

RIOTING IN ST. PETERSBURG IS RESUMED TODAY; TROOPS OFTEN FIRE ON MOB IN THE NEVSKY PROSPEKT

CZAR MAY DECLARE A STATE OF SIEGE

Assaults on Troops by Mob Continue and Second Day of Bloodshed Ensues in St. Petersburg.

Business Suspended, Troops Bivouac in Streets, Czar Is Prostrated and Grand Dukes Flee —Sevastopol Admiralty Works Afire.

(Journal Special Service.)
St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—(Bulletin 5:50 p. m.)—Fighting has been resumed. Troops are firing on a mob in the Nevsky Prospekt.
It is rumored that the czar tomorrow will issue a proclamation placing the capital in a state of siege.
Several thousand strikers on Basil Island attempted to cross the Nicholas and Palace bridges this afternoon, but were driven back by cavalry.

(Journal Special Service.)
St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—During the night the rain snow fell, covering the ugly red stains and obliterating all traces of the conflict of yesterday, and with the break of day the city, except for the presence of troops in the streets, had resumed its normal appearance. Men appeared at work in several factories and mills, including the works of the Russian Westinghouse company, but managers in a majority of cases told the men to remain away for a few days, and that in the meantime they would receive their pay.
People generally are nervous and apprehensive and keep indoors. The strikers, looking weary and haggard after the excitement of yesterday, collected in sullen little groups in the vicinity of their various headquarters and yesterday's barricades, awaiting the decision of their leaders regarding a plan of action. They were in an ugly mood and broke out in curses whenever the soldiers marched by.

Army Holds Bridges.
The bridges are still held by guards of regiments. The big square which was yesterday filled with troops, was empty, but inside the palace court, beyond the sight of passersby, a regiment of dragoons and several companies of infantry were quartered.
The authorities have advised factory owners not to admit the men, as they had stolen a lot of dynamite bombs and might destroy property.
The official accounts of yesterday's affair were posted on all bulletin boards. Strikers who came to read spat upon them. The general situation continues very critical. The military have the upper hand in St. Petersburg, and as long as the troops remain true can crush any attempt at resistance in the capital. No confirmation is obtainable of the reported revolt of troops in the Caucasus.

Regiments Mutiny.
It is now reported that in addition to the Moscow guard, a regiment of the Finland and Jambouk regiments declined to obey the orders to fire yesterday.
It is learned that the greatest anxiety is felt by authorities, owing to signs of insubordination among the troops. A disaffection, it is said, has extended to the crews of the third Baltic squadron at Sevastopol. Yesterday troops were called out to suppress a riot among the sailors of the Baltic fleet.
Minister of the Interior Vyatopolk-Mirsky, at 11 o'clock this morning, issued orders to close the headquarters of the workmen's union. The workmen complied without police interference.

Want to See Czar.
Seven thousand survivors of yesterday's desperate struggle, who in desperation turned toward Tsarkoeloe, 14 miles from the city, where they determined to see the czar, were headed off and dispersed after several charges by troops. Their losses are not known.
The looting of shops in old St. Petersburg has been sternly repressed, but thousands of explosives have been stolen by strikers from the Putloff powder works.
At 12:30 o'clock the feeling is growing that the worst is over, unless the workers on the Basil Island who broke into the vodka shops shortly before 5 o'clock are able to get together in force and carry off the Nicholas palace bridges.

Troops Patrol Streets.
Troops continue to patrol the principal thoroughfares about the winter palace and many shops are open. Soldiers are instructed to act on the defensive unless rioting is renewed.
Strikers are showing no such stubbornness as they did yesterday. Reports are received of a few conflicts in the suburbs, but no casualties are reported.
At noon a large crowd of strikers began to gather at Nevsky Prospekt from the suburbs, but no disturbance is yet reported. All traces of yesterday's conflict have been largely removed. Authorities are not permitting the news of yesterday's conflict to reach internal points of Russia.
A municipal building in the Second district was today demolished by the

Police. At a meeting of strikers of the Putloff iron works this morning a resolution was passed expressing their intention to continue the struggle until the last drop of blood was shed.

