

WITTE WRESTLES WITH AUTOCRAT

Nicholas Reluctant to Grant Liberty.

REVOLUTION GAINS IN POWER

Trepoff Fears to Prevent the Meetings He Forbids.

REBEL GOVERNMENT SET UP

Great Cities of Russia Lighted Only by Soldiers' Fires—Conflicts on Streets—Rumored Mutiny on Black Sea.

COUNCIL SITS ALL NIGHT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—All the members of the Council of Ministers received a hasty summons late last night to Peterhof. The Council is still in conference with the Czar. It is believed that an imperial edict will be published granting a constitution to Russia either today or tomorrow.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Sunday Observer says it is rumored that Admiral Britoff, Minister of Marine, and Admiral Chukanev have been killed by bombs.

The bulk of the population believes that the imperial family fled after the Czar had invested Count Witte with full power.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—Day after day passes without the promulgation of Russia's new governmental organ, a responsible Ministerial Cabinet to bring order out of the present administrative chaos. Count Witte, to whom all factions look to assume the Premiership, has spent almost the entire time of the past two days at Peterhof wrestling with the Emperor, insisting upon conditions in connection with his appointment which His Majesty was unwilling to grant.

Upon his return to St. Petersburg tonight, Count Witte announced that the Cabinet project, which has been lying signed for three days on the Emperor's table, will not be promulgated tomorrow, intimating thereby that his programme, which is known to include a species of constitution involving the granting of "four liberties"—freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press and freedom of the person—has not been accepted. It is felt here that the delay cannot be long protracted, and that it is only a question of hours when the Emperor confides the fortunes of the dynasty and the government to Count Witte's hands.

Revolutionists Grow Bolder.

Meanwhile the situation is passing from bad to worse, with matters at the moment in a state of unstable equilibrium. The chiefs of state are at a loss how to act, and the revolutionists, encouraged by the inactivity of the government, are growing bolder and more insistent in the demands made in their speeches. It is true there has been no disorder in St. Petersburg, and that General Trepoff, the Emperor's strong man, has taken every measure to put down an uprising in its incipency, but he has not felt sure enough of his position to act boldly with regard to the revolutionary meetings at the university, and has contented himself with issuing warnings which, not having been enforced, are taken by the agitators as evidence of lack of backbone.

As before Friday night's giant meeting at the university, it was again announced today that further meetings there would not be permitted, but the college portals were again open tonight and the hospitality of the university was extended to a group of lawyers and other professional men, one of whose orators, referring to the old Russian folk-legend that the world is supported on the backs of three whales, said that the autocracy rested on three cetaceans—money, the army and the loyalty of the people—but that Russia is now bankrupt and the moral sympathy of the people alienated, and that the army allegiance remains true, and this, he predicted, would not be long.

Another speaker openly preached terrorism and advocated "making an example of a number of high personages."

Trepoff Allied With Witte.

Count Witte's ally in the stupendous task he is about to take will be General Trepoff, who, though all his life has been spent as an instrument of oppression and though he twice has escaped attempts by the terrorists' instruments of death, has come to realize that the old order of things is changing and giving place to a new, and is now a genuine convert to the policy of giving the people a share in the government.

The best opinion is that nothing will save the present government from complete ruin. Many shrewd observers believe that Witte comes too late.

Soldiers Camp on Streets.

The condition in St. Petersburg is that of one fairly under siege and one with surprises threatened from within, almost completely isolated and its scanty store of provisions being rapidly exhausted. The garrison, however, is overwhelmingly large. General Trepoff has 80,000 troops under his command, which are distributed in every section of the city. There is scarcely a block without its military patrol. Infantry and cavalry are quartered in courtyards all over town, the barracks are crowded and the campfires of the soldiers, who are bivouacking in the streets, light up the thoroughfares where electricity has been extinguished.

The Nevsky prospect, the city's main avenue, which last night was in darkness, tonight presents a weird appearance. A powerful searchlight, mounted at the Admiralty, illuminates the center of the avenue with a blinding light, leaving the sidewalks in darkness. Drivers in the roadway, dazzled by the glare, were unable to see where they were going, and the throngs in obscurity on the sidewalks were in but little better plight. There was constant confusion, which was augmented during the evening by an attempt of the Cossacks and gendarmes to clear the sidewalks.

Two hundred thousand men are in St. Petersburg. Workmen's meetings held throughout the city today unanimously favored continuing the strike. The lawyers during the afternoon stopped all the business of the city.

