikes.
- Abolition of death penalty.
- Equality of all citizens before the law.
- Compulsory appropriation of crown, monastic and noble's land for division among peasants.
- Equal rights for peasants.
- Freedom of workingmen to organize and strike.
- Popular education.
- Recognition of individuality of each nationality.
- Amnesty for political prisoners above all and first of all.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—After an afternoon spent in discussion of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, adjourning at midnight after speeches by M. Rodicheff, and a dozen orators of lesser caliber.

The discussion, which will be resumed at 11 o'clock tomorrow, showed that the main attack on the address will be delivered from the left. The leaders of Parliament have more to fear from the radicals than from the conservatives. The evening's debate was tame. Even the periods of M. Rodicheff, the best orator among the Constitutional Democrats, explaining the address, brought only a faint ripple of applause. The only scene of real enthusiasm was due to a reference to the absence from the address of a plank on the subject of woman suffrage, which brought half the members of the house to their feet cheerfully.

Conservatives Get No Hearing.

Other radical members demanded a paragraph asking for the punishment of officials guilty of excesses in past acts of repression, and a fuller and plainer statement of the demand for a constitutional order.

Seven Conservative members essayed to speak, but the House was in no mood to listen to them. Prince Volkonsky, a leading Octoberist, refused to continue his speech and left the rostrum with a bitter filing at denial of the right of free speech.

Peasants Support Government.

The other feature was the appearance of a conservative peasant group among the supporters of the government. At least one member signed a motion for postponement of the debate. The meaning of the maneuver was at first not comprehended by the members of the House, but when in reading the list of supporters of the motion the name of Yeretin, a government deputy and organizer of the scheme to provide for peasant deputies in lodging-houses, was reached, a low whistle of surprise and comprehension ran around the benches. Count Heyden and other members of the right supported the motion, but it was overwhelmingly defeated.

In anticipation of an exciting session, every member of the lower house was in his place when President Mouromtseff called the House to order this afternoon.

Cabinet Decides on Amnesty.

Before the House convened, the Cabinet virtually had decided on amnesty for political prisoners with the exception of those charged with murder, attempted murder or robbery.

While amnesty might have made a deep impression Thursday, had the Emperor signalled the occasion of the assembling of Parliament by such an act of grace, its favorable effect will be largely destroyed when this forced from his hands.

There was a long wrangle at the opening of the session over questions of Parliamentary procedure, etc. no rules to govern the House having been adopted.

PARLIAMENT ADDRESSES CZAR

Liberty and Self-Government Essential Needs of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—The draft

of the address to the throne, in reply to the Emperor's speech at the opening of Parliament, was submitted to the lower House of Parliament today by the committee.

The following is the text of the address: To be read by your majesty in your speech addressed to the people's representatives to express your determination unshakably to preserve the instructions whereby the people have been called on to exercise legislative power in conjunction with their monarch. The Parliament regards the monarch's formal promise to the people as an irrevocable and of the further development of legislation in accordance with a strictly constitutional basis.

The House will for its part make every effort to perfect the principle of popular representation and to submit for your majesty's assent a bill relating to such representation based in accordance with the unanimously expressed will of the people on universal suffrage.

Your majesty's appeal for common work for the good of the Fatherland finds a lively echo in the hearts of the members of Parliament, in the conviction of which representatives of all classes and nationalities are united in an ardent effort to regenerate Russia and create a state of order on the basis of all living in peace with one another and in the full enjoyment of civil freedom.

Curbing Power of Officials.

The Parliament holds it to be its duty to point out to the executive authorities that the country lives under really fruitful work for the renovation of the best powers of the nation impossible. The country has perished the most serious spot on our national life is the ambitious power of the officials, who separate the Emperor from his people and who declare clearly and unambiguously the renovation of public life is only possible on the principle of freedom with the spontaneous participation of the people and in the control of legislation through the legislative authorities.

Sole Means of Pacification.

The administration of the last few months have sunk so deep into the souls of the people that pacification is impossible unless in the future acts of violence, which in your majesty's name are now employed as a cover, are forbidden to the authorities and the representatives of the people, and so long as the whole system of administration is not reconstructed on the basis of the principle of responsibility to the people can the idea of the absolute responsibility of the monarch take root in the hearts of the people. A minister enjoying the confidence of Parliament can strengthen confidence in the government and the existence of such confidence is the basis of the civil and regular labor of Parliament possible.

Cabinet Responsible to Nation.

Above all, it is first necessary in Russia to repeal the exceptional laws, and to place under cover of which the arbitrariness and irresponsibility of officials appear and develop. At the same time the principles of the responsibility of the administration to the representatives of the Nation must be adopted.

