

IN CZAR'S PLACE

Reformers Will Create Government

AND CALL ASSEMBLY

Bombs the Weapons to Be Used in Revolt.

WILL FORM REBEL ARMY

Leaders Go Into Provinces to Recruit Patriots.

SOME OF THEM ARE IN PRISON

Government Strives to Kill Nucleus of Revolutionary Movement.—Mutinous Reservists to Join the Rebels.

SPECIAL CABLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24 (3:30 P. M.).—Russian officials today stand aghast before the possibility of a provisional government being established by a number of Liberals and moderate Socialists who, it is stated, are men of wealth and position. The authorities lost no time when this report became known in arresting M. Anesky, one of the few leaders of the latest movement whose names are known to the public, and it is stated that Maxim Gorky, the novelist, also identified with the political revolt, has received warning to withdraw from active participation if he values his liberty. Others are also stated to have been taken into custody, but their names will not be divulged at present by the officials.

Bombs the Next Thing.

At this hour it would seem as though the government had succeeded in impressing the strikers with the uselessness of mob resistance to the guns of the troops. The general opinion is, therefore, that clashes will become less frequent, and that those who consider violence the only fitting reply to the government's course will resort to bombs.

Form Provisional Government.

But even this outlook does not frighten Russian officials so much as does the fear of establishment of a provisional government. It is argued that such a body could call a parliament and proclaim a constitution, and, by gaining the confidence of a large percentage of the population, maintain a semblance of authority, the stability of which would be dependent upon the moral support of the outside world. The idea that the Russian government could exert its physical power to the extent of placing under arrest or dispersing by main force the members of such a parliament is scouted by the political leaders of the movement. It is not exactly clear upon what hopes or assurances they base this belief, but their confidence seems to be such as to warrant the assumption that the agitation has already borne fruit in some hitherto unsuspected quarters.

Popular report has it that funds in plenty will be available within a short time and that much of the money is to come through the agency of the so-called "Illegal Red Cross Society," which has its working headquarters in Bern, Switzerland, and is said to have members among some of the highest and wealthiest families of Russia.

Organizing Rebel Army.

In connection with these facts may be recorded the rumor, though it is entirely without corroboration so far, that the organization of a revolutionary army is in progress and will soon become a fact. Like most of these reports, the story cannot be traced to any particular source. The only substantiation so far obtained is to be sought in the mysterious activity throughout the country of districts of well-known student leaders and other agitators. Hundreds of these men have been from their regular haunts for days. It is barely possible their disappearance is due to their having been arrested by secret order. But their number is so great that in some instances, at least, the public would have received an inkling of their imprisonment and it is therefore assumed that these men are at liberty and at work on some concerted plan.

Leaders Arouse the Provinces.

Until yesterday the general belief was that they had made their way into the provinces for the purpose of acquainting the peasantry with the happenings at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Sevastopol and other parts of the empire. The announcement of the intention to establish a provisional government, however, the rumor is heard on all sides that these students and Socialist leaders are organizing an army, mainly in Russian Poland, which is to

serve as the material backbone of a popular parliament to come. The reservists, many of whom are already under arms, will, it is stated by those who place credence in the report, serve as the nucleus of Russia's revolutionary army.

Incidentally it is stated that plans have been formed for the smuggling of large quantities of arms and ammunition into Russia by way of the Prussian and Austrian frontiers, particularly the latter. These reports are recorded in this dispatch with all reservations.

PROCLAIMS HOLY WAR.

Gopon Absolves Soldiers From Oath of Allegiance, Destroying Discipline.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25, 12:30 A. M.—A letter from Father George Gopon is in the hands of the Russian soldiers. It was smuggled into the camps and barracks by emissaries, many of whom have already been arrested, but the damage has been done, and the words of the proclamation are being repeated from mouth to mouth.

"This is a holy war," writes Father Gopon, "which is being fought in the cause of liberty and truth. I promise you, the soldiers of Russia, absolute freedom from the sin of violating your oath of allegiance. It is your duty towards your brothers to join in this holy crusade. I bless you all who will take part in this war for truth and liberty."

This new development is being viewed by the authorities with great consternation. The correspondent of the Publishers' Press has been informed by a high army officer that this letter is the worst blow which has been struck at the discipline of the army since the outbreak of the insurrection. He expressed the opinion that it will be an extremely dangerous proceeding to ask soldiers who have read the letter to shoot at the strikers. Last night the name of Father Gopon was again on everybody's lips, as it was on the day of the uprising.

Another manifesto has been published signed by 250 literary men, lawyers and well-known reformers, all of whom enjoy the highest respect of the community. This proclamation is addressed to the population of St. Petersburg generally, and was distributed freely at all points.

