

TRouble BREAKS OUT IN MOSCOW.

It is Proceeding Along the Same
Lines that the Strike Did in
St. Petersburg.

MESSAGE FROM FATHER GOPON.

Emperor Nicholas Resolves to Issue a
Manifesto to Calm the
People.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The general
strike in Moscow is proceeding on ex-
actly the same lines as the St. Peters-
burg strike. The proclamation and
methods are identical.

Father Gapon's message to his fol-
lowers tonight was:

"The czar does not exist. No longer
pray for liberty."

The most startling feature in the
situation tonight is the news that sev-
eral factories in Moscow have closed
and that the workmen in the old capi-
tal of Russia are repeating the tactics
of their fellow workmen of the new
capital, marching from shop to shop
and mill to mill, demanding that the es-
tablishments be shut down. The whole
city is reported to be in a state of
great excitement over the news of the
bloodshed here yesterday, which has
precipitated immediately the strike
that had been scheduled for Wednes-
day.

Moscow has more workmen and less
troops than St. Petersburg, and besides
is just now the heart of the Liberal
movement, and the danger of blood-
shed here is proportionately greater.
A rising at Moscow is also likely to
have greater results industrially and
politically than that of St. Petersburg.
According to private reports the
workmen in several other big cities,
notably Kharkoff, where large locomotive
works are located, already have
completed plans for a general suspen-
sion of work. Moreover, reports are
current that the workmen, who other-
wise would soon be forced back in the
shops or starve, have received assur-
ances of financial support from the
sources which hitherto have furnished
the sinews of war to the Liberal and
revolutionary agitation, but have not
before been in touch with the labor
movement. If the strike becomes gen-
eral all over Russia, and especially if
the railroads are drawn in, it might
force the nation to make peace with
Japan.

The situation appears grave from every
standpoint, but the authorities, al-
though apparently somewhat bewil-
dered, declare their purpose to stand
firm, maintaining that it is their first
duty to preserve order, scuttling the
idea of actual revolution.

Seemingly the ministers are most
concerned over the effect of the present
situation abroad, where, they declare,
exaggerated reports create a false im-
pression. What, if any, steps have
been taken to relieve the general situa-
tion, however, has not yet been dis-
closed.

There are extremely significant re-
ports tonight that Emperor Nicholas
in making the decision at the extraor-
dinary meeting of the council of the
empire at Tsarskoe-Selo today to de-
clare St. Petersburg in a state of siege,
announced that he had resolved to is-
sue a manifesto to the people, with a
view of calming them, promising to
create a mixed commission of work-
men and officials to investigate and de-
cide the questions of the demands of
the strikers, especially the one affecting
hours of labor, which Russian law fixes
at 11.

The representatives of the workmen,
according to this report, are not to be
appointed, but selected by the laboring
men themselves. This would be the first
concession to the representative prin-
ciple.

According to reports, the emperor will
endeavor to investigate yesterday's
events in St. Petersburg.

The military everywhere today had a

Put on Ayer's and be proud of your hair

A little pride is a good
thing. Then why be con-
tented with thin, scraggly
hair? faded, gray hair? Put
on Ayer's Hair Vigor and
have long, thick hair; beau-
tiful hair, without a single
gray line in it. Why not have
a little pride?

J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

firm grip on the situation and the police
used every precaution, such as forbid-
ding the use of petroleum and requir-
ing the people to remain indoors.

The tension, which was somewhat re-
laxed in the morning, continued to in-
crease during the day. Conditions ap-
peared to be ominous when, shortly af-
ter dark, the workmen in two electric
light plants walked out, refusing triple
pay to remain, and plunging half the
city into utter darkness, including the
Nevsky prospect, which is the most im-
portable residence quarter.

The water supply also, was cut off,
and a veritable panic ensued. Tales
that dynamite was in the possession
of strikers and that it was to be used
to sack and burn the town had been in
circulation, and many persons were ter-
ror-stricken. Reserve troops were cal-
led out to guard the darkened portion of
the city. The people still in the streets,
except a few strikers and
roughs, fled to their homes.

