

RUSSIA IS VERGING NEAR REVOLUTION, SAYS PARIS

Warnings Posted in St. Petersburg That Soldiers Will Shoot in Case of Disorder.

STREET CARS STOP RUNNING.

Many Schools Are Closed and People Are Afraid to Venture Out Doors.

Paris, October 27.—Official dispatches continue to arrive here uninterruptedly from St. Petersburg. These show the general condition of the agitation, leading the authorities here to regard the situation as alarming. Unofficial quarters and the newspapers discuss the Russian situation as verging on a revolution.

Semi-Panic in St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg, Oct. 27, 4:35 P.M. During the afternoon the wildest rumors spread and the city was seized with a semi-panic. The students began to congregate at the university in the Vassili Ostrov district, announcing that they intended to hold the building, as the students of Kharkoff held their university against the military and to hold a big meeting to-night, to which workmen of all the social groups are invited.

Warnings having been issued last night that the government would not permit revolutionary meetings at the universities and higher schools under the guise of student assemblies, General Treppoff dispatched troops to surround the building and trouble is momentarily feared.

To add to the alarm the strikers have succeeded in stopping the machinery of the electric light plant and the city is suddenly plunged in darkness.

Troops Pouring Into City. Reinforcements of troops are pouring into the city. The Yellow Cuirassiers, Hussars and the Omsk Regiment have arrived here from Tarskoye and 6,000 soldiers are coming by water from Revel.

Several trains with military escorts have forced their passage from Moscow, but the railroad tie-up is practically as tight as yesterday. The government's railroad battalions are now exhausted. The last were sent to Moscow and Syria last night.

The most alarming reports are circulating about affairs in the south of Russia. Private reports received here are said to confirm the stories of the mutiny on board the battleship Catherine II, and the destruction by incendiaries of the battleship Potemkin, but the authorities do not confirm the rumors and telegrams of inquiry remain unanswered.

In some towns a reign of terror is reported to exist. At Minsk the people have shut up their houses, the governor having warned them not to venture in the streets at the peril of their lives.

Russian Soldiers Ordered to Shoot. St. Petersburg, October 27.—Warnings to the people that in case of disorder the soldiers will fire ball cartridges are posted on every corner to-day. The city is calmer on the surface under the rigorous measures adopted. General Treppoff, in order to restore confidence, directed all shopkeepers to take down the boards from shop windows during the night and this morning the city awoke to find the shops reopened.

Little bands of soldiers are scattered along the streets and in the markets to preserve order. Even detachments of the crack Guard regiments like the Preobrazhensky, Semenovskiy and Horse Guards are doing patrol duty. Nevertheless beneath the surface there is much excitement. The revolutionists have spread the tidings that a revolution has begun and the city is filled with the wildest rumors. For example, a story is afloat that a provisional government has been established. The better classes are afraid to venture out. Many meetings have been held during the night.

Though the task of continuing the general strike more than a few days seemed utterly hopeless to the practical mind it is significant of the deep-rooted craving for liberty that the agitators have experienced little difficulty in inducing all classes of workmen to join in the anti-government demonstration.

At a meeting of delegates from the professional unions, comprising doctors, druggists and lawyers, it was decided to strike from October 28 until a constitutional assembly is summoned.

The latest advices from Minsk, Kieff and Saratoff are disquieting. With a single exception all the newspapers of Kieff have declared in favor of a strike. All the drug stores in Saratoff are closed and the town is without artificial light and no newspapers are appearing. The Saratoff Town Council has organized a committee for the protection of the citizens.

The street cars in St. Petersburg have ceased running and the employees of the Bureau of Ways and Communication and even the bank and office employees have agreed to affiliate themselves with the movement. The printers have resolved upon a unique demonstration to voice their demand for a free press. They have decided not to print a single newspaper to-morrow and instead to themselves publish clandestinely an uncensored paper for distribution by the workmen, containing the demands of the proletariat for a constituent assembly.

Just when reports were abroad that a freedom of assembly would be granted a free discussion has been created by the publication in the Official Messenger of the bulletin set of "temporary" regulations, three columns in length, dealing with the right of assembly which will result from three to seven days notice to the police of the object of the meeting, with the names of the speakers, etc. Then if permission is granted, the police are empowered to close

A CONSPIRACY TO MURDER CHARGED AGAINST SYRIANS

Warrants Issued for Arrest of Bishop Hawaweeny and Fourteen of His Friends.

