

DECIDES ON WAR AGAINST FINNS

Czar Finds Whole Duchy in Revolt.

HOME RULE IS NOT ENOUGH

Warships Are Now Landing Troops at Helsingfors.

EVERY TOWN A FORTRESS

Czar Grants Autonomy, Which Satisfies Moderates, but Socialists Want Independence and Are Armed for War.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—(Special.)—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from St. Petersburg states that a special meeting of the Council of Ministers was held last night to discuss the Finnish situation, which has become very serious since the landing of troops from the squadron, which was sent to Helsingfors, aroused the people fiercely.

It was decided to wage war after the manner of a regular campaign against the Finns, as all of the towns in the duchy have been fortified and practically made into fortresses.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—The most serious feature of the situation is in Finland, where the Socialists and revolutionists are threatening to go to such an extreme as to frighten many of the constitutionalists, whose aims do not include the separation of the Grand Duchy from Russia. The Governor, on account of the railroad strike, is greatly hampered in returning to Finland the troops who were withdrawn for the protection of the capital during the recent crisis. Four warships, conveying 10,000 troops, are anchored in the harbor of Helsingfors, but it is impossible to send reinforcements into the interior, where a formidable movement might originate without the government being able to act effectively or even obtain information regarding such a movement, owing to the suspension of telegraphic communication.

Finnish Reds Well Armed.
The Finnish revolutionists are said to be well armed.

The Governor-General of Finland, Prince John Obolensky, arrived here yesterday to confer with the Emperor and Count Witte on the situation.

With communication with Helsingfors practically interrupted, a report is current in St. Petersburg today that a revolutionary government has already been established at Helsingfors, and that the troops have delivered up their arms to the revolutionists. Dispatches received from Helsingfors recently, however, do not show that affairs have reached the stage of an open revolution there.

Batteries Command Town.
Batteries have been placed on two commanding hills outside the town, and the canon in the Sveaborg fortress have been turned against the city, which also lies under the guns of the warships in the harbor. The authorities, with the assistance of the 10,000 reinforcements which arrived here, hope to be able to control the situation, though the insistence of the Socialists on their impossible demands make the position critical. Russian families are seeking shelter in the Nylands barracks.

Prince John Obolensky, the Governor-General, covered his departure for St. Petersburg yesterday by artifice. He started out in the state carriage for the usual drive along the parade to the church, but did not return, slipping from the church to the quay, whence he rowed to the battleship Slovo, and afterwards was taken by a torpedo-boat to St. Petersburg.

CHARTER OF FINNISH LIBERTY
Czar Signs Manifesto Restoring Full Separate Autonomy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—The whole structure of the autocratic regime is falling, and Emperor Nicholas no longer resists. The memorable week which, with its abdication of absolutism before a popular strike demonstration extending throughout the confines of the empire and reducing the government to impotency, and the birth of a new and popular regime amid scenes of disorder, pillage, bloodshed and worse, ends in a complete surrender to the aspirations of the Finns.

The sad story of the Russification of Finland began under the regime of Emperor Nicholas' father, with the introduction of the Russian postal system, and attracted the sympathy of the world. One by one the Finnish grand duchy was stripped of ancient privileges by the Russian administration, and the gendarmerie and military conscription and the use of the Russian language were introduced.

Finally the Finnish Diet became wholly emasculated and was powerless except to protest. The Finns fought steadily, but Russian troops garrisoned the towns and hundreds of prominent Finns were driven into exile. Without allies in Russia, political murder and obstruction, their only weapons, proved unavailing.

Finns Seize Opportunity.
After the issuance of the imperial rescript of March 3, the Finns managed to wrest some concessions, including the restoration of the Finnish language, and this week they were quick to see and to

seize an opportunity, while all the attention of the government was engrossed on the empire proper. They struck and tied up the railroads over which troops could be dispatched, and compelled the Emperor's appointed Senate to resign in a body. They organized a militia in Helsingfors, practically drove the Russian gendarmes out of the city, and sent a deputation to Prince John Obolensky, the Governor-General, and also one to Peterhof, to demand the immediate convocation of the Diet in extraordinary session and the abrogation of the whole Russification policy. The situation was so threatening that the government was obliged to send warships to Helsingfors and turn the guns of the fort on the city.

