YESTERDAY THE Tribune had nearly five pages of paid classified advertising.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIV.—NO. 257. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1905—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ☆ ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW YORK World says The Tribune is the third classified medium in the world.

SHALL UNCLE SAM INSURE PEOPLE?

Bills Will Be Offered in Congress for Insurance of Lives and Property by the Nation.

PLAN GROWING IN FAVOR.

Scheme to Be Coupled with Proposals for Establishment of Postal Savings Bank.

BY RAYMOND.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—[Special.]—Shall the United States government go into the insurance business?

This question will be asked with a good deal of force at the opening of congress. Individual representatives from different districts, including widely separated sections of the country, have dropped in here from time to time within six weeks and have indicated their intention to introduce bills regulating life insurance and even fire insurance business. Inquiries have been made of the bureau of corporations at the department of commerce and labor, and other investigators have been studying methods in the office of the controller of the currency. All these researches, as conducted by individual congressmen, have had for their one object the development of data going to show the necessity of federal control of the great insurance corporations.

For awhile all these inquiries were along the line of federal control and were generally based on the bill introduced at the last session of congress by Senator Dryden of New Jersey, president of the Prudential Life Insurance company, a corporation which has made a specialty of insuring poor people on small monthly or weekly payments, but which also has a large and established business in regular line life insurance.

Favor Radical Departure.

Lately, however, inquiries received at the departments tend to show a new and surprising sentiment in regard to federal supervision. There will be a number of bills introduced at the opening of congress which will sweep away all intermediate steps and will provide that the United States government shall go into the life insurance business and into the fire and marine insurance business as well, if such a thing be possible.

Of course, no one expects that any such radical legislation will be passed at this session of congress, but several members of the house seem to have become imbued with the idea that the time is ripe for a radical and even a socialistic departure in the direction of a more paternalistic theory of government.

One of the curious things about this insurance situation, from a legislative standpoint, is the fact that most of the radical legislation proposed seems to be in a way most constitutional. It would take a good deal of litigation and a number of collateral decisions from the United States Supreme court to determine that a life insurance policy is an article of interstate commerce and hence that the federal government would have the right to undertake as close supervision of the business as it does in the case of national banks.

The oldest and best lawyers in the congress differ on this subject. The United States Supreme court decided recently that a fire insurance policy is not an article of interstate commerce, but there may be a distinction drawn between that instrument and a life insurance policy, which can be bought and sold. The fight on the proposition for federal supervision of life insurance companies, of course, will be largely upon constitutional grounds and will beyond doubt bring out a splendid series of arguments both in the house and senate.

Has Been Tried in Europe.

As regards the radical and socialistic proposition now being made that the United States government should go into the life insurance business direct, there probably is no constitutional objection, although the thing itself would be fought from start to finish on the ground that it is inherently and viciously socialistic and that it is an invasion by the government of the commercial rights of the people.

Nevertheless I am told that there will be half a dozen bills along this line, and while they probably never will be reported out of the committee they will serve as a basis for a good deal of congressional oratory during the winter. It is a fact which may not be generally known that in Europe several cities and countries have engaged both in life and fire insurance. Their experiments in this direction, however, have been almost exclusively for the benefit of the very poor. Policies have been limited to small amounts and premiums have been made payable at postoffices and other government establishments for the convenience of the common people.

In this respect the governmental insurance theory in Europe has been substantially the same as the postal savings bank idea which is now being advocated in this country.

There is a great dearth of information in the departments here regarding the success or failure of these foreign governmental insurance schemes. From what can be learned the objection to governmental life insurance is much more serious than that to official fire insurance, the difference being in the tangibility of the insured article.

Element of Fraud Considered.

It is said to have been found by experience abroad that a government official can be trusted to insure goods and chattels to almost any extent, because in case of fire there must be definite proof of loss, which is subject to official scrutiny. Private insurance officials seldom inspect furniture or other property at the time it is insured. They take the word of their client, but when a fire occurs they require direct proof of loss and pay on that basis entirely without regard to the amount of the policy. The principal element of fraud they have to contend with is incendiarism or a perjured statement of the amount of loss, both being crimes which can readily be detected and punished.

