POOR DOCUMENT

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RUSSIA FACES REVOLUTION--HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE SHOT DOWN BY SOLDIERS IN THE STREETS OF ST. PETERSBURG

Terrific Scenes of Slaughter Which May Precede Fall of Romanoff Dynasty.

Streets Resemble a Shambles--Men, Women and Children's Blood Crimson the Snow--Populace Are Arming and Throwing Up Barricades and a Bloody Struggle is Looked for Today--General Opinion is That War With Japan is Over and That Czar Must Grant Peoples' Demands or Lose His Head.

A STREET SCENE IN ST. PETERSBURG DURING THE WAR.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22--9.30 p. m. --It is believed that 1500 people have been killed or wounded, but all estimates must, for the present, be accepted with caution. Popular rumors say that many thousands have fallen.

The city is now quiet. Troops are bivouacked around camp fires here and there in the streets.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22--6.45 p. m. --At the Narva gate the troops fired on a crowd led by Father Gopon and Father Sergius, the priests carrying a cross, an ikon and a portrait of Emperor Nicholas.

Father Sergius was killed and the portrait of the Emperor was smashed.

At the Putiloff works the scenes resembled a shambles. There the workmen facing the troops when the order was given to fire, threw themselves upon their faces on the ground. The troops fired on them as they lay prostrate.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22--Midnight --Firing continues on the Vassili Ostrov. It is rumored that the workmen there have seized a dynamite factory, and also that 30,000 or 40,000 armed strikers from Kolpino, 16 miles distant, are marching on St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22—This has been a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of yesterday, goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government. A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror-stricken Russian capital.

The city is under martial law, with Prince Vasilchikoff as commander of over 50,000 of the Emperor's crack guards.

Troops are bivouacking in the streets tonight, and at various places on the Nevsky Prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the Island of Vassili Ostrov and in the industrial sections, infuriated men have thrown up barracks, which they are holding.

Royal Family Seek Safety.

The empress dowager has hastily sought safety at the Tsarsko Selo, where Emperor Nicholas II. is living.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his majesty last night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the Winter Palace this afternoon, and receive their petition; but the emperor's advisers already had taken a decision to show a firm and resolute front, and the Emperor's answer to the 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the palace square tonight was a solid array of troops, who met them with rifle, bayonet and sabre.

The priest Gopon, the leader and idol of the men in his golden vestments holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen through the Narva Gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low half a hundred persons.

Slain May Number Thousands.

The figures of the total number killed or wounded here, at the Moscow Gate, at various bridges and islands and at the Winter Palace, vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5,000.

Many men were accompanied by their wives and children and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men.

The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down their arms, remained loyal, and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women as well as men into wild beasts; and the cry of the infuriated populace is for vengeance.

The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen.

If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, aimed at open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius to break the faith of the people in "the Little Father" who, they were convinced, and whom Father Gopon had taught them to believe, would right their wrongs and redress their grievances.

Says Revolution Has Begun.

Gorky, the Russian Novelist, expresses the opinion that today's work will break this faith of the people in the emperor. He said this evening to The Associated Press:

"Today inaugurated revolution in Russia. The emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself forever from his people. Gopon taught the workman to believe that an appeal to the 'Little Father' would be heeded. They have been undeceived. Gopon is now convinced that peaceful means have failed and that the only remedy is force. The first blood has been shed, but more will follow. It is now the people against the oppressors and the battle will be fought to the bitter end."

Military Had Firm Grip.

The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak guards regiments, cavalry and infantry held every bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which interlaces the city, and the gates leading from the industrial section, while in the palace square, as the storm centre, were massed dragoon regiments, infantry and Cossacks of guards.

Barred from the bridges and gates men, women and children crossed the frozen river and canals on the ice by twos and threes, hurrying to the palace square, where they were sure the emperor would be present to hear them. But the street approaches to the square were cleared by volleys and Cossack charges.

Likely to End War With Japan

Men and women, infuriated to frenzy by the loss of loved ones, cursed the soldiers, while they retreated. Men harangued the crowds, telling them that the emperor had failed them and that the time had come to act. Men began to build barricades in the Nevsk Prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand, and even chopping down telegraph poles.

A member of the emperor's household is quoted as saying today that this conflict will end the war with Japan and that Russia will have a constitution or Emperor Nicholas will lose his head.

Struggle On Till Midnight.

With darkness it was feared the mob might begin to loot and pillage and even burn, but beyond the breaking of a few windows in the Nevsky Prospect and the pilaging of fruit shops, little disorder was reported.

