

POLAND'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

MEASURES ADOPTED TO SUPPRESS MOVEMENT

Six Hundred Thousand Troops Ready to Cope With Situation—Appeal to Peasants.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—The formal proclamation of martial law throughout Russian Poland and the promulgation of the government's intention to suppress the Polish movement to secure autonomy almost created a panic in the bourse to-day, Imperial falls falling to 86. Intradentials seem to have no bottom. Private and reliable reports from Warsaw to-day say that all the factories there are following the tactics of Finland for complete independence.

It is generally believed here that Germany and Austria have given Russia assurances of support, but of what nature cannot be learned. The present movement in Poland certainly will not receive the sympathy of the governments beyond the western border.

Under ordinary circumstances the Russians would probably sympathize with

Coercive Measures

for the suppression of the nationalist movement in Poland, but in the present state of public opinion coercion is most likely to create a bad impression, believing that with the suspension of the reform manifesto in Poland it could also be suspended in Russia. But it is officially pointed out that while Poland continues to mutiniously insist upon autonomy the reform measures cannot be obtained.

Said a prominent official: "If we yielded to the Poles' demand for autonomy we should next have to surrender the Baltic provinces, and then, perhaps, the Caucasus, and later all the alien races which so decentralize the empire, and its disintegration would be inevitable."

The danger is that the Poles may provoke an active measure which would mean nothing short of civil war. The number of troops, 600,000, however, in Poland, is sufficient to cope with the situation.

The government has decided to make an appeal to the peasants and the Emperor has approved a ukase informing them that measures for the amelioration of their conditions will receive immediate consideration. The

Discontent of the Peasants and the danger of the spread of the agrarian movement contributed largely to the government's decision.

The league of leagues has adopted a resolution condemning the proclamation of martial law in Poland as an illegal measure adopted against the Polish constitution.

The fears of a wholesale massacre of Jews by the "Black Hundred" have not entirely disappeared, although the strictest precautions have been taken against possible outbreaks. Two students were beaten to death last night, three house porters were murdered at their doors and many domestic servants left their work abandoned.

The American embassy has received from Consul Greener at Vladivostok details of the outbreak which began Sunday afternoon, immediately after the departure of the Russian armored cruisers Gromboli and Rossa.

The people who had gathered in great crowds in the streets, became excited by inflammatory speeches. Many soldiers and sailors were also in an angry mood, having expected to go home with the squadrons. The mob began to break windows and pillage and in the evening set fire to the theatre, the Golden Horn hotel, to the Jewish blocks and buildings in the northern part of the city and to the officers' residences and other buildings in the eastern quarter. The

Fires Burned All Night. Seventy buildings were burned. Troops were summoned to restore order and fight frequent volleys, killing many persons.

Just before the American consul telegraphed to-day the commandant of the fortress at Vladivostok, assisted by priests and leaders of the workmen's organizations, addressed the mob, urging them to keep the peace, but the consul said he feared the entry to be in vain. He added that 24 merchant vessels in the harbor were now crowded with inhabitants. The consul was on board a steamer when he sent his dispatch, and he expected to depart there.

One report circulated on the house to-day had the entire garrison and the sailors of all the ships in the harbor in mutiny. This, however, is entirely untrue for five years by owners of over 5,000 acres, the Orthodox and Nonconformist clergy, and six by the bourse committee. The number of those who are Nonconformist Christian committee has not yet been decided. Thus about one-quarter of the membership of the council of the empire, which has hitherto been entirely elective, will be chosen on an elective basis. The orthodox clergy will be named by the Holy Synod.

As a next step in their programme the social democrats have decided to attempt the enforcement of an eight-hour day in all the factories of St. Petersburg. The workmen in a number of the big factories have already resolved to work only eight hours for their present pay, and to cease work entirely if the employers attempt to enforce the old scale.

Among the socialist leaders is Vera Sassulich, who, taking advantage of the proclamation of amnesty, has returned to Russia.

Have Dictatorial Powers. St. Petersburg, Nov. 14, 4:10 a.m.—For the purpose of restoring order and public security in the provinces affected by agrarian disorders, it has been decided to send to the provinces of Saratoff, Chernigoff and Tambov, aides-de-camp of the Emperor with dictatorial powers. They not only have the right to report directly to the Emperor, but also to supersede all local officials and take control of affairs.

The instructions to the aides, which are published as an official communication this morning, entrust them with the direction of all troops and police in these provinces, subordinate to them all the organs of the government except the judiciary, direct them to discharge officials at their discretion, to arrest all considered dangerous to public security, to close all spirit shops, to suspend newspapers and other publications and to

take other measures necessary to public safety.

Perfect Dismissed.

Odesa, Nov. 14.—The dismissal of Prefect Noidler is attributed the responsibility of the recent outrages, was announced to-night, and caused rejoicing among the Jewish population. His successor, Gen. Gregoroff, is a conservative anti-semite.

A Jewish engineer named Abrahamson has been made manager of the South-western state railroad. The announcement of his appointment caused a sensation.

Mutiny of Soldiers.

Helsingfors, Nov. 13.—Active revolt broke out yesterday in the garrison of Sveaborg. Hundreds of the men claim they have been retained with the colors from two to three years beyond the legal period of service, and also complain of their condition of life.

The mutineers refused to obey orders and in several of the barracks threw benches and kitchen apparatus out of the windows.

They then opened negotiations with General Kaizergod and Governor Nylands, who promised to remedy their grievances and to give them a shorter period of service. There was no bloodshed.

