

EXPECTED

REVOLUTION BEGINS IN RUSSIA

St. Petersburg Strikers Are in a State of Open Insurrection Against Government.

CITY IS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Soldiers Are Hivonacked in the Streets—Five Hundred of the People Killed and Wounded.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—This has been a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers 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 Vasilichoff as commander of more than 50,000 of the emperor's crack guards.

Troops are bivouacked in the street tonight and at various places on the Nevski prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the island of Vasiliostrov and in the out sections, infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The emperor's dowager has hastily sought safety at Tsarskoe-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. At the head of his 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, was that the emperor's troops, with their rifles fixed on the bayonet and sabre, would meet 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 50 persons. The figures of the total number killed or wounded are not yet known. At the head of the march, 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 at eight or ten thousand.

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, was fired by the brass 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 class is with the workmen. If Father Gopon, the mastermind of the movement, aimed at open revolution, he managed to get the people 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 and redress their grievances.

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: "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 workmen to believe that an appeal direct 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."

The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak regiments of guards, cavalry and infantry, held every bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which interlace the city, and the gates leading from the industrial section, while in the palace square, at the storm center, where masses of infuriated regiments, infantry and Cossacks of the guards, barred from the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the frozen river and canals on foot, by two sides, hurrying to the palace square, where they were sure the emperor would be present to hear them.

DEVELOPMENT STARTS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

PEACE DELEGATION COLDLY REBUFFED

Journalists and Professional Men Not Permitted to Have Interview With Prince Mirsky.

WELL RECEIVED BY M. WITTE.

"I Am Nothing in the Administration" He Told Them—Scenes of Bloodshed Soon Followed.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—Two hundred journalists and professional men met in this city Saturday evening to discuss means to avoid bloodshed. A committee, consisting of the authors, Kharzenoff, Gorky, Annensky and Gessen, several professors and the workmen's advocate, Kedrim, was appointed to interview Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky. They arrived at the ministry of the interior at 10 o'clock last night, but were received coldly, the officials declaring that it was impossible for them to see the minister that night.

The communication announced their intention to wait until the minister would see them. They were persuaded to see Asst. Minister Rydeffsky, who, being told their errand was to prevent bloodshed, resolutely refused to call on the minister. Mirsky, who had been told they would be persuaded to abandon their plans of a procession to the palace, thus rebuffed, the committee proceeded to the residence of M. Witte. They were received there affably, and offered them tea, which they declined. Having heard from M. Witte expressed himself with great sympathy, but maintained that he was not authorized to discuss the matter without consulting his chief.

"I am nothing in the administration," M. Witte then referred them to Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky, regretting his inability to do anything and advising them to get the demonstration abandoned. He said the workmen had taken a wrong course, which was in conflict with the emperor's wishes. They could only receive a deputation by application through proper channels. He then telephoned to Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky and tried to persuade him to accept a deputation before him, but the emperor refused to see us, and instead, soldiers were sent to shoot us down. Then, all I can say is, he is not engaged in the matter.

"Don't with the emperor!" shouted the crowd. "We have suffered under the sway of the chonikons," said the speaker. "Don't with the emperor!" "We hoped for redress but hope is no longer possible; we win our rights only by fighting."

"Down with the autocracy!" yelled the crowd. "Our only chance of redress is from representatives of the people. Long live the constitutional assembly!" "To arms! I have a gun to say to us, to arms, comrades, to arms."

"To arms!" was the thunderous response. The crowd, now aroused to a state of frenzy at the sight of the wounded who were brought out of the drug store and placed in an ambulance, saluted them as martyrs. Every head was uncovered, the victims were conveyed away.

The wilder element in the crowd had now got the upper hand and proceeded to attack every officer in sight. A general firing up the Nevski prospect, was mobbed with shouts of "Murderer." His sword was captured as a trophy, the crowds shouting "Hurray!"

STRIKERS' PETITION TO CZAR NICHOLAS

Poor, Burdened With Labor Beyond Their Strength, They Ask For Protection.

SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS EXISTS.

Extreme Limits of Endurance Have Been Reached—Two Paths Left, Liberty or the Grave.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—Following is the text of the strikers' petition to the emperor:

"Sire! We, workmen, inhabitants of St. Petersburg, of all classes, our wives, children and indigent parents, come to you, our sovereign, asking for protection. We are poor, burdened with labor beyond our strength. We are insulted, treated not as men, but as slaves, who ought to bear their cruel fate in silence. We have suffered, but we are being plunged deeper in the mire and deprived of our rights. Uninstructed, stifled by destitution and injustice, we are perishing. We have no strength left."

"Sire, we have arrived at the extreme limits of endurance; we have reached the terrible moment when death is to be preferred to a continuation of our intolerable sufferings. We have left our work and informed our employers that we will not resume until our demands are conceded. We have not asked much; we have asked but for means of livelihood, without which life is a burden and continual torture. Our first request is that our masters should investigate our case. They have refused. We have been denied the right to put forward our claims, it being held that such rights are not recognized by law."

