

RUSSIAN STRIKERS SHOT DOWN OR SABERED BY SOLDIERS OF THE EMPEROR.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SLAIN SHARE THE FATE OF THE MEN IN THE FIRST BIG CLASH OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE ANSWER OF THE CZAR WITH BALL AND BAYONET HIS TROOPS REPLY TO PLEADING OF HIS PEOPLE.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—It is said 2,300 persons were killed and 5,000 wounded Sunday.

In the center of the city all was quiet at 10 a. m., but ferment continues in the outlying industrial quarters.

The Official Messenger announces that up to 8 o'clock Sunday night the total killed was 76; wounded, 253.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—Sunday was a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of Saturday, goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government.

The city is under martial law, with Prince Vosilchikoff as commander of over 50,000 of the emperor's crack guards. Troops are bivouacking in the streets and at various places on the Nevsky Prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city.

On the island of Vassili Ostrov and in the industrial sections infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The empress dowager has hastily sought safety at Tsarskoe Selo, where Emperor Nicholas II is living.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his majesty Saturday night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the winter palace Sunday afternoon and receive their petition; but the emperor's advisors already had taken a decision to show a firm and resolute front, and the emperor's answer to 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the palace square Sunday was a solid array of troops who met them with rifle, bayonet and saber.

The priest, Gopon, the leader and idol of the men, in his golden vestments, holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen through the Narva gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low half a hundred persons. The figures of the total number killed or wounded here, at the Moscow gate, at various bridges and islands and at the winter palace vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5,000.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SHOT BY SOLDIERS OF THE CZAR. Many men were accompanied by their wives and children and in the confusion which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAD FIRM GRIP ON CITY STREETS. The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak regiments of guards, caval-

ry and infantry held every bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which interlace the city, and the gates leading from the industrial section, while in the palace square, at the storm center, were massed dragoon regiments, infantry and Cossacks of the guards.

Barred from the bridges and gates men, women and children crossed the frozen river and canals on the ice by twos and threes, hurrying to the palace square, where they were sure the emperor would be present to hear them. But the street approaches to the square were cleared by rifle volleys and Cossack charges.

Men and women, infuriated to frenzy by the loss of loved ones, cursed the soldiers while they retreated. Men harangued the crowds, telling them that the emperor had failed them and that the time had come to act. Men began to build barricades in the Nevsky Prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand and even chopping down telegraph poles.

Fighting meantime continued at various places, soldiers volleying and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic. Women were running through the streets seeking lost members of their families. Several barricades were carried by the troops.

Towards 8 o'clock in the evening the crowds, exhausted, began to disperse, leaving the military in possession. As they retreated up the Nevsky Prospect the workmen put out all the lights.

EVERY WEARER OF A UNIFORM FOUND ALONE WAS MOBBED.

On the Kaminstov island all the lights were extinguished. Every man wearing the uniform of the emperor who was found alone was mobbed. A general was killed on the Nicholas bridge and a dozen officers were seized, stripped of their epaulets and deprived of their swords.

It is rumored that M. Witte will be appointed dictator Monday, but the report has not been confirmed. The authorities, while they seem to recognize the magnitude of the crisis that confronts the dynasty, and the autocracy on account of Sunday's events, apparently are paralyzed for the moment.

An official statement was promised at midnight at which hour it was announced it had been postponed until Monday.

Intense indignation is bound to be aroused all over Russia. The workmen and revolutionists expect news from Moscow and other big centers, where the troops are not of the same class as the guards regiments of St. Petersburg.

A member of the emperor's household is quoted as saying Sunday that this conflict will end the war with Japan and that Russia will have a constitution or Emperor Nicholas will lose his head.

The Warsaw and Baltic railway is reported to have been torn up for a mile and a half, but the damage is said to have been repaired.

There are rumors of trouble in Finland and disaffection of the troops. With darkness it was feared the mob might begin to loot and pillage and even burn, but beyond the breaking of a few windows in the Nevsky Prospect and the pillaging of fruit shops little disorder was reported. Most of the theaters are closed.

FIRING CEASED AT MIDNIGHT EXCEPT ON VASHILI ISLAND.

By midnight the sound of firing had ceased except on Vassili Ostrov island, where the troops met a renewed demonstration with several volleys.

