

VICTORY FOR RUSS PEOPLE; GRANTED REAL PARLIAMENT

Nation Is Given Almost Complete Suffrage and Broadest Civil Rights—Witte as Premier-President.

MANIFESTO MEANS THE PASSING OF THE AUTOCRACY

Imperial Edict Grants Civil Liberty, the Freedom of Speech and Press, Extension of Electoral Rights—Legislative Authority for National Assembly.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—The Russian autocracy is at an end. Nicholas, under the unanimous advice of his ministers and under the pressure of the passive revolt of his whole empire, has surrendered his autocratic powers and granted a constitutional government. Thus disappears the last absolute monarchy among civilized peoples, and thus popular liberty wins its culminating victory in the history of mankind. The concession comes unwillingly. It is, in fact, the last desperate effort to save the crown itself for the Romanoff dynasty. Whether it will suffice in the present supreme crisis of national rebellion cannot yet be said. It is complete enough in promises. All ordinary political liberties and genuine representative government by a national Legislature are granted. A constitution itself is not formulated, but the power to draft one is delegated to a duma, to be elected by the suffrages of all classes.

This should restore peace throughout the empire. The only danger is that popular passion is so inflamed and the perception of the complete paralysis of the Government so widespread that the masses may rush into grave excesses and demand the complete sweeping away of the existing regime. The novel sense of power suddenly seizing the populace, long held under the heel of repression, brought terrible consequences to France under remarkably similar circumstances.

The Old Order Passes.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—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 liberty, including free speech.

These welcome tidings reached St. Petersburg shortly before 6 o'clock this evening.

Count Witte had spent the day with the Emperor at Peterhof, 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 persons, including the right of habeas corpus.

Dealing with the provisions of the manifesto, the Emperor Nicholas says: "The Government should abstain from any interference with elections to the duma and keep in sincere desire for the realization of my ukase of Dec. 25, 1904. It must maintain the prestige of the duma 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 greater majority of society and not the echoes of noisy groups and factions, two often unstable. It is 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 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."

The Imperial Manifesto.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—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 capital 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 requires us to efface ourselves and use all the force and reason at our command to 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:

Complete Freedom.

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

"Second—Without suspending the already ordered elections to the state duma, to invite to participation in the duma, so far as the limited time before the convocation of the duma 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 as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the state duma, 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 twentieth year of our reign. (Signed) "NICHOLAS."

Mikado Breaks Precedent.

Tokio, Oct. 31.—The members of the diplomatic corps, having requested an audience for the purpose of presenting felicitations on the conclusion of peace, the Mikado received them today, and afterward invited them to luncheon, together with the imperial princes, ministers of state and Baron Komura's suite. The action of the Mikado in inviting the diplomatic corps to luncheon on other than a state occasion is almost without precedent.

FIREMEN HAVE A CLOSE CALL FROM INJURY AT TRUCK DRILL

Cable on Aerial Truck Snaps When Ladders Are Sixty Feet in the Air.

The breaking of the cable on the large aerial truck gave Fire Chief Clark and several of his men a close call for their lives about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

It is a part of the chief's methods to keep the men familiar with the working of the different apparatus by means of frequent drills. Yesterday afternoon he ordered out the aerial truck on Clarence street, and gave orders to run the ladders up on to the building of A. Talbot & Co.

Foreman Case and Truck Foreman McDonald were on the platform on the truck raising the ladder. When it touched the top of the four-story structure the chief and his men ascended. The chief had the cable taken his foot of the ladder when the cable snapped with a report like a pistol, and the upper section of the ladder, which was of which was 60 feet in the air, shot down.

It was all over in an instant. The upper section of the ladder fell to the ground, and the lower section, which was of which was 60 feet in the air, shot down.

The chief and his men were left on the roof, peering over the side of the building with the aid of ordinary fire ladders.

Had the break occurred at a fire when the ladder had been raised to the top of the building, the consequences would assuredly have been serious.

The practice drills inaugurated by the chief generally show up the defects in the apparatus when it is not in use, and the men today are "thanking their stars" that the break took place when the ladder was in the air.

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CHILD FATALLY INJURED AT BYRON

A Son of Mr. and Mrs. Sharp Is Thrown From Rig—Died in Two Hours.

William Edward, the 17-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sharp, was thrown out of a buggy during a runaway yesterday morning, and died three hours later. The accident occurred near Byron.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, who live at Hyde Park, came to the city early yesterday morning, and on their way started for a visit to Mrs. Sharp's mother at Byron. When about a mile from the village the horse became frightened at something on the roadside, and started to runaway. The animal began to kick, and soon smashed the buggy to pieces.

The rig hit a stump, and the occupants were thrown out. The child's head struck the ground with terrific force, but the parents escaped without injury.

