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CZAR BOWS TO THE STORM AND GRANTS POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS TO THE PEOPLE OF HIS EMPIRE

Manifesto Issued Yesterday, Appointing Count Witte Premier to Form a Government--Suffrage Extended to All Russian Subjects--No Law Effective Without the Approval of Elected Representatives--Freedom of the Press and Speech Guaranteed--Rights of Habeas Corpus and Other Reforms Conceded Which Ends the Crisis That Threatened the Throne--Autocracy No Longer Exists.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—Compelled by the spread of the Revolution the Czar has bowed before the storm and proclaimed liberty and constitutional government for all the people of the empire.

Tonight the autocracy of the Romanoffs and the old order of things cease to exist in Russia. Emperor Nicholas has surrendered and Count Witte comes into power as Minister-president with an imperial mandate which will enable him to convert the farcical national assembly into a real legislative body, elected by greatly extended suffrage and to confer upon the people fundamental civil liberties, including free speech. These include freedom of the press, the right of assembly, and immunity of the person, including the right of habeas corpus.

These welcome tidings reached St. Petersburg shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. Count Witte has spent the day with the Emperor at Peterhof,

hasten in securing the unity and co-ordination of the power of the central government and to assure the success of measures for pacification in all circles of public life, which are essential to the well-being of our people.

"We, therefore, direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner:

"First--To extend to the population the immutable foundations of civil liberty, based on real inalienability of personal freedom of conscience, speech, union and association.

"Second--Without suspending the already ordered elections to the state Douma, to invite to participation in the Douma, so far as the limited time before the convocation of the Douma will permit, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

"Third--To establish an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the state Douma, and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us.

"We appeal to all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty towards the fatherland, to aid in terminating these unprecedented troubles and to apply all their forces in co-operation with us, to the restoration of calm and peace upon our natal soil.

"Given at Peterhof, Oct. 30, in the eleventh year of our reign.

"NICHOLAS."

Witte's Report to Czar.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—Count Witte's report to the emperor, who inscribed thereon "to be taken for guide" is as follows:

"Your majesty has deigned to indicate to me directions for a government in consideration of the actual state of Russia.

"The agitations of human society is not the outcome of partial imperfections in the social and governmental regime or of factions organized by the extreme elements. Its roots are much deeper. It took birth in the violation of the balance between the moral aspirations and the exterior forms of Russian society.

"Believing that Russia aspired to laws based on civil liberty, the chief problem of the government consists in making effective even before approval by the state Douma, all elements of civil liberty in the elaboration of normal legislative measures giving equality before the laws to all Russians without distinction of race or religion.

"The problem ensuing consists in the establishment of legislative forms seeming to guarantee the benefits of civil, political and economic liberty. These benefits had been extended to the masses of the people under the reserves safeguarding the laws in all civilized countries.

"It must be realized, then, that these objects cannot be attained immediately as no government could suddenly prepare 135,000,000 men with a vast administration for new liberties. It is, therefore, necessary to have the powers of a homogeneous government, united in its aims, taking care to put in practice the stimulating principles of liberty and to display sincerity and uprightness in its institutions.

"The government should abstain from any interference with elections of the Douma and keep in view my sincere desire for the realization of my ukase of Dec. 25, 1904. It must maintain the prestige of the Douma and have confidence in its labors, and in no way resist its decisions so long as they are not inconsistent with Russia's historic greatness.

"It is necessary to respect the ideals of the great majority of society and not the echoes of noisy groups and factions, too often unstable. It is especially important to secure the reform of the council of the empire on an electoral principle.

"I believe that in the exercise of the executive power the following principles should be embodied:—

"First--Straightforwardness and sincerity in the confirmation of the civil liberty and in providing guarantees for its maintenance.

"Second--A tendency in the direction of the abolition of exclusive laws.

"Third--The co-ordination of the activity of all organs of the government.

"Fourth--Avoidance of repressive measures in respect of proceedings which do not openly menace society or the state, such resistance being based upon law and moral unity.

