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DAY OF DREAD

Destiny of Russia Now Hangs on the Issue.

APPEAL TO THE CZAR

Workmen Determined to Tell Their Wrongs.

IF HE REFUSE, BLOOD FLOWS

Will the Soldiers Shoot When Officers Order?

IF THEY FAIL IT IS REVOLUTION

St. Petersburg Wrought to a High Pitch of Nervous Tension in Expectation of Today's Events

RUSSIA AND HER GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT—Purely despotic. Emperor an absolute ruler, but irresponsible for exercise of power by subordinates. Quasi-independence maintained in Finland and Poland.
POLICY—Imperial expansion.
TERRITORY—8,660,295 square miles.
POPULATION—Estimated at 129,004,514.
COMMERCE—Exports, $429,852,000; imports, $375,822,000.
MERCHANT MARINE—3938 vessels, aggregating a gross tonnage of 633,819.
ARMY—Peacetime, 2,612,419. All subjects liable to draft.
NAVY—Peacetime, [illegible] Russo-Japanese conflict, 46[illegible]
REVENUE—Derived from various taxes, customs, posts, spirit monopoly, etc., approximating $973,285,000 annually.
FINANCES—Assets, $907,516,000; liabilities, $907,776,500.
EDUCATION—Approximately $20,000,000 expended each for maintenance of schools. No advantages among moujik element.
RELIGION—Russia's established religion is that of the Greek church.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The Tageblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent says he learns from the strikers' committee that 140,000 men will march to the Winter Palace today and demand to hand a petition to the Emperor alone. Otherwise, he says, they will storm the palace and fire the city. Four regiments are declared to be in readiness, but they will not fire on the strikers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22 (1:05 A. M.)—Despite official assurances at midnight that the situation was well in hand, and that ample steps had been taken to protect the vast industrial section of St. Petersburg and insure the safety of the city, the greatest uneasiness for today pervades the entire population.

Picked troops are stationed at various points in the city, and each house contains a miniature garrison with gendarmes in the court-yards and machine guns ready for the first emergency. The Winter Palace is strongly picketed, with Grand Duke Vladimir in command. Final instructions were issued tonight.

The plan of the government is to prevent the workmen from coming to the center of the city today by guarding gates and bridges. A collision therefore is believed to be more imminent, and the workmen themselves are thoroughly convinced that such is the case. But the authorities maintain that the loyalty of the troops is beyond question, pointing out that the only time Russian regiments showed treachery was in the revolution of 1821, when the guard regiments participated, but they say that the troops then were practically soldiers of fortune returning to Russia after the Napoleonic wars, imbued with the revolutionary ideas of France. It is more fully realized, however, that, if the troops mutiny or actually join the workmen, the government will be faced, not with riot, but with revolution.

Father Gopon Immovable

Father Gopon, at the request of Minister of Justice Muravieff, went to the Ministry of Justice Saturday and had a long interview with M. Muravieff, at which the Minister tried to dissuade him from his programme for Sunday. Father Gopon, however, could not be budged and at the end of the interview he left, saying:

"We must each do our duty according to the light given us."

The plan of the workmen is to assemble at three points, the Poutiloff and Oubokoff works and the island of Vassili Ostrov, and march to the palace square. They are fully convinced that the Emperor will be there to receive their petition.

The representative of the Associated Press went among many groups of the workmen, but found no one who expressed doubt as to the Emperor's meeting them. All spoke of him most reverently and they insisted that he is kept in ignorance of the truth, and that once he has heard of their grievances they will receive justice. They said that just what was wanted was shorter hours and more pay, and also more liberty, but the ideas of most of the men on the latter point are rudimentary. They declared their peaceful intentions and said they did not want to fight. They seemed to entertain no fear of being shot down.

"The soldiers are on our side," said one of the leaders. "They may fire on the palace, but not on us."

Denounce Grand Duke Alexis.

No one of the workmen raised a voice against the Emperor, though they did not spare some of the imperial family, especially Duke Alexis, whom, with others, they charged with being responsible for Russian defeat in the war in the Far East, saying that they kept the Emperor in ignorance of the true situation. Some of them repeated current gossip about Grand Duke Alexis and the Russian fleet.

"We know what happened in a theater some time ago, when his mistress came on the stage covered with jewels," said one of the men. "The galleries hissed her and the people called out:

"'Take them off; they are not diamonds, but drops of Russian blood.'"

