

THE WEATHER
For St. Paul and vicinity—Fair and warmer.
For Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness and not so cold Thursday, followed by snow in west portion and at night or Friday in east portion.

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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THE ONLY LIVE NEWSPAPER IN ST. PAUL

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 26

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1905—TEN PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS On Trains, FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIANS BOLDLY FRAME UP REVOLT

LIBERTY'S DEMAND GROWS LOUDER EVERY HOUR

From One End of the Empire to the Other Workmen Strike and Zemstvos Hurl Mingled Plea and Warning at St. Petersburg—Serious Collisions Occur in Moscow and Finland—Autocracy Strives to Lure the Revolutionaries With Patronizing Words

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL PROTESTS

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—At today's session of the municipal council a resolution was moved on behalf of fifteen councillors, strongly protesting against the firing by troops on defenseless workmen on Jan. 22, and declaring that the council revolted against such ruthlessness, which undermines the pillars of civil order, and holding it to be its duty to vote \$1,250 for the victims' families. The president prohibited discussion of the resolution, but an amendment voting the money without question as to whether the victims were innocent or guilty was permitted and adopted by a large majority.

Special Cable to The Globe

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The revolution is spreading fast and is being met by the measures that have deluged this city in blood. Seditious excitement is permeating the empire. As the news of Sunday's butchery travels slowly, and workmen realize that the czar is not a "father" but a butcher, they strike and swell the army of revolutionists.
Advices from Narva, Revel, Kharkoff, Suratoff and other cities tell of strikes, revolts and collisions with troops. Finland, too, sees her opportunity. Rural districts in Russia proper are yet to be heard from.

All workmen, most of them government employes, struck yesterday at Narva, a seaport 100 miles west of here on the gulf of Finland. The workmen struck, although the fortress of Ivan-Corad frowns on the city. All the men left the works and factories at Revel, that fortified seaport of 60,000 people on the Finnish gulf, to which more soldiers were sent lest the Japanese attack it.

At Saratoff, on the Volga, every workman left the great railroad shops and other establishments. The rebellious spirit is rising among 2,500,000 men in Saratoff province, most of them employed in flour mills, distilleries, oil and tobacco works. Troops fill the streets of Riga, the Baltic seaport, where all the workmen have struck.

DEVELOPMENTS IN MOSCOW

At Moscow a squadron of Cossacks this evening charged on a meeting of three thousand strikers in a public square. The workmen were taken entirely by surprise, as the police had permitted them to gather when and where they pleased. They were trapped for slaughter. They were ridden down, clubbed and stabbed and several were shot at close range as they were trying to escape.

Up to this time there had been a sort of truce between the strikers and soldiers, but now reprisals are expected. Already the city is in a state of terror. The strike has spread until now the newspapers are unable to be published. The streets are deserted except for bands of strikers and military and police patrols.

Merchants are in two minds as to what should be done. One party is for calling on the czar to declare a state of siege, fearing the uprising of workmen may take the form of a general attack on the shops. Another body of merchants has sent an appeal to the czar to avoid bloodshed and grant some means by which the workmen can present their grievances. There are guards of soldiers at all the large industrial es-

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NICHOLAS II IN HIS ROBES AS HEAD OF CHURCH AND STATE



This remarkable portrait was made at the time of the christening of the czarévitch. The turban, which is part of the church insignia, strongly marks the characteristic Muscovite features.

Special to The Globe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26, 7 a. m.—It is no longer a secret that the condition of the czar is pitiable. He remains at Tsarskoe-Selo, fourteen miles from St. Petersburg, and is on the verge of mental breakdown. An explosion occurred in the neighborhood of the palace last night, but it is not known whether it was bomb or soldiers firing to intimidate a mob. Nicholas II immediately caused a message to be sent to St. Petersburg for additional troops. He remained all night in the room in which his infant son was sleeping, and from whence all members of the guard not bound by blood or interest to the imperial family were excluded. Since Sunday the czar has spent much of the time

in praying or pleading with his councillors to show him some way in which peace may be preserved without sacrifice of the imperial dignity. It is openly stated that the grand dukes have usurped the autocratic power and are acting independent of the emperor.

Only his great fear that he may be made the subject of a personal attack restrains the czar from going to St. Petersburg, and his fears are being worked on by the chiefs of the bureaucracy. A man closely resembling the czar walked about the grounds of the palace yesterday morning. He was shot at twice, but not injured. The incident is believed to have been planned by the grand dukes to show the czar that he was in great jeopardy.