Moscow Defies Authority.

The situation at Moscow parallels that in St. Petersburg. The same paralysis has seized Russia's second city. The strike is general. The people are defying all prohibitions and are swarming to the universities and other meeting places. A provisional government has already been organized and is waiting to exercise its powers. The university is barricaded against the troops.

The populations of other towns are growing more violent, and reports of disorders are arising in large numbers from all sections. The efforts of the troops so far have been generally successful. Troops are in full possession at many places in the interior and the inhabitants are panic-stricken.

There is no relaxation of the railroad strike, which has spread even to Central Asia, where the Trans-Caspian-Orenburg and Tashkend lines are tied up. The strike on the Trans-Siberian Railroad is interfering with the bringing of troops from the Far East. The Tenth Corps was ordered to entrain yesterday, but was unable to do so.

Rumors of Black Sea Mutiny.

The sudden and unexpected arrival of the battleship Catherine II at Odessa, while the remainder of the fleet is announced to be still cruising at sea, has revived the rumors of the mutiny reported to have taken place on board that battleship and a second mutiny on the Kniiaz Potemkin, but there is no confirmation of these rumors. The dispatch to the Associated Press from Odessa announced only the bare fact of the Catherine II's arrival there. In spite of the fact that the revolutionist party has the government almost by the throat, persons well informed as to the situation are of the opinion that present conditions cannot long endure. The proletariat, they say, will be first to feel the pangs of hunger. There are intimations that the strike organization may early next week issue a proclamation that the strike has served its purpose and shown its strength to the people, and directing that the workers resume their occupations, but to be prepared for another and greater demonstration later, if necessary.

FIGHTING ON CITY STREETS

One Hundred Wounded in Frequent Conflicts at Moscow.

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—One hundred persons wounded in the record of the fighting that has occurred here tonight. Of these several will die. Frequent collisions between strikers and the troops have occurred and blood has been spilled freely by the soldiers in dispersing the bands of citizens.

It is almost certain that fighting of a general nature will result from the attacks made on the people by soldiers, as the citizens are becoming greatly aroused.

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PICKED TO LEAD REFORM FORCES

Republicans and Democrats of San Francisco Unite on Young Lawyer.

ELECTION WILL BE CLOSE

Brilliant, Hard-Working John S. Partridge Has Decided Ideas on What Should Be Done for Government of City.

EPICUREAN OF PARTRIDGE.

Grift has no principles, and honesty should have no politics. Good men will give you good government under the worst of laws, and bad men will give you bad government under the best of laws.

Debauchery kills where the sword is impotent.

You cannot legislate decency into people.

You can no more expect efficient government from a crowd bent on graft than you can expect a burglar to lock your safe if he finds it open.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 28.—(Special Correspondence.)—Two months ago, the leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties in San Francisco came together and resolved that all the old-time party strife should be buried in an attempt to wrest the city government from the forces which have done so much to bring discredit upon San Francisco. This decided the next step was to select a standard-bearer who should command the respect of all good citizens.

This, it will be readily understood, was no easy task, and formed the rock upon which it was freely predicted the fusion movement would be wrecked. A careful survey was made of the list of available candidates, and finally a list was drawn up on which were nearly 300 names. Then the process of elimination was begun, and at the conclusion of a week's careful study it was decided that John S. Partridge was the man to lead the fusion forces.

When the announcement was made, the query passed from lip to lip throughout the city, "Who is this man Partridge?" Partridge himself has answered in terms so certain that today he stands as the recognized exponent of civic virtue in San Francisco.

Partridge is a young lawyer, just 25 years of age, and at present is Assistant City Attorney. Into his life have crowded those elements which always win the love of the true American heart. The success of Partridge is the story of a battle against tremendous odds, in which grit and pluck have won a splendid triumph.

Product of the Frontier.

Partridge is a product of the frontier. He was born in the mountains of Lassen County, California, in 1879, when the distance from home to home in that region was 20 or 30 miles. His father, who was a civil engineer, sent the boy to the schools of Susanville. Completing the course of the village institution, young Partridge gained the consent of his parents to come to San Francisco for his high-school training. He threw himself into his work with a force bred into him by his mountain training. The three years' curriculum he finished in two.

Eager to press forward, but without the

financial means, Partridge returned to Susanville, and at the age of 18 conducted a weekly paper in his native village. Restless under his growing ambition, he decided to enter the University of California. His funds were scanty, he had lost his father and there were a mother and sisters to be cared for. Nothing daunted, the young man came from his mountain home and with him came his mother and sisters.