For Relief of Jews.

London, Nov. 13.—Including a further sum of \$30,000 from Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York relief committee, the fund for the relief of the Russian Jews amounts to \$250,000.

A meeting of influential Jews was held to-day at the banking house of Messrs. Rothschild to discuss the allocation of the fund, which is growing rapidly. The greatest sympathy is displayed by every class of society. The Zionist federation held a meeting here to-night to express horror and indignation at the anti-Semite excesses.

Premier Balfour in a letter wrote:

"The government has heard with pity and horror of the Jewish massacres and excesses and it has already taken every step which it was possible to mitigate the calamity."

Lord Rosebery, Joseph Chamberlain, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and numerous other prominent Englishmen, Sir James Herford telegraphed: "Russia stands arraigned before the whole world."

Lord Rothschild wrote: "I feel confident that the action taken by His Majesty's government has produced a great and salutary effect."

Sir Harry Johnston addressed the meeting and said he thought European fleets ought to be sent into the Black Sea.

Another demonstration will be held in London to-morrow night, at which sympathetic letters will be read from the Belgian author, Maurice Maeterlinck, Thomas Hardy, Anthony Hope and others.

Foreigners Seek Safety.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—The upheaval in Russia following the promulgation of the reform manifesto has now reached Vladivostock and Yenssesak and other extreme points of the empire. Consular buildings and consular offices, other sources of the reported uprising at Vladivostock, where the condition of affairs is quite critical. Many persons have been killed and the foreigners have fled to the harbor.

Many public buildings, shops and houses have been pillaged and set on fire by the mob.

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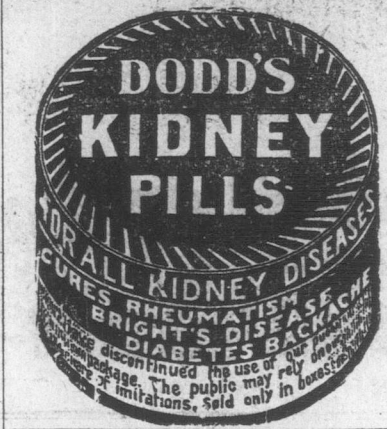
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to be part of Russia under the new conditions of political existence, but we demand legislative, administrative and judicial autonomy."

The radical press to-day is not sparing in its denunciation of the government's action in putting Poland under martial law, declaring that it is a plain violation of the spirit of the reform manifesto; but it is evident that the government has who significantly to prevent disorders, have been summarily dismissed, at Count Witte's instigation.

The clergy with other classes, continue to be of another general strike, beginning to-day at noon. This action was decided upon late last night by the workmen's strike committee, which is now completely under the domination of the radical revolutionaries whose leaders proclaim that their ultimate object is the complete overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a democratic republic.

This is also the real aim of the radical revolutionaries, the social democrats of Poland, but the proclamation issued keeps this in the background and apparently supports the

Polish autonomy and indignation on account of the appointment of the death sentence being imposed on the Kronstadt mutineers.

The proclamation says: "The imperial government continues to walk over corpses. It quarantines the bold soldiers and sailors of Kronstadt who die in defence of their rights and natural freedom. It encircles weak and oppressed Poland with the iron ring of martial law."

The workmen's council calls on the revolutionary proletariat of St. Petersburg to renew the general political strike which has all demonstrated the power of the proletariat of Poland. Let the workmen of St. Petersburg cease to work at noon November 15th with the cry of 'Down with the court-martial! Down with the death penalty! Down with martial law in Poland and in all Russia!'

The committee has appealed to the strike committee throughout Russia to join the movement, and also appealed to the railroad men with the view to bringing about a general strike.

One of the most potent arguments offered at the meeting of workmen's delegates last night was that the workmen in the province of Ekaterinburg, who had increased the sympathy felt for the workmen's cause and help them to win over the army and navy to the cause of freedom.

Such a general strike again spread over the country the government's position might be rendered desperate. It is important now to deal with many of the questions which are being raised in the effort to bring about a general strike.

The Finnish railroadmen are meeting to decide whether they too will join in the movement.

The strikes in the industrial district beyond the Narva and Moscow provinces have shut down and the Nesky, Admiralty and Baltic yards, the big tube works and the cotton and wool spinning mills, many of them closed at noon and soon thousands of workmen were parading in the industrial districts.

Carrying Red Flags and forcing those who were reluctant to join to do so. It was decided to join the general strike, and it was expected that all the newspapers will again have to suspend publication. The order for a general strike was issued by the government, and 100,000 men walking out in obedience to the mandate of the strike committee.

The northern express bound for Finland standing in the station. At the Saugalli works there was a fight between strikers and anti-striker during which four men were killed and ten injured with knives.

The streets are already full of Cossacks, cavalry and infantry, but the authorities in the face of such gigantic revolutionary demonstration seem to be giving up all hope of restoring order. The inhabitants of the interior town of Chernigoff, practically the whole population being Jews, were utterly annihilated.

Baron Gungeberg's son, who has just arrived here from Kiev, only managed to escape from a mob by his flight. When he returned to his residence he found it practically empty. What the rioters had not carried off they had destroyed, including many valuable paintings.

Count Witte, who is taking personal interest in the relief measures, advises that the funds be distributed through local committees under Baron Gungeberg's direction. The baron has decided to exercise the greatest care in seeing that the local committees shall be devoid of political or other elements. Baron Gungeberg expresses confidence in Count Witte.

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