

DETAILS OF CRIME

Grand Duke Done to Death
With Hail of Iron.

ASSASSIN CONCEALS IDENTITY

Crowd No Sooner Gathers on Scene
Than Revolutionary Proclamations
Are Scattered, and Riot
Almost Breaks Out.

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (4:29 A. M.)—Within the walls of the far-famed Kremlin Palace, and almost underneath the historical tower from which it was the terrible vestiges of the heads of his enemies falling beneath the ax on the famed Red Square, and within a stone's throw of the great hall of Moscow, Grand Duke Sergius, uncle and brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas, met a terrible death shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The deed was committed by a single terrorist, who threw beneath the carriage of the Grand Duke a bomb explosive which wrought Minister von Plehve's death. The missile was packed with nails and fragments of iron, and its explosion tore the imperial victim's body to ghastly fragments, which strewn the snow for yards around. Every window in the great, lofty facade of the Palace of Justice was shattered and bits of iron were imbedded deeply in the walls of the Arsenal, a hundred yards away.

The assassin belongs to the noted "fighting group" of the Socialist Revolutionary party, which has removed other prominent officials and long since passed a sentence of death upon Grand Duke Sergius. The Grand Duke knew that he stood in the shadow of death. He was the recipient of repeated warnings and elaborate precautions were taken to insure his safety; but all the resources of the secret police and soldiers proved unavailing against an attempt almost exactly duplicating the procedure that caused the death of Minister von Plehve last July.

Killed as He Left Retreat.

It was the irony of fate that Sergius, after taking refuge in his country villa during the strike troubles of a month ago, and later seeking even more secure shelter in the palace within the Kremlin walls, should be killed while proceeding to the Governor-General's Palace, beyond the walls, and which he had abandoned to enable the police to better protect him.

Grand Duchess Elizabeth, who has been engaged daily in the task of preparing comforts for the sick and wounded Russian soldiers in Manchuria, was about to drive to the palace to join her husband. When she heard what had befallen the Grand Duke she was driven in haste to the scene of the tragedy, and knelt, hatless and coatless, on the bloodstained snow and murmured prayers for the welfare of the soul of her slain consort.

The scene of the crime was the great open triangle within the Kremlin, bounded by the Arsenal, treasury and courts of justice, in one angle of which is the Nicholas, or Little, Palace, where the Grand Duke dwelt. At the opposite corner is the Nikolsky gate, the exit to the town beyond the ramparts. A few minutes before the bell of the gate sounded the hour of 3 o'clock, the Grand Duke emerged from the gates of the palace and proceeded, followed by sleighs containing secret police. It swept at a smart pace toward the gate, passing the Choudoff clock, Ivan's tower, the great Czar bell, and long rows of cannon captured from Napoleon in the Winter retreat of 1812.

Bomb Throws Hail of Iron.

In a moment the carriage was in front of the courts of justice, the walls of the triangle approach, forming a narrow entrance to the Nikolsky gate. There a man clad in workman's attire stepped forward from the sidewalk and threw a bomb which whizzed through the air, striking the carriage. A terrible explosion followed and a hail of iron pelleted the grim stone walls of the Arsenal and courts of justice. A thick cloud of smoke, snow and debris arose. When it had cleared, a ghastly sight was presented.

On the snow lay fragments of the body of Grand Duke Sergius, mingled with the wreck of the carriage. The Grand Duke's head had been torn from his body and reduced to a shapeless pulp, and the trunk and limbs, so frightfully mangled, lay in a ghastly heap. A finger bearing a rich ring was found lying several yards away. The crimson tint and the smell of blood were everywhere. Only a few fragments of clothing indicated that the body had been clothed. The coachman lay moaning with pain beside a deep hole in the pavement. The horses, dragging the front wheels of the carriage, had dashed off maddened with pain, to sink dying before they reached the gate.

Grand Duchess on the Scene.

The sound of the explosion was heard throughout the city and beyond the river. A crowd began to gather, and to some extent evidence of the tragedy while they discussed the affair in awe-stricken voices. Officials rapidly gathered, but before anything could be done toward collecting the scattered fragments of the body, Grand Duchess Elizabeth drove up in an open carriage. She had dropped her work at the sight of the tragedy and hurried to the scene, waiting to get her wraps. She broke down at the sight and dropped to her knees sobbing. After a few minutes she was led away. Her dress was torn and bloody, and covered with a plain soldier's cloak, the remains of Sergius were borne to the Oudoff cloister, where officers and members of the Grand Duke's suite had assembled.