Further, for fruitful labor on the part of the Parliament there must be introduced the principle of the recognition that the only source of legislative power. Every bill must be introduced in the Parliament by the representatives of the people, and the monarch must be removed. Further, there must be no domain of legislation which would always be closed to free revision by representatives of the people in conjunction with the monarch.

Parliament holds that it is its duty to place in your majesty's name the whole people that the whole nation will carry out the creative work of renewing its life with all its power and energy, with a firm belief in the immortality of the Fatherland. If between it and the throne there does not stand an imperial Council composed of appointed dignitaries and persons elected by the highest classes of the population and if the legislative powers of the people's representatives are not limited by special laws.

First Step in Reform.

In the domain of the legislative work before it, Parliament regards as an absolute necessity for the country a precise law assuring inviolability of the person, liberty of conscience, speech and the press, association, gatherings and strikes. Without these fundamental principles, which were laid down in the manifesto of October 17, no reform of the social condition is imaginable.

Parliament is actuated by the unshakable conviction that neither liberty nor order can be secured without the equality of all citizens being established before the law. Therefore Parliament is preparing a bill establishing the equality of all citizens and simultaneously by removing all class, national or religious privileges an effort will be made to free the country from administrative tutelage.

Give Land to Peasants.

Careful examination of the needs of the peasantry and the measures called for by them will form Parliament's task. The country population is impatiently awaiting the satisfaction of agrarian needs. Parliament would not be doing its duty if it did not make law for the satisfaction of these needs by the aid of the crown domains, monastic lands and the compulsory appropriation of land belonging to the owners of estates.

Parliament also holds that it is necessary to pass a law confirming the peasants in their enjoyment of equal rights and freeing them from oppression by arbitrary authority and from tutelage.

LOSES HER FIRST OWNERSHIP FIGHT

Denver Beaten by Blunders and Treachery of Two Leaders.

SCARE FOR CORPORATIONS

First Election on Franchises Causes Them to Offer Many Concessions—Attacks on Moffatt, Exposure of Rush.

DENVER, May 15.—(Special.)—The first great battle for municipal ownership in Denver has been fought and lost. Defeat is directly chargeable to United States Senator Patterson and his chief lieutenant, John A. Rush, president of the Municipal Ownership League, but the battle was against the combined public utilities of Denver, and the weakness and unpopularity of the leaders of the Municipal Ownership movement, with the lavish use of money by their opponents, made defeat inevitable.

It will not be possible to give the result in figures tonight. The count is slow, owing to the length of the ticket and the heavy scratching, but at midnight enough straight votes had been counted to assure the carrying of the new tramway, gas and electric, Moffatt terminal and Union Pacific franchises and the election of a Republican majority in the City Council and Board of Supervisors.

Blunders and Treachery.

Senator Patterson came back from Washington two weeks ago, and has since led the campaign for municipal ownership. He made a fatal mistake by attacking bitterly the personal character of D. H. Moffatt, who is interested in the tramway, but was asking for his new railroad franchise enabling it to enter the city on the same terms as the other railroads have been granted. A few days after Patterson's return, his chief lieutenant, Rush, proved a traitor to municipal ownership by the publication of a letter he had written a Chicago bank, asking it to finance the campaign and the Municipal Traction Company, organized by Rush and others, the bank to share in the profits of sale of the traction franchises, when obtained, to the present tramway company.

Stampede to Corporations.

There had been a fair prospect of the success of the municipal ownership ticket and defeat of the new utility franchise before Patterson's return, but his violent attacks upon Moffatt, who is the most popular man in the state, and the revelation that Rush disgusted the people, the result being that they literally stampeded to the corporations.

The News and Times, owned by Patterson, and the Evening Post were arrayed for Municipal Ownership, but the

Post was directly interested in the Municipal Traction Company, which proposed to build a rival street railway system, "pay the city well for the franchise and eventually turn it over to the city at a fair price. When Rush offered to turn it over to a bank and divide the profits of its sale to the Tramway Company, the voters decided that no franchise would be granted for that use.

Corporations Badly Scared.

That the utility corporations were thoroughly scared was evidenced early in the campaign when they began offering concessions to the city for new franchises. The Tramway Company led by promising numbers of extensions, the rate of half-fare tickets for children by conductors and the payment to the city of \$60,000 per year for 30 years. The Gas & Electric Company offered to reduce gas to 11 and electric lights about 25 per cent, say the city \$50,000 per year for 25 years, give it arc street lights at \$50 instead of \$70 per annum and make an annual reduction on gas until it was as low as 7 cents. The Pacific offered \$5,000 per annum for a franchise for new tracks for 18 blocks on a lower town street. Even the water company, which had no direct interest at stake, ordered a reduction in rates for certain classes of dwellings.

