

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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FIRE ON STRIKERS

Two Men Killed in Collision Between Troops and Rioters at Lodz.

TWO MORE PEOPLE RECEIVE INJURIES

Part of the Employees at Kellar Lace Factory Try to Return to Work.

CZAR RECEIVES DEPUTATION OF PRINTERS

Emperor Hears Grievances of Another Delegation of Workmen.

COUNT GORKY MUST STAND TRIAL

Novelist Will Be Arraigned for a Political Offense—Ministry of Justice Conducting an Investigation.

LODZ, Russian Poland, Feb. 3.—In a conflict between troops and strikers at the Kountz factory here today the soldiers fired, killing two persons and wounding two. Shooting also occurred at the Keller lace factory.

Disorder at Lodz

WARSAW, Feb. 3.—Serious disorders broke out today at Lodz, where 25,000 men are striking. Some of the employees of a lace factory attempted to return to work and the remainder forcibly prevented them. A strong military patrol was summoned and attacked and fired at the strikers, who replied with revolver shots. It is reported over the telephone that the firing was continuing at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Strikes were started this morning in the coal districts of Dombrowska and Sosnowiec. It is feared they will have a serious effect on the industrial situation generally. Warsaw, Lodz and other important manufacturing centers being entirely dependent for their coal supply on those districts.

According to the best information obtainable, the official list of persons killed during the disturbances here contains over 300 names, in addition to many unidentified bodies lying at the receiving vault in the cemetery. The unidentified dead will be buried tonight.

A group of soldiers outside a liquor store last night fired on passersby without warning, killing a shopkeeper and wounded an other man.

Warsaw Papers Reappear.

Warsaw newspapers reappeared this afternoon after eight days' suspension of publication. They are subjected to the most severe censorship under the orders of Minister of the Interior Bouglion. Most of the shops reopened today, but only a few of the strikers returned to work.

Scattered instances of violence were reported today. A student of the university was killed tonight by a soldier and strikers killed a workman who had been engaged in negotiations with the military authorities.

The workers of a cutlery factory attempted to resume their employment today, but strikers entered the building and demolished the machinery. Most of the strikers apparently are not yet willing to return to work.

Workmen in all the sugar factories of Poland, which number forty-two, struck on February 2. These factories hitherto have been working day and night to supply the troops in Manchuria.

The employees of the iron works at Sosnowiec struck today. Latest reports from Lodz say the disturbances there ended quickly. The military fired one volley, killing two and wounding two and the rioters immediately fled. The town is now quiet. The authorities have taken extraordinary precautions to maintain order.

This is a report from Radogosz that the mob there killed one officer and two soldiers.

A general strike began this morning at Pasadena.

Czar Receives Printers.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A news agency dispatch from St. Petersburg says Emperor Nicholas today received at Tsarskoe Selo a deputation of five workmen from the Star Printing works. He questioned each man closely regarding the character of the work and hours of employment, expressed satisfaction with those who had conscientiously performed their duty and said he hoped to visit the establishment in person.

The audience occurred in the great hall. The emperor was accompanied by Minister of Finance Kokovinoff and Prince Solntsev, manager of the printing works. When the czar expressed a desire to visit the printing establishment the minister of finance said the establishment was well worthy this mark of imperial favor.

In dismissing the delegation he asked them to convey thanks in his name to their comrades who had done good work in the service of the state. He expressed satisfaction with the bearing of the delegates.

At the conclusion of the interview the permission was given the delegates to visit the palace buildings and afterwards they were entertained at dinner.

Gorky Must Stand Trial.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4—M. M. It is the intention of the government to bring Maxim Gorky and seven other authors and publicists to trial on political charges. Governor General Leproff, who received the Associated Press correspondent Friday afternoon, said:

"The whole case is now in the hands of the ministry of justice, which is conducting the investigation, at the conclusion of which the prosecutor general will decide whether the prisoners shall be tried by a civil or a military court. The state spread broadsheet that I have ordered Gorky to be tried by court-martial and shot is a baseless fabrication invented by persons who are grossly ignorant of Russia, or else they would know that it is impossible for a representative of the Russian administration to order any prisoner to be executed or even to decide the form of trial. Yet I am in receipt of letters daily from abroad imploring me to spare Gorky's life."