It recounts the events of the last few days, giving some details of a frightful chapter which have hitherto been unknown. It continues:

"The public should understand that the government is not protecting property or preserving order, but that it has declared war on the entire Russian people. We summon all of the vital energies of society to the assistance of the workmen who have begun the struggle for the common cause of the working people. Let them overwhelm those who oppose the people and join in the ranks of the hangman."

STRIKERS FORCE SUSPENSION

They March From Factory to Factory, While Soldiers Patrol Moscow.

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.—Employees of the Bucharsin Michailoff, Binder and Schneider factories have joined in the strike. The strikers here at noon today totaled 10,000.

A body of strikers at noon today forced their way into the works of the firm of Hopper and compelled 500 men to join the strike. Simultaneously factories and other works were closed throughout the district adjoining Daintoff street.

Secret Plotters at Work.

Beneath the surface, however, the ferment continues, and the public nervousness and apprehension as to future developments is still unaltered. Secret meetings of different classes in opposition to the existing order of things were held in various places during the afternoon and evening, but the divergent elements which were suddenly brought together by the tragic events of last Sunday are advancing on divergent planes, and no common ground of action has yet been found.

FINNS WAVE RED FLAG.

They Parade Streets of Capital and Smash Many Windows.

HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 24.—Thousands of workmen joined in a demonstration here tonight. Assembling on the huge steps of the Nicolai Cathedral, they paraded the streets until midnight, waving red flags.

REFORM MAYOR RE-ELECTED.

Moscow Council Shows Sympathy With Revolutionary Movement.

MOSCOW, Jan. 24.—The Municipal Council today, by a vote of 13 to 10, re-elected Prince Galitsin Mayor of Moscow. The Prince is a prominent leader in the local reform movement and resigned recently on the issuance of the Government declaration condemning the reformers' propaganda.

Deny That Sailors Mutinied.

SEVASTOPOL, Jan. 24.—The report that the fire at the arsenal on Monday was a mutiny of a mutinous outbreak of sailors and troops is wholly unfounded. The commandant of the port reiterates that nothing definite is known as to the origin of the fire.

STATE OF SIEGE

Will Be Proclaimed in Capital.

FEAR RULES RUSSIA

Trepoff Appointed Governor of Great City.

HAS POWER OF A DESPOT

Reform Leaders Arrested and Thrown in Prison.

GOPON FAVORS DYNAMITE

Popular Chief Urges People to Destroy Government by Force, and Seize Arms and Provisions for the Purpose.

(Special Cable.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—A new grave danger has arisen in the interior of Russia as a result of the strike. Unless some means can be found to secure the provisions and other necessities of war which were to be started from St. Petersburg on January 30, General Kurovskiy's army may find itself in a most serious predicament.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—St. Petersburg will be declared in a state of siege tomorrow, General Trepoff, until recently Chief of Police of Moscow, has been appointed Governor-General of St. Petersburg, and has taken up quarters in the Winter Palace. Strangely enough, the only precedent in the case of General Trepoff's father during the reign of Nicholas the First, under Alexander II, and it is also a strange coincidence that unsuccessful attempts were made on the lives of both. General Trepoff is a man of great energy, but the measures he adopted at Moscow for the suppression of the student demonstrations in December last provoked much resentment, and the revolutionists recently condemned him to death.

The aspect of the Russian capital is decidedly more calm. Business, which had been at a complete standstill, has been resumed upon a limited scale. The employees in a few of the smaller factories went back to work today, and the crowds of strikers in the streets were diminished. The troops in evidence were not so numerous as on Monday, and a more confident feeling exists in official circles. The energetic measures which have been inaugurated will insure the safety and quiet of the city.

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In the meantime the police are actively searching out the leaders. Three well-known Russian authors were arrested today, and prisons were filled with agitators, revolutionists and student orators. Such measures may result in bomb-throwing and terrorism to the people, but the consensus of opinion is that the future action of agitators will depend upon what occurs in Moscow and other large cities of Russia, where the workmen are beginning to strike.

Moscow the Storm Center.

Over 100,000 men are out in the old capital of the Empire tonight. A telephone message from Moscow to the Associated Press at midnight reported that there had been no disorder there as yet. There will be a big demonstration in Moscow tomorrow, and it is feared that it will be accompanied by bloodshed.

The situation confronting the military authorities at Moscow is much more serious than that in St. Petersburg. Out of over one million inhabitants of Moscow over two-thirds are workmen, including an exceedingly rough and turbulent element. The troops are fewer, and the city does not lend itself, like St. Petersburg, to natural barriers to prevent the congregation of men. The center of the town has no bridges and no canals, and hills and narrow streets make it difficult for the troops to act. Only the gates piercing the walls of the old Chinese town which surrounds the Kremlin place a barrier to demonstrators.