Assassin is Captured.

The assassin was thrown to the ground and stunned by the force of the explosion, but he immediately rose and ran toward the gate, attempting to escape. His haste, and the blood streaming from his face, where he had been wounded by fragments of the bomb, attracted the attention of a sergeant of police, who seized him before he could draw a revolver.

The man did not deny his crime, but on the contrary gloried in its success. He expressed his satisfaction that he had been able to kill the Grand Duke without involving the Grand Duchess. He avowed his membership in the Social Revolutionary organization, but refused to give his name, and at the jail his papers were found to be forged.

The revolver with which the assassin was armed was an automatic magazine pistol, the same type as the weapon employed by Hohenhald, the assassin of Soloviev, Procurator-General of Finland. The assassin's wounds are not serious.

The Grand Duke's coachman, who was severely injured, was removed to a hospital. Late last night he was still living.

The news of the tragedy spread rapidly to every quarter of Moscow, aided by extra editions of all the newspapers, which appeared with deep black borders. The theatrical performances and all forms of social observances were immediately abandoned, and theaters ordered to remain closed until further notice.

Riot Scarcely Averted.

Immense crowds gathered near the Kremlin, where some factions began an attack on students and other representatives

atives of the Liberal movement, while others eagerly grasped and read a revolutionary proclamation, which had appeared as if by magic. So threatening became the attitude of the mob that the authorities felt obliged to order the Kremlin cleared and the gates locked. The gates were closed all night, obliging pedestrians and carriages to take roundabout routes. The police measures to preserve order have proved effective up to this hour, and the city is quiet.

Early accounts of the tragedy attributed the crime to three men in a sleigh, but later it was developed that the three men were police agents appointed to guard the Grand Duke.

Shortly after the murder, Grand Duchess Elizabeth, the two adopted children of Grand Duke Sergius, his staff officers and immediate servants assembled in the chapel, where a solemn requiem mass was solemnized. There was another service in the evening. A military guard of honor kept guard during the night. No arrangements have yet been announced for the funeral service.

ASSASSINATIONS BY TERRORISTS.

Executions of Rulers for Political Causes in Recent Times.

George Darbois, Archbishop of Paris, was assassinated by Communists on May 24, 1871. While the Commune of Paris was actually anarchistic, there were doubtless many anarchists among its controlling spirit.

William I of Prussia and Germany was the object of three different attempts at assassination, namely, Oscar Bechler, on July 14, 1881; Rodde, on May 21, 1878, and Dr. Nobiling, on June 2, 1878.

Alexander II of Russia was killed at St. Petersburg, on March 13, 1881, by an explosion of a bomb thrown by a man who was also killed. Previous attempts on the Czar's life had been made by Sazonov at St. Petersburg, April 16, 1880; by Bessoukoff at Paris, June 6, 1867; by Alexander Soloviev, April 14, 1879; by the unknown assassin of a railway train, December 1, 1879, and by an explosion in the Winter Palace, December 16, 1895.

While these crimes were perpetrated by nihilists, it is to be remembered that there is an alliance between nihilism and anarchism.

An attempt was made on September 28, 1883, to explode a dynamite bomb at the unveiling of the Niederwald monument in Germany, at which the Emperor William, the Crown Prince and other eminent personages were present. The bomb failed to burst. Remondorff, Rupesh and Kuebler, anarchists, were tried in Leipzig the following year, convicted of the crime and sentenced to death.

Julius Ferry, ex-Premier of France, was shot at St. Germain, near Paris, by seven persons, who were wounded by the explosion of a bomb in the Rue Clichy, Paris, France, on March 27, 1892. The bomb failed to burst. The assassin in the crime was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

An anarchist threw a bomb into a crowded church in Poland, on April 25, 1892, which killed 18 persons and wounded many. In March, 1893, a Belgian anarchist named Joseph Pauwels, planned to throw a bomb into the Church of the Madeleine, in Paris, France, during a service, but a swinging door closed, which caused him to drop the bomb, which killed him in its explosion. No one else was injured.