Police officers visited every house
and store, ordering all not to venture
out at their peril, and to turn out the
lights in their front windows. Shop-
keepers, and even private house owners,
boarded or barred their windows and
doors. After about four hours soldiers
from the engineer corps, with the aid of
German engineers from factories, start-
ed the plants. When the lights were
turned on, except for the motley cav-
alry and infantry the streets were de-
serted.

At midnight, when life in the Rus-
sian capital is usually bright, St. Pe-
tersburg resembled a city of the dead,
invaded by a hostile army. The facades
of the buildings were black, and every
restaurant and place of amusement
was closed.

The only sound to be heard was the
deadened patter of the hoofs of the
cavalry horses and the tramp of march-
ing men over the snow as the emperor's
leaves moved to and fro.

The guards at the palaces of the
grand dukes are especially heavy, and
more than 30,000 troops are massed at
Tsarskoe-Selo.

Davidoff, the captain, and Kurzeff,
the senior officer of the battery from
which the loaded shells fired on Jan. 19,
striking the imperial pavilion and
other buildings, have been arrested.

The editors of four newspapers, the
Rus, the Vedomosti, the Novosti and
the Grashdanin, declare their intention,
as soon as the printers return to work,
and they are able to resume publi-
cation, openly to defy the censorship in
the matter of strike news and Sunday's
affairs.

They drew up a letter to the censor
today, saying they felt the gravity of
the situation demanded that they print
the facts without minimizing or gloss-
ing them over. The Novosti, Vremya and
other papers, however, refuse to join,
and the letter was not sent, but the edi-
tors of the four papers named agreed
to adopt the course indicated.

It is reported that a number of mills
and factories will start up tomorrow.
Some of the industrial managers believe
that the worst is over here.

MANY STRIKE AT MOSCOW.

Moscow, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.—Employees
of the Bromley metal works, to the
number of 1,000, met at 2:30 this after-
noon and declared that they refused
to continue at work, because their St.
Petersburg comrades had asked them
to strike. They immediately left the
works, formed a procession, marched
through the streets and begged their
fellow-workmen in all industrial es-
tablishments to join in the movement. A
majority of those who were thus re-
quested to quit work complied. After-
ward the strikers visited the Syn
printing works, the largest establish-

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long before your neighbor's wash-
ing, if you use Fels-Naptha.
Cleaner, too.

Fels-Naptha Philadelphia

COUNT CASSINI EXPLAINS UPRISING IN RUSSIA.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Count Cassini,
the Russian ambassador, has had no
official information from St. Petersburg
about the riots there, but in a conver-
sation tonight the ambassador said:
"Human life is sacred the world over,
and nowhere more so than in Russia,
but it should be remembered that the
public peace is of predominating im-
portance, and vigorous measures are
sometimes necessary to preserve order.
This is the situation in the Russian capi-
tal. There is a great industrial strike
in progress. Because their demands
have not been forthwith granted, the
strikers in every country have endeavored
to gain an audience with his majesty.
The troops ordered them to stop out-
side the gates, and the crowds been re-
fused. There was only one thing to be done—
to fire with ball cartridges. That
stopped the strikers and they fled in
every direction."

"There is a great deal of difference
between a riot and a revolution, and
Americans who make a great mistake if
they infer from the stories of distur-
bances that the demonstration is revolu-
tionary, or even hostile to the war. The
love of a great people for their sov-
ereign is not wiped out by the cries of a
few brawlers. It will be found, when
public order has been restored, that the
traditional and ancient affection of the
Russian people for their emperor still
abides."

"When violence has been suppressed
and order restored, the strikers, through
the proper channels, will be given a
hearing. Their demands will be con-
sidered, and all that with justice and ex-
pediency can be done in their behalf
will be forthcoming."

FUTURE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA.