The little sufferer was removed to a neighbor's house, and Dr. George Wilson, summoned, endeavored to do for the child, and it died in a couple of hours.

U. S. "CALLS" THE SULTAN

Tells Him Execution of an American Citizen Must Not Go On.

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—The preparations which were going on for the execution of Vartanian, who was condemned to death for the murder of a prominent Armenian, were suddenly stopped yesterday, on receipt of a note from the United States legation, setting forth in unequivocal terms that such an act would inevitably produce serious consequences.

The note stated that the United States government had been informed of the execution of the death sentence has been postponed pending the settlement of the question of Vartanian's life, and the latter is reported to have told him to go on with the libel suit.

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GLOOM LIFTS FROM RUSSIAN CAPITAL

Flags and Bunting Fill the Streets of St. Petersburg.

STRIKERS ARE RETURNING TO WORK Thousands and Troops Have Been Withdrawn From Streets.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—12:20 p.m. The Russian capital blossomed out with flags and bunting today. All the troops were withdrawn from the streets and the city presented almost its normal appearance.

The people had suddenly disappeared. Workmen by the thousands flocked back to the shops and factories, without awaiting the permission of the strike committee. The authorities did all in their power to encourage the spirit of rejoicing over the newly-granted liberty.

It was by order of Gen. Trepoft that the regulation decorations were hung out; the troops were withdrawn to their barracks, and the police were instructed to permit the people to vent their feelings.

Last night's demonstrations continued almost until morning. A procession of 5,000 persons with red flags paraded the Nevsky Prospect until 4 o'clock, singing the "Marseillaise," and they then moved down Litana street to the Russian battle, at the corner of Shpalerna street, where for an hour they made the welkin ring with revolutionary songs.

Immediately opposite stood the well-fitted Cosack barracks, and the crowd took particular delight in howling maledictions in that direction.

Strike Going to Pieces. The Social Democrats, however, are urging their followers not to be tricked by the Government, but to keep up the fight.

Count Witte has been showered with congratulations upon his personal triumph, but to all felicitations he says: "Wait. Reserve your congratulations until I have succeeded."

After seeing the Associated Press correspondent last night Count Witte worked until 2 in the morning, and was up again at 7 o'clock. At 9 he began a series of consultations with his friends.

Such news as comes from the interior today is distinctly better. The provincial authorities, through machinery which in that respect is perfect, spread the news of the grant of the constitution from house to house, and this morning the strike appears everywhere to be going to pieces.

Rejoicing at Warsaw. Warsaw, Oct. 31.—The imperial manifesto granting a constitution to Russia made a deep impression on the people here, and there is universal rejoicing, in which the army officers joined. The military patrols have been withdrawn.

An Enormous Concession. Paris, Oct. 31.—The manifesto of Emperor Nicholas promising liberty of conscience, speech and meeting is considered generally by the press here to be more liberal than had been expected. His majesty's declaration relative to the extension of the suffrage for the duma, without collaboration, is regarded as an enormous concession, practically abolishing the autocracy.

This, it is thought will be a great factor in bringing about the conclusion of the popular agitation. The Echo de Paris' St. Petersburg correspondent says a report is circulated that the departure of the foreign bankers, who were negotiating a new loan, hastened the Emperor's decision.

Mob Turns Back Train. Berlin, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Katowitz says that a general strike has broken out in the districts of Sosnowitz and Dombrowa, in Russian Poland. The operations in the Ales coal and iron works went out at noon. A passenger train tried to go from Katowitz yesterday afternoon, but was chased across the frontier by a howling mob and compelled to return.

Pius Was Pleased. Rome, Oct. 31.—General satisfaction is expressed here at the manifesto of Emperor Nicholas granting Russia a constitution, and with the position taken by Count Witte. The hope is expressed that peace is re-established, and that Russia will become prosperous, there being a community of interests, especially in foreign politics, between Russia and Italy.

King Victor Emmanuel learned the news on a railroad train after he had left Genoa, and was most pleased. The Pope heard the news this morning from Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state, and exclaimed: "May this mean a new and happy life for Russia."

Fractured His Skull. Walkerville, Oct. 31.—Orion Butler, a young man, employed in the Kerring works, was seriously injured by being struck a terrible blow on the head by a planer, which he attempted to pass under while the machine was in operation. He is at Hotel Dieu, Windsor.

Dr. Hoare says his skull is fractured, but he will recover.

Judgment in Saunby Case To Be Given Tomorrow

No Matter What Its Effect, City Will Not Entertain Idea of Removing the Dam at Springbank.

