



REBELLION IN RUSSIA.

Hundreds Shot Down by Troops in the Capital.

THROGS DRIVEN BACK FROM WINTER PALACE'S ENVIRONS--THE INSURRECTION OMINOUS.

An ominous insurrection, which in European capitals is likened to the opening days of the French Revolution, has begun in St. Petersburg.

Five hundred persons, according to conservative estimates, five thousand according to some reports, were killed or wounded by the soldiers, most of whom remained loyal and obeyed orders.

The workmen have been infuriated by the action of the troops, and in accordance with the decision of their leaders are arming to renew the struggle to-day.

The Empress Dowager left the city hastily for Tsarskoe Selo, where the Emperor remains. One general was killed by a mob and several officers were maltreated.

RUMORS OF DISAFFECTION IN THE PROVINCES.

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 Vasilchikov as commander of over 50,000 of the Emperor's crack guards.

On the Island of Vassili and in the industrial sections infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding.

The Empress Dowager has hastily sought safety at Tsarskoe Selo, where Emperor Nicholas II is living.

The workmen to-night were arming with every available weapon for a renewal of the struggle to-morrow. They have few firearms, but are improvising trade implements into weapons.

The Minister of the Interior, Sviatopolk-Mirski, 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 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the Palace Square to-day 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.

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 its 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 who Father Gopon had taught them to believe, would right their wrongs.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist, expresses the opinion that to-day's work will break this faith of the people in the Emperor. He said this evening:

To-day started revolution in Russia. The Emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has taught himself forever from his people. Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to the "Little Father" would be answered. 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.

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 Cossack regiments, infantry and Cossacks of the Czar's Guards.

Barred from the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the frozen river and made 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.

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 fooled them, and that the time had come to act. Men began to build barricades in the Nevsky Prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand, and even chopping down telegraph poles.

Fighting, mean time, continued at various places, soldiers volleying and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic. Women were running through the streets, seeking lost members of their families. Several barricades were carried by the troops.

Toward 8 o'clock in the evening the crowds, exhausted, began to disperse, leaving the military in possession. As they retreated up the Nevsky Prospect the workmen put out all the lights.

The little chapel at the Narva Gate was wrecked. On the Kaminostov Island all the lights were extinguished.

Every officer wearing the uniform of the Emperor who was found alone was mobbed. A general was killed on the Nicholas Bridge, and a dozen officers were seized, stripped of their epaulets and deprived of their swords.

It is rumored to-night that M. de Witte will be appointed dictator to-morrow, but the report is not confirmed. The authorities, while they seem to realize the magnitude of the crisis with which the dynasty and the autocracy are confronted on account of to-day's events, apparently are paralyzed for the moment.

An official statement was promised at midnight, but at that time it was announced that it had been postponed till to-morrow.

Intense indignation is bound to be aroused all over Russia. The workmen and revolutionists expect news from Moscow and other big centres, where the troops are not of the same class as the Guards Regiments of St. Petersburg.

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

The Warsaw and Baltic Railroad is reported to have been torn up for a mile and a half, but the damage is said to have been repaired.

There are rumors of trouble in Finland and disaffection of the troops.

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 pillaging 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, where the troops met a renewed demonstration with several volleys. In the mean time 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 to-morrow.

At a big meeting to-night the following message from Maxim Gorky was read:

