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IT IS REVOLUTION

Sailors and Soldiers Join Outbreak.

SACKING WHOLE CITY

Sailors at Sevastopol Mutiny in Mass.

SOLDIERS WON'T SHOOT

One Regiment After Another Disobeys Orders.

ADMIRALTY WORKS ABLAZE

Eight Thousand Enraged Sailors Sack Officers' Quarters, and Regiment After Regiment of Soldiers Joins Them.

KIEFF, Jan. 24.—Details of the burning of the admiralty yards at Sevastopol have arrived here, showing that it was the result of a mutiny of 8000 sailors, such as never before occurred in Russia. All Saturday there had been considerable talk all over the city that the sailors in the Sevastopol barracks had grown restive and that numerous instances of insubordination had occurred. Shortly after the noon hour Monday the doors of the barracks were thrown open and several thousand sailors forced their way out into the street. Like a band of savages, they threw themselves upon everything in the vicinity that could be turned into weapons. They tore the iron railings from the ground, broke the doors of their hinged and smashed them into bits, took up the debris and armed themselves with them. Most of the sailors had secured broken pieces of the iron railing, and brandishing them in the air, they fell into line and advanced to the officers' quarters. In the twinkling of an eye the building was practically demolished and then the mutineers made for their victims. Several officers tried to check the advance of the sailors. It was in vain, for those who stood in the way of the mob were borne down and trampled under foot. **Beat Captain to a Pulp.** One squad of mutineers rushed to the rooms of a captain, who is said to have been particularly disliked. The officer was seized and thrown to the floor. They beat in his skull, and his face was mangled beyond recognition, and then they wrecked his rooms and took every weapon they could find. Meanwhile, those on the outside had set fire to the building, which, being old and mainly constructed of wood, was burned to the ground. From there the mutineers rushed wildly through the streets, setting up the cry of: "The revolution has begun!" In their march through the city they were joined by hundreds of workmen and roughs, who took up the slogan, carrying it from one part of the town to the other. One detachment of sailors had separated from the crowd and made straight for the naval quarters. There were fully 3000 men in that crowd, and preparations were immediately made inside the building to meet possible attack. Admiral Tschudzhin, who was just stepping into the street, saw the men approaching. He immediately went back into the building and telephoned for a detachment of infantry. **Soldiers Refuse to Shoot.** A noncommissioned officer was placed at the head of the squad and instructed to fire upon the sailors. He refused, saying that among the mutineers was his brother. The noncommissioned officer was immediately arrested, and an officer took charge of the detachment. The body of infantry and the rioting sailors met in the vicinity of naval headquarters. The officer in charge of the soldiers gave the order to fire. Every man in the squad raised his rifle and fired into the air. Immediately the men were ordered back to the barracks and placed under arrest, but they resisted their superiors and a riot followed. Little is known of the result of this occurrence, but it is rumored that a number of soldiers were shot down and that several officers lost their lives. A second detachment of infantry had meanwhile been ordered out to take the place of the riotous comrades and subdue the sailors, who were wrecking everything in their path. Again the two bodies met, this time in the area of headquarters building. The officers commanding the infantry shouted to the sailors to halt and throw away their weapons. In response the sailors jeered and began to throw stones at the windows of the headquarters building. Immediately the command was given to fire. At the word fire every rifle went up and a volley crashed against the roofs of the neighboring structures. **Will Shoot at Officers.** Amidst the cheers of the sailors, the detachment was marched back to the barracks and General Volsky ordered out the famous Volsky Regiment. The men were marched out

LIKE WILDFIRE

Strikes Are Spreading in Russia.

MOSCOW IN TURMOIL

Workmen Force Closing of Factories.

OTHER CITIES TAKE FEVER

Great Locomotive Works at Kharkoff Will Close.

LIBERALS AID THE STRIKERS

Railroads May Also Be Involved and Peace With Japan Forced by General Strike—Panic Caused by Darkness at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24, 3:25 A. M.—A report has gained currency that the strikers intend to storm the market in Vassili Ostrov and seize the provisions there. At Kolpino, 22 miles up the river, a body of workmen, who had started for St. Petersburg to join the strikers, was stopped and fired upon by soldiers. Accounts as to the number of killed and wounded conflict. **ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.**—The general strike in Moscow is proceeding on exactly the same lines as the St. Petersburg strike. The proclamation and methods are identical. **LONDON, Jan. 23.**—A dispatch from Moscow to Reuters' Telegram Company says: The Deputy Prefect has issued a proclamation warning the public, in view of the strike, to avoid assemblies and processions; otherwise the same severe measures will be adopted as at St. Petersburg. **ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.**—The most startling feature in the situation tonight is the news that several factories in Moscow have closed and that the workmen in the old capital of Russia are repeating the tactics of their fellow-workmen of the new capital, marching from shop to shop and mill to mill, demanding that the establishments be shut down. The whole city is reported to be in a state of great excitement over the news of the bloodshed which has precipitated immediately the strike that had been scheduled for Wednesday. Moscow has more workmen and less troops than St. Petersburg, and besides is just now the heart of the Liberal movement, and the danger of bloodier occurrences than have been witnessed here are proportionately greater. A rising at Moscow is also likely to have great results industrially and politically than that of St. Petersburg. According to private reports, the workmen in several other cities, notably Kharkoff, where large locomotive works are located, already have formulated plans for a general suspension of work. Moreover, reports are current that the workmen, who otherwise would soon be forced back into the