Two persons were wounded in Grenoble, France, on March 21, 1893, by an anarchist bomb exploded at the entrance of a church. An attempt was made on September 22, 1893, to kill General Canovas in Spain by means of a bomb.

A bomb was thrown by anarchists in the Lyceum Theater, Barcelona, Spain, on November 8, 1893, exploded and killed 30 people.

On December 9, 1893, August Vallant, an anarchist, threw a bomb into the Chamber of Deputies, which wounded several members. Vallant was guillotined February 8, 1894. Edouard Henry, an anarchist, on February 12, 1894, threw a bomb into the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, in Paris, France. Twenty persons were wounded. Henry was guillotined March 20, 1894.

In Rome, Italy, on March 5, 1894, eight persons were injured by the explosion of a bomb thrown in front of the Chamber of Deputies.

On May 8, 1894, several persons were wounded by a dynamite explosion in Liege, Belgium, for which crime two anarchists were subsequently given life sentences.

Promieo Crispien, of Italy, was shot on June 16, 1894.

Marie Francois Carnot, President of the French Republic, was mortally stabbed at Lyons, by Cesare Santeo, an anarchist, on Sunday, June 24, 1894.

On June 7, 1894, a bomb thrown into a religious procession in Barcelona, Spain, exploded, killing 11 persons and severely wounding 60 others.

King George I of Greece and Princess Marie of Greece, were shot at on February 26, 1895.