BANNON STORE IS GUTTED BY FLAMES

STUBBORN FIRE Baffles EFFORTS OF FIREMEN

Chief Jackson and His Fire Fighters Are Thrice Deceived by Tricky Flames—Elevator Causes Forced Draft Which Revives Blaze to Its Full Fury After It Had Been Apparently Extinguished—Loss Estimated at \$175,000 Is Partially Covered by Insurance

ESTIMATED LOSSES

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Bannan & Co., building loss: \$50,000; Bannan & Co., stock loss: 100,000; Mahler estate, building loss: 25,000; Total: \$175,000.

A fire, the origin of which is shrouded in mystery, almost completely gutted the department store of Bannan & Co., East Seventh and Minnesota streets, last night, entailing a property loss of approximately \$175,000.

It was one of the most disastrous fires in the business portion of the city for years and raged five hours before it was finally under complete control.

For hours it seemed as though the whole four-story brick block fronting upon the corner was doomed to utter destruction, but the heavy fireproof walls separating the Reardon building from the balance of the block, together with the heroic work of the fire department, averted this disaster, which would have shrouded the figure of losses close up to \$350,000.

It was a fire of surprises. Twice it looked not only to the spectator but to the firemen as though it had submitted to the seemingly irresistible torrents of water poured upon it. And twice it laughed defiance to these torrents of water by breaking forth with renewed force and with greater destructive power than ever before.

Fire Under Control

When, however, it was finally gotten within bounds, at 1:30 o'clock this morning, when it was plain that the firemen might confine themselves to extinguishing the fire which lurked in the smoldering ruins; then the three-story building, at 66-68 East Seventh street, where the fire had originated, was a blackened skeleton of gaunt brick walls; the four-story building next adjoining, 70-72-74 East Seventh street, was almost as completely gutted and eight inches of ice covering the street for half a block around testified the combat which had occurred between fire and water.

The smaller three-story building, owned by the Mahler estate, was practically a complete loss. It was valued at \$25,000 and insured in full value. The next building, a four-story one, owned by the Bannan company, was badly gutted, and the loss was approximately \$50,000, practically covered by insurance.

At the early hour it was impossible to make more than a rough estimate upon the loss to stock which the Ban-

non company, occupying the entire floor space of these two buildings, had sustained. Carrying a stock of \$175,000, it is estimated that they suffered a total loss of \$100,000. Insurance on the stock is \$30,000.

The fire was discovered at 9:04 o'clock in the evening by Edward Murphy, who was passing down Seventh street. He happened to glance up at a second story window of the Bannan store, a window in almost the extreme northern end of the building. He saw a light within that had the appearance of a big torch, and called the attention of his companions to the light. They watched it an instant and saw in that instant the torchlike flame suddenly shoot upwards and expand outwards until the whole interior was transformed into a sheet of flame.

Rushing to a fire alarm box he turned in an alarm. The department responded quickly, and as soon as Chief Jackson saw the light ahead he sent in a second alarm and followed it by a third and then by several special calls. Meanwhile the flames, with the rapidity of lightning, had climbed to the third floor of the building, and firemen were shooting streams of water through the windows from a dozen lines of hose. Within a few minutes the flames retreated and died down under the steady flood of water.

Fire Breaks Out Again

Some of the companies had begun to uncouple their hose preparatory to returning to their houses, when suddenly there was a muffled roar; a cloud of smoke, closely pursued by a sheet of fire, shot high into the air and in an instant the whole sky was painted a lurid red by the flames which had escaped their prison through the elevator shaft in the rear of the main Bannan building.

Thin streaks of fire had crept back from the front to the rear, unnoticed in the dense smoke which enveloped the rooms. One fireman, standing with its clear, strong draft, they had shot up its length as though it were a great chimney and had gone with a force that pushed the roof before it and gave free access to the air.

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CHARGES GOODNOW WITH MANY CRIMES

Congressman Presents Specifications Against Minnesota Diplomat

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Representative Hughes (N. J.) today introduced a resolution in the house directing the committee on judiciary to inquire and determine when the action of this house is necessary in the alleged misconduct of John Goodnow, United States consul general at Shanghai, and say whether Goodnow is guilty of corruption and to say whether the administration of his office has resulted in wrongs to litigants in his court.

The resolution contains seventeen specifications. The first charge is that of embezzlement of \$186 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. The second charges that he mailed false accounts to the secretary of state as to the moneys received and expended for alleged court expenses; the third, that he presented a false claim for money against the United States to the secretary of state; the fourth charges embezzlement Nov. 13, 1903, of \$643, paid into the court by Andrews & George, commission merchants, to the use of Ne Chan Mow & Co.; the fifth charges the appointment of George A. Deane as an expert accountant in the case between the firms mentioned, the appointee being asserted to be wholly

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WILL ANNOUNCE PRIZE WINNERS

The Press Publishing association, of Detroit, Mich., has written to The Globe, stating that they wish to announce to its readers that the prize in the presidential election contest will be decided early in February, and that the postoffice department will permit it to mail a list of winners to every certificate holder in that contest.