Insurance of property is said, therefore, by those who have been looking into the subject, to be feasible as a governmental function, while at the same time it probably is not prohibited by the constitution. In regard to life insurance, experts say the problem is entirely different. They do not consider it is prohibited by the constitution, for the federal government can make any contract with its citizens it sees fit. A life insurance policy is said to be no more unconstitutional than the award of a pension or a contract for the future delivery of a battleship or a public building.

The objection raised is two fold. In the

(Continued on page 7, column 5.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1905.

THE WEATHER—

FORECAST—Generally fair and cooler Friday and Saturday, fresh northwest winds.

Sunrise, 6:18; sunset, 4:52.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Temperature, max. 56, min. 38, mean 47, normal for the day 47. Deficiency for 1905, 62.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0. Excess for 1905, 3.35 inches.

Wind, S., max. 11 miles an hour, at 9 a. m.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 70%, 7 p. m. 39%.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

Tribune's new telephone number—100 CENTRAL

The Tribune Want Ads Will Be Found on Pages 12 to 16.

WASHINGTON.

National insurance of life and property favored by some congressmen, who will introduce bills for that purpose at coming session; postal savings bank scheme included. Page 1.

FOREIGN.

Czar, under pressure of threatened revolution and plain talk from De Witte, consented to grant Russia a constitution; St. Petersburg panic stricken; strike spread rapidly in all parts of the empire. Page 1.

Cuban administration organ declared annexation proposal was conspiracy; accused Squires. Page 1.

Russia described as "ship without a rudder"; government swings between policy of repression and concession; people differ as to what they want. Page 2.

Paris court gave scion of W. H. Vanderbilt limit of law for killing child with auto as warning to others. Page 3.

DOMESTIC.

New York woman of graft netted thousands of dollars in three years by soliciting in name of charity. Page 3.

Miss Roosevelt arrived at New York from oriental tour; twenty-three cases of presents shipped. Page 5.

President Roosevelt ended southern tour and for next four days will be at sea on board armored cruiser West Virginia; New Orleans outdid all southern cities in its welcome. Page 5.

Senator Foraker replied to Secretary Taft on rate issue; puts faith in courts as competent to review. Page 8.

LOCAL.

Interstate commerce law convention organized in Steinway hall and ignored rump meeting held by D. M. Parry faction, representatives of railroads. Page 1.

Andrew Crawford, Chicago, married Evelyn Wright in St. Joseph hotel at 3 a. m.; romance of yachting. Page 1.

Ex-President Cleveland, Paul Morton, and party arrived at 8 o'clock to spend day in Chicago. Page 3.

Auto scorchers denounced at big mass-meeting in St. Mel's church hall. Page 3.

Contractor Cavanaugh placed between two fires by injunction bill in Cicero waterworks graft case. Page 4.

Engineer Arnold submitted plans for downtown loops and through traction lines. Page 4.

Patient at Presbyterian hospital died after students' street riot. Page 5.

Woman suicide found by little daughters on return from school. Page 5.

Insurance companies said to hold city realty worth millions unlawfully. Page 7.

Award of prize to James Hobart Moore hissed at horse show. Page 7.

Board of education decided to admit "aliens" to Chicago Normal school, making radical change. Page 8.

Two families and 150 idle men victims of joker's want "ad" offering employment. Page 9.

Secretary John May of board of local improvements criticised Chicago team owners for opposition to "wide tire" ordinance. Page 11.

Forty thousand transportation and shipping workers organized; alliance not yet ratified. Page 11.

Justice Sabath ordered to explain why he remitted $20 fine. Page 1'.

POLITICAL.

New York republicans took steps to substitute Jerome's name for that of Flammer, withdrawn; action big boost for district attorney. Page ?.

Frank Wenter, democratic drainage candidate, made attempt to reply to ex-Senator Mason. Page 6.

Statements of Frank Wenter denied by R. R. McCormick and W. E. Mason in public meetings. Page 6.

NEW YORK.

Edwin Earle Purinton, new poet of passion, compared "Shawitis" to measles in lecture on love. Page 1.

During "runaway scene" for moving picture machine horse became frightened and woman rider narrowly escaped death. Page 6.

Investigation of Mutual by committee named by trustees may end McCurdy régime in company. Page 6.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Iroquois Iron company bought 1,000,000 square feet of South Chicago dockage for $450,000. Page 16.

