



Did Not Plan Shooting, Says Mrs. De Saulles

She Tells of Events That Led Up to the Tragedy

Avers He Squandered \$47,000 of Her Money

Her Mind Gave Way When Son Was Held from Her, Is Lawyer's Statement

MINEOLA, Long Island, Aug. 5.—(Special Correspondent)—Gripped in a plain white gingham dress, and with her jet black hair parted and drawn closely over her white temples, Mrs. Blanca De Saulles, in her cell in the Nassau County jail, to-day told her story of what led up to the tragedy of Friday night, when she entered the home of her divorced husband, John L. De Saulles, and shot him to death. She spoke to her lawyer, Henry A. Uerhart, of the firm of Uerhart & Graham.

This story, a résumé of which was made public by Mr. Uerhart, is given as the mother's justification of her only previous comment on her act, which was:

"It had to be done. It just had to—that's all."

Into a long recital of infidelity and neglect on the part of De Saulles, Mr. Uerhart weaves the story of how he alleges his client was systematically despoiled of her private fortune by her husband.

Says Husband Squandered \$47,000

Instead of the millions she popularly was supposed to have possessed, Mrs. De Saulles had in her own right but a sum of \$100,000 when the ex-Yale athlete wooed and won her in 1911. Of this, it is charged, De Saulles squandered \$47,000.

Almost from the day De Saulles learned of the true extent of his wife's fortune, it is charged, he began the neglect which ultimately won her a divorce. After the separation and subsequent agreements in and out of court as to the divided custody of little Jack, the child, Mr. Uerhart asserts, the De Saulles family endeavored to poison the mind of the boy against his mother.

One night, the lawyer says, Mrs. De Saulles motored from her home at Roslyn to that of her former husband with no intention of killing or harming any one. She went to get her boy, who by the terms of an agreement with De Saulles, was to have been returned to her at 8 o'clock. When the hour passed and the boy was not brought to accompany her on the journey, Mrs. De Saulles telephoned her husband's place. The butler answered and said the little fellow had been put to bed and that De Saulles and the family were at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club for dinner.

Went to Regain Her Son

With the family absent, Mrs. De Saulles, whose mind already had been fired with fears of conspiracy, decided to accompany her husband to the club to regain the child herself. First, according to Mr. Uerhart's story, she telephoned D. Stewart Iglehart, a well known resident of East Williston, asking him to accompany her on the journey. Mr. Iglehart declined, according to Mr. Uerhart, and then it was that Mrs. De Saulles resolved to take the revolver—one her former husband had given her, according to her account—as a measure of protection to herself.

Instead of finding The Box, John De Saulles' home, deserted, with the family away at the Meadow Brook Club, the lady, with light on her face, and Mrs. De Saulles and her maid motored up to a public taxicab. She asked the driver to stop a little way from the entrance via the maid, she crept up to investigate. Through the windows she saw and recognized those inside the house—De Saulles, his father, his sister, her friends—all of whom she believed to have been arraigned against her in sympathy at least, in the legal battle she had waged for her boy.

Frantic at the deception that had been practised upon her, she rushed into the house and demanded her boy.

Says Her Reason Gave Way

The De Saulles family's accounts of the affair do not pretend to deny that she was refused—peremptorily. It was more than Latin pride and spirit could bear, according to her account. Reason gave way, and, fumbling in the left-hand pocket of her white sweater—an awkward pocket to carry a weapon, Mr. Uerhart points out—the niece of a firm President of Erie brought forth the nickel-plated pistol and fired at her ex-husband again and again. When John De Saulles taught his bride to shoot he taught her well. Every bullet took effect.

Such is the lawyer's first brief for his client.

"When she had finished that heart-rending, tragic story," asserted Mr. Uerhart, "I said to her: 'Mrs. De Saulles, if you are not liberated of the charge against you—if any jury of American men does not see you free—I will walk up to the judge's bench and sign in my certificate to practise law.' I told her that, and I mean it."

Draft Rioters One in Five Will Fight, Shoot, Capture One of Posse

One Slain, Two Wounded, in Oklahoma Battle

HOLDENVILLE, Okla., Aug. 5.—Fighting between organized resistors of the selective draft and posse men near here to-night resulted in the killing of Ed Block, an objector to military service, and the wounding of two posse men, Jack Paige and Henry Johnson.