Most of the theatres were closed, but at the People's Palace, which was open, two Liberals attempted to harangue the audience, proposing at the close that the audience testify to their sympathy with their fallen brothers. The orators were promptly arrested, but the audience walked out.

By midnight the sound of firing had ceased except on Vassili Ostrov Island, where the troops met a renewed demonstration with several volleys. In the meantime the strike leaders assembled and decided to continue the struggle with arms. No day was fixed for the next demonstration. The strikers are so excited, however, that trouble is expected to result tomorrow.

At a big meeting tonight the following message from M. Gorky, the novelist, was read:

"Beloved associates: We have no emperor. Innocent blood lies between him and the people. Now begins the people's struggle for freedom. May it prosper. My blessing upon you all. Would I might be with you tonight; but I have much to do."

A workman who was instructed to speak in Father Gopon's name, made a fiery speech. He appealed to Liberals to furnish arms. The meeting adopted a letter denouncing the officers and regiments that fired on the workmen and another letter extolling the Moscow regiment which refused to fire.

Prominent People Watch the Butchery.

From thence forward the palace square ceased to be the centre of interest. The Associated Press correspondent went to the Grand Marskaia and stood for a whole hour near the corner of the Nevsky prospect. The fashionable hotels on either side of the Grand Morskaia were crowded, but the doors were locked except to well known visitors. Fashionable jewelers and other stores were barred, but mostly unshuttered. Quite a number of prominent personages stood on the sidewalk watching the developments. Secretary Spencer Eddy, of the American embassy, chatted with Grand Duke Boris, who had driven up in a stylish sleigh drawn by a magnificent trotter. M. Bompard, the French ambassador, drove past with his wife. As a couple of squadrons of red capped hussars trotted by, the officers gave the command: "Use the flat of your swords."

Then the troopers moved off and disappeared down the street, the crowds shrieking "murderous dogs," but quickly vanished before them. A few who were wounded were picked up and conveyed to a drug store on the opposite corner of the Grand Morskaia and the Novsky Prospect. No troops were visible for as much as half an hour. A crowd quickly formed outside the drug store, and an crater was found for the occasion. By his words of "To arms, comrades," he aroused the crowd to a state of frenzy, and the wounded who were being brought out of the drug store and placed in an ambulance were saluted as martyrs.

The wilder element in the crowd had now got the upper hand and proceeded to attack every officer in sight, wrenching their swords from them, but allowing them to escape with slight injuries.

The appearance of several companies of infantry restored order, but the crowds refused to disperse, and several volleys were fired and a number of people killed.

Will Renew Struggle Today.

During the evening there were more foot passengers in the streets than might have been expected, but nothing like the gaiety and bustle of an ordinary Sunday evening.

Comment on the action of the troops and authorities is very bitter, and sarcastic remarks are made that officers are braver against the defenceless public than against the Japanese, and that "ammunition may be scarce in the far east, but it is too plentiful here."

Returns from only three of the numerous hospitals give thirty-two dead and 123 wounded. Many of the wounded have been taken to their homes.

Smashed windows and embedded bullets are found at long distances from the scene of the firing.

The rioters broke windows in the palace of the Grand Duke Alexis.

The workmen tonight are arming with every available weapon for a renewal of the struggle tomorrow. They have few firearms, but are improvising trade implements into weapons.

The following is the text of a letter addressed by Father Gopon to Emperor Nicholas last night:—

"Sovereign: I fear your ministers have not told you the full truth about the situation. The whole people, trusting in you, have resolved to appear at the Winter Palace at 2 p. m. in order to inform you of their needs. If, vaccillating, you do not appear before the people, then the moral bonds between you and the people who trust you, will disappear, because innocent blood will flow between you and the people. Appear tomorrow before your people and receive our address of devotion in a courageous spirit. I and the representatives of labor and my brave workmen and comrades guarantee the inviolability of your person."

A Grim Scene.

The most harrowing scenes of the day occurred around the palace square. This enormous place back of the Winter Palace is surrounded by gardens fronting the admiralty, and by a vast semi-circular building containing the offices of the general staff, the ministry of finance and the foreign office.

When the Associated Press correspondent arrived at the palace square early this morning he found a considerable crowd of demonstrators already lining the railings of the admiralty garden and the boulevard.