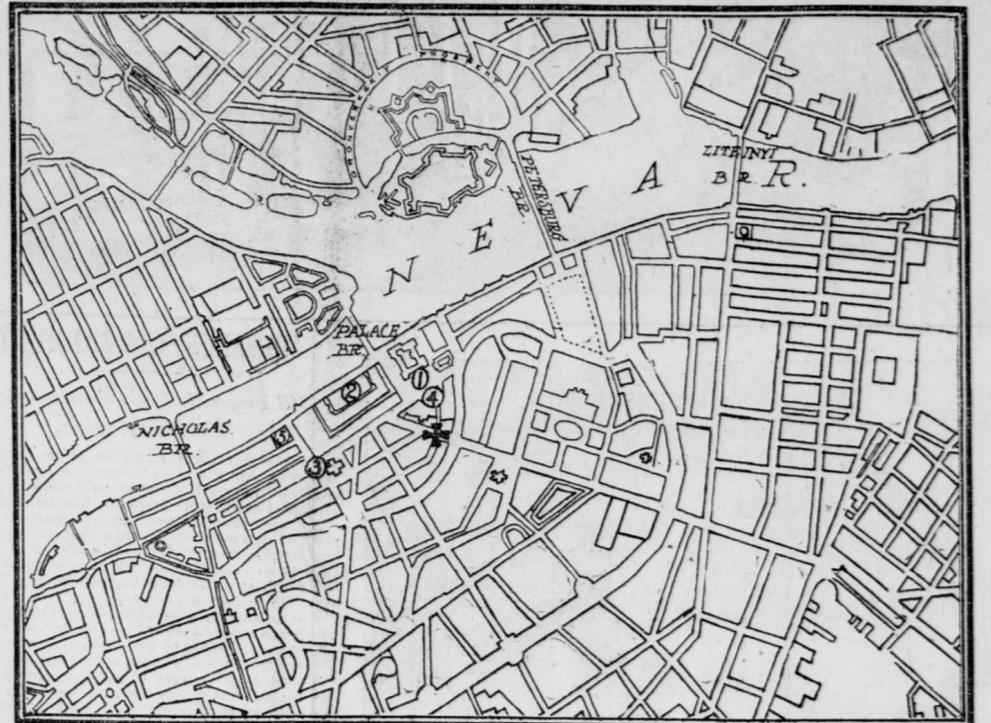
Beloved Associates: We have no Emperor. Innocent blood lies between him and the people. Now begins the people's struggle for freedom. May it prosper. My blessing upon you all. Would I might be with you to-night; but I have much to do.

A workman who was introduced to speak in Father Gopon's name made a fiery address. 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.

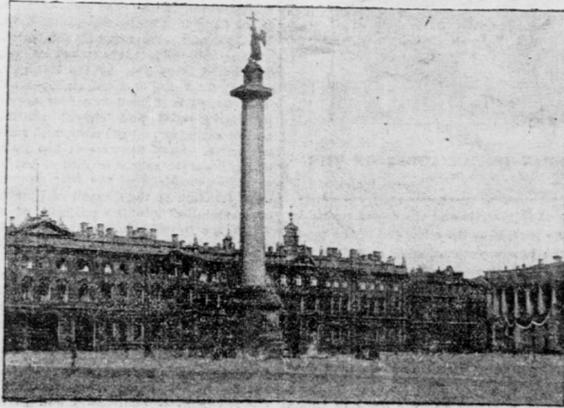
The most harrowing scenes of the day occurred around the Palace Square. This enormous place back of the Winter Palace is surrounded by gardens fronting the Admiralty, and by a vast semicircular building containing the offices of the General Staff, the Ministry of Finance and the Foreign Office. In the centre of the block is an arched gateway surmounted by a bronze

MAP OF ST. PETERSBURG.

X SHOWS WHERE THE GREATEST BLOODSHED OCCURRED. AT THE JUNCTION OF THE NEVSKY PROSPECT, THE CHIEF STREET OF ST. PETERSBURG, AND THE GRAND MORSKAIKA, A FASHIONABLE THOROUGHFARE. THE NICHOLAS BRIDGE CONNECTS THE MAIN CITY WITH VASSILI ISLAND, WHENCE THE WORKMEN CAME, AND WHERE THEY ARE REPORTED TO BE HOLDING OUT BEHIND BARRICADES.



1 WINTER PALACE. 2 THE ADMIRALTY BUILDING. 3 ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL. 4 GENERAL STAFF BUILDINGS. 5 SENATE AND SYNOUD.



