

## Absolute Monarchy Passes From Russian Empire for All Time

### EMPEROR NICHOLAS YIELDS TO THE DEMAND OF THE POPULACE AND THE REIGN OF THE SWORD AND THE BAYONET IS AT AN END

Autocratic Powers of Romanoffs, Exercised Through a Century of Blood and Revolution, are Given up in the Face of the Last and Greatest of Popular Demonstrations and the Dawn of Freedom is at Hand

### FREEDOM OF SPEECH, ASSEMBLY, PRESS AND PERSON ARE GRANTED

Writ of Habeas Corpus is now a Reality and Through its Parliament the Common People are to Direct the Affairs of State and Come Into Those Rights of Which They Have Been so Long Deprived.

**ST PETERSBURG, Oct. 30- 6:05 p.m.**—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 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 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 a train to St. Petersburg he telephoned to a friend that the emperor had affixed his signature and that 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.

Count Witte insisted on a cabinet on the British model with a selected premier responsible to the imperial duma, or parliament, while the emperor clung to the appointment of members of the cabinet on the American plan, by the emperor as chief of state.

The state department has instructed Charge D'Affaires Eddy in case of emergency to give American citizens asylum at the embassy and if necessary to charter a steamer.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorff is reassuring the American ambassador by formally guaranteeing the safety of foreign residents. He announces that the government is prepared to afford them military protection in St. Petersburg and elsewhere in the event of disorders.

**Text of 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 agitations 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 ourselves and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing the unity and coordination 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 foundation of civic liberty based on the real inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union and association.

"Second—Without suspending the already ordered election to the state duma, to invite the 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 their forces in co-operation with us, to the restoration of calm and peace upon our natal soil.

"Given at Peterhof, October 30, in the eleventh year of our reign.  
(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

### WITTE SENDS MESSAGE TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

(By Associated Press.)  
**ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.**—(Midnight.)—"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 the guarantee of freedom, and will join in the hope that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of those liberties by co-operating with the government for their peaceful introduction. Only thus will it be possible to secure the full benefits of the freedom conferred upon the people."

Count Witte, Russia's first premier, tonight sent the above to the American people through the Associated Press. He had just arrived at his residence on Kamminovoy Prospect from Peterhof, where, in the Alexander palace, the emperor, two hours before had given his final approval to a manifesto and to a program which will forever end the rule of absolutism exercised by him and his Romanoff ancestors for 300 years.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and George W. Perkins were with Finance Minister Kokovsov when the latter received the news. It was a dramatic moment. The minister was called to the telephone and when he returned he was greatly excited, and said:

"Gentlemen, the old order of things has changed. Russia has a constitution."

The news spread like wildfire throughout the city. The revolutionists and active agitators generally declared loudly that the government's promises would no longer suffice and that the strike must be continued. In fact an hour after the news became known the revolutionists took occasion to throw the first bomb in St. Petersburg

### THE DISCARDED PLAN.

Russia is an absolute, hereditary monarchy, the czar being the supreme legislator and ruler, and the final tribunal in all matters political and ecclesiastical. The administration is divided into ten departments with a minister at the head of each, nominated by the emperor. Holding a distinct position from these are four great boards or councils. The first is the state council, which institutes laws; the second is the council of the ministers; the third is the senate of the empire, and the fourth is the holy synod, a body of high church dignitaries. There is in addition a special imperial cabinet and two private cabinets to which the rest of the councils are subject.

burg used since the strike began. The first incident occurred near the Polytechnic school, but there was no fatality. Practically all classes, except the socialists and the extreme radicals, however, read the document with delight and amazement, declaring that it could not fail to rally the moderates to the support of Count Witte.

By the irony of fate, while strikers are clamoring for a constitution it has been impossible to persuade the striking printers to resume work, and, therefore, not a single newspaper except the Official Messenger, will print the momentous document for distribution tomorrow.

Arrangements, however, have been made to place the manifesto on every dead wall in the city, and the text will be telegraphed tomorrow to every city, town and hamlet with which there is telegraphic communication. It also has been ordered read in all the churches of the empire.