At Kovno and Vilna, where strikes also have been begun, the workmen are following St. Petersburg's plan of marching about the city and inducing or forcing other workmen to leave their employment.

The windows and doors of practically every shop and residence in St. Petersburg are boarded up, and at midnight the

streets, as on Monday night, are completely deserted except for troops.

During the day there was a great crop of sensational rumors, including stories of strikers marching on Kolpino to seize the small arms factory there, and of the assassination of General Taitoff, Prefect of St. Petersburg, all of which on investigation have turned out to be false. The inhabitants have again been warned to remain indoors.

Father Gopon a Dynamiter.

It is not known definitely whether Father Gopon, the leader of the workmen, is in Moscow or in St. Petersburg. A proclamation, said to emanate from

htin, has been distributed, indicating that he has gone over, body and soul, to the Social Democrats.

The proclamation declares that since the Emperor and the Emperor's Ministers have refused to listen to the people's grievances and fired upon them, the government has outlawed itself, and that every man's hand should be raised against it, and call upon the people to lay the outlaws and destroy the government root and branch. It authorizes the

(Concluded on Page Four.)

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Oregonian News Bureau, Washington, Jan. 24.—The Government will build the Dalles-Cello Canal.

This decision was reached by the Rivers and Harbors Committee tonight after several hours spent in final consideration of the project. The Rivers and Harbors bill, which will probably be reported to the House tomorrow, will appropriate \$50,000 cash for immediate use on the canal and will authorize the expenditure of \$200,000 additional, this money to be carried in the sundry civil bill, probably at the next session.

Today's action of the committee commits the Government to the canal project and insures the ultimate construction of this waterway by the Government at an aggregate cost of \$5,000,000.

The fight to secure adoption of this project is one of the hardest that the friends of the Columbia River have ever been called upon to make. In some ways it was harder than that in behalf of the Lewis and Clark Exposition bill last session, for on that measure the delegation had the active support of President Roosevelt. This fight was made without such aid.

Result of Jones's Fight.

Senator Fulton, Representative Williamson and Representative Jones have been working untiringly and unrelentingly on behalf of the Cello Canal project ever since the Rivers and Harbors Committee commenced framing its bill. Representative Jones, by reason of his membership in the committee has been able to render aid and has rendered most valuable service. He was the only man on the entire committee to stand up and insist upon an appropriation for this canal.

Chairman Burton early announced his opposition and declared the project was too expensive and said there was grave doubt as to its practicability. Other members of the committee either lined up with Burton or kept hands off. But Jones was strongly backed up by Senator Fulton and Representative Williamson, both of whom have had repeated personal interviews with Burton, and who presented such a strong showing of facts as in the end broke even Burton's doubt as to the practicability of the canal.

Only today, just before the committee took final action, Senator Fulton had a half-hour conference with Burton, Jones being present. He insisted in the strongest terms that this project be adopted and that an appropriation be made to begin work. He stated that the State of Oregon had already purchased the right of way for a Government canal, assuming that the Government would proceed in good faith and open the river; he told Burton that if the Government failed to undertake the building of this canal it would be charged, and justly so, that Congress had broken faith with the State of Oregon.

Fulton Takes No Compromise.

Burton urged Fulton to accept a compromise and consent to have another examination made to finally determine whether or not the canal is advisable and whether commerce would justify so large an expenditure. Fulton would not compromise. Instead he presented to Burton an array of facts that left no question as to the feasibility of the project and which showed beyond any doubt that the benefits that will accrue from the canal would easily justify the expenditure of \$5,000,000. He showed the vast area of country which is dependent upon an open river in order that it may ship its products to the seaboard at reasonable rates. He convinced Burton that, when the river is opened, commerce will develop and the farmers of Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho will be direct beneficiaries to an extent

away beyond what it will cost the Government to build this canal.

Fulton knew he was making his last stand, and he took a firm position. He was backed up in every assertion by Jones, and when Fulton left and the committee resumed its session Jones again went over the entire ground and repeated to the committee all the arguments in behalf of the canal project. He also laid before the committee written statements prepared by Williamson showing the crying need of an open river, explaining the demand that is being made for the construction of the canal and pointing out how important is this canal to the development of the inland empire.

Burton at Last Gives In.

Altogether, the showing made was so strong, so unanswerable that Burton gave in and consented to the appropriations above named. The committee readily acquiesced and \$50,000 is assured to begin work. While the amount is not as large as at first hoped for, it is \$500,000 more than was really expected. In view of Burton's position, the fact that an appropriation is made is most essential. If the amount actually carried is comparatively unimportant, the canal will be built; that is the main point.

Ample for Jetty and Lower River.