Late tonight (Saturday) it was reported that a strike had been declared in the mills in Finland, and rumors are that, if blood is spilled, there may be serious risings throughout the land. The rumors, however, probably belong to the crop of sensational stories with which the city is filled.

Private letters from Helsingfors were received by the Associated Press tonight, not giving the slightest intimation of a movement against the Finns.

AGITATORS BUSY BUT PEACEFUL

Father Gapon Says if Czar Refuses Aid Strikers Must Fight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—The strikers are continuing their agitation with unabated activity. Throughout the morning they have been parading the main streets in the center of thec ity and closing every industrial establishment.

The agitation hitherto has been carried on with remarkable absence of actual violence, the committee of the union having issued instructions that everything be done as quietly as possible, and that no personal violence be offered the police. Street traffic in the leading thoroughfares is hardly interfered with, the demonstrators filling the streets politely making way for passing sledges.

A list of the 174 works closed as the result of yesterday's coercive measures shows that every industry is involved, including railway constuction and electrical engineering. In view of the probable failure of the electricarl supply for stores and offices, householders are laying in large stocks of candles. The public is nervous and excited, and the opinion is freely expressed that the government will be forced to concede the demands of the men.

Father Gopon, who was reported to have been kidnaped during the night, is at large this morning, going from place tot place organizing and directing everything. His dictum is that the meeting shall take place on the palace square, no matter if it result in a massacre of the men. He says duty must be resolved to do or die.

Draw Historic Parallel.

It is noteworthy that the leaders are going back to the French revolution for their parallels. The deputation sent to Tsarskoe-Selo was the march of the mob to Versailles. The assemblage planned for tomorrow is likened to the march of the multitude wearing red caps of liberty to the Tuilleries to present their demands to Louis XVI.

While there is much talk that the troops may be overawed by the mob, the authorities do not manifest the slightest apprehension on this score. The Cossacks and the guard regiments, they declare, can be relied upon. Two regiments of infantry have also been brought here from Riga. Nevertheless, the authorities are extremely nervous, realizing that blood once spilled, in the present temper of the excited men, spurred on by socialist agitators, it is impossible to predict the end.

The Emperor's advisers, however, declare he must put down the agitation with firm hands, and that if he yields, as Louis XVI at Versailles, all may be lost. The present resolution of the government is not to give way.

While many drunken rows have occurred and a number of men have been injured, no serious collisions have been reported. An enormous number of arrests of known revolutionaries took place during the night.

An attempt will be made to close all the bakeries, in order to threaten the city with famine. The workmen are begging that Emperor Nicholas appear at the Winter Palace Sunday. The text of the letter follows:

"Your Excellency—Workmen of all classes in St. Petersburg wish to see the Emperor at 2 o'clock P. M., January 22, in the square at the Winter palace, in order tot personally express to Him the need of all the Russian people. I am assured by all workmen, my co-laborers, comrades and even by alleged revolutionaries, that his majesty has nothing to fear. His personal safety is assured. Let him come as the true Emperor, with courageous heart, to his people tot receive the petition from our hands that is demanded by regard for his own welfare as well as for that of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg and of Russia. Otherwise the moral bond hitherto existing between the Emperor and the people may be broken.

"It is your excellency's high duty to the Emperor and the entire people of Russia to communicate the foregoing to His Majesty, the Emperor today without delay amr also the contents of our petition attached hereto. Say to the Emperor that I, together with many workmen and thousands of people of Russia, am irrevocably resolved, with my faith in him, to proceed to the Winter Paace in order that he may show his faith by deeds and not by manifestos."

The document is signed by Father Gopon and eleven representatives of the workmen's union.

Father Gopon had a long interview with Minister of Justice Muravieff today and the Minister took formal cognizance of the demands of the strikers. Father Gopon said that every one must do his duty and act according to his convictions.

CAUSES OF REVOLUTION.

