

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF FIERCE MOSCOW WAR

THOUSANDS LOST LIVES IN
THE TERRIBLE FIGHTING IN
MOSCOW LAST NOVEMBER

Mail From Russia Contains Thrilling Account of Scenes of Bloodshed and Destruction of Property in Ancient Capital of the Muscovites During Revolutionary Battles Between the Kerenskites and the Bolsheviks — Historic Kremlin Damaged Severely.

New York, Feb. 12.—At the time of the Bolshevik revolution in Petrograd, which led to the overthrow of the provisional government under Kerensky, Moscow was also the scene of heavy street fighting in which several thousand residents were reported killed, many houses destroyed and historic buildings of the Kremlin riddled with bullets and shells originally prepared for use against the Germans. No complete account of the troubles at first reached the populace, owing to the suspension of the newspapers and the cutting of the telegraph lines. On November 21, a copy of which has reached this country, first printed a summary of events, day by day, from November 7 to November 17, from which a picture of the revolution in the second Russian capital can be obtained.

The news of the Bolshevik revolution and the overthrow of the provisional government in Petrograd reached Moscow November 7. Deputies of the workers and soldiers (the Bolshevik faction) and representatives of the Municipal Duma, under whose banner the anti-Bolshevik forces rallied, each immediately took steps to form an organization to seize the helm in Moscow, the representatives of the two hostile powers gathering respectively in the palace of the Governor General and the building of the Municipal Council. Both sides felt distinctly the inevitable approach of a sanguinary encounter.

Rival Bodies Assemble.
The Bolshevik element in control of the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies put through by a large majority a resolution to appoint a military revolutionary committee to act in harmony with the new Bolshevik regime in Petrograd. The committee at once issued an order calling upon the Moscow garrison to be ready for action at any moment and to obey only orders of the military revolutionary committee.

The rival body gathered in the Duma, though admittedly lacking physical power to oppose the troops of the military revolutionary committee, organized a committee of public safety, and by proclamation called upon citizens and soldiers to obey only this authority and disregard all mandates and regulations emanating from the military revolutionary committee. Representatives of various political parties, professional and class corporations and some military units called to offer to the committee of public safety their support and if necessary their lives.

Occupy Kremlin.
While this preliminary interchange of proclamations was going on the Bolshevik forces had adopted a policy of action and had on November 7th and 8th succeeded in occupying the Kremlin, the post and telegraph offices and had made an armed attack on the guard at the Municipal Duma. The real fighting, however, had not yet begun. Both sides were gathering their forces for battle.

The following morning the commander of the Moscow military district who had sided with the anti-Bolshevik committee of public safety, proclaimed Moscow in a state of siege, and ordered all troops to the revolution and to the provisional government to hurry to the rescue of Moscow, and at seven that evening presented to the military revolutionary committee an ultimatum ordering the immediate dissolution of the committee and the withdrawal from the Kremlin of the Bolshevik military units which had occupied it. This ultimatum was disregarded by the Bolsheviks, who during the day looted the arsenal and gun shops and distributed the arms among their followers.

That night the first blood flowed, a Bolshevik detachment firing from across the river at the Provisional Government building.

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bush upon guards protecting the Municipal Duma building. The civil war now inaugurated was to last for days and to cost thousands of lives. During the whole night of the 9th skirmishing was going on between Bolshevik troops and those of the committee of public safety. Heavy gun fire was heard in the Arbat region; the cannonade increased toward morning and continued heavy during the entire day of the tenth, growing in intensity toward noon.

The streets of the town were transformed into military camps and filled with armed patrols, barricades were erected and trenches dug in various places. A general strike, proclaimed by the Bolshevik committee, paralyzed the business and economic life, affected all factories and shops, stopped the street car service and closed every store, including bakeries and groceries. Normal street life of course ceased entirely.

The Kremlin was stormed during the day by the cadets and loyal government troops and the Bolshevik garrison surrendered. Other Bolshevik troops scattered over the whole city and continued fighting. That evening encouraging news was received from the front by the committee of public safety, the commander-in-chief telegraphing that he was sending to aid in suppressing the Bolshevik mutiny a brigade of the guards with artillery, which would reach Moscow November 12th, while the commander-in-chief of the western front wired that cavalry were approaching Moscow to aid against the Bolsheviks.