The foreign embassies were notified and lights are burning late tonight in the chancelleries, where the news is being put into cypher. Official notifications will also be sent to the Russian ambassadors abroad.

The effect throughout Russia is expected to be instantaneous. Some persons high in the government believe it will be necessary to use ball cartridges to suppress the present movement, but Count Witte appears confident. The count has already tentatively selected the members of his cabinet. He will himself hold no portfolio. All the present ministers, except those of war, navy and foreign affairs, will be retired. Prince Alexis Obolensky, one of the count's former assistants in the ministry of finance, will become minister of interior; M. Romanoff, another former assistant to the minister, will take the finance portfolio; M. Koni, at present a senator and Russia's ablest jurist, will be minister of justice; M. Krasovsky, president of the St. Petersburg municipal council, will take the ministry of education, and M. Ziegler Von Schaffhausen, chief of the railroad department of the ministry of finance, will become minister of ways and communications.

Late tonight, after the news got abroad, the crowds began marching up and down the Novsky Prospect, singing the national hymn, and hurrahing for liberty.

### WELCOMES CHANGE.

(By Associated Press.)  
**ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.**—The municipal council at its sitting this evening, after reading the imperial manifesto, decided to send the following telegram to the emperor:

"The council welcomes with delight the long desired tidings of freedom, firmly relying on a brief future for our dear fatherland. Hurrah for the emperor of a free people."

### JOY IN WARSAW.

(By Associated Press.)  
**WARSAW, Oct. 30.**—(Night.)—The streets are dark and deserted, and are patrolled by infantry. Nevertheless the news that the emperor had signed a constitution spread like wildfire and created a tremendous sensation, causing a feeling of joy, mingled with the fear that the news might be premature.

### STRIKE ENDS.

(By Associated Press.)  
**ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.**—(3 a. m.)—The strike has ended on Moscow and St. Petersburg, the Moscow and Kazan and the Moscow and Archangel railroads.

### FIRED ON CROWD.

(By Associated Press.)  
**REVAL, Oct. 30.**—The troops fired two volleys on a crowd in the market place today, killing or wounding over a hundred persons.

Crowds of people are parading the streets singing the Marseillaise. Fire last night destroyed the Hotel de France.

### THE LAST OF THE AUTOCATIC CZARS



## PRESIDENT HAS ROUGH TRIP ALONG ATLANTIC

Northeast Gale Forces the West Virginia to put to sea to Avoid Danger and Arrival in Washington will be Delayed in Consequence

(By Associated Press.)  
**NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 30.**—After fighting a northeast gale up the coast for twenty-four hours, the fierceness of the wind causing a wide divergence from the usual route, the armored cruiser West Virginia, bearing President Roosevelt from New Orleans, passed in Cape Henry tonight, convoyed by the armored cruisers Maryland, Pennsylvania and Colorado.

Owing to the choppy sea that prevailed off Cape Henry, and in Lynn Haven Inlet, the plan to trans-ship President Roosevelt from the West Virginia to the dispatch boat Dolphin for the remainder of the journey to Washington, was abandoned long before the squadron reached the cape.

Early in the afternoon Admiral Brownson communicated with the Cape Henry station by wireless telegraphy and instructed that a pilot for the Maryland waters be ready to board the West Virginia off the cape at 7 o'clock tonight. The admiral expected his squadron would reach the entrance to the Chesapeake by that time, but the heavy wind and sea prevented the vessels from coming in until half past nine. Then it was announced by wireless that the president would transfer to the Dolphin off Smith's Point at the mouth of the Potomac river. The Dolphin had started up the bay for this point several hours before.

About half past eight o'clock the searchlights of the approaching warships could be seen on the horizon from the Cape Henry observation station and an hour later the outlines of the cruisers were discernible. All four ships were in column, but the ear-

lier part of the day the Colorado had been separated from the other ships in the storm and efforts to reach her by wireless were unsuccessful for some time. No stop was made at Cape Henry. The vessels passed into the bay and took the bay channel, which runs to the north from the course into Hampton Roads. All during the day the West Virginia had been in communication with the Capt Henry station, about forty messages being exchanged. Some of these were official dispatches in cypher, others personal messages to the president and the officers of the squadron, while others directed the movements of the Dolphin and made arrangements for the change in the program of the president's transfer.