London, Jan. 24.—The Daily Tele-
graph's St. Petersburg correspondent
reports that, as the outcome of the
meeting of the reform party of Gorky,
Annenkov, Arseniev and others and
their adherents, Saturday night and
Sunday, a body of men in the capital
constituted what they regard themselves as
the future provisional government of Rus-
sia. As yet, the correspondent says,
they are political clingers, but they
hope some sudden stroke of luck will
enable them to overturn the existing
regime, and at the same time they re-
cognize the fact that non-success may
lead them to Siberia or the tomb. The
correspondent adds:

"I am not permitted to reveal their
identity. They are not adventurers, but
men of standing, whose names are
widely known and deeply respected
here and abroad. They have requested
me to state that their financial policy
will be to respect all Russian loans
and to repudiate any foreign loans con-
tracted in the future. They have de-
cided, in conjunction with the strike
leaders, to appeal to English-speaking
peoples throughout the world for finan-
cial assistance to enable them to con-
tinue the struggle for freedom."

CZAR WEAK MAN.

Ex-Ambassador White Says He
Can Do Nothing.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Andrew D.
White, former ambassador to Russia,
and one of the best informed Ameri-
cans on Russian affairs, today made the
following statement in regard to the
situation in St. Petersburg:
"If the czar is a weak man, as the
present emperor is, he can do very lit-
tle. A weak man cannot know any-
thing about the future. They have de-
cided, in conjunction with the strike
leaders, to appeal to English-speaking
peoples throughout the world for finan-
cial assistance to enable them to con-
tinue the struggle for freedom."

SEVERE CRITICISM OF GEN. STOESEL

A Russian Admiral Calls the Sur-
render of Port Arthur a
Disgrace.

FIRST ATTACK WAS A SURPRISE

Friction Between Army and Navy—
Russian Fleet Inferior—Harbor
A Death Trap.

Tokio, Jan. 23.—A Russian admiral
who has just joined the prisoners from
Port Arthur now in Japan has given
to the correspondent of the Associated
Press an extended statement covering
the defense and surrender of the fort-
ress. He characterizes the surrender
before the garrison had reached its
extremity as a disgrace, bitterly criti-
cizes Gen. Stoessel and lauds Maj.-Gen.
Kondratenko, commander of the Sev-
enth East Siberian rifle brigade, as the
true hero of the defense at Port Ar-
thur.

The admiral says that Vice Admiral
Makarov, who commanded the Rus-
sian squadron at Port Arthur, and who
went down with the battleship Petro-
pavlovsk on April 13, dictated the pol-
icy of inactivity on the part of the
squadron, taking the ground that it
would be hopeless, owing to the in-
feriority of the Russian naval strength,
to engage the fleet of Vice Admiral
Togo, and that it should be ex-
ecuted to neutral ports. The admiral
admits that bitter friction existed be-
tween the army and the navy, and
admits that there was a possibility of
inquiry into this matter by court-martial. He in-
sists that the Russians destroyed their
warships at Port Arthur, beyond any
possibility of saving by the Japanese.

The statement is as follows:
"The first Japanese naval attack on
Port Arthur was an absolute surprise
to both the Russian army and navy. I
admitted the manner in which the Ja-
panese handled their ships and the re-
markable way in which they concealed
their movements, but they erred on the
side of caution. If in this first attack
they had launched all their torpedo
boats against the Russian ships, which
were in a condition of unpre-
paredness, instead of sending in only a
few vessels, they could have executed
practically every ship in the har-
bor. Had a similarly bold policy been
carried out, the Japanese could have
landed a force to the level of the fort-
ified line and captured the fortress
practically without opposition. The
forts had not then been completed, and
the majority of the guns had not been
mounted. The garrison numbered
barely 2,000 men."

"There was friction between the army
and the navy as the result of or-
ders received from St. Petersburg.
These orders came to Gen. Stoessel and
admitted that the navy should emerge
and fight the Japanese."

"It would have been useless to
emerge without a definite object in
view. We knew that we must fight
immediately after we left the harbor,
for Togo's fleet awaited us. Then, after
fighting, our badly damaged vessels
would have been forced to run to neu-
tral harbors and there disarm, while
our vessels escaping damage or receiv-
ing only slight damage would have
been compelled to run the long distance
to Vladivostok, fighting a second
engagement with Vice Admiral Kam-
imura's squadron in Tsu straits."