The square itself presented the appearance of a military encampment. Several companies of the Pavlovsk and Preobrajensky guards had piled their arms, while the men were sitting around camp fires or stamping on the snow to keep warm. Beyond the infantry stood squadrons of the Chevalier Guards and the Horse Guards, without their lances, cuirasses or the usual gay trappings. The men carried carbines slung across their shoulders. A whole row of ambulances drawn up near the place served as a grim reminder of the stern business at hand.

Meanwhile pickets were stationed at all the entrances of the palace and cavalry patrols kept promenaders moving along the sidewalk. Sleigh traffic continued uninterrupted till the time came for the cavalry to charge.

The crowd of strikers in and outside the admiralty gardens continued to grow hourly, swelled by arrivals from the Nevsky prospect, which debouches upon the boulevard skirting the gardens.

The strikers manned and held a small edifice at the corner of the gardens, and poured out constant objurgations and reproaches at the troops. It was in vain that officers requested them to disperse.

"We have come to present our homage and grievances to the emperor."

"Let the emperor come out and hear us; we do not wish to do harm."

"Long live Nicholas II.",

"If he only listens to our grievances, we are sure he will be just and merciful."

"We cannot longer endure our sufferings. Better die at once and end all."

Such were the cries repeatedly heard from many strikers.

Vain Appeal to Soldiers.

Many strikers brought their wives and children. "You soldiers are our brothers; you cannot shoot these little ones," they exclaimed. But as the pickets and patrols continued driving off the people the demonstartors began to give way and the bitterest insults and oaths, in which the Russian vocabulary is particularly rich, became frequent.

"We are not Japanese; why brutalize us? Will you shame the mother who bore you, who was a Russian like ourselves" were some of the cries that were heard. Later such expressions as "Scoundrels," "Mercenaries," "Dogs," and worse were heard.

A long-haired student among the crowd hurled an insulting epithet at an officer, who sent a couple of men to arrest him. The crowd tried to rescue the student, but the latter was dragged and kicked across the sunlit square, his long hair tossing in the wind. The crowd broke out into a storm of hoots and hisses. Then a young workman jeered at a soldier, who applied his rifle butt and, with the help of comrades, dragged the workman, despite his piteous pleadings, to the lockup.

Every time the troops moved the crowds hissed them.

Strikers also gathered at the entrance of the Grand Morskaia and of the avenue leading to the Moikay canal. The crowd at the latter place swelled to huge proportions, blocking the bridge across the canal. The order came at 1.30 p. m. to clear them off. The colonel commanding the Horse Guards uttered a short, sharp command; the troopers drew their swords and advanced at a quick trot, and then broke into a quick gallop, heading straight for the Moikay, where they were lost in a clouds of snow. Shrieks from the wounded resounded. Then came a deadly silence, broken only by the galloping of ambulance horses.

The next twenty minutes passed without incident. Nothing indicated the approach of the horrible butchery which was destined to stain the corner of the admiralty gardens with human blood. The crowd there persisted in refusing to move on, clamoring for the emperor and cotinually hurling abuse at the troops, but attempted no violence.

Corpses Strew the Sidewalk.

Two companies of the Preobrajensky Guards, of which Emperor Nicholas himself was formerly colonel, which had been standing at ease in front of the palace, formed up and marched at double quick toward the fatal corner. Events followed with awful swiftness. The commanding officer shouted, "disperse, disperse, disperse." Many of the crown turned to flee, but it was too late. A bugle sounded and the men in the front ranks sank to their knees and both companies fired three volleys, the first two with blank cartridges and the last with ball. A hundred corpses strewed the sidewalk. Many women were pierced through the back as they were trying to escape.

The Associated Press correspondent, standing behind the troops, saw mangled corpses of persons of all ages and both sexes strewing the ground. One boy of thirteen had his skull pierced and rent by bullets. Great splashes and streams of blood stained the snow. Only a few of the victims remained alive, for the fatal volley was fired at a distance of not more than twenty paces, and so the ambulances had little work to do. The police recruited a large number of droshkys (sleighs) to carry off the dead. Heartrending scenes were witnessed as wives, husbands and mothers came up to claim their dear ones and were carried off with them in the sleighs.

Meanwhile the crowd had drifted up the Nevsky Prospect, yelling "murderers, murderers," and the square resumed its calm aspect, the troops returning to their stations.

It was now the turn for the crowd stationed at the Morskaia entrance to the square, where the Horse Guards repeated the explcit with which they had cleared the Moikay and drove the people pell mell down the thoroughfare.

Soldiers Spared Gopon.