"I repeat that I am in no wise concerned in this matter; I even do not know whether the prosecutor general may decide provisionally to release Gorky as he did in the case of Blessov, Mikatov and Karslev. I cannot, of course, reveal the actual terms of the accusation against the prisoner; but you may emphatically assure me that the record of the majority of documents implicating eight men who were to have committed a provisional government."

Turning to the question of the present aspect of affairs, the governor general said:

"We have every reason to feel satisfied. Masters and men are now on excellent terms and work is proceeding everywhere quietly. The reception of the workmen's deputation by the emperor has created the best impression. As to insurrections that the workmen who were received at Tsarskoe Selo were not representative, you may say their selection was not influenced in any way by the government. The selec-

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

No Discernable Improvement in Outlook in Poland—Maxim Gorky Must Stand Trial.

There is no improvement discernible in the labor situation in Poland. At Sosnowiec, a center of the iron and cotton industries, 40,000 men are on strike, with the accompaniment of street parades and intimidation of those workmen who have not struck.

The disturbance at Lodz, where a volley from the soldiers killed six and wounded forty-eight, has not been renewed. A railway station near Sosnowiec was destroyed and traffic interrupted by strikers. In Warsaw the workmen in forty-two sugar manufacturers have struck.

Maxim Gorky will be put on trial on political charges but whether before a civil or a military court has not been determined.

The assembly of the nobility of the province of Mazovia has voted to memorialize the throne for an elective legislative body.

General Tschifflikoff rigs the situation in St. Petersburg as very satisfactory. Ill health is assigned as the reason for the retirement of Lieutenant General Gripenburg from the command of the second army of Manchuria. His successor is Lieutenant General Myloff, a veteran of the Turkish campaign.

MEASURE AGAINST THE SOCIALISTS

Purchase of Coal Mines Urged on Germany as a Political Step.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Commerce Minister Moeller says that the Prussian government does not intend to buy the coal mines in both Rhenish-Westphalian and the Silesian regions and that his position now toward state ownership of the fields is precisely what he was during the negotiations with the Hirschfeld government that the government ought to have a seat in the coal syndicate.

The Russians had five divisions engaged at Helkoutal and in that direction. They were driven back by less than two Japanese divisions.

OVER 100 RUSSIANS ENGAGED.

Over 100,000 men were engaged in the Russian demonstration against the Japanese positions immediately east of Helkoutal, a force strong enough to have been successful, as but one Japanese division was sent against them. The Russian loss is estimated at over 4,000, although prisoners say that one regiment was practically annihilated. The Japanese lost about 200,000, mostly in the capture of Valverde.

Ten witnesses were examined this afternoon, each of whom identified as his ballot one of those which the Penobscot experts had declared to have been written by two or three persons.

From one precinct where an expert had testified seventeen democratic and six republican ballots were written by one person, the democratic attorney having declared to have been written by two or three persons.

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GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 30.—(Noon).—(Via Tien Tsin, Feb. 1.)

The Russian attempt to turn General Oku's left flank has proved a complete failure.

Following on the failure of the recent cavalry raid down the railway, this, it is thought by the Japanese, will probably induce the Russians to await in the future the Japanese attacks. The attempt, even with the bombardment of other portions of the line or a cavalry movement around the bank, was doomed to failure from the start. The Japanese were at Helkoutal, but withdrew its small force from there and allowed the Russians to occupy the positions until they could move over enough men to make its capture certain.

The reoccupation of this position was easily accomplished, although the road was heavy. The casualties have not yet been reported, but it is believed that they will amount to fully 3,000.

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