Czar Gives Diet Control.
On the advice of Count Witte and Prince John Obolensky, Emperor Nicholas yielded and signed a manifesto, not only convoking the Diet, but giving it control of the budget, and authorizing an election law providing for universal suffrage. Another manifesto abrogated the military and other laws of Russification. These have been dispatched by fast torpedo-boats to Helsingfors, where they are due to arrive tonight.

Dr. Turngren, the leader of the Finnish deputation that waited on Emperor Nicholas, informed the Associated Press tonight that he expected the Finns would calm down, and that the crisis would pass "as soon as the Helsingfors people learn that a report that a republic was declared at St. Petersburg is untrue." In the absence of telegraphic communication, the Finns have actually come to believe the rumors were beginning a campaign for the setting up of a separate state there.

The success of the Finnish programme may inspire a similar spirit in Poland for a restoration of the ancient autonomy constitution, but it will be more difficult for it to succeed there, as the Polish provinces have been deprived since the revolution of 1863 of all vestiges of autonomy and merged into the general body of the empire.

Provisions of Manifesto.
The manifesto of Emperor Nicholas convokes the Diet on December 26, abolishes the dictatorship, rescinds Governor-General Bobrikoff's illegal enactments, annuls the manifesto of February 15, 1899, which provides for common legislation for the empire, and all the laws since enacted. It announces that the extraordinary Diet now convoked is for the revision of the Diet's electoral bases. The ukase gives the Diet a sweeping power to elaborate a new system of representation based on universal suffrage, and provides for an administration which will make it responsible before the Diet.

The ukase provides for the formulation of laws giving practical autonomy. The Emperor has accepted the resignation of the entire Senate, and has virtually promised to remove Prince John Obolensky, Governor-General of Finland.

The manifesto abrogating the illegal ordinances promulgated by Governor-General Bobrikoff in pursuance of his policy for the Russification of Finland, and including the military law of 1901, is expected to relieve the situation in Finland, as the ordinances have been the principal cause of discontent among the Finns.

BATTLE NEAR AT HELSINGFORS
Fighting May Have Already Begun at Finnish Capital.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 4.—(Special.)—Advices received here from Helsingfors, Finland, last night, indicate that the situation there is very grave. One dispatch stated that fighting seemed imminent at any moment. The people have been aroused by the arrival of the Russian squadron in the harbor and the landing of troops, as they regard this step as a direct menace against them. All messages are delayed several hours, and it is quite possible that at this time there has already been fighting.

The Finns have determined not to allow fresh troops sent there to intimidate them or prevent them from carrying out their plans for revolutionizing the government. It was intimated that any overt act of the troops to interfere or to attempt to re-establish the old regime, which in the last few days has been driven completely out of power, would bring on a struggle. All the governmental machinery has been assumed by the people, and they have been managing their own affairs for several days. They propose to establish the new order permanently, even if they have to fight for it.

The concessions that it is reported the Czar has agreed to make to Finland have satisfied a great part of the population. The Socialists, however, have done their best to stir up the people to demand greater rights. They will not rest, they declare, until Finland is granted an independent National Assembly. This the Czar is not ready to grant.

The Socialists could see only one thing in the landing of the troops—they put an end to their propaganda. They declare they will not prepare this interference with the troops, if need be, to maintain any overt act on the part of the troops may bring on a revolt that will be worse than anything that has yet been seen during the present reign of terror in the country.

TROOPS REACH HELSINGFORS
Paralyzes Traffic.

HELINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 4.—Three Russian battleship and a cruiser and 10,000 troops have arrived here from Reval. The warships are anchored in the harbor.

The general strike continues threatening on account of the attitude of the Socialists. The other classes are disposed to be content with the imperial manifesto. There is no light, and no communication by railroad or telegraph with the interior. A single wire is working intermittently to St. Petersburg.

Rioting Ended at Nicolaieff.
NICOLAIEFF, Russia, Nov. 4.—Rioting ended here yesterday. The grain warehouses and shipping were not damaged.