Ruinous monetary burdens borne by the people of Russia:

National debt	$3,500,000,000
Annual interest on debt	80,000,000
Expended on Siberian and Manchurian roads	1,500,000,000
Taxes paid by peasants in 1900	60,000,000
Loss by industrial depression in three years	300,000,000
Loss by famines in five years preceding 1902	500,000,000
Eight famines, five since 1892, loss	200,000,000
Loss to toilers by 150 to 170 holidays each year	100,000,000
War loss to date	400,000,000
Expenses of Holy Synod, annually	18,500,000

In relation to these figures, a well-known writer says:

"The simple truth is, the Russian peasant, 100,000,000 of him, is, under present conditions, slowly starving to death. His average earnings in the central provinces are 17 to 18 copecks (8 to 9 cents) per day throughout the year; during the busiest harvest time they rise to an average of 27 to 38 copecks (13 to 16 cents) a day; during the whole Winter he and his family earn nothing. His diet consists of meal, flour and grits, cabbage and potatoes, no meat, excepting three times a year. His diet is insufficient, and less than in any civilized country. The hovel he lives in is 2½ yards long and 1½ yards high, harboring the whole family and whatever cattle he possesses. These data are taken from official sources.

"Is it a wonder that the Russian peasant has morally and physically degenerated? That the women are immoral, dreading maternity, and given to a frightful extent to infanticide? That the men are nomads, leaving wives and children for months, often years, trying to earn something in town or in far-away districts? That the recruiting in these central provinces shows progressively physical unfitness for the army? That the health of the women is bad, and that the rate of increase in the population in this "black-earth belt" has dropped to 0.26, against 1.5 in the whole empire?"

APPEAL TO CZAR

Father Gopon Begs He May Hear People.

HIS SAFETY IS ASSURED

He Asks Minister Mirsky to Intercede for Masses.

GIVE DEEDS, NOT MANIFESTOS

If Czar Refuses to Meet His People, Bond Between Them Will Be Broken--Irrevocably Resolved to Go to the Palace

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Russian advices through official channels are of the most somber character and refer to the probable extension of the strikes to Southern Russia and Poland.

The view prevails here that the disturbances are political rather than industrial and capable of developing a situation endangering the present government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—Father Gopon sent a letter to Minister of the Interior Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky today

Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, Leader of the Autocratic Party.

RUSSIAN MINISTRY OF MARINE, HEADQUARTERS OF GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, WHO IS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NAVAL DISASTERS.

CANNOT PAY THEMSELVES.

Supreme Court So Rulecs on Vote of Corporation Directors

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 21.—A Miner special from Helena says that the Supreme Court has rendered a decision of great importance to corporations operating in Montana, to the effect that directors of corporations have no authority to vote salaries to themselves. The decision is in the case of O. J. McConnell et al. against the Combination Mining & Mill Company, Charles D. McClure, Paul A. Fusz and others, on appeal from the District Court of Silver Bow County, which awarded the plaintiff judgment for the amount voted by the directors as salaries to themselves, and involves about $16,000. The Supreme Court says:

"It makes no difference whether the trustees intended to defraud the company and the stockholders of the amount of money appropriated for the purpose of paying their salaries or whether they acted in the utmost good faith. The result is exactly the same, and whether the recovery of the plaintiffs be put upon the ground of actual or constructive fraud, they are entitled to recover upon the facts shown in this record."

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MUST BE SHOWN

Burton Open to Conviction on Canal.

"WOULD IT PAY?" HE ASKS

Opinion of Major Langfitt May Settle Question.

HE IS STRONGLY FAVORABLE

If Shown That Benefits to Commerce Will Justify Construction of Celilo Canal, Burton Will Agree to Appropriation.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 21.—The fate of The Dalles-Celilo Canal hangs in the balance. It has not been turned down by the rivers and harbors committee, neither has it been adopted. It was discussed at some length at the committee meeting today, but no conclusion was reached. One thing, and just one thing, will bring about the adoption of this project. If Chairman Burton and his committee can be convinced that this canal would be a profitable investment; that is to say, if it can be authoritatively shown to them that the benefits to commerce that would accrue from the construction of this canal would really justify the expenditure of $2,800,000 of Government money upon it, all personal objections will be set aside, and some appropriation will be made to begin work; but if such proof from an authentic source cannot be furnished, the Celilo Canal project will be passed over, so far as the present session is concerned, unless the Senate is able to force the House to accept an appropriation against its will.

M. De Witte, the Strong Man Who May Become Chancellor of Russia.

Good Sum for the Jetty.