Santa Fé strikers warned they will be held liable for damage to railway's property. Page 16.

Cattle at stockyards steady; hogs lower; sheep strong and higher. Page 16.

Weakness characterized trading in stocks at New York. Page 16.

Russian railway strike and report czar may stop grain exports excited Chicago market. Page 17.

Canal and Dock shares ran up to 70 on buying by board of trade house. Page 17.

SPORTING.

Four favorites led to wire at Jamaica races. Page 10.

Chicago fight followers think tonight's fight will be Kaufmann's. Page 10.

Outfielder Sebring, Chicago National's new player, said to be ineligible. Page 10.

Corner stone of new Illinois Athletic club in Michigan avenue laid. Page 10.

H. J. Handy, Chicago, defeated Marquard Schwarz, Missouri, in swimming match at Y. M. C. A. Page 10.

Chicago put through final scrimmage for Saturday's game. Page 10.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Main	
CHERBOURG		K. W. II.
GLASGOW	Corean	
HAVRE	La Savoie	
LIVERPOOL	Baltic	
LIVERPOOL	Englishman	Canada
LIVERPOOL	Ottoman	Virginian
NAPLES	K. Luise	
NEW YORK	P. Irene	La Touraine
NEW YORK	N. America	Rhein
NEW YORK		Amerika
NEW YORK	Pretoria	Roma
PALERMO		S. Prince
QUEENST'WN	Westernland	Friesland
QUEENST'WN	Arabic	Cedric
SAN FRAN		Nebraskan
SOUTH'MPT'N		K. W. II.

RATE CONVENTION IGNORES 'BOLTERS'

Organizes in Steinway Hall and Names Officers, While D. M. Parry's Faction Holds "Rump."

SEE TRICK OF RAILROADS.

Its Delegates Plan Resolution to Give Politicians a "Loophole" to Oppose Roosevelt's Project.

Ignoring the filibustering tactics of the railroad representatives, the interstate commerce law convention was organized in Steinway hall yesterday and planned a determined movement seeking the reform of freight rate abuses.

The program of this movement, which will be perfected before the adjournment of the convention today, is to seek the conversion of every individual congressman and senator to the belief in the urgency of legislation instituting government control of railroad traffics on the lines favored by the president.

While the regular convention of 430 delegates perfected its organization and took up the discussion of rate regulation in accordance with the call issued by Chairman E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, a practically equal number of delegates, friendly to the railroad interests, were organizing in Music hall in the Fine Arts building under the guidance of D. M. Parry, the Indianapolis manufacturer, and the press agents of the railway publicity bureau.

After a day spent in struggling with the mysteries of organization, the strain of living up to the declaration that they were the only simon pure convention on railroad rate regulation proved too much for the Parry delegates. They could not bring themselves to discuss the subject. Instead they adopted a resolution denominating themselves the regular organization and invited the Bacon delegates to join them.

Disclaim the Parry Faction.

In reply to this "peace" move, which was communicated by a committee, the regular convention in Steinway hall disclaimed official knowledge of the Parry meeting and reiterated its fundamental rule that delegates must qualify to participate in the discussion by subscribing to President Roosevelt's policy on rate control.

While the railway partisans in the Parry meeting stopped short of debate, they swamped their resolutions committee with several hundred formal expressions of opinion minimizing the extent of the demand for rate reforms and expounding the fallacies and evils of the proposed government supervision.

A good deal of time was spent in devising a telegram to President Roosevelt informing him that the country does not want rate reform and complaining that the railroad delegates were not getting a square deal in the Chicago meeting. But wiser counsel prevailed and the telegram was not sent.

Parry Faction Belongs to Railroads.

It became evident during the day that the Parry convention is the creature of the railroad publicity bureau, which has its headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Parry wished it understood that the railway interests had no influence in his meeting, and the frequent interviews he issued to this effect were promptly and efficiently circulated by John R. Rathom, chief of the local branch of the railway press agency.

The entire proceedings of the rump meeting also were reported by stenographers furnished by Mr. Rathom. The plan is to have the Parry railroad delegates adopt resolutions antagonistic to rate regulation.