Kremlin Capture.

The capture by government troops of the Kremlin and their successful activity in other parts of the town induced the Bolsheviks to start peace negotiations with the committee of Public Safety. This submitted demands for the surrender of the entire Military Revolutionary Committee, the court martial of the members of the committee and participation in the uprising and surrender of all arms by the Council of Workers' Delegates. The question of the dissolution of the Bolshevik regiments should be decided by the military staff; arrangements for an armistice should be conducted by the military authorities, the Bolshevik leaders should recognize that the whole power in the city rest with the Municipal Duma.

On the morning of the eleventh the Bolsheviks rejoined with a demand for immediate and absolute surrender, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the building of the Municipal Duma. Announcing this to the population, the Committee of Public Safety declared that it would continue fighting with all energy against the Bolshevik insurrectionists and that troops from the front were approaching Moscow to suppress the mutiny. These reinforcements, however, failed to arrive and the advantage during the day was with the Bolshevik troops, who seized the power factory, the railway stations and the post telegraph offices and who by evening again approached the centre of the city.

Fierce Fighting.

The fierce fighting during the day, which resulted in a great number of casualties, and the destruction of a large number of houses, brought about successful negotiations for an armistice of 24 hours, to expire at midnight of the thirteenth. Both the Revolutionary Committee and the Committee of Public Safety were to be dissolved, the Red and White Guards to be disbanded and the garrison of Moscow placed under the authority of the commander of the Moscow military district, assisted by a military council.

It soon appeared, however, that the Bolsheviks had used the time of the negotiations to bring up reinforcements and munitions, and hostilities were resumed most vigorously, lasting until the afternoon of November 15th. After a period of intense fighting, in which the Alexieff Military School, the telephone office and the chief centres of resistance, were under continuous bombardment by heavy artillery, the Bolsheviks succeeded by the afternoon of November 14, in occupying the first two buildings and had the upper hand in other districts of the city as well.

Appalling Death List.

The number of dead and wounded was appalling, a great number of houses were burning and looting was going on in various parts of the city. At midnight of the fourteenth a meeting of party organizations was held, which offered its mediation to both sides. Its efforts resulted in an agreement, virtually recognizing the supremacy of the Bolshevik Military Revolutionary Committee, the Committee of Public Safety ceasing to exist and its armed White Guard disbanding and surrendering its arms, and at 7 o'clock on the evening of the fifteenth hostilities formally ceased and the civil war in Moscow was over. Two days later the Military Revolutionary Committee put the seal

PROSECUTOR TO ASK THAT
SENTENCE OF DEATH BE
PASSED ON BOLO PASHA

All the Evidence in Famous Treason Trial Presented and Arguments for Government Will Open Today—Monsignor Bolo Again Defends the Accused, Asserting Passionately that "The American Government Has No Right to Shoot My Innocent Brother"—Some Sensational Testimony by Priest.

Paris, Feb. 12.—All the evidence, near evidence and speeches by witnesses in the case of Bolo Pasha, who is on trial for treason, and apparently all the other "affaires" now under investigation before the French court, had been concluded this afternoon and tomorrow's sitting will open with the arguments of the prosecutor. He will ask that the sentence of death be imposed upon Bolo.

The trial was resumed today with M. Doyen, an expert accountant, again on the stand to refute charges made by Monsignor Bolo, brother of the defendant, that Doyen had dishonored himself by falsifying a portion of his original report on Bolo's activities. The witness spoke with great reserve and moderation, declaring merely that he took exception "to the form in which these criticisms were presented by a man who strangely abuses the moral authority conferred on him by the cloth he wears."

Priest on Stand.

M. Doyen then reiterated and explained in detail the portions of his report which the prisoner's brother had challenged.

After M. Doyen had testified, Monsignor Bolo again took the stand and reiterated his attacks of yesterday, especially on the authenticity of the

telegrams of Count Von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, duplicates of which, he insisted, should be produced rather than to rely on American state department documents. When the prosecutor repeated, as on Monday, that the American government could not be questioned, the priest created a scene by asserting passionately "the American government has not the right to shoot my innocent brother."

Sensational Testimony.