CLAIMED BODY AND TOOK MONEY

It is announced that the Privy Council will sit in London, England, tomorrow, when it is expected the full text of the judgment in the now famous suit of Saunby vs. The Water Commissioners and the City of London will be made public.

Since July last the city has been aware of the fact that the Privy Council had decided in favor of the plaintiff, but the city has been in the dark as to what amount of damages the city will be called upon to pay—in fact, as to just what the judgment means to the city.

It is known, however, that the city must alleviate the conditions which have caused the injury to Mr. Saunby's mill. This means that the Springbank dam must be removed, or lowered to such an extent that the flow of water at his mill will not be affected, or he must pay some agreement with him on the subject.

Around the city half no one entertains the idea of doing away with the dam, as it saves the city some thing in the neighborhood of \$25 a day for coal, which would be consumed were the hydraulic pumps abolished.

To The Advertiser today Mayor Campbell said that the city is waiting to see what the judgment means before making a move. When the city solicitor is in full possession of the facts, then the city will be able to decide whether it will be better to pay the damages and costs or to buy out the old mill property on the north branch.

In this connection, Ald. Gillen favors the purchase of the property. He points out that the contract with the London Electric Company for the lighting of the city expires in 1908, practically two years from now, and he thinks the city should secure the mill and be prepared to do its own lighting, when the private company's contract is up, at a greatly reduced cost.

"If the city can run its own water works, it can certainly run its own lighting plant," he said today. "For one will heartily favor the purchase of the Saunby mill, as I think it would be a good thing if the city could end for all time the litigation over the Springbank dam."

At the meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound last night, the association was invited to confer with the New York Yacht Club and elect delegates to the international yachting convention to be held this winter in England. At the meeting abroad a universal measurement rule will be adopted. Both the New York Club and the Long Island Association favor the present American rule, and as all the English clubs will in all probability be adopted.

Oliver E. Cromwell, chairman of the regatta committee of the New York Club, and a member of the Long Island Association, said that in his opinion, a new defender would be built, as soon as a challenge is received and that the boat would be 20 minutes faster than the Reliance over a 20-mile course.

MOROCCO PAID THE BILL. Kidnapping of British Officers Cost Sultan a Pretty Sum.

Tangier, Oct. 31.—Arresting British naval officers may be attractive sport for Moorish brigands, but it is a costly one for the Moorish sultan. The British legation has presented a bill for £200 12s (\$3,500), representing the expense incurred by the Pathfinders' corps in the capture of the two officers captured by the rebellious tribesmen.

This bill has been paid, but as the brigands in question have not supplied the funds, they are likely to be deterred from repeating their exploits by such a punishment.

Pair With Long Criminal Records Are Found Guilty

Ross and Fields Convicted of Robbery and Stealing in This City.

Robert Fields and William Ross were convicted before Judge Macbeth this morning on two charges of robbery. They will be sentenced on Saturday.

The first charge was that of stealing the \$4,000 bond from Patrick Rider. Witnesses told of the operations of Fields and Ross in that case. The prisoners went through the old man's pockets and removed his pocketbook, containing the bond. Previous to this time the pair were "broke," but after going through Rider they had money to burn. A very strong case was made out against them and the judge had no hesitation in convicting them.

The second charge was that of stealing a gold locket from Harry Williamson in the Dominion House. Fields and Williamson engaged in a war of wits at the proposition of the former, and in the process the latter's gold locket was removed. Ross also had a hand in the stealing. The locket was recovered. The two were convicted on this charge likewise.

Ross and Fields have long criminal records. Both have been convicted on various charges, and have served time in Ontario prisons. Fields' record covers a period of thirteen years. His longest term was two years in the penitentiary. Here are the convictions against him: Nov. 15, 1892, at Quebec, theft, 23 months in the Central; April 25, 1895, at Ottawa, theft, two years in the penitentiary; July 15, 1897, at Toronto, vagrancy, remanded for sentence; July 8, 1898, at Toronto, theft, four months in the Central; April 23, 1899, at Toronto, vagrancy, three months in the Central.

Ross' career is also an extensive one in crime. When questioned as to his record he refused to answer, and when asked if he had another name, or alias, he sulkily remarked that he guessed that the one he gave was enough. He would not admit a past conviction. Chief of Police Grassett, of Toronto, forwarded a list of convictions in that city and in Quebec against a man who gave the name of Alexander Dean. He also sent photographs of Fields, as well as Dean. There can be no question that Dean and Ross are the same person. The most outstanding feature of the face of Ross, his prominent nose, would easily lead to recognition. A comparison of the photo with Ross this morning at the courthouse made the identification complete. His record is a bad one, and runs from assault to highway robbery. His first conviction was registered in 1893, on two charges of the face of Ross, his prominent nose, would easily lead to recognition. 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