Young Partridge, then 19 years of age, entered the State University at Berkeley. During his college career he not only supported his family, but was so diligent a scholar that he completed the four-years' course in three years. During the greater part of that time he acted as university correspondent for the San Francisco Examiner and wrote for the magazines. He became a regular contributor to "Life" and "Texts and Siftings." Often he would end a hard day's grind by writing jokes for the publications as the oil in his lamp burned low.

In college, Partridge was known as the champion theme writer, and many an unlucky student would come to his home late at night and ask the aid of the expert hand. It is told of one student who had formed the habit of allowing Partridge to write his themes, that his professor at the end of the term said to him: "Your progress has been so great that you now rival Mr. Partridge for first place."

After leaving college, Partridge taught school in San Francisco for several years, making a splendid record at the Lowell High School, the largest secondary school in the state. Wallis

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NORTH BANK LINE CONTRACTS LET

Road Will Be Completed by November 1, 1906, at Cost of \$10,000,000.

FORTY CONTRACTORS BID

Siems & Shields, Under Agreement to Build the Line, Sublet 190 of 230 Miles to Ten Other Firms.

BIDDERS GET CONTRACTS.

Yesterday at Vancouver, Wash., Siems & Shields, general contractors for construction of the Puget and Seattle Railway between Kennewick, Wash., and Portland, via Vancouver, awarded subcontracts to ten different bidders for sections of the line from Cape Horn for most of the distance to Kennewick, comprising about 190 of the 230 miles of the new railroad. Most of the contractors are those who were connected with the same firm in building the Great Northern and portions of the Northern Pacific lines.

It is ascertained that the price stipulated with the general contractors is, in round numbers, \$10,000,000, although Peter Siems refused to confirm this, saying it is a matter for the chief engineer to tell. It is also learned on good authority that the date for completion is November 1, 1906. This stipulation is understood to be aside from bridges over the Columbia and Willamette, estimated to cost more than \$2,000,000.

Forty contractors have been bidding for portions of the work, but the slices of the construction fund have so far been parcelled out only a little more than a dozen. Several contracts have been awarded for work westward from Cape Horn, but not announced, because no attempt will probably be made to prosecute work at that end until the Eastern and larger portion is finished, or practically so. There is a great deal of dirt work below Cape Horn that cannot be economically done during the winter months.

Peter Siems announced last night that the line will be completed from its Eastern terminus first in order that steel and construction material can be delivered by the shortest possible haul. In reference to time of completing the work, he was reticent, but said: "It will be hurried just as rapidly as possible, but owing to the facts that everybody has taken it into their heads to build railroads at the same time, that labor is scarce and that portions of the work cannot well be carried forward advantageously during the winter months, it is not possible to say just how soon it can be finished. For advantages of transportation we will finish the road from Kennewick westward, when the grading is finished."

The subcontractors to whom awards of portions of the work have been made are: Porter Brothers, Spokane, immediately east of Cape Horn, understood to be for 15 miles of grading; Pat Welch, Spokane, the next section, and the following firms in the successive order named of sections of the grade toward Kennewick: Grant Smith & Co., St. Paul; E. N. Jones & Onrad, Spokane; Cochran & Wilson, Sioux Center, Ia.; Twoby Bros., Spokane; Winter, Larson & Boomer, Spokane; Grant Smith & Co., St. Paul (additional to first section); W. F. Mulligan, Spokane; Renn & Greenough, Spokane. It is understood that 90 miles is the largest section granted to any single contractor.

or firm, and that most of the mileage is much less to each.

Herbert Hoyt, for 11 years cashier of the general passenger department of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, has resigned to accept the position of general storekeeper for the Portland & Seattle Railway and for the general contractors, Siems & Shields. It is understood that Mr. Hoyt accepted because the place was made financially attractive and that a contract for two years' service was given. He is one of the popular attaches of the passenger department whose departure was a cause for regret of associate employees generally. In the new position he will handle material and supplies representing several millions during the next twelve months and a large amount of responsibility devolves upon the occupant of the position.

INVADE HILL'S TERRITORY.

Harriman Will Build Road to Northwestern Wheat Land.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—E. H. Harriman, who has just returned from a trip to the Orient, is said in railroad circles to be about to purchase the right of way of the projected St. Joseph, Albany & Des Moines Railroad, which will give his Western lines a connection with Minneapolis and the wheat lands of the Northwest. Negotiations looking toward the purchase were under way when Mr. Harriman left for the East. F. S. Morlaunt, a Chicago capitalist, who is interested in the road, will go to New York in the hope of consummating the deal.