There was a very dramatic scene at the Narva gate when Father Gopon, in golden vestments and bearing aloft an ikon and flanked by two clergymen carrying religious banners, approached at the head of a procession of 8,000 workmen. Troops were drawn up across the entrance. Several times an officer called upon the procession to stop, but Father Gopon did not falter. Then an order was given to fire, first with blank cartridges. Two volleys rang out, but the line still did not waver. Then, with seeming reluctance, an officer gave the command to load with ball, and the next volley was followed by shrieks and cries of the wounded.

As the Cossacks followed up the volley with a charge, the workmen fled before them, leaving about 100 dead or wounded. It was evident that the soldiers deliberately spared Father Gopon. One of the clergymen by his side was wounded, but he escaped untouched and hid behind a wall until the Cossacks passed and he was then spirited away by the workmen.

Father Gopon's Appeal.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21—Father Gopon sent a letter to minister of the interior, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, today begging that Emperor Nicholas appear at the winter palace Sunday. The text of the letter follows:—

"Your Excellency,—Workmen of all classes in St. Petersburg wish to see the emperor at 2 o'clock p. m. Jan. 22, in the square at the winter palace, in order to personally express to him the needs of all the Russian people. I am assured by all workmen, my co-laborers and comrades and even by alleged revolutionaries, that his majesty has nothing to fear. His personal safety is assured. Let him come as the true emperor with courageous mien to receive a petition at our hands.

"It is your excellency's high duty to the empire and to the entire people of Russia to communicate the foregoing to his majesty the emperor today without delay and also the contents of our petition attached thereto. Say to the emperor that I, together with many workmen and thousands of people of Russia, am irrevocably resolved, with my faith in him, to proceed to the Winter Palace in order that he may show his faith by deeds, and not by manifestos."

The document is signed by Father Gopon and eleven representatives of sections of workmen's unions.

Father Gopon had a long interview with Minister of Justice Muravieff today and the minister took formal cognizance of the demands of the strikers. He said that every one must do his duty and act in accordance with his own convictions.

Metropolitan Antonius has pronounced an anathema on Father Gopon for inciting the people in a time of trouble.

Only Bricks for Weapons.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23, 2.30 a. m.—The Associated Press correspondent was present when the first barricades were constructed on Vassili Ostrov Island, where fighting occurred later, resulting in the killing of thirty of the defenders of the barricades. The strikers, driven from the river front, had gathered in front of the union headquarters out of sight of the soldiers. Buzzing like a nest of angry hornets, a hundred men, brandishing handless sabre blades, secured from some junk shop, which were the only weapons seen in the hands of the strikers during the day. Others swarmed up poles and cut down telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, which they strung from lamp-post to lamp post across the street to break up charges of cavalry.

At first none of the leaders seemed to have any plans. Suddenly two men appeared carrying ladders, and others pushed up with more ladders, timber and lumber from incomplete buildings and with old sleighs. In the twinkling of an eye a substantial barricade had been constructed, bound together with wires and ropes. On this water was poured which immediately froze. As a last contribution Christmas trees were added to the pile and the crowd rushed to repeat the process at the other end of the block.

Meanwhile others were bringing on brick and breaking them for missiles. When the troops advanced the strikers lined the barricades and offered what resistance they could, but while half of the infantry rested their rifles on a barricade and volleyed the others demolished the obstruction and marched over the street, which was then encumbered with fifty dead or wounded and the snow of which was crimsoned with human blood.

St. Petersburg Quiet Early This Morning.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23—4.45 a. m.—St. Petersburg is sleeping quietly at this hour, worn out by the excitement of a long day. Laborers and spectators have long since left the streets, and the military and police have had little to do for hours beyond driving off occasional riotous bands of irresponsible young roughs, bent on window breaking and mauraudingand dispersing groups of too demonstrative Socialists or Liberals returning from protracted meetings, where their minds were fired with incendiary speeches.

Gloomy Views of London Press

London, Jan. 23—Such phrases as these, xtracted from editorial articles in the London morning newspapers, sufficiently indicate the opinion held here of yesterday's events in St. Petersburg:

"Revolt has been quelled, but revolution begun."

"The bureaucracy has declared its policy; it is the policy of Blagovestchenk-massacre."

"The inevitable reaction has begun and with it a new chapter in Russia's history and probably also in the history of Europe and Asia."

"The revolutionary movement in Russia has received its baptism of blood, its crown of martyrdom."

"Is there a Mirabeau or even a Danton in Russia today?"