THE PALACE SQUARE, ST. PETERSBURG. Where the most harrowing scenes in yesterday's uprising occurred.

quadriga. The gateway serves as an entrance to the Grand Morskaika, one of the most fashionable streets of the city, which crosses the Nevsky Prospect. Beyond the semicircular building is a wide space leading to the Molka Canal, and beyond that stands an enormous square building, the headquarters of the St. Petersburg Military District. Thence Grand Duke Vladimir issued orders for the whole military preparations and directed the day's operations. In the centre of the square stands an enormous granite column supporting a statue of Victory, commemorating the defeat of the Napoleon invasion. A veteran guard of the uniform of the period of Alexander I stands sentinel there.

At the Palace Square early this morning a considerable crowd of demonstrators already lined the railings of the Admiralty Garden and the Boulevard. The square itself presented the appearance of a military encampment. Several companies of the Pavlovsky and Preobrajensky guards had piled their arms, while the men were sitting around campfires 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, and their stirrups were covered with felt or straw to keep off the cold. All the soldiers wore bashliks, or hoods, to protect their ears from the keen wind. A field kitchen was steaming. Many of the men wrestled or boxed, cracking jokes as they rolled on the snow. A long row of ambulances drawn up near the palace served as a grim reminder of the stern business in hand.

Meanwhile pickets were stationed at all the entrances to 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 up on the boulevard skirting the Gardens.

The strikers manned and held a small edifice at the corner of the Gardens and poured out constant oburgations 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.

Many strikers brought their wives and children. "You soldiers are our brothers; you cannot shoot these little ones," they exclaimed. As the pickets and patrols continued driving off the

people the demonstrators 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 he 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 used 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 to the Grand Morskaika and to the avenue leading to the Molka 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 the street. 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 gallop, heading straight for the Molka, where they were lost in a cloud of snow. Shrieks from the wounded resounded. Then came 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 continually hurling abuse at the troops, but attempting no violence. 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 and marched at double quick toward the fatal corner.

Events followed with awful swiftness. The commanding officer shouted: "Disperse! Disperse! Disperse!" Many in the crowd 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 dead bodies strewn the sidewalk.

Many women were pierced through the back as they were trying to escape. The Associated Press's correspondent, standing behind the

Continued on second page.

A LAND OF OUTDOOR SPORT.

Pinehurst, N. C. Eighteen hours' trip by Southern Ry. or Seaboard Air Line. Golf on two superb courses. Quail shooting over private preserve. Tennis, golf and trap-shooting tournaments.—Adv't.

REVOLT IN THE CAUCASUS.

MASSACRE OF RUSSIANS.

Tiflis Reported in State of Siege—Turks Aid Rising.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22.—Captain Orlan Cullen, representative of the Imperial Marine Association, of Tokio, received a cable dispatch from Constantinople to-night to the effect that 1,500 Circassians had revolted and killed the Russian guard, numbering two hundred, at Slavini, in the Caucasus, and that Russians and the Turks in large numbers were crossing the frontier into the Caucasus to spread revolution in Tiflis Province. Tiflis City is practically in a state of siege, he said, and communication is had only by dispatch bearers.

MARCH ON CITY RUMORED.

Report of Repulse of Workmen at Tsarskoe Selo.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—It is rumored that the workmen on Vassili Island have seized a dynamite factory, and also that 30,000 or 40,000 armed strikers from Kolpino, sixteen miles distant, are marching on St. Petersburg. It is reported that a body of strikers tried to reach Tsarskoe Selo, but were driven back by the troops after a sanguinary conflict.

A TEMPORARY TRUCE.

Capital's Streets Quiet in Early Morning Hours.

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 marauding, and dispersing groups of too demonstrative Socialists or Liberals returning from protracted meetings, where their minds were fired with incendiary speeches.

Since midnight the Russian capital has been as peaceful as it was the preceding nights, but in the Palace Square and in all the principal streets and open places through the town bivouac fires are gleaming and infantry men sleeping near their stacked rifles or marching hither and thither. Cavalrymen on wearied horses are patrolling the long thoroughfares. No further firing has been heard, and no more reports of collisions have been received.

A renewal of rioting is not expected until late in the morning, if at all to-day, as the strikers, thoroughly wearied by yesterday's events, will be inclined to wait until the military precautions have been somewhat relaxed.

It is impossible even now to estimate at all closely the casualties of the day. The exact number of deaths probably never will be known. No Americans were injured.