In the meantime the strike leaders assembled and decided to continue the struggle with arms. No day was fixed for the next demonstration. The strikers are so excited, however, that trouble is expected Monday.

At a meeting Sunday night, the following message from M. Gorky, the novelist, was read:

"Beloved associates: We have no emperor. Innocent blood lies between him and the people. Now begins the people's struggle for freedom. May it prosper. By blessing upon you all. Would I might be with you tonight; but I have much to do."

A workman who was introduced to speak in Father Gopon's name made a fiery speech. He appealed to Liberals to furnish arms.

The meeting adopted a letter denouncing the officers and regiments that fired upon the workmen and another letter extolling the Moscow regiments, which refused to fire.

The most harrowing scenes of the day occurred around the Palace square. This enormous place back of the winter palace is surrounded by gardens fronting the admiralty and by a vast semi-circular building containing the offices of the general staff, the ministry of finance and the foreign office. In the center of the block is cut an arched gateway surmounted by a bronze quadriga. The gateway serves as an entrance to the grand Morskaja, one of the most fashionable streets of the city, which crosses the Nevsky Prospect. Beyond the semi-circular building is a wide space leading to the Moikai canal.

CROWDS BEGAN GATHERING EARLY ON PALACE SQUARE.

Early in the morning the crowds began gathering at the Palace square, which presented the appearance of a military encampment, being filled with cavalry and infantry. Pickets were stationed at all the entrances of the palace and cavalry patrols kept promenade moving along the sidewalk. Sleigh traffic continued uninterrupted till the time came for the cavalry to

BATTLE OF KOLPINO

HUNDREDS OF RUSSIAN STRIKERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED OR WOUNDED.

MARCHING ON CZAR'S PALACE

WORKMEN INTENDED TO PRESENT COPY OF THEIR PETITION TO EMPEROR.

SHOT DOWN BY THE TROOPS

THE TREMBLING AND HELPLESS WORKMEN SURROUNDED AND SLAIN LIKE SHEEP.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—"The rebels got another bath in blood."

Thus spoke a high military officer, describing a terrible scene he witnessed Tuesday morning. Other officers sneeringly called the slaughter "the battle of Kolpino."

Between 20,000 and 25,000 strikers set out from the town of Kolpino, seventeen miles from here, to march about ten miles to Tsarskoe Selo, where they thought the czar was at his country palace. The strikers carried a copy of their petition, which they were still determined to present to his majesty himself.

Five miles from Kolpino they met a body of troops drawn up to receive them, just as last Sunday Grand Duke Vladimir most advantageously disposed his forces in this city to shoot down the petitioners. The result was the same; for when the men from Kolpino attempted to advance they were massacred.

Since Sunday a considerable number of these Kolpino workmen had got possession of government rifles, and undoubtedly they were prepared to advance, not like sheep to the slaughter, but with deliberate intention, so far as it was possible to carry it out, to force their way into the czar's presence. In a word, they were more rebels than strikers or petitioners.

Workmen Ordered to Retire.

Early in the morning the workmen proceeded along the high road to Tsarskoe Selo. After they had advanced five miles they found a regiment of infantry, supported by a half-battery of artillery, awaiting their arrival. They were ordered to retire, but making some show of force, they continued to advance until they had come within point blank range of the troops.

Then a succession of volleys stopped them and threw them in disorder. They fled precipitately, leaving the ground strewn with their dead. Later they tried to form up anew, but infantry, quickly following their advantage, pursued them, pouring in successive volleys which drove them in a panic into Kolpino.

Nor was this enough warning, punishment and vengeance to satisfy the Russian commander. He ordered his soldiers to surround the trembling, ill-armed workmen and poured volley after volley into them. How many were killed and wounded will never be known. It must be hundreds, probably thousands. When the slaughter ended the commander of the troops reported to his superiors here: "Quiet has been restored at Kolpino."

Father Gopon has disappeared. The rebel strikers have no leader. On the other hand, Grand Duke Vladimir is pouring more troops into the city.

ANTICIPATE TROUBLE

RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES LOOK FOR SERIOUS AFFRAY TO OCCUR AT MOSCOW.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—St. Petersburg will be declared in a state of siege Wednesday.

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 is the case of General Trepoff's father during the reign of nihilistic terrorism under Alexander I. and it is also a strange coincidence that unsuccessful attempts were made upon the lives of both. General Trepoff is a man of great energy, but the measures he adopted at Moscow for suppressing 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 small factories went to work Tuesday 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 that the energetic measures which have been inaugurated will ensure the safety and quiet of the city.