"The meaning of this was obvious.
Some of our ships, perhaps, might have
been able to reach Vladivostok in a more or less damaged
condition, but what could they have
done there? Therefore the heads of our
naval forces at Port Arthur, in every
case, followed orders from St. Peters-
burg, deemed it prudent not to divide
the defending force, which action
would relieve Togo of the necessity of
splitting the majority of his fleet at
Port Arthur in order to protect the
Japanese transport service."

"It may be argued that it was al-
ways possible for us to give Togo suc-
cessful battle, but in that we knew our
own inferiority. The cause of that in-
feriority dates beyond the present war.
The ships of the Russian squadron at
Port Arthur were the results of endless
experiments with all kinds of naval
architecture and armament, and there
was no attempt at uniformity. The
squadron was composed of all builds,
elements and speeds. We were ter-
ribly handicapped in the matter of
speed, for the maximum speed of the
squadron was that of its slowest unit,
which was under 13 knots. In every
case the Japanese naval guns were su-
perior to ours."

"These facts show practically that it
would have been a hopeless attempt to
fight a successful battle, and that the
only thing left was to endeavor to
strengthen Vladivostok with some of
our undamaged ships so that the
Vladivostok squadron could prey on
Japanese commerce and to hold the
rest of the squadron at Port Arthur for
the purpose of assisting in the defense
of the fortress as well as to keep Togo's
fleet from engaging enterprises."

"The gun equipment of the fortress
was completed by the removal from the
vessels and the mounting in the fort-
ified positions of our now useless naval
guns. This policy was decided upon by
the lamented Makarov, our best admi-
ral, with the approval of all his offi-
cers."

"Gen. Stoessel, who was in absolute
command of the fortress, vigorously op-
posed the naval policy. He maintained
that, despite the unpreparedness of the
fortress, Port Arthur could easily be
defended by these armaments only with
rifles. He opposed the idea that artillery
was necessary, but this resulted in
causing friction between him and the
commanders of the fortress artillery."

"I am sorry to say that from the first
Gen. Stoessel proved to be incapable.
Though in full command, he never visit-
ed the fighting positions during the
parade of Gen. Kondratenko. Kon-
dratenko was not only the life of the
defense, but he possessed in a large
measure the quality of peace-maker. He
intervened in all cases of trouble and
always eloquently pleaded the cause of
the emperor and the necessity for de-
fense, and these he placed above private
differences. His energy, patience
and courage won the confidence of the
higher officers of both the army and
navy and likewise won the confidence
of the common soldiers. Fortunately
for the defense, he was able in large
measure to direct its policy. Stoessel
left much to him, and the officers of
the navy recognized in him the one
man capable of fusing the discordant
elements. By day and by night Gen.
Kondratenko visited every portion of
the position and constantly risked his
life. He was our inspiration. No Rus-
sian need be ashamed of the defense
made by the garrison while Kondraten-
ko lived."

"The harbor of Port Arthur, which
has been described as wonderful, is a
death trap for any fleet. If the Ja-
panese had succeeded in blocking the en-
trance it would have taken at least 60
days to remove the obstacles, and that
with the most powerful explosives.
"It is difficult for a Russian officer
to talk about the end. It was worse
than a mistake—it was a disgrace. The
fortress could easily have held out for
another month, as it had food and
ammunition sufficient for that period,
and if Kondratenko had remained alive
it would have held out for months
longer."

"In Kondratenko the garrison not only
lost a leader, but the one man who had
the ability and the power, through his
tremendous earnestness, to control
Stoessel."

"For nearly two weeks it was known
among the officers that Stoessel and
his chief of staff, Rodes, who was in-
competent, were preparing to surrender.
Through Stoessel's servants the soldiers
became aware of what was coming,
and, brave as they were, the knowledge
destroyed their enthusiasm."

"At a council of war held three days
before capitulation, at which 22 of the
higher officers of the army and navy
were present, Gen. Stoessel represented
that if Port Arthur should be taken by
assault there would be fighting in the
streets and possibly a massacre. He
mentioned the women and children of
the garrison and said he thought it was
the duty of the council to avoid such a
possibility."