The voyage of the squadron from the South Carolina coast to the cape was a rough one. The northeast gale pitched up a nasty sea off Hatteras, the waves were running dangerously high, but while no fears were entertained for vessels of the West Virginia's class, it was evidently deemed wiser to give the treacherous shoals in that vicinity a wide sweep and the cruisers went out to sea. This caused the delay of the presidential squadron in reaching the cape on schedule time. Some idea of the roughness of the waters around Cape Henry and the impracticability of the president trans-shiping there is given by the fact that when a Maryland pilot was asked for by Admiral Brownson to take the West Virginia up the bay it was necessary for the pilotboat to go into the sheltered waters of Hampton Roads, twenty miles inland, to pick up a pilot, when there were pilots ashore at Cape Henry who could not get out to the boat.

## HEALTH OFFICERS GET ASSIGNMENTS

Will Leave New Orleans in a few Days Having Practically Wound up the Fight

(By Associated Press.)  
**NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.**—Report to 4 p. m. Monday:

New cases ..... 4  
Total cases ..... 3,393  
Deaths ..... 444  
Total deaths ..... 444  
New recoveries ..... 1  
Cases under treatment ..... 25  
Cases discharged ..... 2,924

The expected general orders reorganizing and re-assigning the marine hospital officers and forces, were issued to Dr. White today and the exodus of regular officers is expected to begin in a few days. The first officers to get orders from the surgeon general is Past Assistant Surgeon Gardner, who is granted a leave of absence. The others are expecting their orders tomorrow. All of the acting assistant surgeons who have been on duty in the wards have been relieved.

Of the new cases one is located in Carrollton and constitutes a new case fact. General efforts are being made to trace this case as that which appeared in the vicinity of Josephine and Chippewa streets, because it is believed no new infection has been brought into the city.

The total number of cases for the past five days has been 15 with 5 deaths, for the preceding five days the record was 23 cases and 4 deaths. The five days before that 38 cases and 4 deaths. The record of 1873 for the five days ending Oct. 30, was 67 deaths, and for the 5 preceding days 132 deaths.

## SUPREME COURT CLEARS SWAYNE

Holds That Action of Florida Judge was Proper and Just to all Persons Concerned.

(By Associated Press.)  
**WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.**—The case of United States Judge Charles Swayne of Florida, who was the subject of impeachment proceedings by the Senate during the last session of Congress, was decided today by the Supreme court, in connection with a decision in the case of Florida McCuthe vs. William A. Blount, involving the title to land near Pensacola, Fla. The opinion in the case was delivered by Justice Day and sustained the decision of the court of appeals for the sixth circuit, which was favorable to Blount.

Judge Swayne sat in the trial of this case and during its progress was requested to recuse himself and not sit in the case, because, as was alleged in the petition, his wife owned an interest in the property. In the course of his decision Justice Day said that no interest by Mrs. Swayne had been shown in any competent manner, and that no adequate reason for Judge Swayne's retirement from the case had been given.

### NOT ADVANCED.

(By Associated Press.)  
**WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.**—The Supreme court of the United States today refused to advance on its docket the case of Warren B. Wilson vs. Leslie Shaw, secretary of the treasury. The proceeding is an effort to enjoin the secretary from paying out money for the construction of the Panama canal on the ground that an act of Congress authorizing the payment is unconstitutional. Mr. Wilson is a Chicago attorney.

## WITTE GIVES CZAR PLAN OF GOVERNMENT

Newly Appointed Minister-President Gives his Ideas on Liberty.

### SAYS DISCONTENT HAD A DEEP FOUNDATION

Many Sweeping Changes Proposed Which Would Revolutionize Russia.

(By Associated Press.)  
**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 agitation of human society is not the outcome of partial imperfections in the social and governmental regime or of actions 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 have laws based on civil liberty, the chief problem of the government consists in making effective, even before approval by the state duma, 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 should be extended to the mass of the people, under the laws safeguarding the laws in all civilized countries.

