

Democratic Watchman

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(Continued from page 2.)

HUMAN BLOOD WASHES THE STREETS OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Strikers' Demands Met by Volleys that Strewn the Public Square with Dead—Hundreds of Men, Women and Children Shot by Troops—Plan to Overturn Dynasty—Giant Uprising of the People Grows Out of the Terrible Slaughter of the Innocents.

S. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The most startling feature in the situation to-night is the news that several factories in Moscow have closed and that the workmen in the old capital of Russia are repeating the tactics of fellow-workmen of the new capital, marching from shop to shop and mill to mill demanding that the establishment 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 planned for Wednesday. Moscow has more workmen and less troops than St. Petersburg and, besides, it is just now the heart of the liberal movement and the danger of bloodier occurrences there than have been witnessed here are proportionately greater. A rising at Moscow is also more likely to have greater results industrially and politically than that in St. Petersburg.

ASSURED FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

According to private reports, the workmen in several other big cities, notably Kharhoff, where large locomotive works are located, already have completed plans for a general suspension of work. Moreover, reports are current that the workmen, who would soon be forced back into the shops or starve, have received assurances 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 general all over Russia, and especially if the railroads are drawn in it might immediately force the nation to make peace with Japan.

The situation appears grave from every standpoint, but the authorities, although apparently bewildered, declare their purpose to stand firm, maintaining that it is their duty to maintain order, scouting the idea of actual revolution.

FEAR EFFECT ABROAD.

Seemingly the ministers are most concerned over the present situation abroad where the exaggerated reports create a false idea. Whether any steps have been taken to meet the general situation, however, has not been disclosed; but there are extremely significant reports to-night that Emperor Nicholas in making the decision at the extraordinary meeting of the council of the empire at Esarsko Selo to-day, to declare St. Petersburg in a state of siege, announced that he had resolved to issue a manifesto to the people with a view to calming them, promising to create a mixed commission of workmen and officials to investigate and decide the questions of the demands of the strikers, especially the one affecting the hours of labor, which Russian law fixes at eleven. 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 principal.

NO REPETITION OF EVENTS.

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

To-day there was no repetition of the deplorable occurrences of yesterday, with the exception that a single blank volley was fired into a weak crowd, near the Warsaw station. Careful investigation shows that no bullets were fired. The military everywhere had a firm grip on the situation, and the police used every precaution, such as forbidding the sale of petroleum and advising people to remain indoors.

The tension, which was somewhat relaxed in the morning, continued to increase during the day. Conditions appeared to be ominous when shortly after dark, the workmen in two electric light plants walked out, refusing tripple pay to remain, and plunging half of the city into total darkness, including the Nevsky Prospect, which is the fashionable residence quarter. The water supply was also cut off and a veritable panic ensued. Tales that dynamite was in the possession of the strikers and that it was their purpose to sack and burn the town had been in circulation and many people were terror-stricken.

RESERVE TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Reserve troops were called out to guard the darkened portion of the city. The people still in the streets except a few strikers and ronches, fled to their homes. Police officers visited every house and store, ordering all not to venture out at their peril, and turn out the lights in their front windows. Shop-keepers and every private house owner barred their windows and doors. When the lights were turned on at the plants, except the patrolling cavalry and infantry, the streets were deserted.

At midnight when life in the Russian capital is usually bright, St. Petersburg resembled a city of the dead invaded by a hostile army. The faades 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 marching men over the snow as the emperor's legion moved to and fro.

The guards at the palaces of the grand dukes are especially heavy and over 20,000 troops are massed at Tsarsko Selo.

ESTIMATES OF DEATH VARY.

S. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—6:50 p.m.—The estimates of the number of dead and wounded yesterday continue to vary greatly, as at least majority of the killed and wounded were carried off by their comrades. Few of those taken to the hospitals have been reported. The official account of the rioting by no means indicates the total of killed and wounded.

From careful investigation, it appears that the estimate of 500 cables last night seems liberal. There were 47 killed and 54 wounded at the Putlitz works, where the greatest casualties occurred, about sixty in the Alexander gardens, 15 in the Moika district, 45 in the Vassili Ostroff district and the remainder at various points.

Revolutionary Demands and Threats.

S. PETERSBURG, Russia, Jan. 24.—Many men were seen today distributing proclamations. The people formerly were chary of accepting such documents, but now they are eagerly accepting them and have nick-named them "Lastotchke" ("Swallows"), an allusion to the spring, which has become a synonym of revolution. They all are signed by "The Russian Social Democratic Party." One dated January 23rd says:

"The proletariat of all countries are united."

"Citizens, you yesterday witnessed the bestial cruelty of the autocratic government. You saw blood flowing in the streets. You saw hundreds slaughtered, defenders of the cause of labor. You saw the death and heard the groans of wounded women and defenseless children. The blood and brains of workingmen were spattered around where their heads had been laid."

"Who directed the soldiers to aim their rifles and fire bullets at the breasts of the laborers?"

"It was the Emperor, the grand duke, the ministers, the generals, the nobles of the court. They are murderers. Slay them."