Paige was carried off by the posse. A large posse has gone to his rescue.

The fight, according to meagre reports received from Galvin, took place about three miles north of that place at the cross-roads schoolhouse. About fifty objectors, alleged members of the "Working Class Union" have been gathered in the woods near here for the last week, posse members declared, and it was with members of this organization that the posse fought.

Two members of the resistors were also to have been wounded, but it was not known which side opened fire first. The country where the fight took place is especially wild, being located in a bend of the South Canadian River.

Previous to the clash nine objectors were captured in the hills after they had been surrounded in a deserted cabin.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 5.—Armed posses, seeking to quell organized resistance to the Federal draft law, were pursuing a posse of thirty men to-day, making a total of 193. Rumors of intervention by Federal troops, current last night, were said to-day to be without foundation, but the United States government will send a band through the District Attorney's office in running down and prosecuting the opponents of the draft law.

Men arrested to-day were for the most part writing captives. A number of their families that they were ready to surrender.

Two stronger bands of the draft resistors remain, according to reliable information, the others having broken up when pursuit became hot. Twenty-six men are in one group eight miles northwest of here, camped on Salt Creek, while a smaller gang is ten miles east.

Indians Capture Objectors

The trailing of the objectors was made easy by Indians, some of whom were followed by the posse. The posse effected many captures. The Indians have aided the loyal white citizenry throughout the uprising, and not a few have been found in the ranks of the objectors.

Affidavits by prisoners tell of the belief of the tenant farmers, inspired by agitators, that to be drafted into the National Army was to go to sure death.

The resistance to service has been the binding element holding together the scattered elements of the uprising. However, the discontent which began beginning more than two years ago, it is said, shortly after the outbreak of the war, when cotton prices were low and transportation costs high, tenant farmers asserted that if they did not get out of food and money they would get them by force. Since that time agitators with promises of wealth and power have worked continuously in the vicinity, finding a fertile ground for their propaganda. Lately meetings have been held as often as three times a week, always in a secluded spot in the woods.

Son's Picture in Cell

While Mrs. De Saulles told her story to her counsel she glanced at times, as if for inspiration, toward a photograph on the little dressing table (a gift of her husband's) which adorns her cell. It was a picture of a boy, whose eyes are as black and whose hair is as jet as his mother's, in a picture of little Jack—the innocent cause of everything.

And whatever the outcome of the murder trial, it was learned to-day from representatives of the mother's family, there will be waged independently an unrelenting legal warfare to bring custody of the child from the family of John De Saulles. All the wealth, power and influence that can be wielded by Chilean relatives of the

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Draft Rioters One in Five Will Fight, Draft Tables Now Show Twenty, Not 25, Per Cent Waive Exemption—Twenty-seven Per Cent Found Unfit—Boards Getting a Better Average Than Was Expected

Figures, which come closer than any heretofore published to showing what New York actually accomplishes in a single day toward raising the city's quota for the national draft army, were made available yesterday.

They cover the work of fifty-five local boards on Saturday, practically all of that were examining in the metropolitan districts that day—and indicate that, instead of one in four, as earlier figures indicated, the ratio of young New Yorkers ready for war is one in five. Out of each hundred registrants examined on Saturday nineteen went on record as waiving exemption.

In the twelve hours in which practically all the fifty-five examining boards were busy 6,971 cases were passed on. That probably will prove about the prevailing number handled in a day's work, for under "supervised decentralization" the boards' operations are not at all synchronized, and as new districts begin examining others will be temporarily quitting to await the appearance of a second batch from their call lists.

To Round Up Registrants

In this way it will be easy to learn whose papers are gone. Deputy marshals will begin a round-up this morning of every man examined for whom a record is not found in the board's cabinet.

The marshal is at a loss to account for the fact that, important as the missing papers are, the one which led to the exposure of the theft had found its way into the possession of two small boys. The boys, when they approached Benjamin Babin, of 247 Fifth Street, and Louis Cooperman, of 136 Second Street, Saturday night, did not seem to know what the record was or where it had come from.

"Want to go to the country?" asked one of the boys.

"Why?" Babin wanted to know.

"Here's a ticket," said the boy.

He gave an envelope to Babin, who found in it the examination certificate of a draft registrant who had passed his physical examination.

"Where did you get this?" Babin demanded.