NOT HERO AT ALL

Stoessel's Laurels Torn From His Brow

BY A RUSSIAN ADMIRAL

One of Port Arthur's Defenders Calls Him Incapable.

CAPITULATION A DISGRACE

He Says Kondratenko Was Life of Defense—Japanese Could Have Taken Fortress by Surprise at Beginning of the War.

TOKIO, Jan. 23.

Darkness Causes Panic.

The situation appears grave from every standpoint, but the authorities, although apparently somewhat bewildered, declare their purpose to stand firm, maintaining that it is their first duty to preserve order, scouting the idea of actual revolution. Seemingly the Ministers are most concerned over the effect of the present situation abroad, where they declare, exaggerated reports create a false impression. **May Appoint Commission.** What, if any, steps have been taken to relieve the general situation, however, has not been yet disclosed, but there are extremely significant reports tonight that Emperor Nicholas, in making the decision at the extraordinary meeting of the Council of the Empire at Tsarskoe-Selo today, to declare St. Petersburg in a state of siege, announced that he had resolved to issue a manifesto to the people with a view of calming them, promising to create a mixed commission of workmen and officials to investigate and decide the questions of the demands of the strikers, especially the one affecting hours of labor, which Russian law fixes at 11. The representatives of the workmen, according to this report, are not to be appointed, but to be selected by the laboring men themselves. This would be the first concession to the representative principle. According to reports, the Emperor will endeavor to investigate yesterday's events in St. Petersburg. The military everywhere today had a firm grip on the situation, and the police used every precaution, such as forbidding the use of petroleum and requiring the people to remain indoors. **Darkness Causes Panic.** The tension, which was somewhat relaxed in the morning, continued to increase during the day. Conditions appeared to be ominous, when, shortly after dark, the workmen in two electric light plants walked out, refusing triple pay to remain, and plunging half the city into utter darkness, including the Nevsky Prospect, which is the fashionable residence quarter. The water supply also was cut off, and a veritable panic ensued. Tales that dynamite was in the possession of the strikers and that it was the purpose to sack and burn the town had been in circulation, and many people were terror-stricken. Reserve troops were called out to

HIS POWER GONE

Czar Forced to Yield to Grand Dukes.

HIS ABODE A SECRET

Yacht Ready to Carry Him to Copenhagen.

REFORM PARTY CRUSHED

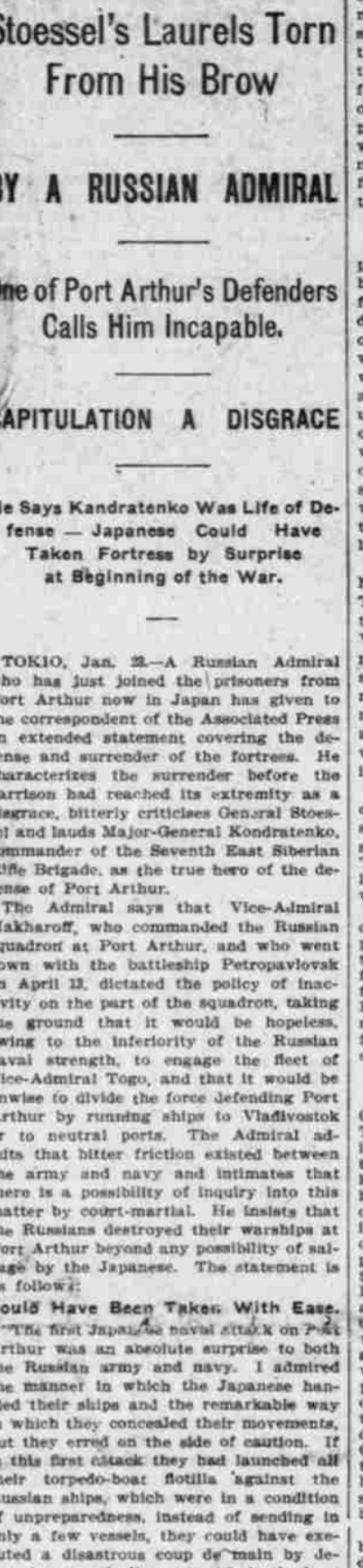
Mailed Fists of Vladimir and Sergius Rule Russia.