CASSINI UNMOVED.

Strike Apparently Serious, Is All He Says.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Fervent prayers were offered in many of the churches to-day for the Russian Emperor and for his people. Intense interest in the struggle at the Russian capital was manifested.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, arrived here to-night from New-York and was driven at once to the embassy, accompanied by Colonel Rasspoff, the Russian military attaché. The Ambassador immediately upon his arrival received dispatches which had come since the Ambassador left New-York in the day. Disturbing as were the facts told in these telegrams, Count Cassini was never more calm than as he carefully scanned their contents. Officially, the Ambassador has heard nothing of the situation, and for this reason he would make no comment.

HORROR THROUGH EUROPE.

PARIS DEEPLY STIRRED.

Officials Fear Repetition of France's Bloody History.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The news of the bloody events in St. Petersburg has caused a profound sensation here. The newspapers issued special editions through the evening giving dramatic details of the street fighting, and these were eagerly read and discussed in the boulevards, at the theatres and in other public places, the tragedy being the only subject of comment. The newspaper offices were surrounded by crowds awaiting bulletins.

Officials here have received advices practically the same as those made public. The general view, including that of officials, is one of the deepest apprehension that the events of to-day may precipitate in Russia a period of revolution such as France has witnessed.

The "Temps's" St. Petersburg correspondent to-night 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 as that of the regiment of the French Guards on the fall of the Bastille at the outbreak of the French Revolution. The correspondent also points out that Emperor Nicholas's withdrawal to Tsarskoe-Selo places twenty-one kilometers between him and the excited populace.

The prevailing tone here is one of awe at the magnitude of the horror. The Socialist journals do not disguise a strong sentiment in favor of the people and of indignation against the course of the government.

London, Jan. 23.—Such phrases as these, extracted 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 Blagovestschensk—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 to-day?"

"A very grave responsibility lies to-day 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 through the country, and it is considered that the happenings of recent months connected with the agitation for constitutional reform sufficiently attest the people's temper.

Some of the special dispatches from St. Petersburg this morning comment upon the unexpectedly determined attitude displayed by the Russian workmen yesterday, as 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 twenty thousand people from Kolpino were met at the Moscow Arch, on the confines of St. Petersburg, with six volleys, and that a thousand fell dead and fifteen hundred were wounded. Other correspondents state that the workmen have proclaimed their intention to attack private property, and that the Minister of the Interior has consented to receive a deputation of workmen to-day.

While many estimate the casualties at nearly two thousand killed and five thousand wounded, there is everywhere conclusive evidence of the impossibility of yet estimating the number with any degree of exactitude.

THE TROUBLED CITY.

St. Petersburg's Population Now About 1,500,000.

St. Petersburg has been the capital of Russia since it was founded for that purpose by Peter the Great, in 1712. Its founding marked Russia's change from an Oriental to an Occidental nation, and gave her connection with the Western European countries.

The population of St. Petersburg is now about 1,500,000. There are many factories, and the city has large commercial and industrial interests. A number of colleges and universities are also situated there.

The city lies chiefly on the left bank of the Neva and on the islands formed by its delta. It is built around and commanded by the famous fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. This fortress is also used as a state prison.

The main part of the city is regularly laid out in modern European style. From the Admiralty, which stands in the centre of the city, radiate three long avenues, the Nevsky Prospect, the Voznesensky Prospect and Gorkhova-st.

On the Vassili Island are the exchange and the most important educational institutions, including the university.

The ground on which the city stands was won by Peter I from Sweden in 1703, and was at once chosen by him as the site for his new capital, and he took energetic measures to hasten its building. Thousands of peasants were ordered from the rural districts. A scarcity of masons was met by an order forbidding the erection of stone buildings anywhere else in the empire, and all owners of over five hundred serfs were obliged to spend the winter months in the city and to build a home there.

QUICKEST LINE TO CLEVELAND.

Leave New York 5:25 p. m. arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 p. m. Indianapolis 1:30 p. m. St. Louis 2:45 p. m. by New York Central. Next Service. No excess fare.—Adv't.