"Found it in the street," said the boy. Babin and his friend, who had been standing across the street from the board's headquarters, walked over and turned in the certificate to Henry Weil, clerk of the board. Weil, much excited, ran to the cabinet in which the filled in blanks had been filed. Two certificates were lying on the floor and twenty more were missing from the cabinet.

Thief an Easy Matter

Serious as the theft is in point of possible punishment and in consideration of its vital effect in the lives of registrants further down the call list had it gone undiscovered, its accomplishment was a simple matter. In business offices records of infinitely less importance are guarded with infinitely more care. The local boards have no safes, and to many of them the government issued not even a cabinet. No special watch is kept over the cabinets, and the wonder is that there have not been other thefts of records in the crowded and undermanned headquarters. Possibly there have been. That possibility is so much of a probability, in fact, that an order for a general checking up is looked for to go out to-day.

The district board for New York City, which will consider claims for exemption, has at last become a fact. Governor Whitman nominated thirty members for it more than a week ago and the board's members were officially appointed Saturday. Yesterday the few members who were in the city received at their homes telegrams from the Governor notifying them of their appointment.

Boards in Jewish Sections Busy

Gross figures up to Friday night showed 26 per cent of registrants examined waiving exemption. Physical disqualifications, 23 per cent on the first day of the board's work were officially brought down to 27 per cent by the returns of succeeding days, and with this latter percentage the newly and nearly complete figures exactly tally.

Some thirty boards, chiefly those on the lower East Side, in Brownsville and in certain sections of the Bronx, which kept the Jewish Sabbath and did not examine on Saturday, kept the board's wheels moving yesterday. As a rule they closed early, without checking up, and returns will not be available until some time to-day.

One of the East Side boards—No. 113, with headquarters in Public School 25, located at 325 Fifth Street—was vastly worried by the theft of twenty-one blanks, on which were recorded the measurements of as many men who had been passed by Dr. William Greenberger, the board's medical examiner.

United States Marshal McCarthy, Other news of the draft's progress on Page 4.

U.S. Abandons Plan for U-Boat Chaser Fleet

Government, Instead, Will Speed Construction of Destroyers

Admiral Sims Advises Move

Declares That Hide-and-Seek Policy of British Cannot Succeed

(Special Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Plans for the construction of a fleet of one thousand submarine chasers have been abandoned by the Navy Department. Instead, the navy will concentrate on the construction of destroyers, the most formidable foe of submarines, and expand its plans for arming merchant ships travelling through the war zone.

The department will complete construction of small boats now under contract, and they will be shipped to England when completed to assist the British patrol, but the present plan is to stop the construction of wooden chasers there.

This change of attitude toward the little craft and their value in fighting submarines is considered the first step in a new general policy which this government is expected to pursue in fighting the German submarine menace.

Vice-Admiral Sims is understood to have recommended the change, because he has become convinced that the present policy followed by the British navy will never dispose of the submarines.

Great Britain literally has thousands of these boats patrolling the war zone. The records of shipping destroyed by the submarines show that they have assisted in adding the destruction campaign in check, but have not reduced it to any considerable degree, and that there is no reason for believing that they ever can eliminate the submarine.

As a result of the experience of the British navy, it is believed the Navy Department has decided that this government should not follow the British and that it is unwise to use thousands of men and millions of dollars' worth of material in following a policy which has not been a success.

The first effect of the discontinuance of the original chaser building programme will be to release thousands of shipbuilders for other work and to divert construction materials to other tonnage.

Board May Order More Wooden Ships

New Officials Considering Eighty Additional Lumber Contracts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Shipping Board is considering the negotiation of 80 additional lumber contracts for wooden ships over the number planned in the original Denman construction programme. W. J. Haynan, a prominent lumber dealer of Hattiesville, Miss., acting as an agent of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is now making a survey of the Southern pine stocks held in the South with a view to placing these additional contracts.

The original wooden ship programme contemplated filling lumber schedules in the South for 100 contracts. Until recently the Emergency Fleet Corporation was unable to negotiate only 67 of the original contracts. However, at the conference of Southern lumbermen with officials of the Shipping Board and the Council of National Defence here last week, arrangements were completed not only for the original 100 contracts, but for 9 additional ones. The Shipping Board was further advised that by reaching some of the smaller Southern lumber producers more contracts could be secured for a much larger programme. As a result, Mr. Haynan is now attempting to line up these smaller producers to supply the government.