Outbreaks on Vasil.
Several hundred workmen are now making for the public square. Several outbreaks are reported in the Vasil Island district this afternoon.
The report that the Grand Duke Sergius, the czar's uncle, has been assassinated is untrue. Workmen attacked his residence, broke all the windows and were battering down the doors when the troops appeared and dispersed them. The grand duke at the time was at Tsarkoeloe with the czar.

The executive committee of the revolutionary league has appealed to American, British, French and Italian consulates asking them to bring foreign influence to bear on the Russian government in favor of conciliating the masses.
At 3 o'clock the strikers continue to drift toward the palace square. The Cossacks and police are having more difficulty in keeping the crowds moving. The city resembles an armed camp.

Czar Prostrated.
The czar is completely prostrated by grief. It is understood that he is in a state of collapse. It is rumored Grand Duke Alexis and Sergius are already on their way to the frontier.
At 2 o'clock this afternoon the crowd moving toward the Winter palace is assuming threatening proportions. The men have the most obstinate demeanor.

The police are not able to locate Father Gopon, though searching for him everywhere. His whereabouts is known only to half a dozen trusted lieutenants, through whom he issues orders. One of the lieutenants has declared that the leader of the strikers is determined to preach the gospel of armed resistance and the overthrow of authority.
The dowager empress has left for Tsarkoeloe.
The troops have closed all gunsmith shops and firearms and other weapons have been removed from windows and locked up in cellars.

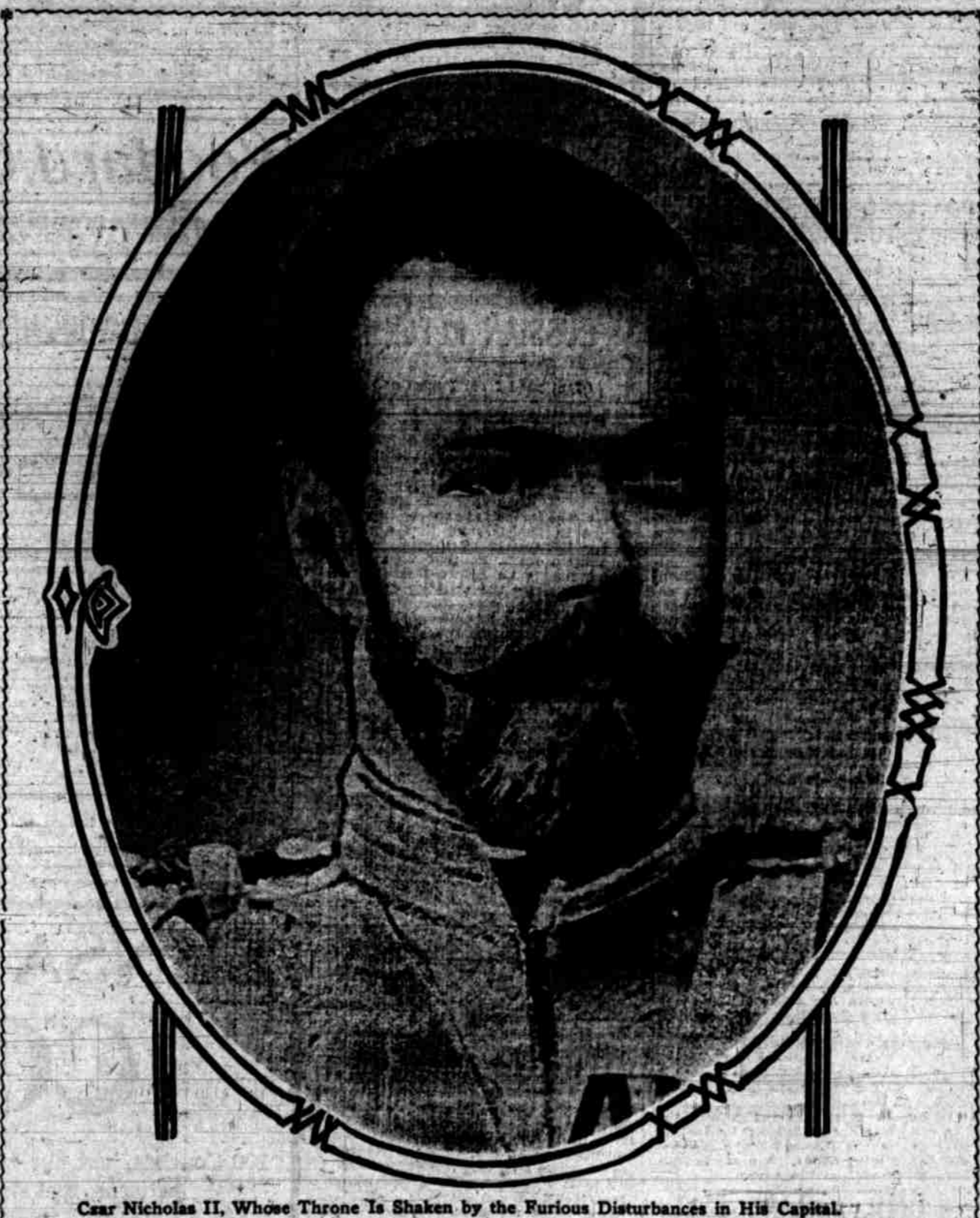
Admiralty Works Afire.
The admiralty works at Sevastopol are on fire and burning furiously. The government has decided on the most stringent measures to check the populace today. All the schools in the city are closed. In many places the water supply has been cut. At 10 o'clock this morning the center of the city remains quiet, but there is ferment in outlying districts, where late yesterday evening the police made house to house visits, warning the householders to keep quiet. That a riot will break out at any moment is a foregone conclusion.
It was learned this morning that a band of rioters, the strength of which is not known, have decided to divide themselves into two sections. The capital is full of the wildest rumors.