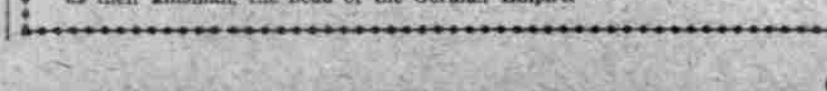
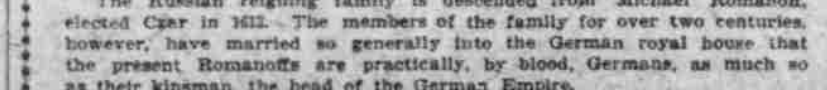
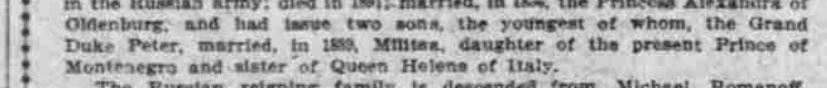
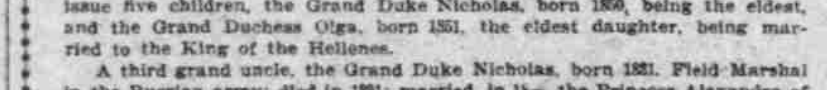
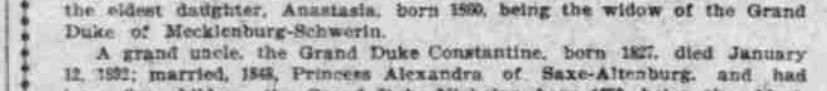
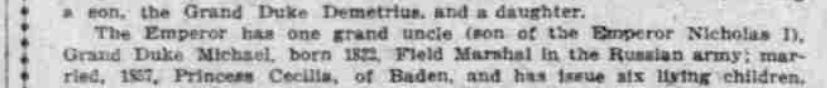
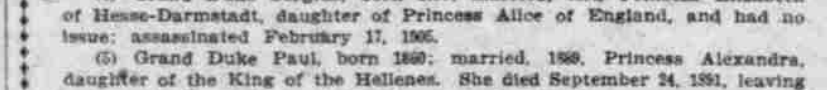
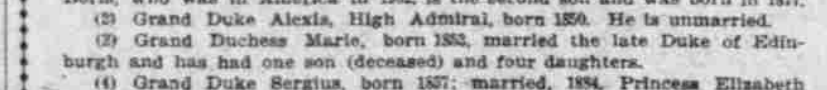
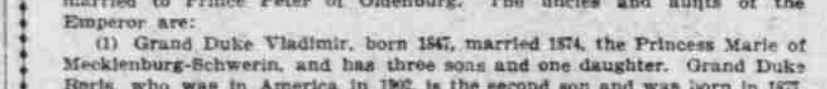
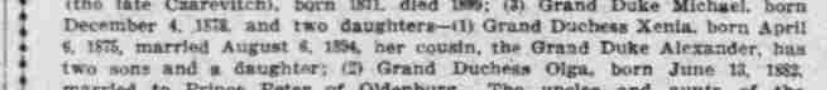
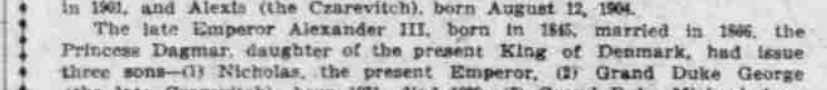
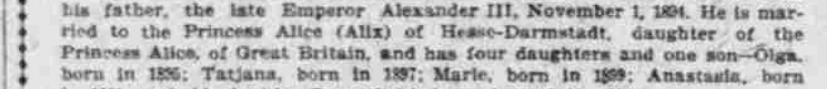
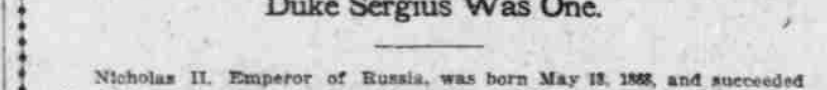
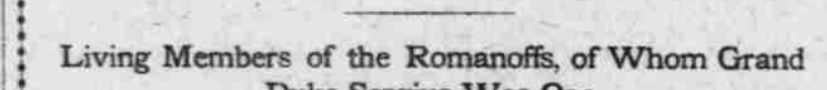
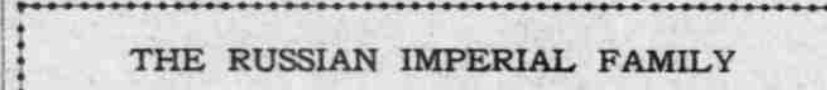
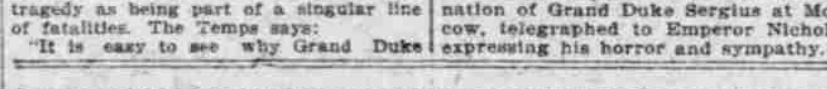
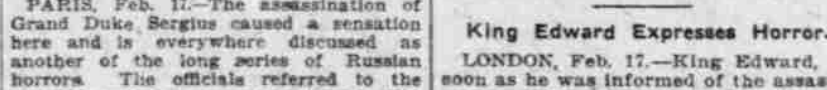
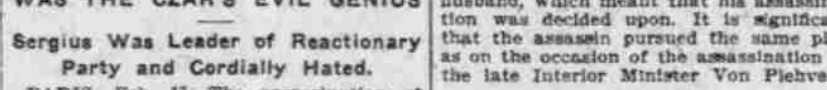
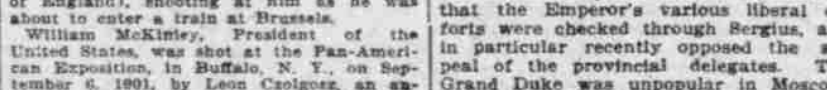
Empress Elizabeth of Austria was stabbed to the heart by Luchetti, a Franco-Italian anarchist, on September 10, 1898, while going to a hotel at Geneva, Switzerland.

King Humbert, of Italy, was shot to death at Monza, on July 29, 1900, by Anselmo, a patriot, N. J., where the murder was planned, to Italy, where it was executed.

William II, the German Emperor, was struck and wounded in the face by a missile thrown at him, on March 3, 1891.

Privy Councillor, Poldenostoff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, was fired at by a crowd of anarchists, while writing in his study, at St. Petersburg. The assassin was out of doors, and two of his bullets came through a window, narrowly missing

GRAND DUKE SERGIUS AND VIEWS OF THE KREMLIN TO WHICH HE WAS DRIVING WHEN ASSASSINATED



POMP OF MOURNING

Headless Body of Grand Duke
Lies in State.

NOBLES KEEP ALL-NIGHT VIGIL

Czar Too Prostrated with Grief to
Arrange Funeral—Rebels Rejoice
Over Grand Duke's Death Sing
"Marsellaise" at Palace.

SPECIAL CABLE.