It is understood that modification of the original lumber specifications will be permitted in some cases to allow the smaller mills to turn out rough lumber to be later shaped into ship lumber at the larger establishments.

U. S. May Force End Of Shipyard Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Strikes in private shipyards, which threaten serious delay to the naval and merchant shipbuilding programmes, have been brought to the personal attention of President Wilson, and action forcing the unions and employers to reach a settlement is under consideration.

The most serious strikes are at the private yards in the New York district, many of which have government contracts. The Navy Department is being embarrassed by the unwillingness of the unions and employers to reach a compromise.

Conciliators of the Department of Labor have been pleading in vain with the yard owners and labor leaders at the solicitation of the Navy Department and Shipping Board. There are approximately 12,000 men out. The work which they have refused to complete is badly needed by the navy.

For military reasons it is impossible to specify the nature of the repair and construction work which the department is anxious to have completed in the yards involved in the strike, but it is stated that it is of an extremely important character. Further delay may cause the government much concern in carrying out the Administration's war policy.

Strong Peace, Germany's Aim, Says Michaelis

"Heaviest Sacrifices Deserve Highest Reward," Chancellor Declares

Kaiser Observes War Anniversary

New Premier Leads Cheers for Long Life to Emperor and the Empire

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria arrived in the capital this morning, according to a dispatch received here from Berlin. The Emperor received reports from the Chancellor and the Chief of the General Staff.

An informal reception was held in the Reichstag building Saturday, the anniversary of the sitting of August 4, 1914, when Emperor William opened the imperial Parliament and informed the members of the declaration of war by Great Britain and France on Germany.

The President of the Reichstag, Dr. Johannes Kaempff, reviewed Germany's war efforts, and declared that the country's enemies were responsible for rejecting Germany's peace offering. He said Germany now would fight until she obtained a peace guaranteeing the security of the empire.

Michaelis's Statement

Lieutenant General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, chief of the Supplemental General Staff, explained the military situation on land and sea, and prominent representatives of the world's commerce and industry also addressed the House.

The imperial Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, then rose, and said, in part: "We all know what we want. We will hand our patrimony intact to the future generations. We will guarantee our children and grandchildren against the misfortune of a war like this. We will preserve our country by a strong and wise peace, in order that the German race may remain sure ground for its healthy and vigorous development."

"Secure in Strength"

"The gentlemen who preceded me showed that our strength is not passed; that our will is as strong as it was in 1914. The heaviest sacrifices deserve the highest reward. Let us swear fidelity to the Emperor and the empire. Long live the fatherland, the Emperor and the empire."

The entire assembly rose and cheered enthusiastically, while the band played the national anthem. At the conclusion of the proceedings a telegram was dispatched to Emperor William, expressing hope for an honorable peace.

Michaelis Picks Staff

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Since Chancellor Michaelis returned from his official visits to Munich, Dresden and Vienna the press and political circles have been carrying on guessing contests concerning the identity of the new men who will be called to governmental and ministerial posts. The Chancellor will submit the list for approval, it is expected, early in the week, upon the return to Berlin of Emperor William.

On the basis of unconfirmed forecasts made in a section of the press, it may be assumed, however, that the Prussian Ministry soon will include many new faces. Other innovations in governmental and administrative departments permit the deduction that the appointments will foreground the sinking of Germany shall include many new faces. Other innovations in governmental and administrative departments permit the deduction that the appointments will foreground the sinking of Germany shall include many new faces.

Germany Warns Neutrals

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Neutrals desiring to leave Germany are now advised to file their applications at least four weeks in advance, as police permits to leave the country cannot be issued until the military authorities have acted on each individual application.

Three thousand such applications from neutrals were recently on file in Berlin alone, and the action on each individual request invariably takes from three to four weeks.

Erzberger in Intrigue

GENEVA, Aug. 5.—Deputy Mathias Erzberger, of the German Reichstag, says the newspaper "Liberte" of Freiburg, is carrying on the same intrigues and peace propaganda in Switzerland as were conducted previously by Prince von Bismarck, former German Chancellor.

On Saturday, the newspaper says, he received calls from many neutrals here. His efforts to get in touch with representatives in Berne of the Allies are said to have been unsuccessful so far.