SENATOR DUBOIS IS READY TO FLOP

Anxious to Succeed Himself as United States Senator From Idaho.

TALE OF DEAL WITH BORAH

Successful Lawyer Said Not to Be Unwilling to Step Aside for a Time to Give Place to Republican Prodigal.

BY WILL G. MACRAE.
MOSCOW, Idaho, Nov. 4.—(Staff Correspondence.)—Senator Fred T. Dubois Republican! Should this statement be made within the next six months, it is not believed it would occasion much surprise among the rank and file of the Republican party in Idaho. The fact that Senator Dubois has been cheek by jowl with the party leaders of Northern Idaho and because he was courted, both at Lewiston and at Moscow, by party workers, lends color to this story.

Undoubtedly the statement that Senator Dubois may again enter the Republican fold will be denied, not only by the senior Senator himself, but by his friends as well, who will regard the publication of this rumor at this time as premature. But let events take their course, and we shall see what we shall see.

Senator Dubois, before the silver frenzy turned many Republicans into the Bryan camp, was a Republican. From free silver it was only a step to Populism, and it is on this bridge that he crossed over, became a full-fledged, out-and-out Democrat, and was sent to the Senate flying the Democratic flag. This was just a flash in the pan. Never thought took possession of the old-line Republicans, and gradually they began returning to the fold, and now in Northern Idaho only a vestige of Democratic control remains.

Bridges Not All Burned.
The senior Senator from Idaho, ever watchful of passing events, has noted this and, in spite of the fact that Democratic alliances have been never burned his bridges with the Republicans so completely that he could not return to the party. Senator Dubois may see it, so may his staunch friends, but the warmth with which he was greeted by Republican leaders and his own marked solicitation for their friendship speaks plainly that he is feeling the pulse of the people.

There are a lot of Republicans in Northern Idaho, a great many of them party leaders, who have never believed that Senator Dubois was at heart a Democrat. They argue that his influence at Washington and his stand-in with the administration were such that the powers that be in the capital also felt that way, and for that reason it is believed that he would find little difficulty in re-entering the Republican party.

Understanding With Borah.
That Senator Dubois is exceedingly anxious to succeed himself is well known by every Republican of the state, as well as his Democratic followers. It is believed, however, before he discards his Democratic mantle he will first have a perfect understanding with William E. Borah, who just now is in the minds and talk of the Republican on this matter. It would certainly be with the understanding that Senator Dubois had once more declared himself a Republican and would come out as the Republican candidate to succeed himself. If this is the deal, Mr. Borah would naturally turn his influence to Senator Dubois' behalf.

Cleaning Up Odds and Ends.
For the past couple of days District Attorney Rulick and his grand jury have been busy gathering up the odds and ends of testimony in regard to the land frauds. A number of witnesses he would have liked to have the grand jury listen to have not been reached by subpoena, but this testimony, while the Government would have liked to have it before the jurors, will not necessarily hold up any of the indictments. The defendants feel that they are up against it, and it will occasion no surprise in their camp when the report of the grand jury is made. They allege they will be ready for trial when the time comes.

Kester and Kettenbach and their friends feel that the investigation is simply the outgrowth of the latter political struggle that has been waged against them, and an attempt to crush them financially. F. C. Culver's motive, they contend, in striking up the whole trouble, was not brought about by any patriotic impulses. His motive, they allege, was revenge. Mixed up with the factional fight, they maintain, was also a bankers' fight—a fight to handle the county and state funds.

Bank Has Not Lost Business.
There seems to be something behind this statement, for Culver admitted that he fully expected when Kester and Kettenbach were indicted, last July, that the Lewiston National Bank would lose pres-

idg. If this had been the hope and aim of those who helped bring about the land-fraud exposures, their object has failed, for the bank has maintained its business and the people in and around Lewiston still show their confidence in the concern by doing business with the bank.

W. F. Kettenbach, who, by the way, is one of the youngest National bank presidents in the country, and who was jointly indicted with George Kester, in discussing the effect the indictments and investigations had on the bank's business, stated that the transactions of the bank and the money handled by it had not decreased in spite of the prominence given to the land-fraud investigations.