Hunting for Czar.
One says the strikers have resolved to march, 50,000 strong, on Tsarkoeloe. If they find the czar is not there, they will continue to Petersburg. Another is that the nihilists have persuaded strike leaders to take over a large supply of bombs and use them to repel troops.
Another wild rumor has reached the authorities that Father Gopon plans to burn the entire city, feeding the flames with immense quantities of petroleum. The police have prohibited the sale of petroleum.
The government has issued a statement blaming the workmen for yesterday's bloodshed. The demands of the workmen are described as audacious and impossible. Most of the responsibility is ascribed to Father Gopon. The official statement of the czar, dated 10 o'clock last night estimates the dead at 78 and the wounded at 323. The figures are everywhere ridiculed.

At 1:30 this morning the troops were dispatched to the Basil Island district, where the strikers have barricaded themselves in the streets. Approaching on the double quick, the troops were met with a volley of bricks and other missiles. Under a rain of lead, men, women and children fell in the streets.
When the last barricade had fallen, street after street was strewn with bodies marking the relentless progress of the guards. The clash is said by several witnesses to have exceeded anything in the history of the French revolution.
It is estimated that 2,000 were killed or wounded. An aged priest, kneeling
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GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT OF THE CASE

(Journal Special Service.)
St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The government's official statement on the massacre of Sunday and of the events leading up to it is given in the Official Messenger today, as follows:
"All attempts of factory inspectors to pacify the workmen were fruitless, and every worker from a number of large factories joined the strike, which spread quickly and extended to almost all the works of the city. The demands of the men at the same time increased, and were formulated for the greater part by Father Gopon. The employers expressed willingness to negotiate with the men individually, but not with their organizations, which the strikers declined.
"As the strike was at first conducted without disturbances no repressive measures were adopted. Agitation, however, was soon participated in by the revolutionists, and the strikers under Father Gopon's leadership, openly professed insurrectionary doctrines, which compelled the government finally to intervene.
"On the morning of January 21, the Workmen's association, led by Father Gopon, appeared with revolutionary tendencies. On Sunday Father Gopon drew up a petition of workmen to the emperor which contained insolent demands of a political character.
"Fanatical speeches, which Father Gopon forgetting his clerical dignity, addressed to the men, excited workers to such an extent that on January 22 large crowds proceeded to the center of the city. At some points collisions occurred between them and the troops, in consequence of their refusal to obey police regulations, or owing to a direct attack on the troops. The soldiers were obliged to fire in Schlüsselberg causeway, near the triumphal gate in Troietzky square, in the Basil Island quarter, at the corner of Nevsky Prospekt, in Alexander gardens and at Kazan cathedral.
"At one point the populace erected three barricades of planks and wires. Over one of these a red flag was hoisted. From the windows of neighboring houses shots were fired and stones were hurled at the military. Crowds took swords from the police and armed themselves with them. They pillaged the Schauf small arms factory and carried off about a hundred swords, a large number of which, however, the police later recovered. The wires were destroyed and the poles cut down. The municipal building in the Second district has been demolished and five shops in St. Petersburg plundered."
The statement informs the public that the same measures will be in force today as were taken yesterday for the preservation of order.



Czar Nicholas II, Whose Throne Is Shaken by the Furious Disturbances in His Capital.

SUPPLICATING WORKMEN GREETED WITH BULLETS

Streets of St. Petersburg Stained with Blood of Laborers—Czar at First Promised to Meet Them, But Later Changed His Mind—Spirit of Revolution Is Spreading Throughout Empire.

(Journal Special Service.)
St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—Saturday the striking workmen, numbering over 100,000, under the leadership of Father Gopon, an orthodox priest, announced their intention of assembling in front of the Winter palace on Sunday to present a petition to the czar.
Saturday evening it was announced that the czar would receive the workmen and listen to their petition, which asked for a constitutional remedy and a redress of the wrongs and sufferings of the people.
Sunday morning the czar had changed his mind. He surrounded himself with 50,000 troops under the command of Grand Duke Vladimir, denied himself to the populace and greeted the assembled workmen with bullets.
The slaughter of yesterday provoked riots during the night, and the streets of St. Petersburg are stained with blood. Rioting continues today in the suburbs,

and the spirit of revolution is rapidly spreading throughout the empire.
Priest Led Mob.
Instead of the sabbath calm, St. Petersburg yesterday awoke to a day of bloodshed and of horror. Toward the Winter palace surged the throngs of toilers. At their head Father Gopon, clothed in golden vestments, marched, bearing aloft an ikon and flanked by religious banners. Troops were drawn across the approaches. The marchers were commanded to halt. The procession did not falter. Again, came the command to halt. Then out rang two volleys of blank cartridges. But the lines did not waver. Then came the order to load with ball, and at the distance of 30 paces roared the thunder followed by death shrieks and the cries of the wounded. Another volley and the workmen fled, leaving 100 killed and wounded. Father Gopon escaped injury,

though a priest at his side was wounded. Throughout the day the scenes were repeated as the workmen's plea for mercy was met with death. Dispersed at one point, the populace met at another, and everywhere were greeted by the murderous hail of bullets and the streets strewn with the dead and dying.
Early in the day the strikers began congregating. They were unarmed and refused to disperse when commanded by the troops, saying that they had come to present their homage and grievances to Emperor Nicholas.
Troops Fanned by Mob.
Every move of the troops was followed by the fears and insults of the rapidly increasing crowd. At the Admiralty gardens, at the entrance of the Grand Morekala, and on the avenue leading to Mokka canal were throngs so

RUSSIAN REFORM MAY USE DYNAMITE

Mrs. John A. Logan Discusses Events Leading Up to Revolt.

Plot of Strikers Frustrated—Record of Losses in Riots.