"To arms, comrades. Seize the arsenals and the arms at the depots and at the gunsmiths! Lay low the prison walls. Liberate the defenders of freedom. Demolish the police and gendarmerie stations and all the government and state buildings."

"We must throw down the Emperor and the government and must have our own government."

"Long live the Revolution."

"Long live the constituent assembly of representatives of the people."

Another dated January 2nd reads:

"Comrades—So long as autocracy exists, no improvement in our condition is possible. Therefore we continue to describe on our banners the following demands:

"The immediate cessation of war."

"The summoning of a constituent assembly of representatives of the people elected by universal and equal suffrage and direct, secret ballot."

"The removal of class and race privileges and restrictions."

"The inviolability of the person and domicile."

"Freedom of conscience, speech, the press, meetings, strikes and political association."

A third proclamation appeals to the people not to attempt to injure private property.

There was no bloodshed in St. Petersburg Tuesday, but the condition of affairs has not improved, and in other of the large cities of Russia matters appear to be rapidly assuming a critical phase.

In Moscow, particularly, the outlook is threatening, the strike there having become general, while the revolutionary spirit seems to dominate. A proclamation of the Father Gapon has been circulated, inviting to the use of bombs, dynamite or any weapon whatsoever against the members of the government who it is asserted, outlawed themselves by the course that was adopted against the workmen of St. Petersburg on Sunday. The office of governor general of the city and government of St. Petersburg has been created by imperial order, with extraordinary powers for dealing with the existing condition of affairs, and General Treppoff, whose administration of the office of chief of police of Moscow brought upon him sentence of death from the revolutionary party, has been appointed to the post.

Numerous arrests have been made, including authors and a prominent editor, whose names had been connected with a reported revolutionary propaganda. In spite of the repressive measures, however, the liberal spirit seems undaunted, for in Moscow, Prince Galitzin, who recently resigned the mayoralty in protest against the imperial ukase condemning the reform program, has been again chosen mayor by the municipal council by a vote of 113 to 10.

Shop-keepers and residents of St. Petersburg have evinced their apprehensions by boarding up their doors and windows. Cavalry and infantry patrols were all that was to be seen at midnight in the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

St. Petersburg in a Nutshell.

Population (census 1903), 1,534,000. Greek Catholics 85 per cent. Protestants (chiefly Germans and Finns) 10 per cent.

Roman Catholics, 3 per cent. Unable to read or write, (adults), 36 per cent.

Peasants, 40.7 per cent.

Burgesses, (householders), 20 per cent.

Workmen, 1 in 3.

Servants, 1 in 10.

Scholars, 1 in 12.

Soldiers, 1 in 25.

Officials, 1 in 61.

Teachers, 1 in 250.

Police-men, 1 in 208.

Surgeons, 1 in 608.

Advocates, 1 in 1961.

Lawyers, 1 in 2700.

Apothecaries, 1 in 1538.

Lawyers, 1 in 1846.

Savants or literateurs, 1 in 2121.

Novels, 12.3 per cent.

Merchants, 2.4 per cent.

Foreigners, 3.1 per cent.

Employers and their families, (census 1881), 87,376.

Clerks and their families, 20,832.

Workmen on wages (233,409) and families (68,855), 302,262.

Workmen, independent (37,290); families (22,272), 59,566.

Churches, 425.

Theatres, (state), 4.

Railways, 7.

Area (dry), 19,868 acres.

Area (under water), 1,320 acres.

Manufacturers—Gobelin tapestries, glass, porcelain, surgical instruments, articles of malachite, embroideries, textiles, leather, paper, copper, iron, machinery, sugar, etc.

Health—Lowest mortality of any European city. Average temperature (January), 15 degrees above zero.

The World's Potato Crop.

Germany is the largest potato producing country in the world. According to a report of the German Ministry of Agriculture the German potato production last year amounted to 860 million centi-weights. Next came Russia, with 510 million centi-weights; Austria-Hungary, with 280 million centi-weights; and then France, with 240 million centi-weights.

The United Kingdom produced 114 million centi-weights of potatoes last year, and the United States only 102 million centi-weights.

Germany, according to the above report, produces, if Russia is not taken into consideration, more potatoes than the rest of Europe.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Schofield's old reliable saddlery has begun a sixty day clearance sale about which we will have more to say in our advertising columns next week. To the farmers this will be a great opportunity because when Jim Schofield starts a sale everything goes and all of it is good. He has no old stock to work off on them.

"The Minister's Sweethearts," which comes to Garman's next Wednesday night, is a comedy founded on real life in a small Indiana town. The play, itself, is quite clever and should prove interesting if the company is strong enough to bring it out.

THE ITHACA CONCERT CO.—We again call the attention of our readers to the entertainment to be given in the Lutheran church, next Monday evening, January 30th, by the Ithaca Conservatory of Music Concert company, under the auspices of the Luther League. Of this company the Harrisburg Telegraph says:

"The Concert by the Ithaca Conservatory Concert company under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. was first-class in every respect. Each number was encored, some numbers drawing forth several encores. Efforts are being made to secure the company again and the mere announcement will be sufficient to crowd the hall."