EXAMINER WAS TOO EASY
Madden Removed for Allowing Enterprise Bank Wreck.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Controller of the Currency today removed from service Bank Examiner R. H. Madden on account of his failure to detect the conditions existing in the Enterprise National Bank, of Allegheny City, Pa. Owen T. Reeves, Jr., has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Madden has been an Assistant Bank Examiner in New York City.

According to a statement issued by Mr. Ridgeley there is not the slightest ground for suspicion of any criminal intent on the part of Mr. Madden, or any corrupt collusion with the officers of the bank. He was, however, it is alleged, entirely too credulous in his acceptance of their statements, and careless and inefficient in his examinations.

Personal Books Being Examined.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4.—The personal books and papers of Cashier Clark, of the Enterprise National Bank, of Allegheny, were taken up by the examiner today for the first time. In the books of the bank proper no clear account of many transactions can be obtained, and it was stated today that unless Clark's books contain a clear record of them it will be practically impossible for the examiners ever to get at the true condition of the bank's affairs.

Mother of the Cambons.
PARIS, Nov. 4.—Mme. Cambon, mother of Paul and Jules Cambon, respectively Ambassador to Great Britain and Spain, died today, aged 84 years.

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NEW YORK FIGHT IS A WHIRLWIND
Last Newspaper Estimates Give Hearst Majority for Mayor.

ODDS FAVOR M'CLELLAN

As Usual, Each Party Claims Victory—Jerome's Election Generally Conceded—Big Meetings Close Campaign.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—(Special.)—The Herald and World published their annual forecasts of the election today. Both are McClellan voters. The World canvasses 34,310 votes, showing Hearst 150 ahead of McClellan, and Ivins a bad third. At this ratio on an estimated vote of the trio of 575,000, Hearst's plurality will be 6,500. The Herald figures indicated a majority of 27,000 for Hearst.

Both papers claim enormous majorities for Jerome.

The Brooklyn Eagle, for the first time in years, issues no polls.

Hearst ended the campaign with a speech to 10,000 people at Claremont-Avenue rink, Brooklyn, and a tour of the Eleventh, his own Congressional district. The crowds were enormous, and enthusiasm was unbounded.

McClellan finished his campaign at Durand's Riding Academy with a big house. He declared the fight was between the spirit of New York and the spirit of monarchical Socialism. Only one speaker, Magistrate Wahle, mentioned Hearst, and the mention brought cheers. Wahle indignantly told the people to stop.

A Hearst meeting will be held Sunday at Madison-Square Garden. All the candidates, 130 musicians, Nathan Franko and Victor Herbert, opera singers, will be there. The Tammany rally will be at the Hippodrome.

The Tribune claims Ivins' election by 28,000, giving McClellan 190,000 and Hearst 170,000. Admittedly it has no reliable figures. The Hearstites claim 300,000 of the 575,000 votes.

The Hearstites' claim swamped the McClellan Wall-street paper at odds of 2 to 1 in McClellan. It is hard to find real money.

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WIND-UP OF UNIQUE CAMPAIGN
Odds on McClellan and Jerome—Estimate of Candidates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—No municipal campaign in recent years has aroused greater interest throughout the country than that which will be concluded in Greater New York next Tuesday. The fact that party lines evidently have been broken down and that each of the candidates will draw more or less largely upon the strength which logically belongs to his opponent makes the canvass which is now drawing to a close at once unique and exciting. One firm of brokers, it is said, has placed \$250,000 against McClellan since the opening of the campaign and stands to win \$200,000. It was estimated that all of \$50,000 was wagered in Wall street today. One bet was made by T. J. Buchanan today of \$1000 even with J. J. Judge that Hearst would not get 155,000 votes. Among the large bets was one of \$5000 to \$2000 that McClellan would win, and \$15,000 was wagered by one firm on McClellan at 2 and 3/4 to 1, in small amounts. In the Jerome betting one broker placed \$2000 to \$4000 that Jerome would win. On the Ivins side \$500 was placed against \$1000 that Ivins would lose. Two to five was offered on Hearst against the field.