The projected line runs from St. Joseph, Mo., to Des Moines, Ia., a distance of 152 miles. The roadbed has been built and embankments and tunnels have been completed at a cost of several million dollars. The line connects at Des Moines with the Iowa Falls Road, 84 miles long. A line to be built will give the road a right of way into Minneapolis over the Iowa Central.

The invasion of Northwestern territory which has been dominated by the Hill interests, will result, it is said, in bitter rivalry.

SANTA FE STOCK OILED.

Discovery That Rockefeller Owns Much of Great Railway Company.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 28.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company today it was admitted that the Standard Oil Company owns \$7,000,000 of a total of \$2,000,000 of common and preferred stock. This was brought out by a remark of one of the directors that the reason the Southern California Railway Company was not taken into the Santa Fe system at the last meeting was that the Standard Oil interests were not represented. With the Standard Oil's holdings represented today, the necessary three-fourths vote was obtained and the Southern California road taken in.

Go to Inspect Road in Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—A. E. Stillwell, president of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, took a party of business men from New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities to Mexico today. They will inspect the properties of the Orient and the line of railroad now building.

DOWIE'S MEXICAN COLONY

Apostle Recovering Health and Assured of Much Wealth.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—John Alexander Dowie, first apostle of Zion, and his party are preparing to return from Mexico City, where they have been attending the projected Mexican colony of Zion. Mr. Dowie is expected to arrive in Zion about November 15. Overseer J. G. Excell, who is in charge of the colony of Zion, received a telegram from the apostle, advising that he and members of his party are in good health and spirits, and he is rapidly nearing complete recovery from the effects of the paralytic stroke suffered at the beginning of the Mexican trip.

According to the meager information that has come from Mexico, almost unlooked-for success has attended the work. Valuable mineral lands have been acquired, with water power and transportation facilities that will add to the wealth of Zion, to say nothing of thousands of acres of agricultural and grazing land.

REFORM CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO



JOHN S. PARTRIDGE.

CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

HEARST MAY BE NEW YORK MAYOR

Stampede to Municipal Ownership Man.

STRAW VOTES ALL HIS WAY

McClellan's Own Meetings Cheer Hearst to Echo.

TAMMANY MEN WEAKENING

District Leader Flops and Others Promise Support—Uprising Against Gas Trust May Sweep Hearst In.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—It really sounds foolish to say it, I know, but the actual fact is that it is beginning to look very much as if William Randolph Hearst might be elected.

Explain it? Well, I cannot, but Tammany is scared out of several years' growth, and is using the most desperate means to stem the tide.

You do not bear anything else but Hearst wherever you go. The enthusiasm for him is not confined to his friends, the common people, but is spreading throughout the city.

Of course, straw votes do not always indicate the way the political wind is blowing, but occasionally they do. For example, the Brooklyn Eagle has been testing sentiment, with the most unexpected results. The Eagle, it should be stated, is a warm advocate of McClellan and bitterly opposed to Hearst, but was fair enough to print the following item:

A Few Straw Votes.

One of the most extraordinary test votes ever taken in this city was that made yesterday at the repair shops and factory of the Long Island Railroad Company at Hollis. With a view to determining the favorite candidate of the vast number of employees for Mayor, some of the men rigged up a ballot box, and were sent around that all men who had registered and were entitled to a vote would be expected to express a preference in the Mayor's race.

The vote was by secret ballot. There are about 900 men in the shops, it is said, and of these there were 812 entitled to vote throughout the city. The counting of the ballot resulted as follows: Hearst, 825; McClellan, 5; IVins.

Now, what do you think of that? The male employees of Macy's store who are registered took a straw ballot under almost similar conditions, with the result: Hearst 65, McClellan 4, IVins 2, Lee (Socialist) 1.

And here are a few more: Fishers' Marble Yard, One Hundred and Forty-first street and Locust avenue: Hearst, 203; McClellan, 18; IVins, 18.

Members of the Joint Board of the Metropolitan District Army and Navy Union, Brooklyn: Hearst, 35; McClellan, 4; IVins, 7.

The secretary of the Housewives' & Bridgemen's Union is authority for the statement that 409 of the 500 members will vote for Hearst, and it may be more. This percentage is practically kept up in all the labor unions of the city.