MOSCOW, Feb. 18.—The remains of Grand Duke Sergius, Czar Nicholas' uncle, who was assassinated Friday within hailing distance of Nicholas' palace in the Kremlin, whither he had sought refuge some weeks ago, now lie in state in the chapel of the Choudoff monastery. The coffin rests on a high catafalque hung with black and silver draperies and Russian flags. Twenty candles are burning in a semi-circle around the head of the coffin. Within lies a covered form—the headless body of the man who, by virtue of his great influence over the Czar, has ruled the destinies of Russia and her people for years.

The head, so recently filled with the very essence of the reactionary idea, filled with it to the exclusion of every other sentiment and every other consideration than the one that autocracy must be preserved and must rule, no matter what the cost, that head has vanished. It was blown to atoms by the bomb thrown by the hands of a student, and only the mangled remains of the Grand Duke, covered so that their gaping wounds may not be seen, are left to tell of the latest tragedy in the bloody history of the Romanoffs.

Widow Mourns by His Bier.

At 8 o'clock Friday night the first funeral services were held over the body. A great gathering of Moscow's nobles filled the chapel and many watched the grief of the widow, who for more than an hour lay in grief too great for tears on her knees, her head resting upon the railing of the catafalque. Then she was led out of the chapel. All night the nobles remained in the chapel, keeping the vigil due the victim. Early this morning, several hours before the cold winter sun shone upon Moscow's snow-covered streets, silent monks took the places of the distinguished watchers, who filed out of the chapel, their heads bowed, their faces pale from the strain of the vigil and the awful thoughts begot by the tragedy.

The terror which may be in their hearts finds reflection in the minds of the citizens. Without giving utterance to the thought, they all seemed imbued with the idea that the strike disorders were indicative of a general movement which would have its immediate future may have in more for Russia. For there is no doubt that the labor leaders have been superseded by those who claim for many years past that only "the propaganda of deed" can accomplish the ends of the Radicals.

The body of the Grand Duke will be reposed in St. Peterburg, there to be interred in the Petropavlovsk fortress, where many of the dead Czar of Russia and their immediate relatives are at rest.

Severe Repressive Measures.

Every street in the city was patrolled Friday night by large bodies of troops and the great number of armed men within the hours following the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, the favorite uncle of the Czar, are a sinister indication of repressive measures which the government will employ as a result of the crime. It is stated on good authority that, no matter what the consequences, large portions of General Kuropatkin's army will be withdrawn from the Far East in order to enable the authorities throughout Russia to inaugurate an iron rule of internal administration.

There can now be no doubt that, before another 48 hours to gone, thousands of men and women throughout Russia, who are suspected of anarchistic or even only radical tendencies, will be arrested. Likewise is every hope gone that a liberal policy will mark the future actions of the Czar.

CZAR'S GRIEF IS UNBOUNDED

Unable to Speak or Attend to Business—Rebels Rejoice at Crime.

SPECIAL CABLE.
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The grief of the Czar over the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius knows no bounds. When the first news reached His Majesty he was so overcome that speech failed him and medical attendance became necessary. For more than an hour he was completely prostrated, unable to hear or unable to receive the reports which, setting forth in detail how his uncle had been killed by a bomb, had been specially prepared for him.

Later in the afternoon the Czar somewhat recovered and called a special session of the Council of Ministers, to take place at 6 o'clock Friday evening. But when the Ministers arrived the Czar was not able to receive them, and sent word to them that he would see them Saturday. The Czarina is in a deplorable condition as a result of the event in Moscow and throughout the palace consternation reigned.

The citizens of St. Petersburg received the first news of the catastrophe with

means of a telephone message to one of the newspapers. The news spread with amazing rapidity, but amid the populace it did not create much surprise. For many weeks it has been accepted as a foregone conclusion that the Grand Duke was doomed and Saturday's papers print the story that the Grand Duke had received many letters imploring her not to accompany her husband on his drives through the city, as his fate was sealed and his enemies did not wish to spill innocent blood.

According to unavoidable precedent, the Czar and all the Grand Dukes and other members of the Imperial family must attend the funeral of Grand Duke Sergius at the Petropavlovsk fortress.

Public opinion credits the terrorists with an intention to attempt a grand battue on that occasion, and the fact alone that, when apprised of impending doom, the Russian Government knows how to take precautions, somewhat allays the fears of those who see no bright ray in the future.