Then the publicity bureau will circulate broadcast these resolutions as the result of the interstate commerce law convention, which the Parry faction claims to be. In this way the railroads aim to combat the influence of the regular, or Bacon, convention. In this way, also, they hope to furnish excuses to congressmen to vote for the railroads when the bill comes up.

Work to Form Platform.

The resolutions committee of the Steinway hall convention worked late last night on the platform of principles, which will be submitted to the body this morning. The platform will provide for the appointment of committees to wage a campaign of conversion on those national legislators particularly senators, who are opposed to rate regulation by the government.

While Roosevelt is in office, the delegates feel, is their best opportunity to effect the great reform. This plan of action was outlined in the speech of W. E. Hughes of Denver in accepting the permanent chairmanship of the convention. One paragraph from Chairman Hughes' speech gives his position:

"These questions of federal control," said he, "are pressing and vital. If a senator is with the corporations instead of with the country and the president, we want to know it at once. Now is the time to push these measures and have them acted upon while we have an energetic, honest, fearless, independent, and capable friend at court in the president of the United States, a man who, more than any other, stands today, in my opinion, as the best type of individualism in this country and for all that is cleanest and best in American life and government."

"Peace" Committee Is Sent.

The day was one of stirring action. The regularly constituted body—meeting in Steinway hall—hailed the afternoon announcement that the members of the rump convention were at the doors suing for recognition as the capitulation of the railroad interests. Mr. Cowan of the regulars read a communication stating that a committee of five from the rival meeting desired to make a statement to the convention and receive a reply. The peace committee consisted of J. W. Kirby Jr. of Dayton, O.; J. W. Van Cleave of St. Louis, Daniel C. Ripley of Pennsylvania, George W. Scott, and J. Briggs of California.

This request started a hot debate. J. W. Call of Los Angeles told of the proof he had that the railroads had tried to pack the convention and moved that the communication from the rump meeting be submitted in writing.

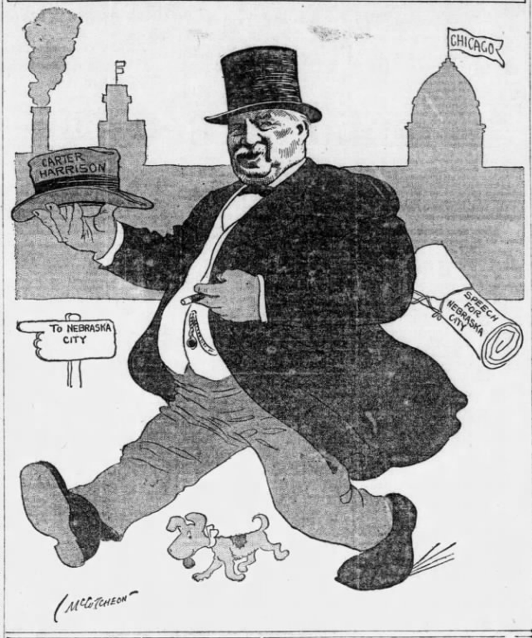
"Let us hear their side of the matter," shouted W. B. Stillwell of Savannah, Ga. "If there is anything in our call which excludes these men from free speech in our convention it conveys the impression that our cause is a weak one."

Rival Committees Meet.

On motion, therefore, a committee to meet the visitors was appointed, consisting of S. H. Cowan, J. W. Call, M. P. Buel of Chicago, L. C. Slade of Saginaw, Mich., and J. Dashe of Washington. The two committees met in an anteroom, the doors of which were guard-

(Continued on page 4, column 4.)

MR. CLEVELAND (IN CHICAGO)—"ALAS, POOR CARTER, I KNEW HIM WELL."



SHAWITIS? THAT IS MEASLES

Child of Wind and Sobbing Sea Talks from Woman's Heart.

HIS "POEMS" SIMPLY BURN.

Edwin Earl Puriton, Minus Passion Poet, Says Love, Ah Love! Is All.

New York, Oct. 26.—[Special.]—Edwin Earle Purinton, the "poet of womanhood," delivered himself of four poems and emitted a lecture on Bernard Shaw and himself at the Berkeley Lyceum tonight. It was announced as a "vivisection of Bernard Shaw, deaf mute." The audience was small, but appreciative, long in hair and heavy in forehead. It included several minor poets, a number of minus dramatists, and many women.

