

France Sees Her Bloody History About to Be Repeated in Russia

Events of Yesterday Mirror Scenes of Revolution

WILL CZAR SHARE FATE OF LOUIS?

Conditions in the Two Countries Strikingly Similar

Special Cable to The Herald. PARIS, Jan. 22.—Certain aspects of the insurrection in Russia suggest the preliminary phases of the French revolution.

Disordered economic conditions in France, as in Russia, began the upheaval by causing an appeal for reform. Famine, burdensome taxes and a depleted treasury started the wave in France by compelling the king to summon a states general, representing the nobles, the clergy and the people, a body of which had not met for 173 years.

The assembly, the purpose of which was to devise means of relieving France, met first on May 5, 1789. The third estate, elected by the people, was insulted by the haughty attitude of the priests and lords, and broke away on June 17, forming the national assembly.

Louis showed a lack of discretion in this crisis and after summoning all orders to a "Royal sitting" June 22, he attempted to force his will upon the assembly.

He returned a reply that they would leave their hall only at the point of bayonets. Paris supported the assembly with enthusiasm and when, upon July 12, the troops fired upon the procession, killing among others a member of the national guard, the people sprang into revolt.

The civic guard seized the supplies of arms at Invalides on July 14, and with them the people stormed the bastille this same day. Lafayette was chosen general of the forces of Paris and by July 22 the first stage of the revolution was completed.

The five years which followed were crowded with political changes and massacres, with war in the provinces and on borders, and the reign of terror in Paris and in other cities. On October 3, 1793, a hungry mob, composed of frenzied women and members of the national guard, marched out of Versailles, where Louis held his court, guarded by a few faithful Swiss and German soldiers, and brought the royal family back to Paris. They were housed in the Tuilleries, practically prisoners of the Paris commune.

On June 20, 1792, a mob invaded the Tuilleries, forced the king to put on a red cap and to give a vacant promise that he would do "whatever the constitution ordered." At last the demagogues of the Jacobin club incited the people to rise against the assembly, and Danton became their leader. The Tuilleries were stormed August 10, the Swiss guards butchered and the royal family carried as captives to the temple. The assembly was overthrown, the "insurrectionary commune" was organized, and on September 22 France was declared a republic.

The revolution had completed its second stage, and was now ready for the red days of terror. A decree of perpetual banishment was issued against the Bourbon family December 20, 1792, and Louis was condemned on January 17, 1793, to be guillotined four days later. June 23, 1793, is usually given as the beginning of the reign of terror, during which the blood lust of the revolutionary leaders was glutted, and which only ended when the people, tired of slaughter, brought the leaders themselves to the fatal knife.

Robespierre's Head Falls. A few months later Robespierre followed the others. The people became weary of the "sea green, incorruptible demagogue," as Carlyle calls him, whose debauch in blood had become monstrous, and on July 28 a mob attacked the assembly. Robespierre tried to commit suicide, but the bullet only broke his lower jaw. The next day his head dropped into the basket and seventy-one of his creatures followed him.

With the death of Robespierre the third stage of the revolution ended. Then came the military despotism, headed by Napoleon.

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 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



Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, Whose Throne is Threatened by a Mighty Revolution

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

ENGLAND BELIEVES

REVOLUTION LEGUN ON RUSSIAN SOIL

By Associated Press. LONDON, Jan. 23.—Such phrases as these, extracted from editorial articles in the London morning newspapers, indicate the opinion held here of yesterday's events at 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 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 20,000 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 1500 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. While many estimate the casualties at anywhere near 2000 killed and wounded, there is everywhere conclusive evidence of the impossibility of yet estimating with any degree of exactitude.

DECLARES RUSSIA HAS NEGLECTED THE LESSON TAUGHT BY HISTORY

By Associated Press. CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—"Russia has neglected the lesson of freedom so eloquently taught by history," declared Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, in a sermon before his old congregation of Central church, preached in the auditorium.