Claims of Candidates.
The party candidates published statements today. William M. Ivins declared he was gaining votes by thousands each day. Mayor McClellan said he was never so confident as now, and Mr. Hearst's manager said he would be elected. Tammany Hall's executive committee met this afternoon, but Mr. Murphy declined to give out figures tonight on the election. The estimates are at wide variance, but the whole Greater New York situation tonight, winding up, as it does, in one great whirlwind of political meetings in every section of the city, makes the prediction fair that the result will be close.

The speaking end of the campaign closed for the candidates tonight, all addressing big meetings.

The distinctive features of the campaign have been the independent canvass for re-election to the office of District Attorney conducted by William Travers Jerome, and the entrance into the arena of local politics as a separate organization supporting practically a full ticket of the Municipal Ownership League. Both of these events stand forth, according to observers of things political, as epoch-making incidents in that they are accepted as marking independence of action even to the disregard of party limitations, which heretofore have bound men who figure prominently in politics.

Jerome's Great Campaign.
The canvass of Mr. Jerome, who is running independently, have been made notable by his oft-repeated denunciation of both the Republican and of the Democratic party leaders and his assertions of utter independence have marked him for the special attack of those who follow implicitly party leadership. His candidacy has been endorsed by lawyers generally, and subscriptions for his cam-

aign fund have been received from persons residing in distant parts of the United States.

The Democratic ticket is headed by George B. McClellan, who is a candidate for re-election for Mayor. He has made big appeal for re-election on his record in office, declaring that he is ready to stand or fall by it. He has avowed himself a believer in municipal ownership "when public utilities conducted by private enterprise fail in giving the people an adequate service." On this ticket James Osborne, Assistant District Attorney from 1891 to 1893, is named for District Attorney.

William M. Ivins, the Republican candidate for Mayor, has declared himself to be in favor of the acquisition by the city of every franchise which has lapsed and a believer in municipal ownership, "so far as progress can be made with order."

Hearst's Ownership Platform.
The ticket of the Municipal Ownership League is headed by William Randolph Hearst, proprietor of a number of newspaper properties throughout the country and who for years has been prominently identified with the propaganda which is the distinctive badge of his candidacy. The chief planks of the platform of the "League" are: the forfeiture of lapsed franchises; municipalization of the city's lighting; with decreased cost to users; municipal ownership of public utilities on a sweeping scale, and the elimination of what is termed "graft" from civil life.

James Phelps Stokes, a young man of wealth, who devotes his leisure time to philanthropic endeavors, prominent in which is his interest in East Side Settlement work, is the league's candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Clarence J. Shearn for District Attorney.

The other tickets are Socialist, Prohibition and Socialist-Labor.

STRANGE CONFLICT OF ISSUES
Ohio Fights About Everything From Saloons to Rate Bill.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—The campaign just drawing to a close for Ohio, dignified situation, has been overlooked in the bitter denunciations and personal attacks that characterized the campaign. Saloons and their regulation, horse-racing and pool-selling, the use of the veto power, insurance management and legislation and political bossism were among the themes for discussion. In general, Republican speeches have advocated "President Roosevelt's policy," but the Democrats have attacked Governor Herick's administration, especially criticizing his use of the veto power.

The public criticism was that which brought the Anti-Saloon League into the field against the Governor and consisted of a charge that by threatening to use the veto against the Brannock law, Governor Herick had compelled changes in that bill. It was the influence of that League which secured the choice of the State Central Committee for Governor, ex-Congressman John M. Pattison, a pronounced abstemious man and a Methodist, in which phase of the campaign and one having its particular complications has been an attack on political bossism. The speeches were particularly directed against Governor B. Cox, the Republican leader in Hamilton County.

Chairman Garber, of the Democratic State Committee, today gave out a proclamation that John F. Taylor, the Democratic nominee for Governor, will carry the state by 35,000 plurality.

"Based upon the final poll reported by the County Chairman from the 88 counties of the state, every doubtful vote having been counted against us, and every estimate made upon the most conservative lines, a net Republican plurality of 83,831 is shown for Governor Herick."

In many counties many state elections, actual Republican pluralities have exceeded rather than fallen below results indicated by the poll, and I have every confidence that the net will be the case at the election next Tuesday.

"The same reports also justify the claim that the Legislature will be strongly Republican in both branches."