The first witness who seemed to be of real help to Bolo's case was his brother, Monsignor Bolo. His testimony yesterday consisted chiefly of a moving plea for Bolo Pasha, which he delivered so dramatically and powerfully that the crowd in the court room, which obviously had been unfriendly to the prisoner up to that time, changed in their attitude and cheered.

Parts of Monsignor Bolo's testimony were sensational. An instance was when he declared he had been prevented from obtaining a passport to go to Spain and collect proofs which he said he was positive existed there that Bolo's money really had been amassed before the war. The priest said he had not been able to even post mail to Spain, commissioning other persons to send him the needed documents.

HALIFAX PILOTAGE SYSTEM IS FAR BEHIND THE TIMES

A. E. Jones Tells Investigating Committee It Is Much the Same as That Which Existed Forty Years Ago—Alleged Unjust Charges—Pilot States That Buoy Was Removed from Portuguese Shoal Without Apparent Notification.

Halifax, Feb. 12.—At today's session of the commission investigating the pilotage system here, James Jones, secretary of the Halifax Pilotage Commission, said that he felt very keenly the disappearance from his files of records showing which pilots handled the different ships and what the charges were. Chadrof Robb said that the commission must have the records. All sorts of statements, he said, had been made, some of them apparently ridiculous, and it was most necessary that all data be provided.

A. E. Jones of A. G. Jones & Company, steamship agents here, told the commission that he thought the pilotage system at Halifax was about the same type as forty years ago, when he first entered the shipping business. He said that he had had trouble in connection with pilotage charges or overcharges against ships for which he acted as agent.

Hector McInnes, K. C., a member of

upon its assumption of power by an edict, dissolving the Municipal Duma for its activities against the Committee of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates.

The newspaper account concludes with an extended review of the damage and destruction of public buildings and private houses in various parts of the city. The historical building of the Municipal Duma, though not wrecked entirely, had suffered severely under the bombardment; the Musical Academy; the Kamerni Theatre and the Girls' School of Beas were almost completely destroyed and the old church of Boris and Gleb had lost its steeple. In the National Hotel, headquarters of the French and English artillery officers, from the roof of which the American, English and French flags floated during the week of civil war, the interior was completely devastated. The Iverskaya Chapel, seat of the venerated miracle-working icon of the Iverskaya Virgin, had been bombed but the interior had suffered only a little.

The famed Kremlin of Moscow had been the centre of pitiless fighting and had suffered severely. The beautiful Beklemishoff tower, which had been the target for many shells, was a ghastly sight, only a heap of broken stones marking the site of the tower. Little was left of the Spassky tower. A third tower, the Koutafia, was severely damaged. The Nikolski Gates were on the verge of collapse and the great ikon on top of them had been destroyed.

had no pilots and were not required to have them.
Pilot William Gorman, examined in connection with the charges made by Captain Latta at yesterday's session, alleging a narrow escape for a big steamship from striking the Sambro ledge, said that he knew of a buoy having been removed from Portuguese shoal and was not aware that the pilots had ever been notified by the naval authorities of its removal.

OBITUARY

Dr. Edward Manning Skinner, whose death in Boston is announced, was a native of this province, and he returned

ed here every summer and spent several months in his summer residence at Land's End, on the St. John river. He leaves, besides a widow, two daughters, Miss Carolyn and Mrs. George A. Botsford of Boston. Dr. Skinner was born at the old Skinner home, on the Wadsworth road, near the Narrows. The late Dr. John Skinner, who practised here, was a brother.

Collin D. Allen, son of Mr. Bartlett W. Allen, died at Denver, Col., on January 22nd, from pneumonia. He was about twenty-seven years of age and had gained considerable reputation as an athlete. Besides his parents the deceased is survived by one brother, Arthur. Mr. Bartlett W. Allen was

formerly head clerk here in the firm of M. Pomares, a wholesale merchant, but left St. John following the fire. John C. Miller, Newcastle, Feb. 12.—John C. Miller, founder of the Miller Extracts, Millerton, and one of the best known industrial men on the North Shore, passed away at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. W. W. here, on Sunday. He had been all winter. He was seventy years of age and leaves one daughter, Mrs. Vivian Burrill, of Shawville, P.E.I. The funeral was held this afternoon at 4.30 to the cemetery when the body was taken to Mill



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