To the soft strains of Chopin, played by a volunteer on a piano, Mr. Purinton flowed on to the stage. Everything about Purinton flows—his gestures, his arms, his tie, and his hair. He paused before the rostrum and gazed over the audience with deep, sad eyes, so that women stirred uneasily in their seats. He paused a long time before he began.

"Civilization Has Measles." Ah!

"Civilization has measles."

There was a pause of at least ten seconds while that sank in.

Purinton folded his hands, draped them archly before him, and looked soubrettish before he went on:

"And it is called Shawitis. It is good to get over the measles. It is better not to have had them. The human animus that irritates Bernard Shaw is the human animus he cannot see. Ah—"another pause while the poet rested the tips of his fingers gently against his pale cheek—"Shawitis is a chuckle. It isn't a laugh. It is too hysterical one moment, too ghastly the next. It is accented by a telltale blush.

Where Shaw Is Shy.

"Ah! What does Shaw know of the ecstacy of lovers of the sweetheart caress blending into God's consciousness? Let me read you a poem—my poem."

Closing his eyes and lifting his face ecstatically Purinton recited these lines:

Your lips against my own,
Your touch, your thrill, your moan,
Eternity had ended sheer
And we had never known
I whisper it; I almost fear
To realize you O so near.
Not God can pass between us, dear,
Just you and love alone.

Shaw? Ugh! A Mere Smudge.

"But there's an isolation in love, too," said the poet, after he had controlled his voice. "This poem expresses it." And he let out another.

"Ah," said he, recovering himself with a hula-hula motion, "there is much smudge about Shaw."

After which Purinton vivisected Shaw on seven counts, resting and refreshing himself now and then by reading an original poem full of love moans and fervid breathing.

"He is not unmoral, only indelicate. In the eyes of a woman indelicacy is immorality. Bernard Shaw deliberately insults womanhood. Do you think any man who ever felt the soft, white arms of his sweetheart around his neck could compare the embrace of his heroine to that of a serpent? At the passage about fatherhood in 'Man and Superman' men laughed, but women shuddered. Woman wants in her heart a lover, sensing love's sweetness. Let me read you a poem."

It was a scorcher, too, that poem. It was as sultry as August under the Flatiron building.

"I—I Have a Woman's Soul."

"Woman," went on Mr. Purinton, clasping his hands with an "O, you saucy thing!" gesture, "is the event, man the incident.

"I have a woman's soul. Byron, Oscar Wilde had women souls. Richard Le Gallienne, Elbert Hubbard, I—all who rouse the divine heart of women today—have women souls.

"Love is impulse, ebullition. One can't be expected to feel what he doesn't know. There is the creative age. Bernard Shaw has purposed, but he has not loved. When nature starts to make genius, she forms one man or woman who is oversexed. Nature makes the siren and blesses her in the making. Civilization makes the vampire and damns her in the making. Fay Davis, who plays the lead in 'Man and Superman,' plays it as a vampire.

"Shaw treats of husbands and lovers. Does he not know a good lover is always a bad husband? There are no husbands or wives in the scheme of creation, only lovers, sweethearts. I don't like the word wife. It makes me shudder—shudder."

Mr. Purinton spent several seconds fluttering with emotion before he went on.

Is a Child of the Wind.

"I have written a poem. Let me read it to you," he continued.

This was all about the east wind and the loving sea rocking in passion storm. It must have been a tropical sea, for the adjectives employed were 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Anyway, a child was born, "and," declared Mr. Purinton in the last line: "I am the child of the soundless sea and the great east wind."

In closing he said:

"But all genius is feminine, any way. Ah, remember through life and birth and death it is only love that counts—love."

His voice drifted into a dying fall which set the silks rustling all over the house, and he flowed out into the wings.

Later he stood behind the scenes hugging his manuscript to his bosom and recovering.

"Ah, I am restless, restless," he said.

TO PLAY NO MORE FOOTBALL AFTER END OF THIS SEASON.

Students of St. John's School at Manlius, N. Y., Decide the Sport Is Too Brutal.

Manlius, N. Y., Oct. 26.—[Special.]—The students of St. John's school have decided to drop the game of football after playing out the present season, except among themselves on their own ground.