LISTLESS FIGHT IN NEBRASKA
Republicans Sure of Victory Over Fusion of Opponents.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Tonight saw the practical close of a state campaign that has been listless and without interest. Aside from a few counties where the contest for local offices is bitter, there has been no canvass whatever, and probably not to exceed half a dozen state meetings have been held throughout the campaign. This is the off year in Nebraska, only three state officers being elected—Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University, with four tickets in the field—Republican, Democratic, Populist, Prohibition and Socialist. There is no issue between the Democrats and Populists, but only the Democrats maintained state headquarters. The vote will be light.

At the headquarters of the Republican State Central Committee, Chairman Warner said there was not the least doubt of Republican success. He declined to give figures, but party leaders confidently predicted a Republican plurality of not less than 15,000 and probably as high as 20,000.

Chairman Allen, of the Democratic Committee, said the Republican claims are excessive and he would not concede defeat. On the contrary, he said the Democratic Committee had ground for confidence.

Nonpartisan estimates are that the Republicans will win by a plurality of not less than 12,000.

Chairman Charles Dick, of the Republican State Committee, today gave out the following prediction:

MORMON ISSUE AT SALT LAKE
Three Parties With Two Gentle Candidates for Mayor.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 4.—The municipal campaign in Salt Lake has been notable for an open attack on the Mormon element dominant in both municipal and state affairs. The American party, organized previous to the last general election, nominated a complete ticket, with Elza Thompson for Mayor, and made archery the sole issue of its campaign. The Democrats renominated Mayor Richard P. Morris, a Mormon, and the Republicans nominated for Mayor, Chief of Police William J. Lynch, a Gentile. Up to tonight the Mormon leaders have made no open expression of preference as between Lynch and Morris. In public, the odds favor Thompson or Lynch as against Morris.

Without exception, the newspapers express their appreciation of the enormous task Count Witte has assumed, and while some of them doubt his success in view of the obstacles he will encounter, both from below and above, there is no attempt to question the sincerity of his purpose nor his great ability; and the promptness with which he proclaimed the freedom of the press and amnesty and the retirement of M. P. P. Morris, Chief Prosecutor of the Holy Synod, M. Glasoff, Minister of Education, and Governor-General Kleigels, of the Government of Kiev.

Newspapers Applaud Witte.
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He Ends Railroad Strike by Granting Demands.
ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—Count Witte is getting his hands on the helm and the Russian ship of state is beginning to right itself. Gradually the disorder that followed the proclamation of the constitution giving the people liberty, is being put down. The Premier has met the immense difficulties confronting him and the pressure of the demands of the different classes of society with energy and sincerity that are more and more giving him the support of the moderate Liberals, who have been frightened by the carnival of disorder into which the country has been plunged and the inordinate demands of the proletariat under the leadership of the "reds and Social Democrats. Freedom of the press and general amnesty except for crime have followed each other, but Count Witte has steadfastly refused to yield to the demand for the organization of a national guard, on the ground that it would be equivalent to arming the Socialists to fight and destroy the whole government between midnight and morning.

Grants Railroad Men's Demands.
Count Witte today solved the railroad strike at a conference with the strike leaders, at which he did not hesitate to make a practical surrender of the government's reasonable demands. The basis of settlement is comprised in the following communication sent to the strike committees throughout the empire:

First—The remuneration of all railroad employees is increased, and the budget of 1906 will be revised to provide therefor.

Second—The creation of a commission on which the employees are to have elected representatives to consider questions of improvement in their condition.

Third—Permission is given railroad employees and workmen to have a co-operative organization based on the models of Western Europe and the United States.

Fourth—The abolition of military regulations applying to railroads.

Fifth—Freedom of meeting for employees of railroads to discuss questions of strikes without notice being given to the Sixth—Inviolability of the person of strikers and the re-employment of men dismissed for striking.

Seventh—The cancelling of all circulars limiting the employment of Poles on the Polish Southwestern and permission to use the Polish language in private.

Under this settlement all the railroads are resuming work today.

Grants Autonomy to Finland.
Quite as important was Count Witte's decision in connection with the situation in Finland. He fully realizes the