"Notwithstanding these representa-
tions, only three officers—chief of Staff
Rodes and two others—favored capitu-
lation."

"Stoessel's note to Gen. Nogai came
without warning, and the word surprise
adequately expresses our condition
after the sentiment of the majority of
the council had been expressed."

"What the officers said and felt and
the men thought and behaved will
all be known later, but I say now, and
I believe that the majority of the offi-
cers of the garrison will support me,
that the capitulation of the fortress
was a disgrace to Russia."

"The capture of 263-meter hill sealed
the fate of the Russian squadron, which
had previously been able, by constantly
shifting the anchorages, to protect the
ship."

"The fight for the possession of that
hill was the most desperate of the siege.
For 10 days and nights the Japanese
assaulted continuously and bombarded
unceasingly."

"The entire crest of the hill was torn
away, while our defenses were literally
blown away. Hand to hand the garri-
son fought for days and nights in un-
protected trenches, which were half
filled with the dead, under a shell
fire. The time came when they realized
that the sending of reinforcements
simply assigned brave men needlessly
and hopelessly to death. Then only
did the Japanese take the position."

"From 203-meter hill the Japanese
observed every movement of the Rus-
sian squadron. They were able to place
their shells in any part of the harbor
and to sink our ships. The plunging
fire of the Japanese 11-inch howitzers
was disastrously effective. In several
instances these projectiles landed on
the decks of the battleships and went
down clear through their bottoms."

"When the news that Gen. Stoessel
had sent a letter to Gen. Nogai offer-
ing to surrender reached the navy, we
realized the necessity of destroying our
ships beyond the possibility of their use
by the Japanese. Accordingly on the
night of Jan. 1 every vessel in the har-
bor was ordered to be torpedoes sev-
eral times, and the engines, boilers,
shafts and tunnels. It was a hard
night's work, but the Japanese will
never be able to utilize a single ship
of our navy at Port Arthur."

"Shells from the 11-inch howitzers
failed to explode when they struck soft
earth or landed in the water. There
are thousands of them at the bottom of
the harbor, and the navy recovered one
that had not been exploded we immedi-
ately sent it back to the Japanese.
This was possible, because the rifling
of the Japanese guns runs from left to
right, and ours runs from right to left,
and both howitzers are the same size."

"We greatly admire the Japanese. The
infantry are wonderful soldiers, and
their patience is amazing. The man-
ner in which they ran the saps despite
our opposition compelled admiration."

"Our men are bigger and stronger,
but the Japanese are quicker on their
feet. They are very ingenious. Some
of their ingenuity was perhaps unfair,
but they generally paid the price, al-
though it took our soldiers a long time
to realize the subtlety of their methods.
"We never feared a Japanese attempt
to take the forts by assault. The Rus-
sian soldiers were always anxious to
meet the Japanese at close quarters,
and even at the last our men were con-
fident of their superiority with the ba-
yonet."

"The Japanese behaved excellently
when they entered Port Arthur, and
there was no suggestion of disorder or
lawlessness."

"I came as a prisoner to Japan be-
cause I felt it to be my duty to share
the destinies of our men."

"I do not criticize those who gave
their parole, but I believe that I would
be dishonored if I returned to Russia
after doing so."

Lead for Japanese.
San Francisco, Jan. 23.—With 12,000
bars of lead, stamped with a rising sun
and marked "Kobe" among her cargo,
the steamship Montara sailed today for
Seattle. It is reported that at Smith
Cove the lead will be transferred to a
Japanese vessel.

No Revolt in the Caucasus.
Tiflis, Jan. 23.—The rumors published
in the United States of a revolt of
troops in the Caucasus, and that Tiflis
is in a state of siege, are untrue.

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It is because of the fact that SYRUP OF FIGS is a remedy of known quality and excellence, and approved by physicians that has led to its use by so many millions of well informed people, who would not use any remedy of uncertain quality or inferior reputation. Every family should have a bottle of the genuine on hand at all times, to use when a laxative remedy is required. Please to remember that the genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale in bottles of one size only, by all reputable druggists and that full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co., is plainly printed on the front of every package. Regular price, 50c per bottle.

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