"A very grave responsibility lies today at the door of the Czar, who has failed to grasp his unique opportunity."

"The 'Little Father' has become the murderer of his people, and it remains with him to save the country from disaster. Even at the eleventh hour he may do so, but only by recognizing that autocracy has gone forever."

It is pointed out that the fate of Russia does not depend upon the people of St. Petersburg alone, but on the masses throughout the country; and it is considered that the events of recent months, connected with the agitation for constitutional reform, sufficiently attest the people's temper.

Some of the special despatches from St. Petersburg this morning comment upon the unexpectedly determined attitude displayed by the Russian workmen yesterday by revealing a new phase in the character of the patient masses.

Many special correspondents give extravagant reports. For instance the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that 20,000 people from Kolpino were met at the Moscow arch on the continue of St. Petersburg, with six volleys and that 1,000 fell dead and 1,500 wounded. Other correspondents state that the workmen have proclaimed their intention to attack private property and that Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky has consented to receive a deputation of workmen today.

Whilst many estimate the casualties at anywhere near 2,000 killed and 5,000 wounded, there is everywhere conclusive evidence of the impossibility of yet estimating with any degree of exactitude.

Paris Alarmed at Russian Crisis

Paris, Jan. 22—The news of the bloody events in St. Petersburg has caused a profound sensation here. The newspapers issued special editions throughout the evening, giving dramatic details of the street fighting, and these were eagerly read and discussed.

The general view, including that of officials, is one of the deepest apprehension that the events of today may precipitate in Russia a period of revolution such as France has witnessed.

The Temps' St. Petersburg special correspondent makes a graphic comparison between the position of Emperor Nicholas II. and King Louis XVI. on the eve of the Reign of Terror. After a careful analysis of the situation, the correspondent concludes that most of the military forces of Russia will remain loyal to the emperor, although he foresees prospects of some of the artillery regiments playing the same role that the regiment of the French Guards took on the fall of the Bastile at the outbreak of the French revolution. The correspondent also points out that Emperor Nicholas' withdrawal to Tsarskoe Selo places twenty-one kilometres between him and the excited populace.

ONLY ONE CONTEST IN ST. STEPHEN ELECTION

Mayor Teed and All the Councillors in by Acclamation Except Kings Ward.

St. Stephen, Jan. 23—(Special)—This was nomination day for mayor, councillors and assessors for the election on Wednesday. There will be a contest in only Kings ward, where a three-cornered fight for councillors will prevail.

Mayor Teed will again occupy the chair. For Dukes ward, Councillors Laflin and Dinsmore will again represent the ward with C. N. Vroom for assessor.

In Queens ward but one candidate, S. E. Mills, put in nomination papers and he was declared elected. L. A. Mills will again act as assessor for Queens. S. E. Mills has been a consistent candidate for a number of years, but always defeated.

It will be necessary to call another election for one councillor. In Kings ward T. K. McGeachy will be assessor. In this ward J. B. Holley opposes the old councillors—J. R. McClure and Edward Keys.

HARVEY STATION MAN HAD MENINGITIS, BUT IS RECOVERING

Bangor, Me., Jan. 22—A telephone message from Five Islands Camp states that three suspected cases of cerebro spinal meningitis or "spotted fever" have turned out to be bad colds, and the patients are recovering. The patient at the Eastern Maine general hospital, John Parker, of Harvey Station (N.B.), is recovering.

Is Your Head Clear?

If not, it is probably the fault of your liver and you need a corrective. You will be surprised to see how quickly your brain will clear and how much better you can work after taking

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

Treated by Three Doctors for a Severe Attack of Dyspepsia,

Got No Relief From Medicines, But Found It At Last In Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hutt, Moorsburg, Ont., was one of those troubled with this most common of stomach troubles. She writes:—"After being treated by three doctors, and using many advertised medicines, for a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and receiving no benefit, I gave up all hope of ever being cured. Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so highly spoken of, I decided to get a bottle, and give it a trial. Before I had taken it I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken the second one I was completely cured. I cannot recommend Burdock Blood Bitters too highly, and would advise all sufferers from dyspepsia to give it a trial."

Do you know this Mr. Cheesemaker

Salting the curd is a most important process of manufacturing; strict attention to the salting or lack of attention will make or mar uniformity. Know exactly the quantity of milk in each vat, weigh on a reliable scale the right quantity of

WINDSOR Cheese Salt

required, spread the curd to a uniform depth in the sink, and apply the Salt evenly, stirring the curd.