

REBELS AT MOSCOW MAKING LAST STAND

Gen. Doubassoff Waiting to Give Them the Coup de Grace.

LEADERS OF REDS CAPTURED

Entire Fighting Committee Caught While Planning an Armed Revolt in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26—11:55 P. M.

—The revolt at Moscow has practically been crushed.

A correspondent of the Associated Press telephoned at 7 o'clock this evening that the insurgents no longer had a chance, and that they were making a last stand. He predicted that there would be no further severe fighting. All the troops, he said, were now fighting on the side of the Government.

Shortly before 9 o'clock to-night the correspondent telephoned that there seemed to be no longer any doubt that the insurrection was collapsing. The insurgents still held a quadrangle, in which the Workmen's Council was sitting as a revolutionary committee, but only because Gen. Doubassoff was not yet ready to give the coup de grace.

This quadrangle was described in a message sent at 5 P. M. The correspondent said the fighting in the streets continued throughout to-day, but the populace was not participating in it and the troops were gradually getting the upper hand. The soldiers were hemming in the main body of the insurgents in the quadrilateral near the Brest railroad station, bounded by Tverskaja Street and the Tverskoi, Sadovia, and Bronnia Boulevards. In this quadrilateral the insurgents had fortified every inch of their lines with felled trees, telegraph poles, and street cars, in front of which they had constructed a network of entanglements. Artillery was being used mercilessly.

Two of the four Grenadier regiments, it was added, had returned to duty and were fighting on the side of the Government. Troops had arrived from St. Petersburg. The fires which destroyed the Brest station and other places last night had been practically extinguished, and the danger of the destruction of the city by fire seemed to be over.

Another message from Moscow said firing continued intermittently throughout the day. At 5 o'clock automatic guns were being used in Strastner Square, but the insurgents were becoming exhausted after their four days' efforts, and the fighting was rapidly degenerating into guerrilla warfare.

The insurgents were defending themselves with revolvers and bombs as they were being hunted down from house to house.

The correspondent said that the entire population of the city was terror-stricken and that many of the dark streets presented a weird and uncanny appearance. As he drove to the telephone station he saw only a few civilians, who were slinking along by the side of the walls so as to avoid the police and cavalry patrols, who fired without challenging. The windows of the houses were stuffed with mattresses and blankets, and no light was showing. The police carried rifles with bayonets fixed.

The correspondent saw the patrols firing every time the people gathered in groups. In the Strastnoi Boulevard he saw three volleys fired and a dozen persons fall, while the remainder fled. He met a dozen improvised Red Cross wagons bringing in dead or wounded, for whom there was no longer a place in the morgues or hospitals, necessitating the temporary use of residences.

All over the city there were marks of the battle. Houses had been completely demolished by the artillery.

Emperor Nicholas and Count Witte to-night received a report from Gen. Doubassoff, Governor General of Moscow, saying that the revolt there had failed; that the military had the situation in hand, and that whatever disaffection might have existed among the troops had been overcome by the attacks with bombs and revolvers to which they had been subjected from windows and roofs of houses, and which had so enraged them that they could hardly be restrained.

Dispatches from Moscow this morning said the military were holding the centre of Moscow, and the revolutionists were holding the outskirts of the city. A thousand men were working continually at the barricades, some of which were described as marvels of strength. Trenches had been dug and wire entanglements had been constructed in front of the defenses, which extended for blocks.

A terrible holocaust occurred at the Sytin Works, where six thousand workmen were suddenly surrounded by cavalry and artillery. The latter fired at the building, which was soon in flames. Hundreds perished in the conflagration.

Yesterday's fighting at Moscow occurred mostly at some distance from the centre of the city. The revolutionists abandoned the Tverskaja thoroughfare, as it was too easily swept by artillery, and concentrated their forces in the narrow, winding streets of the commercial quarter, where the shops were closed and occupied by the military.

The mortuaries at Moscow are filled with the dead, the hospitals are unable to find room for the wounded, and many private houses are filled with wounded persons.

The Slovo says that the leaders of the revolutionary army at Moscow are mostly students of Kieff, Kharkoiff, and Odesa, among whom are many Jews.

Reinforcements are reported to be on the way to Moscow from all directions, some of the troops marching overland. Four regiments of dragoons from Warsaw have started by rail for Moscow.

Prince Tcherbatoff's "Black Hundred" militia have been armed by Gov. Gen. Doubassoff, and terrible reprisals on the revolutionists are anticipated.

Gen. Doubassoff is enforcing the most rigid martial law, and no person is allowed on the streets after 9 o'clock at night.

Two attempts on the life of the Prefect

of Police by students, one of them a woman, were frustrated. The students were arrested.

The Bourse Gazette says it is reported that Gen. di Dioulin, Prefect of Police of St. Petersburg, has been informed by telephone that the dead or wounded at Moscow number 10,000. When questioned to-night the General did not deny that such a report had been received.

About one-third of the workmen have left Moscow and are traveling on foot to villages, some of which are hundreds of miles distant.

The concentration of the troops in the city to fight the insurgents allowed the strikers and Revolutionaries a free hand in neighboring industrial towns like Perovo and Lubertzi.

At Lubertzi the situation became so threatening that Mr. Purdy, Vice President of the New York Air Brake Company, the works of which in that town are valued at \$1,000,000, sent an urgent message to the Governor General to-day through the American Consul, appealing for the protection of the property and the 100 Americans who are employed there.

Gen. Doubassoff promptly dispatched a squadron of dragoons, and this fact is considered as the best proof that he is confident he has the situation in hand.

Although rebellion may flare up immediately elsewhere, and although there already are indications of another upheaval at Odessa in the crushing of the attempt at armed rebellion in Moscow the leaders of the "Reds" will receive a blow from which they cannot quickly recover.

Count Witte is not so blind as to believe that the revolution can be stamped out, but with the present demonstration of the lengths to which the "reds" are willing to go he has hopes that the moderates of all classes will come to their senses and aid in the restoration of order and in accelerating the convocation of the Douma, the law governing the elections to which was published to-day.

Among the developments here to-day the most important was the capture of the leaders of the "Fighting Legion," which, it is believed, ends the danger of an attempt at an armed uprising in St. Petersburg. This capture, it is understood, placed in the hands of the Government complete information regarding the revolutionary plans and the places where arms are concealed, and also disclosed the weak spots in the army.

Police and troops surrounded and captured all the members of the Executive Committee of the fighting revolutionary organization while they were discussing plans for an armed uprising here. They have also already captured large quantities of arms, bombs, &c.

A man named Schoolman was at the numbered forty-seven members.