Patterson Charges Fraud.

A new electric company, which plans to connect Denver with all the principal towns of Northern Colorado and with Cheyenne, Wyo., sought a franchise for entrance to and terminals in the city, but the combined opposition of the tramway and the Colorado & Southern Railway has probably defeated it.

Were Told to Stay Till He Returned, and Are Afraid to Disobey the "Second Messiah," Whom They Believe Living.

Five women and a tiny little baby, emaciated, worn out and haggard, and with hardly enough clothing to cover themselves, were discovered last Saturday on the beach in the vicinity of Hegeta Head by George Hodges, a timber-cruiser, of Salado, this state, who was forcing his way through the rough country to inspect some timber. The women had subsisted on crabs and mussels for days and were in a pitiful plight. Mr. Hodges supplied them with some sea biscuits and condensed milk and had to make his way to the nearest settlement without a bit of food.

The women told Hodges that they had been sent out in the wilderness by "second Messiah," Creffield, and while they had heard that he had been killed in Seattle, they said they knew that such was not the case, for no one but the Lord could have the power to take his life.

Tells of Their Delusion.

Mr. Hodges arrived in Portland yesterday, and he believes something should be done to rescue the fanatic women whose minds have been turned by the hypnotic influence of the man who a few days ago was shot down like a dog by young Mitchell, whose sisters Creffield had succeeded into bringing into disgrace.

Some Franchises Defeated.

At 1 A. M. the count had progressed far enough to indicate that the Moffatt, Tramway and Gas & Electric franchises have carried, and the Denver Terminal, Electric and Municipal Traction franchises are certainly and the Union Pacific franchise is probably defeated. The count will probably not be finished under 12 or 13 hours.

Mining Camp in New York.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A mining camp attired in the clothes of conventional civilization had a session last night in the East Myrtle room of the Waldorf-Astoria, and in eloquence and vaudeville rang the praises of Nevada. Nearly every man present was a native of a state beyond the Rockies.

STARVING NEAR HEGETA HEAD

Five Women Followers of the 'Notorious Creffield in a Pitiable Plight.

SUBSIST ON SHELL FISH

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been torn down by the strong winds that sweep in from the ocean. They told me they had lived in the isolated spot for three weeks.

Creffield certainly knew where he was going when he took those women into the wilderness, for a certain secluded place could not be selected. It is four miles by the roughest trail imaginable from the nearest town, about 14 miles from Waldport, the nearest town. The people of Waldport refuse to assist the unfortunate women, and I can see no other fate for them than starvation, unless they are rescued before many days.

Mr. Hodges expects to return to Waldport in a couple of days.

MAY RENEW LAKE TIE-UP

Wage Conference Breaks Up When Marine Firemen Leave.

CRIME AGAINST THE YOUNG

Manufacturers Denounce Union Opposition to Industrial Schools.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A criticism of the attitude of labor unions toward industrial schools was embodied in the report of the committee on industrial education to the National Association of Manufacturers today. The report declared that labor unions have made efforts to hinder the perpetuation of trade schools. "Their efforts," said the report, "were nothing short of a crime against all those young men who desire to learn a trade, and are the cause, in a considerable measure, of the lack of skilled labor in the United States."

HEYBURN LOSES GROUND

Temperature Rises and Relatives Are Much Alarmed.

At the evening session George Seabury, chairman of the merchant marine, was vigorously applauded when he asserted that after a thorough analysis of the situation he was satisfied that exports from the United States would be more than doubled when his country "has an adequate merchant marine like Great Britain or Germany." It was decided to send a committee to Washington Thursday to attend a hearing on the ship bill to be given by President Roosevelt.

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PRESIDENT HAS SECURED RESULT

Rate Bill Improved by Senate's Changes.

DUE TO ROOSEVELT'S WORK

Democrats Pretended Alliance for Party's Gain.

NOW THEY DENOUNCE HIM

Lucid Explanation of Frenzy of Tillman and Bailey Is Failed in Effort to Steal Campaign Thunder.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The conference between marine firemen and representatives of the Lake Carriers' Association, which has been on for two days considering the question of wages, ended abruptly last afternoon, the marine firemen leaving the conference and refusing to accept the proposed wage scale.

As the longshoremen, tugmen, officers, grain-scopers and water-tenders are affiliated, it is believed the break in negotiations will carry out all of these elements and throw the lake-carrying situation back to where it was previous to last week. President Livingstone, of the Lake Carriers' Association, said he was confident firemen could be secured to operate the boats, and that another tie-up of lake traffic would not necessarily follow.

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WHAT IS WANTED IN THE SENATE: A DEMOCRAT OR A REPUBLICAN?