THE NEWS INDEXED

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UNIFORMS MISLEAD

Constabulary Fight Ladronez Four Hours

MANILA, Jan. 25.—Details of the attack by ladronez on the town of San Francisco de Mulabon last night, in which Contract Surgeon J. A. O'Neill was killed, show that the ladronez numbered 300. They were led by the famous outlaws Montalvo and Felizardo, who were aided by two American negroes. The ladronez were armed with 130 rifles. Besides Surgeon O'Neill, one private of the constabulary was killed and three were seriously wounded. The home of ex-Gov. Trias was attacked and his wife and two children abducted.

The municipal treasury was looted of \$2,000 and twenty-five Remington rifles were taken. The rebels were dressed in constabulary uniforms, which created confusion. The scouts and the constabulary now have the band surrounded at the pueblo of Perez Damaras. There were four hours of fierce fighting.

ROSS IS TURNED OUT

Ontario Liberals Ousted After 32 Years' Reign

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 25.—The Liberal government of G. W. Ross was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls today, the vote standing: Conservative, 69; Liberals, 29, a majority of 40 seats. Premier Ross retained his seat by only thirty votes, while five of his ministers, G. M. Gibson, attorney general; J. Latchford, secretary of state; Mr. Evans, minister without portfolio; John Dryden, minister of agriculture, and W. H. Charlton, minister of crown lands, were defeated. All of the cities except Ottawa went Conservative, the plurality for the opposition reaching 10,000 in Toronto. J. P. Whitney, the new premier, had nearly 1,000 majority. The issue in the campaign was the charges of ballot box stuffing, bribery, etc., made against the government, which had been in power thirty-two years.

CASH COMES TO US

Northwest Items in River and Harbor Bill

Globe Special Washington Service 3417 G Street. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The river and harbor bill which will be reported to the house within the next few days contains the following items for the Northwest: Mississippi river between St. Paul and mouth of the Missouri, \$300,000, all the harbors and Lake Pepin harbor of refuge to be cared for; Missouri river, for removing snags, \$150,000; St. Mary's river, at Soo canal, \$420,000 immediately, and \$600,000 to be appropriated later; Grand Marais and Agate bay, \$2,000 each; Duluth and Superior, \$270,000 cash and \$340,000 authorized for contracts; Lake Minnetonka, hydrographic survey, \$7,000; Minnesota river, \$4,000; Red River of the North, \$9,000; reservoirs at headwaters of the Mississippi, \$26,000; river between Twin Cities, \$150,000 cash and \$149,543 authorized in contracts. —Walter E. Clark.

LA FOLLETTE'S RISE HAS A STRING TO IT

Invites Loss of Senatorship Should Public Welfare Demand It

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—Gov. Robert M. La Follette's election as United States senator to succeed Joseph V. Quarles was today confirmed by a joint session of the two houses of the Wisconsin legislature. The governor received 101 votes out of 133. The Democratic contingent gave their vote to Martin L. Lueck, and the Social Democrats voted for Victor L. Berger.

The occasion was dramatic in the extreme. In an address the governor acknowledged the high honor and signified his acceptance as a response to the call of duty, but said that unless the legislature enacted into laws the measures for which so many contests have been fought he would tender back to them the nomination and they would have to choose some other man. Gov. La Follette said: "I believe that I am not blinded by any feeling and prejudice, nor warped by any hard experience in regarding the past decade in political history in Wisconsin and the next decade in the history of national politics as epoch-making years in state and national government. There are impartial, important patriotic duties for this generation of men to perform in both of these great fields. Mindful as I must always be,

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ASKS FOR REFUND OF SEED WHEAT DUTY

Secretary Shaw Finally Sends His Recommendation to Congress

Globe Special Washington Service 1417 G Street. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Secretary of the treasury today sent to congress his letter recommending the passage of a law permitting the importation of wheat for seeding purposes, the duty to be refunded. The letter sets forth the provisions of the tariff law and the need in the Northwest for good seed wheat. It reads:

This department is in receipt of a large number of letters indicating that a scarcity of suitable wheat for seeding purposes exists in several of the Northwestern states. By act approved Jan. 15, 1904, the secretary of the treasury was directed to refund the duty paid on coal for one year. This had the effect of temporarily removing the duty on coal. I recommend a similar law authorizing the secretary of the treasury to refund the duty paid on wheat actually used for seed, under rules and regulations prescribed by him. I think it would be impracticable to allow wheat intended for seed to be entered free of duty. Such a provision would open the door to fraud, but to a refund of duty on wheat actually used for seed, under appropriate regulations, seems to me to be feasible and as affording a satisfactory remedy. In view of the desirability of getting seed wheat at a distance from the place where it is to be sown, I see no reason why this provision should be limited as to time. —Walter E. Clark.