Beneath the surface, however, the ferment continues and the public nerv-

ousness and apprehension as to future developments is still unallayed. 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 diverging plans and no common ground of action yet has been found. In the meantime the police are actively searching out the leaders.

Many Arrests Made.

Three well known Russian authors and a prominent editor were arrested Tuesday night and the prisons are filled with agitators, rowdies and student orators. Such methods may result in terrorism Wednesday, but the consensus of opinion is that the immediate future action of the agitators depends upon what occurs in Moscow and other large cities, where the workmen are beginning to strike. Over 100,000 men are now out in the old capital of the empire. A telephone message from Moscow at midnight said there had been no disorder there as yet.

There will be a big demonstration in Moscow Wednesday and it is feared it will be accompanied by bloodshed. The situation confronting the military authorities at Moscow is much more serious than at St. Petersburg. Out of over 1,000,000 inhabitants of Moscow, over two-thirds are workmen, including an exceedingly rough and turbulent element. The troops there are fewer and the city does not lend itself, like St. Petersburg, to natural barracks to prevent the congestion of men.

The center of the town has no plazas and no canals, and hills and narrow streets make it difficult for troops to operate. Only the gates piercing the walls of the old Chinese town, which surrounds the Kremlin, would afford the military natural places to bar demonstrators.

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

Great Crop of Sensational Rumors.

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, were 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 Pullon, prefect of St. Petersburg, all of which, on investigation, have turned out to be false. The inhabitants have again been warned to remain indoors.

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 him 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 so that every man's hand should be against it and calls upon the people to stay the outlawry and destroy the government root and branch. It urges the men to use bombs, dynamite and anything else, and invites soldiers to break their oath of fealty.

The destruction of government property is recommended, but the proclamation requests the followers of Father Gopon to spare private property and ransack only shops containing victuals and arms and urges all to continue the fight until they succeed in obtaining a national assembly.

Escaped the "Might Have Been."

"Yes," said the gentle optimist, "I confess I am superstitious enough to wear a lucky stone."

"And do you really think it gives you luck?"

"Oh, I am quite sure of it." "Did you have it with you yesterday?"

"Certainly."

"And in spite of it you lost a five dollar gold piece, tore your coat by catching it on a nail, sprained your ankle and failed to close the business deal of which you expected so much?"

"True," replied the gentle optimist, "but think of what might have happened to me if I hadn't had my lucky stone."—New York Press.

Derelict Trolleys as Hospitals.

A committee of the New Jersey State Charities Aid association is at work on a novel scheme to aid pauper consumptives, says the New York Globe. The plan is to establish an open air colony at Snake hill, on the Hackensack meadows, in New Jersey. A number of old trolley cars will be used instead of tents. It is expected that the smaller sized cars will accommodate two patients and the larger ones four. The first patients will be taken from the almshouse, where there are about forty consumptive men and women. Many of the physicians of Hudson county are said to have approved the scheme.

Wireless Burglar Alarms. Wireless telegraphy is likely to be put to a new use, says the New York Tribune. In England experiments are being made with wireless burglar alarms. Steel safes are equipped with transmitters. When the safe is opened the electrical waves are radiated. These waves come in contact with the usual coherer at some distant central point, ring a bell and so announce that the door has been opened. It is thought that when this system is perfected, which it is not as yet, no burglar will be able so to tamper with it as to destroy its efficiency.

THE WASBURN TIMES.

Published Thursday of each week--
\$2.00 Per Year.

Leading Newspaper of Bayfield County.

For Advertising Purpose
It Rivals Competitors.

A Thoroughly Equipped
Job Printing Office
In Connection,

Everything Printed from a Circular to a Blank Book.

Remember Us With Your
Next Order.

LIPPINCOTT'S
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
A FAMILY LIBRARY
The Best in Current Literature
72 Complete Novels Yearly
MANY SHORT STORIES AND PAPERS ON TIMELY TOPICS
\$2.50 PER YEAR; 25 CTS. A COPY
NO CONTINUED STORIES
EVERY NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF

PATENTS
We make a specialty of...
How to Secure TRADE MARKS
CASH NOW
Opposite U. S. Patent Office
WASHINGTON D. C.