"A new statement of our lesson is to be found," he said, "in connection with that great empire of Europe, which now is disturbed with the preliminary tremblings of a social earthquake. Three hundred years ago the conditions which prevail in Russia today could be found in England."

"Later in France, a noble, when the poor people of Paris asked for bread, said: 'Let them eat grass,' and the next day they butchered him in the streets."

"Today we find in Russia a nation where the lives of the lower classes are filled with misery and sorrow. In the warm, rich atmosphere of the twentieth century, these conditions exist. One part of society arrayed against the lower classes is saying 'We will be blind to the teachings of history,' and is ignoring the inevitable consequences which follow

the enslaving of human souls and bodies. A little handful of men own all the land, possess all the titles, hold all the privileges. This is a country of which it can be truly said 'The lessons of history have been in vain.' But perhaps even now that lesson is upon us."

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON FEVERISHLY EXCITED AT NEWS FROM RUSSIA

Special to The Herald. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—An intense interest in today's tragic act at St. Petersburg was manifested throughout the official circles this afternoon and tonight. The Russian embassy and other places where news might be obtained were overrun by visitors, many of them being members of the diplomatic corps. Newspaper bulletin boards were scanned by messengers sent by the government officials and from the embassies and legations, and inquiries of the newspaper offices were made by telephone from several of the European foreign establishments.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, who spent yesterday in New York, returned to Washington this afternoon much perturbed over the news from St. Petersburg, fragmentary bits of which he had heard before taking the train at Jersey City. He found no telegrams from St. Petersburg at the embassy when he returned there.

"I have received nothing from my government and therefore do not care to make any comment," was all Cassini could be induced to say. Secretary Hay denied himself to callers tonight. Other officials say the government had no news from St. Petersburg. It was evident, however, from their remarks that they had some recent direct information about the condition of affairs in Russia. One prominent official said that while there was great unrest in the czar's dominion a general revolution was not expected, as the people were too disheartened to make a show of force against the government. Other public men here believe, however, that insurrection is inevitable.

M. ROUVIER SUCCEEDS IN FORMING NEW MINISTRY

It Has Been Decided to Continue the Policy of Former Premier Combes. By Associated Press. PARIS, Jan. 22.—It was announced tonight as practically certain that M. Rouvier had succeeded in forming a ministry.

As the result of the conference between M. Rouvier and his associates, it was decided tonight to continue former President Combes' policy. The order of presentation of the proposed reforms will be discussed tomorrow and also the new cabinet's attitude concerning the authors of secret reports. It is understood that the new ministers consider it unnecessary to sacrifice all the accused as the nationalists demand. M. Rouvier will tomorrow ask President Loubet to sign a decree constituting the cabinet.

BARK'S NARROW ESCAPE

French Craft Comes Within Fifty Feet of Crashing on Rocks. By Associated Press. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The French bark Bossuet, coal laden from Australia, had a peculiar and dangerous experience last night. She came in port under full sail and dropped both anchors near Alcatraz island. Both anchor plates tore away and the anchor chains went to the bottom. The bark, at the mercy of wind and tide, was drifting to the island when a sail was quickly hoisted and the vessel escaped going on the rocks by fifty feet.

TROOPS HIRED BY CROWDS

Every time the troops moved the crowds hissed them. Strikers also gathered at the entrance of the Grand Morskala and on the avenue leading to the Moika 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 troops drew their swords and advanced at a quick trot and then broke into a gallop, heading straight

Revolution Gains Impetus in Russia

(Continued from Page One.) proper. My blessing upon you all, would that I might be with you tonight, but I have too much to do."

A workman who was introduced to speak in Father Gopon's name made a fiery speech. He appealed to the 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.

HARROWING SCENES OCCUR AS TROOPS FIRE UPON STRIKERS

By Associated Press. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—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.