After referring to the eight-hour day and other points in their case, the petitioners continue: "Any one of us who dared raise his voice in the interests of the working classes has been thrown into prison or transported. Kindness and good feeling have been treated as a crime. The bureaucracy has brought the country to the verge of ruin by a shameful way. It is luring it to its downfall. We have no voice in the heavy burdens imposed; we do not know for whom or for why this money is wrung from the impoverished people and we do not know how it is expended."

"This state of affairs contrary to divine law renders life impossible. It were better that we all should perish, than live in this manner. We have good luck to capitalists and exploiters and poor, corrupt officials, robbers of the Russian people. Assembled before thy palace we plead our salvation. Refuse not this aid, and raise thy people from their tomb. Give them means of working out their own destiny. Rescue them from intolerable official damnation; throw down the walls that separate us; free thy people; order that they may rule the country with thee; create for thy people the happiness wrenched from us, leaving us nothing but sorrow and humiliation."

"We pray your majesty graciously to receive our demands, which are inspired by a desire for your majesty's and our welfare and the consciousness of the necessity of escape from an intolerable situation. Russia is our great and her needs are too varied and numerous for officers only to rule. National representation is indispensable as only the people themselves know the country's real need."

"Refuse not thy aid, but order a convocation of representatives of all classes, including workmen. Let all be free and equal in the elections and to this end permit the election of a constituent assembly by general secret ballot. That is our chief demand, in which all else centers. It is the sole aim for our escape from this intolerable situation, which will otherwise speedily bring us death."

"A single measure will not heal all our wounds. Therefore, we acquaint you frankly and openly, on behalf of the humiliation of the Russian working classes, as to a father, with our further demands." After making these demands the petition concludes as follows: "These, sire, are our principal needs, satisfaction whereof can free Russia from slavery and misery, make her prosperous and enable workmen to organize in defense of their interests against the capitalist exploitation and official robbery which are sating the people. Order and swear they shall be satisfied and you will make Russia happy and glorious and inscribe your name forever in the hearts of the people. While, sire, you separate our prayer, we shall die in this square before your palace. We have nowhere else to go. Only two paths are open to us; either toward liberty and happiness, or to the grave. Should our lives serve as a holocaust for suffering Russia, we shall not regret the sacrifice, but shall bear it willingly."

RUSSIAN NEWS CAUSES SENSATION IN PARIS.

REVOLT HAS BEEN QUELLED, BUT REVOLUTION BEGUN

LONDON, JAN. 23.—Such phrases as these, extracted from editorial articles in the London morning newspapers suf-

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Paris, Jan. 22.—The news of the bloody events in St. Petersburg has caused a profound sensation here. The evening and morning papers, editions throughout the evening, giving dramatic details of the street fighting and these were eagerly read and discussed in the boulevards, at the theaters and in other public places, the tragedy being the universal subject of comment. The newspaper offices were surrounded by crowds awaiting bulletins. Officials here have received advices the same as those made public. The general view, including that of officials, is one of the deepest apprehension that as events of today may precipitate in Russia a period of revolution such as France has witnessed.

The Temps St. Petersburg special correspondent tonight makes a graphic comparison between the position of Emperor Nicholas 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 were under the control of 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 Bastille. The correspondent also points out the withdrawal of Emperor Nicholas to Tsarskoe-Selo palace 21 kilometers between him and the excited masses.

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 their demands for the course of the government.

YOU CAN INTEREST HIM.

Any Man Over Fifty.

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DISHWASHING

is easy with Fels-Naptha and cold or warm water. Clean dishes. Fels-Naptha Philadelphia

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 20,000 people from Kolpino were met at Moscow arch, on the confines of St. Petersburg, with six volleys, and that 1,000 fell dead and 1,500 wounded. Other correspondents say 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. While many estimate the casualties at anywhere near 2,000 killed and 5,000 wounded, there is every where conclusive evidence of the impossibility of estimating with any degree of exactitude.

Blood Poison

Blood Poison, hereditary or contracted, pollutes the system with a poison that, unarrested, effects disastrous ravages throughout the human anatomy. Soon ulcers form in the mouth and throat, rose and copper-colored spots appear on the body and often buboes form in the groin, the scalp becomes diseased and the hair and eyebrows fall out, the whole surface of the face and body finally becoming covered with horrible sores. In the third stage the hard tissues, the bones and the ligaments are attacked, the actual frame-work of the body putrefies, the whole human organism becomes a mass of corruption and the pitiful victim cries for death to end the awful sufferings.

Blood Poison can be absolutely and permanently cured by Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) This wonderful medicine is guaranteed to cure the worst, longest standing and deepest seated cases. It cures where other medicines, doctors and hot spring treatments have utterly failed. It promptly heals all sores, stops all aches and pains, reduces all swellings, makes the blood pure and rich and completely changes the body into a clean, healthy condition. It is a purely vegetable compound, containing no mercury or other dangerous mineral. It is a powerful tonic, building up the system as it drives out the poison. Write the manufacturers for circulars and free medical advice.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is sold by all druggists. Price \$1.00 per large bottle. It taken in sufficient quantity according to directions on label and not cured, money is refunded. Write for free book containing valuable medical advice and the history of many remarkable cures made by B. B. B.

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\$9.75 Choice of 100 Styles at \$9.75

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