CZAR NOW GIVES NO ORDERS

Disorders in St. Petersburg Reach Climax in Creation of Dual Dictatorship Among the Royal Family.

SPECIAL CABLE. LITHAU, Russia, Jan. 24.—The imperial yacht Standard is expected here to convey the Czar and his family to Copenhagen. Reports from St. Petersburg say that the actual government is no longer in the hands of the Czar. This statement is made with deliberation and with a full knowledge of the day's doings. The Grand Ducal coterie, always powerful, but until very recently held in check by the people's pathetic faith in the power of the "Little White Father," is in absolute command. Grand Duke Vladimir commands the troops, and every order, whether it be one of leniency or stern repression, is issued by him. Control of the internal situation. From an excellent source comes the following: (Concluded on Page 12.)

THE WINTER PALACE, CENTER OF THE RIOTS IN ST. PETERSBURG.



GREAT MASSACRES OF HISTORY.

The bloodiest massacre of modern times was that of St. Bartholomew in France. Seventy thousand Huguenots were killed August 24, 1572. Sixty-five thousand Protestants were slain by the Turks in 1562. At the taking of Lemaitia by the Russians in 1790 30,000 men, women and children were killed. Massacres of the last century follow: Whites in Santo Domingo, March 23, 1804. French in Madrid, May 2, 1808. Massacre at Solo, Greek Archipelago, April 2, 1822. Janissaries at Constantinople, June 14, 1826. Christians at Aleppo, October 16, 1850. Christians at Damascus, July 9-11, 1860. French missionaries at Tientsin, June 21, 1870. When Jerusalem was destroyed in the year 70, it is said that 100,000 Jews were slain. In the City of Alexandria in the year 215 thousands of citizens were massacred by order of the Emperor Caracalla, because he had been insulted on a visit there. In Thessalonica 7000 persons were invited into the circus and put to the sword by order of Theodosius in the year 360.

THE WEATHER.

TODAY'S WEATHER.—Rain; brisk and probably high southerly winds. **WESTERDAAY'S.**—Maximum temperature, 48 degrees; minimum temperature, 42 degrees; precipitation, 1.38 inches. **The Outlook in Russia.** Strikers marching on St. Petersburg freed on by soldiers. Page 1. Plan of strikers to storm market and seize provisions. Page 1. General strike in Moscow and other cities may lead to new outbreak and force peace with Japan. Page 1. Grand Dukes take away Czar's power and he may flee to Copenhagen. Page 1. Soldiers at St. Petersburg refuse to fire on strikers and another regiment fires on them. Page 1. Sailors at Sevastopol mutiny, burn Admiralty works, attack officers, and soldiers refuse to fire on them. Page 1. The War in the Far East. Russian Admiral denounces General Stoessel as incapable and surrender as a disgrace. Page 1. Stoessel's last proclamation announcing surrender. Page 1. **Foreign.** New French Cabinet formed by Rouvier. Page 12. **National.** Tacit agreement reached to shove race issue in South. Page 3. Senator Smoot severely cross-examined on attitude of Mormon Church to law. Page 3. Oregon delegation confident of appropriation for Cello Canal. Page 2. Democratic senators protest against treaty with Santo Domingo. Page 2. **Politics.** La Follette nominated for Senator from Wisconsin. Page 6. Bryan urges Democrats to support Roosevelt on railroad issue. Page 6. **Domestic.** Sailors are barred from membership in Mineworkers' Union. Page 6. John Hoch, the Chicago Householder, is said to have had 12 wives. Page 6. **Pacific Coast.** J. C. Ryan, who promoted fake footrace at Salem, sentenced to three years in penitentiary. Page 9. Sensational testimony in Seaman divorce trial at Oregon City. Page 5. **Pacific Coast Legislature.** Proceedings of the Oregon Legislature. Page 4. Ballot for Senator in Legislature at Olympia. Page 5. California State Senate passes Lewis and Clark appropriation bill unanimously. Page 5. **Commercial and Marine.** St. Petersburg revolt disturbs all financial markets. Page 13. Disabled steamer Geo. W. Elder turned over to underwriters. Page 12. Steamers chartered to load contraband at San Francisco. Page 12. Steamer Telegraph will run as excursion boat during Fair. Page 12. **Portland and Vicinity.** Report on new scale of teachers' salaries made to Board of Education. Page 9. Secretary of Federal grand jury, missing for three days, found. Page 7. Officers of labor unions organize association. Page 8. Chief of Police orders barracks out of schools in North End district. Page 14. Traffic officials will confer with jobbers. Page 8. Congress may vote balance of \$25,000 left from St. Louis Fair appropriation to Government exhibit at Portland. Page 7.