In the center of the block is cut an arched gateway surmounted by a bronze quadriga. The gateway serves as an entrance to the Grand Morskala, one of the most fashionable streets in the city, which crosses the Nevsky Prospect. Beyond the semi-circular building is a wide space, leading to the Moika canal and beyond this stands an enormous square building, the headquarters of the St. Petersburg military district. From thence Grand Duke Vladimir has issued orders for the whole military preparations, directing today's operations.

In the center of the square stands an enormous granite column, supporting a statue of Victory, commemorating the defeat of the Napoleonic invasion, at which a veteran guard of the uniform period of Alexander I stands sentinel.

TROOPS PREPARED FOR CONFLICT

When the Associated Press correspondent arrived at the palace square early this morning he found a considerable crowd of demonstrators already lining the railing of the Admiralty garden and the boulevard. The square itself presented the appearance of a military encampment. Several companies of the Davlovsky and Preobrazhensky 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 chevallier guards and the house 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 bashlika, or hoods, to protect their ears from the keen, searching wind. A field kitchen steamed merrily, disseminating the fragrant odor of viands. Many of the men wrestled or boxed, cracking jokes as one rolled on the snow.

Ambulances Grim Reminder. A whole row of ambulances drawn up near the palace served as a grim reminder of the stern business on hand. Meanwhile pickets were stationed at all the entrances of the palace, and a cavalry patrol kept promenaders moving along the sidewalks. Sleigh traffic continued uninterrupted till the time for the cavalry to change. The crowd of strikers in and outside the Admiralty gardens continued to grow hourly, swelled by arrivals from the Nevsky Prospect, which touches upon the boulevard skirting the gardens.

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

DEMAND AUDIENCE OF EMPEROR

"We have come here 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 to 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 the strikers.

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 them off, the demonstrators began to give way and bitter insults and oaths, in which Russian vocabulary is particularly rich, became frequent.

'We are not Japanese; why brutalize us? Will you shame the mother who bore you, who was 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 air. The crowd broke into a stream 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.

Troops Hissed by Crowds. Every time the troops moved the crowds hissed them. Strikers also gathered at the entrance of the Grand Morskala and on the avenue leading to the Moika 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 troops drew their swords and advanced at a quick trot and then broke into a gallop, heading straight

AMUSEMENTS

MASON OPERA HOUSE. TONIGHT, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE—FREDERICK WARDE and KATHRYN KIDDER in Wagner's and Kemper's Stupendous Production of 'Salammbo' THE DAUGHTER OF HAMILCAR.

MASON OPERA HOUSE. NEXT THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 28, 29. MATINEE SATURDAY, JULES MURRY PRESENTS THE CLEVER YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR.

Paul Gilmore. IN HIS BIG LONDON AND NEW YORK SUCCESS, 'The Mummy and the Humming Bird' BY ISAAC HENDERSON. PRICES—Night, \$1.50, \$1.75, 25c. Matinee, \$1.75, 50c, 25c.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER. OLIVER MOROSCO, Lessee and Manager. Positively Great.

The Little Church Around the Corner. A great big production of the best comedy melodrama in existence. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday, 10c and 25c—no higher. Evenings—10c, 25c, 50c. Next week 'HELD BY THE ENEMY.' Next Tuesday night, Jan. 24, The Woodmen of America, Pacific Camp, will attend in a body.

ORPHEUM. SPRING STREET, Between Second and Third. Both Phones, 147. ENTIRE NEW SHOW. Commencing Tonight.

MISS NITA ALLEN & CO. in 'Wine, Women and Song'; CHAS. SINO, Shadowgraphist; ELEANOR FALKE, Singing Comedienne; FITZGERALD, Lightning Change Artist; DOUGLAS & FORD, Singers and Dancers; KINE & GOTTHOLD, in 'A Medical Discovery'; Orpheum Motion Pictures; last week of the Greatest Acrobats, the FOUR BARDS.