OATHS WITH DRAWN DAGGERS.

Lo Barberie Declares That \$1,800 Has Been Given for Murder of Maloff and Mokrazel.

Lawyer Le Barberie, the legal representative of the opposition to Bishop Raphael Hawaweeny, the head of the Greek Church in America, entered the Butler street court this morning with his pockets bulging with affidavits. He knew that James Osborne, the man who is running on the Tammany ticket for District Attorney in New York City, would not be able to be present and that the case against Hawaweeny and seven of his immediate parishioners would not go on, but he was looking for the arrest of the bishop and fourteen of his friends on a charge of conspiracy to murder.

The Consul General to Russia, who is a warm personal friend of the bishop, was in court, for he did not know that the hearing would be postponed, and he was there to tell just what he thought of Hawaweeny.

The bishop and his followers were all in court and hurled in corners were other Syrians who had come to court unannounced, but the information that Lawyer Le Barberie was about to spring a surprise and do shocking things to the peace of the head of the Greek Church and his followers.

Magistrate Dooley was on the bench and he had been forewarned that Lawyer Osborne, the bishop's counsel, could not be present. The adjournment was until the 19th present. The adjournment was until the 19th present. The adjournment was until the 19th present.

All Strike at Lodz. Lodz, Russian Poland, October 27.—Telephone communication between Warsaw and St. Petersburg, Moscow and Berlin was severed this morning in consequence of a fire in the telegraph office caused by the fusing of electric wires.

The strike is in full swing at the factories here, and the agitators are urging the employes of the banks and insurance and commercial houses to leave their work. The shops are still open. The workmen are holding big meetings without interference on the part of the police.

No Railways Running. Berlin, October 27.—Railway communication beyond the Russian frontier is now entirely discontinued. Passengers who arrived at the boundary stations yesterday are returning and many travelers bound for Russia are stopping at hotels here. The Prussian Railway authorities are unable to say when communication is likely to be restored.

A Russian who was determined to get to Moscow left Berlin by train for Memel last night. Thence he designed to proceed on horseback along the coast to Polangen and Libau and then make an overland journey to Moscow. Other travelers are going by sea to Riga or Libau, or are taking coasting steamers from Stettin.

Revolutionists Ask Aid. Tiflis, Caucasus, October 27.—The revolutionists have issued a proclamation calling on the recruits not to join the colors, but to support the revolution, with all their power.

Armed Force Guards Odessa University Building. Odessa, October 27.—The university building is surrounded by Cossacks and police to prevent a meeting of 2,000 students, announced to occur to-night. The students, notwithstanding the presence of the armed force, are as this dispatch is filed, gathering in the neighborhood of the university. A serious conflict is feared.

Part of Warsaw in Flames. Thorn, Prussia, October 27.—A message from a reliable source in Warsaw received here to-day says that an incendiary fire started there last night has not been extinguished and that one part of the city is in flames.

NO STAY FOR DZIALNYK.

WIFE SUSPECTS FOUL PLAY.

Mrs. Bayrietter Says Husband Disappeared a Week Before Trial of Former Partner Came Up.

Supreme Court Justice Maddox this morning denied a motion for a stay made in behalf of Henry Dzialnyk, convicted as the perpetrator of a disorderly house at 62 Flatbush avenue. He was sentenced two weeks by Judge Crane, in the County Court, to six months imprisonment.

His case has attracted attention, owing to the fact that his conviction followed eighteen acquittals on similar charges.

LOCAL WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Clouds and showers. High in rain to-night and Saturday warmer to-morrow. Light to fresh east to south winds, shifting Saturday to westerly.

FRANCHISE TAX VALUATIONS.

Increase of \$54,000,000, Borne Almost Wholly by New York City.

Albany, October 27.—The Tax Department of the State of New York has issued its special franchise valuations for 1905, being the total valuations at \$356,829,555, an increase over last year of \$54,140,758. Practically the entire increase falls upon the City of New York, the valuations of which other cities at \$392,193,550, against \$251,231,420 last year.

The next heaviest valuation is on the cities of Erie County, which include the city of Buffalo, \$14,483,800, against \$12,745,800 last year. The cities of Monroe County are assessed \$5,742,325, against \$4,954,799, and of Albany County, \$3,417,250, against \$3,316,650. There are six reductions in the entire list, all in the smaller and less important counties.

SUICIDE MYSTERY GROWS.