"Confidence must be placed in the political tact of Russian society. It is impossible that society should desire a condition of anarchy which would threaten, in addition to all the horrors of civil strife, the dismemberment of the empire."

Witte Jubilant.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—"I am sure the American people who understand what freedom is, and the American press, which voices the wishes of the people, will rejoice with the friendly Russian nation at this moment when the Russian people have received from his imperial majesty the promise and guarantee of freedom, and will join in the hope that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of absolute liberty by co-operating with the government for their peaceful introduction, Romanoff ancestors for 300 years.

CHARLES O'REGAN KILLED IN BOUT WITH FRED NORTHROP; POLICE MAKE ARRESTS

HOT SHOT FROM J. L. McDUGALL

Ex-Auditor General Charges Both Political Parties With Corruption

THE DAVIS CONTRACT

Declares Money Was Paid from it to Run the 1900 Election--Issues an Open Three Column Letter for Consideration of New Postmaster-General.

Ostawa, Oct. 30.—(Special)—J. Lorne McDougall, late auditor general, has a three column open letter to Mr. Aylesworth. Mr. McDougall first deals with the Davis contract and puts the following question to Mr. Aylesworth: "Do you think, as I do, that there is no solution of that awful difference in contract from what it first was in 1896 and what it was when payment was asked through me on the contract made by the Laurier government, except that the government received a large amount to carry on its 1900 elections from the contractor."

After putting this question he makes the following direct statement: "Money went from the contractor's hands into the hands of certain members of the opposition, so that the contractor might own both sides."

Having disposed of this matter Mr. McDougall asks Mr. Aylesworth if he could really think of going into the cabinet without having the audit act amended. He says this is a "burning question."

After referring to the interest that churchmen and Toronto University graduates should take in politics Mr. McDougall suggests that all appointments to the civil service should be made through competitive examinations.

Mr. McDougall touches upon the question of expenditure and expresses the idea that the electors of North York and other districts would like to hear the amendments he proposed to the audit act and his explanation of them. This being done, as he had no revenge or ill feeling to satisfy, he would attend to his own private affairs.

TORE DOWN STARS AND STRIPES IN A WINNIPEG CHURCH

American Family Had Decorated it With American Flags for Harvest Services, and Congregation Got Wrathful.

Winnipeg, Oct. 30.—(Special)—A sensation was created here on Sunday by the decoration of a Methodist church for harvest home festival services. The work was done by an American family in the congregation, and when the church assembled, a blaze of stars and stripes, with the picture of President Roosevelt in the centre, greeted the worshippers. Many refused to enter the building, and some of the flags were torn down. Later in the day they were replaced by Union Jacks.

Fell Dead from Hack.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 30.—William Norton, a hack driver, while returning from a trip to a Waterbury resort at 3.30 o'clock this morning, toppled off the back unconscious. He had two men passengers and while one guarded his body in the vehicle, the other drove homeward. Foul play was at first suspected, but Medical Examiner Crane decided that death was due to apoplexy.

PRINCE LOUIS WIRES THANKS TO PEOPLE THROUGH GOVERNOR

The following telegram was received yesterday by Hon. J. B. Snowball, lieutenant governor, at Chatham: Halifax, Oct. 29, 1905. His Honor Lieut. Gov. Snowball, Chatham (N. B.):

Just back from my delightful visit to your province. I desire to express to your honor my hearty thanks to New Brunswick for the warm welcome and charming hospitality accorded me and my officers by all the members of which we shall always cherish. The splendid specimen of a moose head which your government has kindly given me will be a much treasured souvenir for which I tender your honor my best thanks. (Sgd.) LOUIS BATTENBERG.

Blow in Sixth Round of Preliminary Sends South End Boxer to Floor Unconscious

Died in Less Than an Hour—Northrup, Referee William O'Keefe, and Six Seconds Arrested--Likely Manslaughter Charge Against Northrup--Seven Hundred Men Gathered in Queen's Rink to See Gardiner-Littlejohn Bout, Which Fatality in Preliminary Prevented.