(By Mrs. John A. Logan.)
(Copyright, 1905, by the American-Journal-Examiner.)
Notwithstanding the apparent indifference of the autocratic government and the czar, to the appeals of the Zemstvo at the time of its presentation, the sequel has shown that the move for freedom and more consideration for the people by the government cannot be stayed.
From time immemorial when a long suffering people finally rebel against the power that has deprived them of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and take up arms against that power it must yield to righteous demands.
The action of the Moscow Zemstvo in voting \$150,000 for the building of school houses as an expression of their gratification over the emperor's manifesto raising the peasants to an equality with other citizens of the empire; the guarantee to be incorporated in the laws of the personal liberties of the people against the arbitrariness of administrative officials; the increase in the independence of zemstvos and douzhas; the protection of Jews, Armenians and other unorthodox sects and the granting of greater privileges by the revision of the laws in reference to the press, are all indubitable evidence of the influence of the liberals in Russia, and if that element does not abuse the concessions granted through the czar's manifesto and continue their efforts along educational and peaceful lines, the day is not far distant when Russian autocracy will be a thing of the past, and her government and her people will be in harmony.
They are a generous people, but through unpropitious conditions and unjust rulers the nation has drifted into direful channels, which, if continued, must inevitably lead to revolution and anarchy. The spirit of assassination has long ruled and many have been sacrificed to that demonic spirit.
Injustice meted out to God's creatures, whether by individuals or a government.

(Journal Special Service.)
St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—Secret service officials notified the government that they had discovered a plot to dynamite public buildings tomorrow. Precautions were taken to frustrate the plot.
Widely varying are the estimates of losses. The most reliable estimates that 50 men, women and children were killed and 200 wounded in the fighting of Sunday. Other places the loss at 2,000 and one wounded that 2,000 were killed and 20,000 wounded, but that is manifestly absurd.
The losses in the attacks by strikers on the troops today probably do not exceed 200 in killed and wounded.
Mobs clashed with soldiers today at the Nicholas and palace bridges and in the Nevsky Prospekt. Yesterday there was fighting at the Schlüsselberg causeway, the Vasil Island quarter, Alexander gardens, the Nevsky Prospekt, Kazan cathedral and Troietzky square.
Rioting has occurred in many parts of the empire, and there are sporadic cases of disaffection among the imperial troops and the crews of warships. The Jambouk and Finland regiments and the Moscow guard refused Sunday to fire on the strikers.

JUNKET TO WASTE CITY FUND

These have been rumors of a proposed junket of the city council and members of the city administration but they have been somewhat indefinite, and for his reason many people have concluded that the plan has fallen through.
But it hasn't.
Members of the council are now hard at work trying to complete the arrangements. They want to go to Los Angeles and spend several days there; then they want to visit several towns in the San Joaquin valley; then they want to go to Salt Lake City, by the way of Sacramento, and then return the visit of the Salt Lake council recently paid their visit. That fund now contains between \$110 and \$120,000, it is at the cetera that usually accompany a junketing expedition of this sort.
The main purpose of the expedition is to get to Los Angeles, there to see the independent telephone system in operation. The Los Angeles company has applied for a franchise in Portland. It has offered to pay the expenses of the members of the council there and back, but that offer has been regretfully declined because it might leave a bad impression if the franchise were subsequently granted. But there is in the treasury a special fund which the council may appropriate on a two-thirds vote. That fund now contains between \$110 and \$120,000, it is at the moment the necessary vote is cast to appropriate it. Now, if these sums are taken and if the railroads can be worked for transportation in the way of special diners and sleepers the trip can be made without cost to the council or the city administration, thus vastly enhancing the pleasure of the trip.
These facts are just beginning to leak out. When they are publicly known they will undoubtedly stir up such a fuss that it will not be entirely safe even for men who go out of office next June thus to tamper with the public funds and use them for their own pleasure. There is already some muttering, but there will be a great deal more. The scheme should be denounced so heartily that the council will drop it like a hot potato. It constitutes an outrageous misfeasance of the funds. And where, after all, is the difference between a junket that favors from the telephone and the railroad company.