Coroner of Cincinnati Orders Body of Supposed Charles McDonald Held.

Cincinnati, October 27.—Strange complications are presented in the identification of the mysterious suicide last Friday night of a man supposed to be Charles McDonald, of Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. The body has been claimed by a New Orleans woman who says she married McDonald three weeks ago, but to-day Coroner Cameron wired the railroad company at Memphis to hold the body until he could get to Cincinnati.

It is feared that some grave mistake has been made. There are two Charles McDonalds and the suicide may not be either one. At Fort Hamilton one Charles McDonald was discharged from the army September 12 and at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, another Charles McDonald was discharged a few weeks later. Both are described as 31 years old, about the same height and the same build. The only marks are given. Both were honorably discharged.

SAYVILLE'S BID FOR NOTORIETY.

Home of the President's Uncle Comes to the Front With Story of an Alleged Bear.

Sayville, L. I., October 27.—Unwilling that this place should not have a bear of its own as well as West Islip and Brentwood, some persons whose identity is not known have reported a story to the effect that a bear had been seen in the woods above Lotus Lake, the country home of Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, and former Minister to the Hague.

The story is that a bear was seen generally believed to be unfounded, has caused some alarm on the part of nervous mothers of young children. No one can be found who has seen the bear, and no one has any evidence of his presence in the Roosevelt woods.

A wagish citizen has suggested that the President be notified upon his return to Washington of the alleged presence of the bear in his uncle's woodland and be asked to come and hunt for it. The man, who is a member of the Roosevelt family, has a gun and he has offered a reward of \$100 if he got no bear meat.

TRUCK DRIVERS EXPECT TO WIN.

Thomas Orr Still Employs Non-Union Men, but Strikers Are Satisfied.

As far as any official action has been taken the drivers in Manhattan against Thomas Orr are still in force. His work is still being done by strike breakers furnished by the Team Owners' Association. The greatest support prevails in the dry goods district, however, that the strike is to all intent and purpose really over. Just when officially it was called off by one of the strikers, the president of the Team Owners' Association, who is a member of the Team Owners' Association, other small strikers will undoubtedly be called. It is now absolutely certain, according to the testimony made by the business men, that no general strike will be ordered.

SEPARATION FOR THREE YEARS.

Justice Marcan Thinks This Decision Will Suit Case of Charles W. Kennon and Wife.

"I have often heard of these experiments of trying to live on 10 cents a day, but I never understood just how they came out, or believed much in them." So said Justice Marcan this morning, in the equity term of the Supreme Court, while listening to the testimony of Mrs. Mary G. Kennon, who said her husband only gave her from 10 to 20 cents a day to run the house on. Mrs. Kennon is suing Charles W. Kennon, an audit clerk in a broker's office, for a separation, and the trial was on before Justice Marcan. Mrs. Kennon said her husband's salary was \$50 a month.

The parties were married January 7, 1902, and Mrs. Kennon said that for the first six months her husband used to pay her \$10 a week, but that he had then got her to spend it. It was always about 20 or 25 cents, she said. Her husband had told her that she was to get 5,000 votes for the Democratic ticket.

TAMMANY HOPES TO WIN BY 5,000 OR 10,000 VOTES

Narrow Margin Said to Be Based on Bedrock Figuring, as a Minimum.

ANALYSIS OF THE ELEMENTS.

Above Estimate Gives McClellan 240,000 Votes—Weakness Among City Employes.

Tammany expects to win the majority fight, but by the narrow margin of from 5,000 to 10,000 votes. It is considered one of the city government. It is frankly admitted that there will be desertions to Hearst through all the city departments.

In spite of these expected losses the Tammany leaders say they will poll 240,000 votes for McClellan. If they get that number McClellan will be elected. A total vote of between 570,000 and 580,000 is looked for. Not more than 100,000 are expected to vote for Hearst. The balance is conceded to Hearst. Assuming that the total number of legal ballots cast is 575,000, Hearst's vote on this basis will be 222,000, or 8,000 short of that of Mayor McClellan. This is the situation as now figured out by the managers of the Mayor. It is not particularly encouraging.

But as explained to-day no attempt was made to falsify color the figures. They were given as representing the exact situation as revealed by careful and thorough inquiry.