TEMPLE AUDITORIUM. Farewell Week of the London Favorites. Ben Greet Players. Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Jan. 24-25, 'MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.' Wednesday matinee at 3, 'TWELFTH NIGHT.' Thursday and Friday evenings, Jan. 26-27, and Saturday matinee, 'THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.' Friday afternoon, positively last time, 'EVERYMAN'; popular prices, 75c, 50c, 25c. The last chance to hear these talented players at 8 o'clock sharp, Saturday night, 'HAMLET'; popular prices, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats at Union Pacific ticket office, 250 South Spring street. Single performances, \$1.50, \$1.75, 50c and 25c. Tel. 598. Special terms to schools and literary clubs.

TEMPLE AUDITORIUM. (HAZARD'S PAVILION) 5TH and OLIVE STS. Christian Science Lecture. by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill. Subject: 'Christian Science.' Monday evening, January 23, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

ASCOT PARK. Los Angeles Jockey Club. Races. Races. Races. 111 Days' Racing, Six or More Races Daily. Races start at 1:40 p. m. TUESDAYS LADIES' DAYS—Free admission to ladies. Children under 10 years of age not admitted on Ladies' Day. EVERY FRIDAY GRAND CONCERT BY PROF. FRANKENSTEIN'S CELEBRATED ORPHEUM ORCHESTRA OF 20 PIECES. Admission \$1.00. Private Boxes \$3.00 per day or \$100 per season. San Pedro st., Vernon ave., Maple ave. and Pacific Electric cars direct to the main entrance. J. W. BROOKS, Manager.

BELASCO THEATER. Second Big Week—Tonight at 8. The Belasco Theater Stock Company presents for another week the greatest success the local stage has ever known. Old Heidelberg. Notwithstanding the enormous expense of producing 'Old Heidelberg' there is no advance in the regular Belasco theater prices. Every night, 25, 35, 50 and 75c. Thursday and Saturday matinees, 25, 35 and 50c. Next week—George H. Broadhurst's funniest farce, 'The Wrong Mr. Wright.'

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Stetson's. Uncle Tom's Cabin. THE PLAY THAT OUTLIVES THEM ALL. Matinee Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday. Price 25c and 2c. Evenings, 10c, 50c, 60c. Next Week—BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS.

CHUTES. Grand Open Air Concert by the Ellery Band. Tuesday Afternoon at 2:30. Brilliant Selections, including 'NORMA,' 'RIGOLETTO,' 'TRISTAN AND ISOLDE,' 'GALATEA' OVERTURE, etc. Admission 10c. Reserved seats 15c. Note—The regular evening concert will be given in the theater Wednesday evening. Reserved seats 25c. Balcony, 15c. Tickets on sale at Birke's Music Store, 345 South Spring street.

BROADWAY THEATER. 6th and Broadway. CONTINUOUS MODERN VAUDEVILLE. Six Big Eastern Acts, and new set of moving pictures, Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock. Price 10c. Children 5c. Evening 8 o'clock. Admission 10c. Reserved seats 20c. Phone: Main 1549; Home 2255.

several volleys were fired and a number of people killed. Half a dozen policemen were surrounded by a crowd in a neighboring side street. The policemen drew their revolvers and fired, and one of them was killed by a comrade's misdirected fire.

BARRICADES RAPIDLY THROWN UP IN STREETS BY HARD-PRESSED MOBS. By Associated Press. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23, 2:30 a. m.—The Associated Press correspondent was present when the first barricades were constructed on Vassilostrov 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 brandished 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 the telegraph, telephone and electric wires, which they strung from lamp 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 these 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 the barricades and volleyed, the others demolished the obstruction and marched over the street, which was then encumbered with fifty dead or wounded lying on the snow, crimsoned with human blood.

RENEWAL OF RIOTING NOT EXPECTED UNTIL LATE THIS MORNING. By Associated Press. 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 riotous bands of irresponsible young roughs, bent on 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 night, but in the palace square and in all the principal streets and open places throughout the town bivouac fires are gleaming and infantrymen sleeping near their stacked rifles or marching hither and thither. Cavalrymen on wearied horses are patrolling the squares. No further firing has been heard and (Continued on Page Three.)

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