Another cause for congratulation is the fact that the committee did not sacrifice the appropriation for the mouth of the river in making the provision for the Cello Canal. As agreed upon tonight, the bill will carry \$300,000 cash for the mouth of the river, and will authorize the expenditure of an additional \$300,000, making \$600,000 in all. In the opinion of the Chief of Engineers, who was before the committee today, this is all that can be expended on the jetty during next year, there being quite a large unexpended balance still on hand, not to mention the large amount covered by existing contracts. Between three and four hundred thousand dollars will be appropriated for the Willamette and Columbia River from Portland to the sea. While not all that was recommended by the engineers, it is liberal in proportion to most other appropriations.

Determined Fight by Jones and Fulton Won at Last—Good Allowance for Lower Columbia and Other Coast Projects.

Smaller amounts will be carried for maintaining various minor projects along the Oregon coast and smaller projects in the interior of the state. There will be sufficient appropriations to dredge out the Pullup waterway in Tacoma Harbor, and smaller amounts for a number of minor Washington projects.

New Survey of Seattle Canal.

Because of tremendous pressure for the Lakes Union and Washington Canal at Seattle, the bill will authorize another survey to determine how its cost can be reduced and to determine whether or not a canal with one lock can be substituted for the two-locks canal provided for in the last survey.

In view of the great opposition which he had to face, Representative Jones has acquitted himself well. This is the first time a river and harbor bill has been reported since he became a member of the river and harbor committee.

There is a prospect that the appropriations for the Cello Canal and for the mouth of the Columbia will be increased when the bill reaches the Senate. Just what increases can be secured it is impossible to say. Special effort will be made to get more money for the Cello Canal, so that there need be no delay on that work when it once commences. Senator Fulton will interest himself in behalf of that project at a proper time, and has hopes of getting a material increase in this item, as for that the mouth of the river. Other increases will be asked for, but these two will receive the most careful consideration.

IS A SPLENDID VICTORY.

Portland Business Men Are Gratified at Recognition of Cello Canal.

The news that the rivers and harbors bill would contain an appropriation for the Dalles-Cello Canal was telephoned to a number of Portland business men. Others were included in the list, but could not be reached. Those to whom the dispatch was read were highly pleased. Henry Hahn said: "The news from Washington is a pleasant surprise. I have always felt that with proper recognition the Government would do the proper thing."

"Of course, the bill is not a perfect one. It was held back by reason of economy. What we most desired was that the canal should be put under a continuing contract, but the \$50,000 appropriation at this time will be most welcome."

"I am extremely gratified," said R. J. Holmes, president of the Manufacturers' Association. "It will be a great thing for this country, especially Oregon. It was a glorious victory that Oregon's delegation won for the canal, and Representative Jones' splendid come out for a share of our thanks."

J. W. Allen, President of the Board of Trade, said: "It is a splendid victory for Oregon. I think that Oregon owes a vote of thanks to Representative Jones, of Washington, and to our own delegation. Portland's commercial bodies are also to be congratulated. It is a splendid victory."

ADDS \$50,000 TO ITS CAPITAL

Santa Fe Railroad Votes Stock and Bonds for New Lines.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24.—Practically no opposition was manifested at the meeting of the stockholders of the Santa Fe today to the proposition to increase the common stock of the company and issue \$5,000,000 of convertible bonds. The only opposition was expressed by the proxies of a small number of the holders of stock.

The common stock of the company is therefore increased from \$102,000,000 to \$157,000,000.

The money realized from the sale of the bonds will have to be used solely in building or acquiring actually new and additional mileage or property. Work on existing lines is taken care of in a separate account.

Southern Pacific Train Wrecked.

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 24.—Southern Pacific passenger No. 1, known as the Overland Limited, which left here at 3:55 P. M. yesterday, jumped the track at Kodak, four miles east of Lovelock, Nev., about 5 o'clock this morning, and eight of the ten cars composing the train left the rails. Reports from the scene state that no one was seriously injured, although a number were bruised badly.

There is a cut at the point at which the derailment occurred, and as the wrecked train is in the cut, it will be necessary to build a "shoo-fly" track around before trains can be operated.

(Concluded on Page Five.)

WILL DIG CANAL

Battle for the Open River Is Won.

FUNDS ARE ASSURED

Burton Yields to Weight of Argument.

NO COMPROMISE MADE

Bill Will Allow Expenditure of \$250,000 This Year.

AMPLE FUNDS FOR THE JETTY

Determined Fight by Jones and Fulton Won at Last—Good Allowance for Lower Columbia and Other Coast Projects.

RIVER AND HARBOR FUNDS FOR OREGON.

Appropriations which will be made by present Congress:

The Dalles-Cello Canal, \$250,000.

Mouth of Columbia River, \$400,000.

Columbia and Willamette, Portland to the sea, \$500,000 to \$400,000.

Smaller sums for projects on Oregon coast.

ORGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 24.—The Government will build the Dalles-Cello Canal.

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