There has been some change in the situation in the last few days, but it is difficult to describe what has taken place. Chairman Burton will not talk, the members of the House committee have been forbidden to tell what has transpired in the committee-room, and the members of the Oregon delegation are pledged to secrecy. The old idea that there would have to be a choice between improving the mouth of the Columbia River and commencing the Celilo Canal seems to have been lost sight of, and there is reason to believe that the mouth of the river will be adequately cared for, regardless of what is done between The Dalles and Celilo. This in itself is a great concession to the Oregon and Washington delegations, and places both projects squarely on their merits.

It is unfortunate that the Engineer Board of Review never passed on the Celilo Canal project, for there is no official opinion of record showing whether or not a canal at this point is justified by commerce, present and prospective. The only statements of this character on file are those from unofficial sources in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and the committee regards these opinions as biased. If, however, within the next few days it is possible to secure from some official source, such, for example, as Major Langfitt, a direct opinion that commerce really justifies the expenditure of nearly $4,000,000 for the proposed canal, that opinion, it is believed, will sway the committee. Without such opinion, the situation seems hopeless, at least so far as the House is concerned, and it will be necessary to go to the Senate for the appropriation.

Other North-Coast Projects.

It is understood that practically all other Oregon items have been agreed upon, but no figures are obtainable, nor is any statement to be had as to which projects have been dropped out altogether.

It is believed the committee will authorize an appropriation for dredging out Puyallup waterway, in Tacoma Harbor, estimated to cost $260,000.

An effort is being made to secure another board to report on the Lakes Union and Washington Canal, in the hope of having the former adverse report set aside.

BELIEVES IN THE CANAL.

Major Langfitt Has Strongly Recommended Its Early Construction.

Major W. C. Langfitt is out of the city at present and will not return for four or five days. His views of the importance of the early completion of the Celilo canal is thoroughly expressed, however, in his last annual report, in which he says:

"The construction of the whole work should be placed under the continuing-contract system, as its early completion is of great importance and will be of vast benefit to the inhabitants of the immense territory drained by the Columbia River."

Major Langfitt is known to be thoroughly in favor of the project for the early completion of the canal and, if a decision on an appropriation rests upon his advice, it is practically assured.

The matter of an engineer board never having passed upon the justification for the canal as regards commerce is not as significant as it might seem. So far there has never been a board appointed which has even considered the advantages to commerce resulting from the building of the canal, since it has always been understood that no comparison could be made. It has always been known, however, and reported by Government officials, that the completion of the Celilo canal would open a channel of commerce of inestimable value to not only the commercial interests directly connected but to those bearing an indirect relation as well.

The engineer board of review, mentioned in the dispatch, was appointed for the sole purpose of modifying the Harts project for building the Celilo canal and approving the feasibility of the project. This it did without considering the value to commerce of the canal, since that apparently had been a settled fact.

Major Langfitt's office has not as yet received a request for an opinion as to the merits of the canal project, but, should such a question come before him upon his return, he will undoubtedly give a favorable reply.

FULTON WILL STEP UP.

Oregon Senator to Be Chairman of Committee on Claims.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 21.—It was learned today that Senators Alee and Kean, who are in line for the chairmanship of the committee on claims in the next Congress, do not desire this place. If so, that opens the way for Senator Fulton, notwithstanding that he is next to the last Republican member.

Warren, the present chairman, goes to public buildings and grounds; Stewart is not re-elected, Clapp will go to Indian affairs, and Burnham will prefer his present committee, Cuban relations. The only other Senator ranking Fulton is Burton of Kansas, who for obvious reasons will not be in line for the chairmanship.

This would make it appear that, when he enters upon his third year in the Senate, Fulton will hold one of the most desirable chairmanships of that body, very rapid promotion for a new man.

FIRST PATENT UNDER CAREY ACT

Land Office Isaues Title to Nearly 12,000 Acres in Oregon.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 21.—The President has approved and the General Land Office today issued a patent to the State of Oregon for the benefit of the Southern Irrigation Company, of Portland, covering 11,640 acres of land known as List No. 1, under the Carey act. This is the first patent that has been given to Oregon under this law. W. B. Matthews, who was attorney for the State of Oregon in its Klamath swamp land case, represented the state in this transaction.