Revolutionary demonstrations occurred Friday outside of the antichapel Palace and the house which the Grand Duke Sergius occupied during his recent stay in St. Petersburg. Chanting the "Marsellaise" and singing other revolutionary songs, the mobs surged up and down in front of these buildings, and, as quick they were dispersed, new ones took their place. Many arrests were made in the course of the afternoon and evening.

MOST HATED OF GRAND DUKES

Terrorists Sentenced Sergius to Death Last December.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17 (4:50 P. M.).—The news of the tragedy in which Grand Duke Sergius was blown up created a tremendous sensation in St. Petersburg, where the announcement by telephone from Moscow arrived during the afternoon. Owing to the intense excitement prevailing at Moscow, few particulars are ascertainable. The tragedy in reality was no great surprise, as it was known that the terrorists had already condemned the Grand Duke to death, and ever since the affair of January 27, the inauguration of a bomb-throwing campaign had been going on against the Grand Duke Sergius, who was a brother-in-law as well as uncle of the Emperor, and who exercised an immense influence over the Czar. His death was regarded as a most reactionary of the Grand Dukes. As Governor-General of Moscow he was intensely unpopular. His advent as Governor-General of Moscow was followed by expulsion of the Jews from the center provinces, and throughout his administration his rigorous and harsh measures found reflection in the minds of the citizens. Without giving utterance to the thought, they all seemed imbued with the idea that the strike disorders were indicative of a general movement which would have its immediate future may have in more for Russia. For there is no doubt that the labor leaders have been superseded by those who claim for many years past that only "the propaganda of deed" can accomplish the ends of the Radicals.

Two years ago, after the student riots, in which many were killed or wounded, several hundred expulsions to Siberia followed under the orders of Grand Duke Sergius and General Trepoft, now Governor-General of St. Petersburg, but who was then Chief of Police of Moscow. As there were many threats made against his life, the Grand Duke was obliged to flee to his summer residence, 20 miles from the city. During the recent strike disorders the Grand Duke left the Diakonoff Palace, on the outskirts of the city, where he had been living, and took refuge inside the ramparts of the Kremlin, where he has since lived in what is known as the Little Palace opposite the famous statue of Alexander II. The trip to the Kremlin on that occasion was made at night, between solid lines of troops.

Grand Duke Sergius was the wealthiest member of the Imperial family. He was tall, handsome, and cordial in manner, in spite of the ruthless fashion in which he exercised his authority as Governor-General. He was childless, but adopted two children of his brother Paul, who was banished on account of a morose and unbecoming attitude toward his father. Sergius' record as a soldier was not brilliant. He suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of General Kuropatkin during the famous Koursk maneuvers.

At the time sentences of death were pronounced by the terrorists upon Grand Duke Sergius it was reported that Grand Duke Alexis, Procurator of the Holy Synod, Poldenostoff and General Trepoft, then Chief of Police of Moscow, and now Governor-General of St. Petersburg, were also condemned to death and accordingly some reports of similar sentences were imposed upon the Dowager Empress, Marie Fiodorovna.

Much of the responsibility for the catastrophe at the coronation of Emperor Nicholas II, Moscow, in 1894, was placed upon the shoulders of the Imperial family. It was said that Grand Duke Sergius' blood was shed on the day of the coronation. The Liberals, after sufficient precautions, the Emperor, after the affair here of January 22, placed the major portion of the blame on his shoulders.

The sentence of death on Grand Duke Sergius was contained in a proclamation issued by the Socialist Revolutionists of Moscow after the demonstration on December 11 of last year at St. Petersburg was put down. It read:

"If our demonstration at Moscow (December 18 and 19) is crushed in as bloody a manner as that of our brothers of St. Petersburg, then be the guilt thereof upon the head of Grand Duke Sergius and General Trepoft, and we, the committee, at that event, have foreordained their death."

The citizens of St. Petersburg received the first news of the catastrophe with

MUST FIGHT IT OUT

Japanese Want Nothing but
Enduring Peace.

WILL NOT HAVE A MERE TRUCE

Japanese Diplomat Says if Russia
Should Gain Victory, Japan
Would Continue War Till She
Was Finally Victorious.