THE BOUT.

It was 9.45 when the principles of the preliminary, Fred Northrup and Charles "Cal" O'Keefe, made their appearance. The former was attired in black tights. He had as his seconds "Andy" Coyle, Geo. Hicks and Madley Seely. The latter, who wore blue tights, was seconded by "Jimmy" Sugrue and "Johnny" O'Keefe. Previous to the call of time, Referee O'Keefe announced Northrup as from the North End and O'Keefe as from the South End. After receiving instructions as to the breakaways, etc., they shook hands, returned to their corners and the gong clanged and the "go" had started.

The men appeared to be fairly evenly matched, but from the first it was evident that they were going to fight hard and fast. There was much swinging and too much holding in the clinches, in spite of the referee's warnings. This made the bout hard on both men, yet at the end of the fifth round both seemed uninjured and comparatively fresh. Northrup was the aggressor now when the last round began, but no one doubted that it would last until the time expired. But in a minute or a little more O'Keefe seemed to weaken somewhat after a sharp exchange of blows in the middle of the ring, during which both men struck out viciously and wildly. O'Keefe was probably knocked unconscious by several blows, the last apparently a heavy one under the ear. He sank down, limp and dazed, and Northrup, seeing the fight was over, stepped back from his prostrate opponent.

As a matter of fact, O'Keefe was then a dying man, although no one seemed to suspect it. Many present had seen men in similar condition before, and they believed he would be all right in a few minutes. But they had witnessed a tragedy.

Referee O'Keefe stepped between the men and O'Keefe's seconds lifted him up and carried him to his corner. Every thing possible was done to bring the unconscious man to, but to no avail. He was then carried to the office at the other end of the rink, where efforts to revive were renewed. On finding no signs of consciousness Dr. Bentley was summoned. The doctor worked hard over the unfortunate lad and sent for Dr. J. W. Daniel. On finding the situation serious, it was thought wise to send for O'Keefe's spiritual adviser, accordingly Rev. Father Geary of St. John the Baptist church, was summoned.

The fatal blow was the first in the boxing history of this city. The bout ended about 10.20 o'clock, and by 11 o'clock the young man was pronounced dead. He did not once recover consciousness. The bout in which he lost his life was the first of the evening and the preliminary to a match between Billy Gardiner, of Boston, and Dan Littlejohn, of St. John.

By 8.30 o'clock 700 persons had assembled and previous to the preliminary bout moving pictures of boxing matches were shown on a large canvas above midway down the rink.

The bout that was destined to have such a memorable ending, commenced about 9.45 o'clock. It was to be of six rounds, and O'Keefe sank unconscious in the final. In two of the rounds he showed excellent skill, but toward the end the contest appeared to be going in favor of Northrup.

Besides creating the wildest excitement inside the rink the announcement of the death of O'Keefe caused an immense crowd to collect in front of the building, and many where the questions asked as to how it happened. There was but one opinion, however as to the effect and that was that the next decade would see no ring events in St. John.

There was a rush from the other end of the building towards the office and it was found that "Chief" Clark says that he is dead.

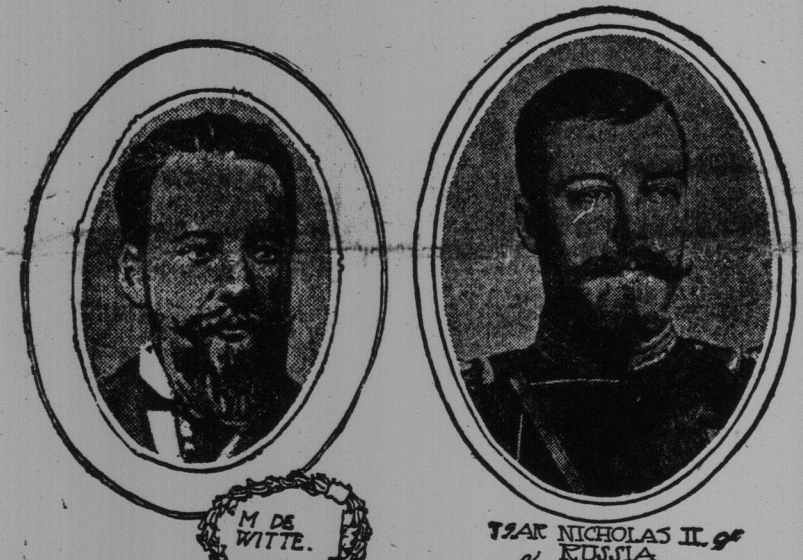
Then there was a rush from the office and it was found that "Chief" Clark says that he is dead.