"It must be realized, then, that these objects cannot be maintained immediately, as no government could suddenly prepare 135,000 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 intentions.

"The government should abstain from any interference with elections to the duma and keep in view my sincere desire for the realization of the ukase of December 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 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 civil liberty and in privilege 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 government.

"Fourth—Avoidance of repressive measures in respect of proceedings which do not openly menace society or the state.

"Fifth—Resistance to acts which manifestly threaten society or the state, such resistance being based upon law and moral unity.

## POLICE BELIEVE THAT HORRIBLE SUIT CASE GRIME WAS COMMITTED BY A WOMAN

(By Associated Press.)  
**Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 30.**—It is the firm conviction of everyone who is in touch with the case that, while a charge of murder has been lodged against Morris Nathan, secretary to Manager of the "Shepherd King" company, in connection with the suit case mystery, he is not the principal in the affair and is held because it is believed he can throw more light on the crime than anyone else.

"That the police have a complete story from Nathan, telling all he knows and suspects, is not denied, but, aside from a few statements that have leaked out concerning the examination, the authorities refused to disclose the information obtained until after the arrival of the Boston officers, which is expected about 2 o'clock in the morning.

It is known that Nathan admitted that he was intimate with Miss Geary and in his statement he implicated a woman, who, he says, conducted a man, Nathan stated to the police officers that he was not aware of the girl's condition. He declares they were

## TWELVE ARE KILLED IN A BAD SMASH UP

Vestibule Train Derailed near Kansas City and Many Injured.

### PASSENGERS IN DAY COACH SUFFERERS

Cars are Broken up on Rocks and Men and Women Beaten to Death.

(By Associated Press.)  
**KANSAS CITY, Kas., Oct. 30.**—Twelve persons were killed and thirty injured today in the wreck of one of the fastest regular trains on the Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, California Limited No. 10, which left Chicago at 10 o'clock last night for the Far West. The train was derailed one mile east of Sheffield, Mo., six miles from the business center of Kansas City.

The wreck occurred in a cut while the train was running at the rate of 50 miles an hour and was caused by spreading rails. The train was made up of vestibule cars and while the vestibules prevented telescoping in a measure, the speed of the train was so great that it caused several of the cars to pile up on top of each other, tearing out the connections. The wreckage was piled high and under it scores of passengers and members of the crew were buried.

Relief trains carrying many physicians were sent out from Kansas City shortly before noon and preparations made to bring the dead and injured to Kansas City.

Joseph Seymour, one of the killed, was the cashier of the Ray county savings bank, at Richmond, Mo. John McGregor, another of the killed, was an engineer on the Santa Fe, who had been transferred to one of the western divisions of the road and was on his way to Topeka to make his new run.

Most of the injured were in the smoker. The train consisted of one mail car, one baggage car, one coach, one chair car, four tourist sleeping cars, two standard Pullmans and one dining car. The passenger list was composed largely of colonization tourists. Nearly all the sleeping cars remained on the tracks and the forward cars bore the brunt of the shock. None of the passengers in the sleeping cars were hurt. The day car in front of the chair car furnished the greater number of killed or injured.

The great natural wall of rough stone into which the cars were thrown tore the sides off the day coaches and the passengers were ground against the wall and other killed or badly injured. One of the first bodies removed was that of the dining car porter, Rudolph Richardson. He was passing through one of the rear cars and had just made the announcement "Last call for breakfast." J. D. Whitmore, one of the injured, was in the smoker, which had an old fashioned coal stove heater. He was thrown in such a way that one leg was jammed into the broken stove in contact with the live coals. He was so covered with the debris that he could not get out and his foot was burned until it must be amputated.

H. G. Hurst, engineer of the wrecked train, and his fireman, William DeLong, escaped injury. The locomotive leaped from the rails and ran 500 feet on the ties, finally stopping upright.

The wreck was caused by striking a loose rail. The locomotive was going so rapidly that it passed the rail in safety. The mail car immediately

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