

# MME. BRESHKOVSKAYA EXECUTED BY REDS

## "Little Grandmother of Russian Revolution" Said to Have Been Shot for Opposing Them.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—According to a Petrograd telegram, Mme. Breshkovskaya, "Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," was shot on Oct. 27 on the charge of opposing the Bolshevik régime.

Mme. Breshkovskaya was freed from her Siberian prison by the great revolution of March, 1917. She had spent forty-four of her seventy-three years as a political prisoner. Many times she had escaped, many times been released. The most marvellous adventures were attributed to her. These, added to the pile of evidence fabricated by the Czar's political police and which periodically sent her back to exile, made her almost a legend in revolutionary circles.

When set free at Irkutsk in the last week in March, 1917, and she started on her way westward, her journey was like a triumphal progress from city to city. She reached Petrograd on April 12 and was welcomed by an enormous, enthusiastic crowd which packed the streets in the vicinity of the station.

After her first words of thanks that the people had freed themselves from Czardom, she added one of appeal and another of warning: that Russia would continue faithful to the great nations who were her allies and continue the war of freedom, and that Russia must not abuse the gift of democracy which had been bestowed by fate.

As the voice and actions of the Provisional Government grew faint and weak before the rising power of the Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates, in interviews and letters she insistently repeated her appeal and her warning, until with the coup d'état of the Bolsheviks, just a year ago, her friends hid her away, fearing for her safety.

Catherine Breshkovskaya was the daughter of a noble who held hundreds of serfs. Her girlhood was spent in luxury. At the age of 18 she left her home and began to speak and write against the iniquities of Czardom. She was first sent into exile, in 1874, to a Siberian hamlet north of the arctic circle. She remained there sixteen years. During one of her free periods, that of 1905, she came to this country and collected more than \$10,000 for the Russian revolution. In the following year she was again a prisoner, this time in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Then she was sentenced, without formal charges, to perpetual exile, from which the revolution freed her eleven years later.

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