"Hearst will poll a big vote among the laboring element," said the Eagle informant, who aided in the canvass. "He will get the support of the great majority of skilled laborers. Sixty or seventy per cent. of these men are employed by corporations which are protected by the Republican tariff, and consequently are Republican themselves. We do not find that there is great defection to Hearst among organized labor. But this is a difficult matter to judge correctly. This will be well illustrated in the case of Alfred Stockler, running for the Supreme Court, who was endorsed by nearly every labor organization in the city, getting the pledges of organizations of 15,000 and 20,000 members. He ran 17,000 votes ahead of his ticket and was beaten.

"Where Hearst seems to be strongest is with the employes of the traction lines of New York. There are between 42,000 and 48,000 men employed by the surface, elevated and subway lines of Greater New York. He looks as if Hearst would get 40 per cent. of the men of the metropolitan lines. We have no estimate of the vote among the Brooklyn Rapid Transit men, but the remainder are divided between McClellan and Hearst. McClellan's largest support is among the men of the city departments. Hearst has captured most of this vote by telling the men that if elected he will increase their pay and cut down their working hours.

"In the Police Department we expect to break even. This department is against any administration that makes its members live in the city. The men are so conservative that they will vote for the honest administration we expect to find that proportion against us.

"The Street Cleaning Department we had no vote for. The men are for McClellan. In spite of the fact that the present administration in its budget for next year provided for Sunday street cleaning, the men are for McClellan. The police were against Low and they will be against McClellan. About 60 per cent. of the men are for McClellan. The men are for McClellan. The men are for McClellan.

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CAMPAIGN SUMMARY.

CLEVELAND — The ex-President writes endorsing McClellan warmly.

PRESIDENT'S VESSEL IN COLLISION WITH STEAMER

Lighthouse Tender Magnolia with Mr. Roosevelt on Board Ran Into by the Esparta.

NO ONE INJURED IN THE CRASH. President Is Transferred to the Ivy and Taken to the Cruiser West Virginia.

United States Flagship West Virginia, via New Orleans, October 27 (by wireless)—At 1 o'clock last evening, following collision signals, the fruit steamer Esparta collided with the lighthouse tender Magnolia, which was conveying the President, Secretary Loeb and Dr. Riker to the cruiser West Virginia. The rail and port bow of the Magnolia was damaged and two or three holes made in the hull below the waterline. No one was hurt. The Magnolia immediately ran aground on Long Street beach, her bow being high and dry.

After a careful examination of the damage to the vessel it was evident that there was no danger and the President and his party went to bed. Major Craigbill of the United States Engineers, was aboard the Magnolia; his ship, the Ivy, a motor ship, was also on board. The Magnolia immediately ran aground on Long Street beach, her bow being high and dry.

A boat was immediately put out for the nearest telephone, about a mile and a half away, and the order given to try to head the Ivy off at Pilot station and have her return for the President and his party. The transfer was made at 2 o'clock this morning. The vessel on which the President was riding, the West Virginia, was on board on schedule time.

Report to Lighthouse Office. New Orleans, October 27.—The Lighthouse office here received the following dispatch from Commander James H. Sears, U. S. N., dated Nairn, La.:

The lighthouse tender Magnolia was struck by the steamer Esparta, near Sixty Mile Point. No one was injured. The Magnolia was grounded. The President and party were transferred to the Magnolia at the time of the collision. It is believed the Magnolia can make the necessary repairs to return to New Orleans under her own steam.

Nairn is on the right, or west, bank of the river and is in a bend. It is presumed here that both the Magnolia and the Esparta struck the shore. As the Magnolia was struck on the port side, it is the theory that she was near enough to the shore to be immediately run aground.

President Was Asleep. The lighthouse tender Ivy returned from the sea after putting President Roosevelt on board, and stopped at Pilot Town. Those on board reported that the West Virginia had sailed at 10:05. They said that the President was in excellent spirits, and unshaken by the accident. At the time of the collision the President was sleeping. He had turned in shortly after the vessel left New Orleans.

The two ships were near the west shore when they came in contact in an effort to avoid running into each other. The crew of the Esparta were ordered to stop. The Magnolia might have been injured, and there was great danger of pushing her ashore. Both vessels grounded, but the Esparta got off under her own steam, and was found not to have suffered any damage.

The President showed no excitement when informed of the extent of the disaster, though he was somewhat annoyed by the probability of a delay because it was evident that the President would not proceed to the mouth of the river. The message came from Nairn, La., near which point the accident occurred.