NATHAN'S CONFESSION, IN SUIT CASE MYSTERY, IMPLICATES WOMAN DOCTOR, NOTORIOUS IN BOSTON

headquarters regarding the nature of tonight's conference it was learned from other sources that Mrs. Geary and her daughter Evelyn, under rigid questioning, had given the authorities additional information regarding the circumstances immediately preceding Susan Geary's disappearance.

Acting upon information elicited from Morris Nathan by the Pittsburg police, Boston police detectives today searched the Tremont street office of a woman physician who has advertised extensively in the newspapers. The proprietress of the establishment was not present and one of her assistants, whom the police are particularly desirous of locating, was also absent. The records and accounts were carefully scrutinized by the officers, but it is understood that nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

Two officers, one representing the Boston police department, and one detailed by the Massachusetts district police, left for Pittsburg today to bring Nathan back to this city.



going over the final draft of the manifesto to which he insisted that certain minor modifications be made, and before taking the train for St. Petersburg he telephoned to a friend that the Emperor had affixed his signature and that the imperial mandate comprising the conditions upon which he had agreed to accept office was in his pocket. These include freedom of the press, the right of assembly and the immunity of the person, including the right of habeas corpus.

THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

The following is the text of the Imperial manifesto:—

"We, Nicholas the Second, by the grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and in numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow.

"The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people, and the sorrow of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign.

"From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire.

"The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to efface ourself and to use all the force and reason at our command to

THIRTEEN KILLED AND THIRTY INJURED IN TERRIBLE WRECK OF CALIFORNIA EXPRESS TRAIN

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 30.—Thirteen persons were killed and thirty were injured today in the wreck of a west bound Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe passenger train, known as the "California express," which, while running thirty-five miles an hour, struck a loose rail, derailed five cars near the eastern limits of Kansas City.

The wreck occurred at Rock Creek cut, on a curve where jagged rock walls on each side of the track form a bluff almost 100 feet high. The locomotive was going so rapidly that it passed the loose rail in safety. The mail car, immediately behind, jumped the track and struck the side of the bluff, and the four cars followed, ploughed through the wreckage, and shot against the high stone wall. The sides of the coaches were crushed against the rough stone, killing and wounding passengers and trainmen.

The smoking car, a chair car, and a tourist sleeping car and two express cars left the rails. Three tourist sleeping cars, two standard Pullmans, and the dining car remained on the tracks. The smoking car split the baggage car ahead of it just below the floor line, and the baggage car landed on top of the crushed smoking car. None of the passengers in the car which remained on the track were hurt.

The injured were given emergency treatment at the wreck, and later were brought to hospitals in Kansas City. It is reported tonight that all the wounded will recover. Most of the injured were immigrants riding in the chair car and the smoking car.

The Dead. Rev. Staff rd. Cleveland. Lee D. Montgomery, Linneus (Mo.) James S. Younger, Richmond, Iowa. Michael Schneider, Chicago. John McGrath, Fort Madison, Iowa. J. F. Capps, baggageman, Chicago. Carl Emil Toren, immigrant, Brooklyn. Romastio Poon, immigrant from Naples. Pomario Rocco, immigrant from Naples. Adrian Festant, immigrant from Northuz, Swiss Rhine. Luther Richardson, colored waiter. William Harrison, colored porter. J. B. Whittence, Carrollton (Mo.)