MAY FLEE FROM YELLOW FEVER

Prevalence on the Canal Zone May Cause Exodus of Canal-Builders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Unofficial advices received here from representatives of the Government in the Panama Canal Zone dated at the end of the first week in January, are to the effect that, while the current reports of the prevalence of yellow fever on the isthmus are exaggerated, the pest does exist there, and some apprehension is expressed that, if it continues to spread, there will be a wholesale exodus of the canal builders. The cases so far developed are said to have probably been preventable, had proper precautions been adopted.

Police Escort Working Miners.

BOCHUM, Jan. 21.—The strike here is general, and the few miners who are at work are escorted to and from the mines by the police. A number of mines paid December wages today, but there were no disturbances.

TRAIN HELD UP

Passengers on O. R. & N. Flyer Robbed.

BANDITS GET $150

Four Masked Men Make Their Escape.

POSSE STARTS IN PURSUIT

Watches, and Draft for $750 Included in Booty.

ONLY ONE CAR IS ENTERED

Robbers Board Spokane Flyer at East Portland Station, Search Victims in Walla Walla Sleeper, and Then Stop the Train.

THE HOLD-UP—Spokane Flyer, between East Portland station and Twenty-eighth street, at 6:45 o'clock.
THE VICTIMS—Roger B. Sinnott, Ben L. Norden, Edward Duffy, Dan J. Coman and E. E. Atherton, of Portland; J. D. Nicholson, of Chicago; Pullman Conductor John Hayes, all of whom were in the Walla Walla sleeper.
THE BOOTY—Draft for $750; several watches; $150 in money.
THE PURSUIT—Detectives scoured the country near scene of hold-up; posse went to scene on engine; bridges and ferries were guarded.

While the "Spokane Flyer" was rushing through the darkness between East Portland station and Thirty-fourth street, shortly before 7 o'clock last night, masked bandits entered the rear door of the Walla Walla sleeper, the last car of the train, and at the point of a pistol compelled the occupants to deliver their valuables. The robbers then stopped the train by pulling the air cord, sprang off into the night and disappeared. They fired several shots as the train slowed down and thus frightened away pursuit.

The victims were Roger B. Sinnott, Edward Duffy, Dan J. Coman and Len L. Norden, of this city; J. D. Nicholson, a traveling man from Chicago, and E. E. Atherton, also of this city. John Hayes, the well-known Pullman conductor, was also a victim. From these men the robbers obtained a draft for $750, several watches and about $150 in cash.

As soon as the robbery became known at police headquarters officers were notified to be on the alert, and a posse of policemen, detectives and railway officers left on an engine for the scene of the robbery. Officers guarded the bridges and the Vancouver ferry. The posse spent the night looking for evidence at the scene of the robbery and in searching throughout the neighboring country.

Board Train at East Portland.

Train No. 4, known as the "Spokane Flyer," left the Union Station on time, at 6:15 o'clock. The train crossed the bridge and pulled into the East Portland station. Four men were near the station at the time, but made no effort to board the train. It is thought that these four men were the robbers and that they boarded the train as it started to pull away through Sullivan's Gulch.

As the train gained headway the rear door of the Walla Walla sleeper, the last car, opened suddenly and two masked men entered the car. They both had revolvers in their hands. They walked to the little door leading into the smoking-room in the rear end of the sleeper, and covered Sinnot, Norden, Duffy, Coman, Nicholson and Atherton with their revolvers. Both men appeared to be about 5 feet 10 inches high and weighed about 160 pounds.

"Hands up!" commanded one of the two.

Those in the smoker, realizing that a robbery was in progress, lost no time in complying with the request. As they did so, they noticed two other masked and armed men pass the door of the smoker and go into the sleeper proper.

Take Draft From Atherton.

In the meantime those bandits in the smoker prepared for business. They went about it coolly, as though they were old hands. While one covered the victims the other advanced and started to go through the men's pockets. Sinnott was relieved of all the money he had on his person, something like $35. The robber then advanced to Norden and took from his pocket a small purse containing several dollars. He noticed a diamond stud in Norden's shirt and started to remove it.

"For God's sake, don't take that," exclaimed Norden. "It belongs to my mother and I wouldn't lose it for the world!"

The bandit who stood at the door then spoke up:

"Let him have the diamond; take his watch."

Norden's watch was removed, together with the chain, and placed in one of the bandit's pockets. Then the robber turned to Duffy. From Duffy he obtained some gold and siver coins. Just how much could not be ascertained last night, as Duffy

(Concluded on Page 10.)