The Magnolia left here at 6:30 last night and the Esparta was due to arrive to-day at Chalmette. The weather was fine with comparatively little wind on the river. In his report Captain Rose gave no details of the accident but said the Magnolia was ashore. Immediately upon receipt of the news communication was opened with the lighthouse tender Ivy, which was on her way to Pilot station. The President was uninjured, and that the Esparta might have been damaged and carry him to the mouth of the river. The message came from Nairn, La., near which point the accident occurred.

Transferred to the Ivy. President Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb and Surgeon Riker, with their baggage, were at once transferred and the Ivy proceeded down the river. At 12:15 the Ivy passed Pilot Town on her way down, signaling that the President and party were on board and that all were well.

The tender West Virginia was lying a mile and a half off the Passes and the Ivy was expected to reach her side at 3:45. At 2 o'clock the Ivy reached Pilot Town. President Roosevelt and his party were on deck. The tender did not stop, but immediately passed out into the Gulf. The West Virginia was in plain sight. The tender quickly covered the distance separating the two vessels and as the Ivy approached a presidential salute sounded from the warship.

The matter of the transfer after the Ivy reached the ship's side was a matter of a few moments, the tender being close and clear, with little sea running. At 9:40 the President stepped on board the West Virginia safe and sound. The lighthouse tender Ivy, which was on her way to Pilot station, the West Virginia had already lifted her anchors and before 10 o'clock she started on her journey up the coast.

Boston, October 27.—A dispatch from New Orleans to the United States Fruit Company, in this city, in connection with the transfer, announced that a collision occurred between the steamer and the lighthouse tender Magnolia, about sixty miles south of New Orleans, at about 11:30 A.M., both vessels going ashore. The Esparta was pulled off shortly afterward, practically undamaged, the dispatch said, but the Magnolia was fast aground and apparently considerably damaged.

PATRICK'S APPEAL DENIED.

Court of Appeals Refuses Re-Argument of His Conviction and Sentence of Death.

Albany, October 27.—The Court of Appeals this afternoon denied the motion for a re-argument of the appeal of Albert T. Patrick from the conviction of murder in the first degree and sentence of death for the killing in 1900 of W. M. Rice, an aged millionaire, of New York City.

The motion now denied was made October 2 by former United States Senator David B. Hill. It was in support of this motion that Mr. Hill raised the point of the propriety of Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals, sitting in the case, in view of the fact that his son, Henry G. Gray, had participated as assistant district attorney in the prosecution of Patrick.

This decision apparently deprives Patrick of his last hope of interference so far as the courts of this state are concerned, with the execution of the death sentence, first passed upon him in March, 1902. The Court of Appeals within a few days will assign a new date for the execution of the original sentence.

Whether Senator Hill will attempt to or can carry the case to the United States Court of appeals remains to be seen. It is thought that Patrick's only hope would lie with executive clemency at the hands of Governor Higgins.

SPANISH STEAMER WRECKED.

Nine of Her Crew Drowned and Seventeen Saved at Island of Helligoland.

Island of Helligoland, Prussia, October 27.—The Spanish steamer Zuria, from Rosario to Hamburg, is ashore off the South Rocks and will be a total wreck. Nine of her crew were drowned and seventeen were saved.

The Zuria was built in Dumbarton in 1889. She measured 1,529 tons net, was 260 feet long, had 92 feet beam, and drew 19 feet of water.

CEDAR CREEK BELT BUCKLE.

Virginia Woman on Battlefield Finds It and Writes Here, Seeking "W. H. Smith."

Postmaster Roberts this morning received a letter from Virginia, making inquiry about a man named W. H. Smith, a resident of Brooklyn in the early sixties and an officer laborer in the federal army. The letter follows:

"Dear Sir—Inclosed find 2c. postage stamp, as a reply to your card. You will find me in the early sixties and an officer laborer in the federal army. The letter follows: 'I do not know what they stand for. We have two men named W. H. Smith, one of whom was a soldier or officer in the federal army. My little son this summer found a U. S. Army belt buckle on our place, as we live on the battlefield near Cedar Creek. On it was marked very plainly W. H. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., and two more letters, 'E.' I do not know what they stand for. We have two men named W. H. Smith, one of whom was a soldier or officer in the federal army. My little son this summer found a U. S. Army belt buckle on our place, as we live on the battlefield near Cedar Creek. On it was marked very plainly W. H. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., and two more letters, 'E.' I do not know what they stand for. We have two men named W. H. Smith, one of whom was a soldier or officer in the federal army. 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