The student members of the athletic association have adopted resolutions declaring:

"That football, as it is now played, is more for college than for preparatory schools.

"That professionalism and fake scholarships are largely responsible for the unnecessary roughness, slugging, and demoralizing influences of an otherwise noble game.

"That we indorse President Roosevelt's efforts to cleanse the game."

Tackle Breaks Boy's Jaw.

Racine, Wis., Oct. 26.—[Special.]—In a game of football at Racine college this afternoon Stephen Robinson, son of Frederick Robinson, manager of the J. I. Case Thrashing Machine company, suffered a broken jaw and was internally injured by a tackle. Fred Hershaw, another player, was seriously injured.

Burn School Chief's Effigy.

Buckhannon, W. Va., Oct. 26.—John Weir, president of the Wesleyan university here, was tonight burned in effigy on the campus by the students as the result of ill feeling following the president's decision practically abolishing football from the college.

WEDS AT A WEE, SMA' HOUR.

Young Andrew Crawford Is Married in St. Joe Hotel at 3 A. M.

EVELYN WRIGHT IS HIS BRIDE

Lake Romance of Two Yachts Grows During the Summer and Autumn.

Andrew H. Crawford, a rich young man of Lake View, and the youngest son of the late Andrew Crawford, capitalist, chose an extremely late or a remarkably early hour for his wedding.

He was married at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Joseph, Mich., to Miss Evelyn Wright, 219 Jackson Park terrace. Miss Wright is a member of the Chicago Yacht club and is an enthusiastic and daring sailor.

The wedding took place in the parlor of the Whitcomb hotel, in St. Joseph, and none of the relatives of either Mr. or Mrs. Crawford was present at the ceremony. None, indeed, knew of its imminence. The reason that the wee sma' hour was chosen for the ceremony was the happy pair's failure to catch an early train from Chicago Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. S. Roblee of the St. Joseph Congregational church, who was called from his bed for the purpose.

Romance Starts Near Mackinaw.

The romance which culminated in the wedding began in a storm on Lake Michigan early last summer, near Mackinaw island. Mr. Crawford's yacht is the Nannie, and Miss Wright's is the Aileen.

The Aileen was being buffeted severely by the high wind, and Miss Wright was having difficulty in tacking toward the shore. Sighting the girl at the helm with his glass, and fearing that her boat would be capsized, Crawford tacked slowly toward her in the hope of being of assistance.

A favorable shift in the wind took the smaller craft quickly in toward the shore, but not until Miss Wright had lost two of her life boats, one of which she had attempted to launch.

One of the boats was picked up by Crawford after the wind had subsided, and he delivered it to its owner.

Yachts Side by Side.

During the early autumn they saw less of each other, and the adventure which brought affairs to a climax and a 3 a. m. wedding is said by their friends to have taken place in St. Joe last week. Miss Wright took her boat to the Prescott dock in the dusk of the gray day which preceded the big gale on the lakes, and moored it with a lot of other craft. It was nearly dark when she left the boat and she had noticed that it was scraping sides with the long, rangy "Nannie," which had been moored at the dock by its owner.

"It's strange how they found their way together," said a voice as she stepped from the boat. She stood a moment, radiant against the gray colors of the forbidding sky, as the romantic novel might say, before she recognized Crawford, who had heard of her arrival and had come down to the dock.

"Yes, it is strange," replied the girl.

"Perhaps we had better let them stay together," he said.

Hotel Clerk a Witness.

On Wednesday young Mr. Crawford came over to Chicago and arranged with Miss Wright to go with him to St. Joe. They missed the afternoon train and took a late night express. The wedding ceremony was witnessed only by the hotel clerk, W. J. Leslie, and Miss Sarah Carey, a Chicago acquaintance of Miss Wright.

The Crawford family, who dwell at 109 Pine Grove avenue, expect to receive a visit from the bride and groom today.

CZAR YIELDS TO PEOPLE'S DEMAND

Convinced by De Witte That Empire Is on Verge of Anarchy He Grants Constitution.

RED FLAGS IN ST. PETERSBURG

Streets Filled with Parading Revolutionists, Shops Closed, Famine May Be Imminent.

EMPEROR READY FOR FLIGHT?