SPECIAL CABLE.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Count Ito, Japanese Minister in this city, discussing the peace rumors which persist in circulating in responsible European quarters, especially in Russia, said today:

"Russia has permitted the impression to get abroad that peace is impossible until she has won a great victory. That pre-supposes that, after suffering such defeat, Japan will be more ready to make peace than now. That is obviously a misconception."

"We are anxious that the war come to an end, but, if Russia wins a great victory, the Japanese people will demand prompt and complete revenge. Any Russian successes, therefore, will spur us on to continue the struggle until we recover the ground lost."

"What we intend to avoid at all costs is the conclusion of a mere truce. We will entertain nothing but enduring peace; for we are determined to preclude for all time the recurrence of such a situation as made this war necessary, the robbery of fruits of our victory over China."

NO CHANCE FOR MEDIATION

Secretary Hay Answers Request of
Universal Peace Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Alfred H. Love, president of the Universal Peace Union, has received a letter from Secretary Hay, in response to Mr. Love's suggestion that the Government should make an effort to bring about a cessation of hostilities in the Far East. Mr. Hay's letter is as follows:

"I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 9th instant, in which, expressing the approval of the Universal Peace Union of the interest this department has shown in the cause of peace in the Far East, you ask renewal of efforts in that direction at this time, which you deem an opportunity."

"This Government has naturally watched the course of the struggle in Manchuria, and with an anxious eye has endeavored to cause the neutrality of the neighboring territories to be respected. The President has been equally solicitous to see the war closed by an honorable peace, and if an opportunity for friendly offices to that end should appear, he would gladly act in whatever sense might be practicable."

"So far as indication of any disposition by the belligerents to invite or accept the kindly offices of any power has been apparent on the contrary, each has made it known that aggressions to that end from without would be regarded as inadmissible. This Government, however, does not relax its watchfulness nor abate its desire to see the war closed by a peace that will whatever humane duty may counsel or opportunity might give."

WOMEN PETITION FOR PEACE

They Tell Czarina of Nation's Woes
and Ask Her to Intercede.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—The Empress of Russia has received from the women of Moscow an address petitioning her to use her influence with the Emperor to secure peace.

"Oh, sovereign," the petition says, "we believe your mother-heart feels all the horror of war as we do. Peace is violated not only beyond the frontiers, but even in the heart of the fatherland. We see in recent troubles the beginning of calamities that may crush all Russia. If the Emperor does not seek to avert them, 'All the bases of life are shaken. Mothers who have to bring up the young generation are saddened by seeing that it is impossible to train up children in the basic of truth, love and duty when the social life of the country does not rest thereon. Mothers cannot remain silent. More lives will be sacrificed by the results of earlier calamities."

"The Emperor can still save Russia. Be our modest prayer, we beseech you, listen to the voice of the country. If the Emperor leads the country in paths of greatness, its women will help in the work of organization by granting their brothers and children into the new way and a life of light."

IS READY TO SUE FOR PEACE

Czar Considered Terms at Recent
Council of Ministers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17 (6:40 P. M.).—The Associated Press learns on exceptional authority that the question of peace was formally considered by Emperor Nicholas and his Ministers at the conference held at Tsarskoe-Selo yesterday. No official discussion of the subject was held, but the Emperor, before the discussion began, the Emperor exacted from each one present a solemn promise not to divulge the slightest hint of what transpired. The Emperor, it is suggested in high quarters that some indication of terms has reached the Russian government from Japan, although it is certain that it did not come through the regular diplomatic channels.

PREPARING TO ATTACK AGAIN

Activity of Russians Indicates Ag-
gressive Movement Soon.

TOKIO, Feb. 18 (9 A. M.).—According to reports from the Shikoku River, the Russians are showing increased activity on both flanks, and are extending and strengthening their right. They also seem to be concentrating a heavy force on their left in front of Kurehara, and it is the belief of the Japanese that the Russians are in the line of the late operations, and it is estimated that the Russians there number six divisions.

The impression exists that General Kuropatkin is preparing to assume the aggressive. The weather is still unfavorable, but the excessive cold will soon be over.

Chinese reports to the effect that General Kuropatkin is preparing to abandon the Shikoku River line and retire northward are discredited here.

Russians Capture Villages.

MUKDEN, Feb. 17.—Volunteers reconnoitering the front bank disclosed the Japanese from the villages of Vainashan, Tadepo, Kotta and Two-Mound Hill. The villages were burned.