"HER 14TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.—

Twenty of her associates gathered at the home of her parents, on south Allegheny street, last Friday evening, as a surprise party for little Miss Helen Hull in honor of the fourteenth anniversary of her birth.

Those present were Agnes and Marie Gerrity, Helen Cunningham, Margaret Walsh, Mary Moerschbacher, Lizzie Saylor, Lizzie McGowan, Margaret Baney, Ethel Flack, Helen Lutz, Mary Martin, Elsie Bidwell, Helen McCafferty, Thomas Shaughnessy, Richard Brown, Andrew McCafferty, Joseph Brown, Arthur Beezer, Bernard Baney and Joseph O'Leary.

"THE CHILDREN'S BENEFIT.—

Several weeks ago we announced the plans some of the children of State College were making to give an entertainment for the benefit of the Bellefonte hospital. They bore fruit in the presentation of the comedy "Prince Charming's Fate," one evening last week. It was bright and entertaining, well performed and well mounted and greatly delighted the audience. As it was given in a private house it could be seen by comparatively few people, much to the regret of all concerned. The youthful artists earned \$32.50 for the hospital by their work.

CASE OF CHARACTERS.

Prince Charming, of the Kingdom of Imagination..... Hugh J. Reber
Tommy Tubbs..... Edward M. Armsby
Lord High-Thinker to His Country..... Harry... Armsby
Lord High-Keeper-of-the-Candy-Box..... Gilbert P. Pond
Jester..... Alfert W. Pond
Pudding..... Charles P. Pond
Polly Peachum Tubbs, Sister of Tommy Tubbs..... Margaret Lawton
Blowzy, Ancient Daughter of Lord High-Thinker..... Mary Katharine Jackson
Leading Court Lady..... Caroline Buckton
Head Musician..... Alphonse Pond
Leader of Chorus..... Mary Irene Unimpeachable
Herald..... Emily Lawton, Leslie Lawton, Sarah Pattee, Margaret Tuttle
Pages..... Carl Fehl, Frank Tuttle, Gerald Butt
Guards..... Elizabeth Foster, Russel Foster.

FARMERS' MEETINGS.—

The Centre county Ponoma grange has arranged for a series of meetings to be held at Millheim, Feidler, Rebersburg, Madisonburg, and Spring Mills at which Hon. A. M. Cornell, of Bradford county, and Hon. G. W. Oster, of Bedford county, will be present and speak on topics of special interest to the farmers as a class. These meetings are open to the public, and it is the desire of the committee of arrangement that all who possibly can will go to hear these able speakers.

The dates and places for the various meetings, all of which will open at seven o'clock in the evening, and absolutely free, are as follows:

Millheim, Monday, January 30th.
Feidler, Tuesday, January 31st.
Rebersburg, Wednesday, Feb. 1st.
Madisonburg, Thursday, Feb. 2nd.
Spring Mills, Friday, Feb. 3rd.

ROBINSON—KELLERMAN.—Mr. John Robinson, of Port Matilda, and Mrs. Sadie Kellerma, of Tyrone, were married at the home of Alonso Baumgard in that place, Tuesday evening of last week, the ceremony being performed by Rev. W. R. Pickard of the M. E. church. About forty guests were present to witness the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will reside at Port Matilda, where the groom is in the employ of Chaney & Thompson, lumbermen.

DECKER—DURST.—James L. Decker and Miss Verna L. Durst were united in marriage at the Reformed parsonage, Centre Hall, Tuesday of last week, by Rev. Daniel Gross. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Decker and the bride a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Durst. The happy couple took a brief honeymoon trip to Pittsburgh and other points in the western part of the State.

On Thursday of last week Mr. Elwood B. Winkelman, of Nittany, and Miss Gertrude H. Ertley, of Walker, journeyed to Hollidaysburg where, after securing a license, they were married at the Lutheran parsonage by the Rev. W. W. Anstadt.

Mr. Arthur E. Eckley, of Valley View, and Miss Blanche E. Cole, of Coleville, were married, Monday evening, at the United Brethren parsonage, by Rev. A. Davidson.

Mr. Edward H. Marshall and Mrs. Lizzie Musser, both of State College, were married at the M. E. parsonage, Bellefonte, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, by Rev. John A. Wood Jr.

John Kline and son, George W., have leased the flouring mill of J. K. Moyer, at Spring Bank, midway between Millheim and Rebersburg, and will take possession of same in the spring. The Klines have had ample experience as millers and should make a success of their new undertaking.

—The Mary Ann Johnson Concert company, accompanied by Christy Smith's orchestra, went to Milesburg, Tuesday night, and gave one of their delightful entertainments in the Presbyterian church for the benefit of the parsonage fund. Almost twenty-five dollars were realized and the good people of Milesburg were so pleased with the concert that they doubly feasted the entire company, refreshments being served first at the parsonage and later at the home of J. Miles Green.</