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27, 3 a. m.—The czar, thoroughly alarmed by the greatest crisis which has ever threatened his throne, has consented to grant Russia a constitutional form of government by creating a ministry responsible alike to a parliament of the people and to the crown.

It was Count de Witte who finally moved the czar to act in time to save his throne. It was De Witte who told the czar plainly that the time had come when the autocracy of Russia must end.

Tells Czar the Truth.

At Peterhof Wednesday night De Witte showed the czar his empire and his capital. He showed him a people hunger stricken, ready for revolution. He showed him his own capital, isolated from the rest of the world, with its 100,000 strikers, its revolutionary processions carrying red flags through the streets, the mobs pillaging for food, the people fighting with Cossacks.

Count de Witte told the emperor that in his opinion not even a republic could now save Russia from anarchy. It was the emperor's duty to the people and the country to face the situation by meeting the classes—namely: to abrogate the autocratic power and grant a constitution by creating a ministry responsible alike to the crown and the representatives of the nation.

Czar Yields to Inevitable.

The emperor finally accepted, requesting Count de Witte to draft a project which in skeleton form he approved last Sunday when the count agreed to accept the premiership on condition that he could name the ministers, and that they should report to his majesty only through himself as head of the cabinet.

Wednesday night the ministers, after a five hour session, finished the final draft of the law creating a responsible council of ministers, and yesterday completed the revision of the statute granting freedom of assembly, both of which will be taken to Emperor Nicholas today for signature. Tonight the ministers held another session, meeting formally as the solsky commission, but in reality as Count Witte's cabinet, to discuss the election regulations of the douma. It was a short session and mainly concerned the elections in Siberia.

It is reported that M. Witte simultaneously with the promulgation of the cabinet statute will issue a proclamation defining his policy and asking the nation to give a fair trial to the new governmental system, and resist the efforts of revolutionaries to throw the entire country into a state of anarchy.

Czar Ready to Flee?

The czar is thoroughly alarmed for his own safety. Although his palace at Peterhof is surrounded by soldiers, he is practically a prisoner in his own home. Even the food he eats is brought to him from warships anchored in the bay. With all his autocratic power he cannot compel the railway employés to run a train from Peterhof to St. Petersburg, sixteen miles away.

There are rumors that the czar is contemplating flight. It is reported that the imperial yacht Polar Star is lying off Cronstadt, constantly under steam, and that the smaller yacht, Strella, is held in waiting at the wharf at Peterhof for emergency use.

St. Petersburg Panic Stricken.

St. Petersburg is panic stricken with fear of impending revolution. More than 100,000 laborers are on a strike in the city, while in the empire it is estimated that 750,000 men have quit work.

Processions of idle workingmen carrying red flags fill the streets and are frequently dispersed by the Cossacks, only to form again in another street.

The people are not afraid of the Cossacks and their bravado is costing them dear. Cossacks who were sent to break up a meeting of 7,000 men at the Nevski works last evening were greeted with stones. An officer and seven men were wounded. The Cossacks thereupon fired into the crowd, wounding more than a hundred men.

Disturbances occurred last evening in the Wiborg quarter, where the soldiers attacked the crowds with bayonets and scattered them.

Trepoff in Command.

An imperial decree has been issued putting the entire St. Petersburg garrison under Gen Trepoff's orders. An entire garrison of infantry was brought into the city to assist him in putting down disorder. Trepoff's first ac was to order all provision shops to be opene immediately. If the order is not comp with in twenty-four hours the recalcitra will be banished. The order was issued w a view to preventing a famine.

Two cars loaded with arms and ammunit arrived at the Finnish railway station ye terday morning. When the police arrived take possession of the consignment the found the cars empty. The looters cannot b traced.

Selling Arms to Strikers.

Socialist leaders are selling arms to th strikers. They give twenty-five cartridg with each rifle.

The officials of the ministry of commun cations, which includes the state railway have struck. The workmen of the old nav yard and the new admiralty yard, whe the warships Bayan, Gilyak, Pallada, an Chivinetz are building, have quit work. Th dock laborers and other men working abou the harbor have also struck. The railwa bridge crossing the Obvodny canal in sout ern St. Petersburg, has been destroyed b the strikers.

Revolt at Kharkoff.

Picturesque details have been received the uprising at Kharkoff, where students an strikers took possession of the locality