Kerensky Accepts Dictator's Powers To Save Russia

Rear Guard Fights Back as Russian Retreat Continues

South of Dniester Slav Forces Give Battle—Bukovina Practically Cleared

LONDON, Aug. 5.—North of the Dniester River and along the Russian frontier the retreat of the Slavic armies has ceased, at least for the time being, and Berlin reports violent artillery fighting in the region of Brody, the one Galician city which the Russians still hold, and along the Zbroc River, which forms the border between Russia and Galicia.

It is too early to say whether this unexpected activity of the big guns foretells an effort by Korniloff to smash in the great Teuton salient from the northeast or whether it heralds the beginning of a German attempt to clear out the narrow strip of Galician territory the Russians still occupy and begin an invasion of White Russia beyond the Zbroc. Petrograd is silent on the subject, but mentions the retreat of the Russian army to the north.

South of the Dniester and all the way through Bukovina the withdrawal of the seventh Russian army continues, with small rear guard successes here and there which do not offset the extensive evacuation of territory. The Germans have crossed the Bessarabian border northeast of Czernowitz and are practically at the frontier of Moldavia, as far south as Sereth, a distance of about twenty-five miles. The Russians now hold only a small triangle of Bukovina, in the southwestern corner of the Crownland.

East of Czernowitz, near the border town of Baian, the retreating Russians suddenly turned on their Teuton pursuers, swept back through Doljok Wood and captured 10 officers, 600 men and 3 machine guns. Near Kovel, too, in Volhynia, the Russian artillery stopped short an attack of seven Austrian companies. But for the most part the retreat of the Russian army is a matter of plodding, the guerrilla adventures with little bearing on the general situation. On the Stokhod River, not far from Kovel, a scouting expedition led by the Russian army, which the Russians waded through a branch of the Teuton river, cut the enemy's wire, and either bayoneted or made prisoner an entire Austrian outpost. On the Zbroc seven Russians surprised the Teuton enemy, and killed most of them. In the southern Carpathians a hundred Russian scouts attacked a hostile position and bayoneted several score of the enemy.

General Retreat Unchecked

Nevertheless the retreat in Bukovina is unchecked. East of Kimpolung, which was defended by disaffected troops, the Russians have retired again. West of the Sereth River the Petro-German occupied Neufrautz, and in the corner of the three-day region have taken Rarucze and half of Baian. At the rate the Teutons are advancing it is not clear that it is possible that the Russians can continue in Bukovina more than a few days at the most. Though the morale of the Seventh Army is better than that of the forces on the north, the Russian army is in a state of seige. Thus far the Teutons have managed to hold the town.

Argentina Breaks Off U-Boat Talks

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 5.—Dissatisfied with the progress of negotiations with Germany growing out of the sinking of the Argentine steamer Toro, the Argentine government has broken off the discussions that were being conducted with the German Minister here and has sent a final categorical note to Berlin requiring a clear and final reply to the Argentine demands within a reasonable time. The reply is expected within eight days. Meantime it will be decided if relations with Germany shall be broken if the response from the German Foreign Office is negative.

The Foreign Minister and the German Minister here had been discussing for the last few days the question of the sinking of the Toro. The reply from Germany had led Argentina to believe that Germany was disposed to agree not to sink any more Argentine vessels, even in the war zone. When it came to a discussion of the details, however, it began to appear that when it came to the final point Germany was not willing to give complete satisfaction and pledge herself to respect Argentine vessels in the future.

Big League Teams May Play in France

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A wealthy baseball enthusiast has offered to finance the undertaking if Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington Americans, will take two teams of major league baseball players to France for a series of games behind the lines for the entertainment of the American soldiers and their allies.

Mr. Griffith said to-night that he would submit the project to Secretaries Baker and Daniels. If official approval is given, volunteer players will be sought with a view to getting the back-of-the-front series started as soon as possible after the season here closes.

A condition of the offer that Walter Johnson, the Washington pitcher, be one of those selected for the trip.

Paul N. Millukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, who is the Premier's still ready to attempt the formation of a coalition government, is indispensable man.

ONE CENT
In New York City
Cabinet Promised
All Parties Except Maximalists Vote Their Confidence in Premier
Counter Rebellion Feared by Leaders
An All-Night Conference Unites Factions; Strong Cabinet Promised
Petrograd, Aug. 5.—Premier Kerensky, who has consented to take up the heavy burden of government in chaotic Russia once more, has received a vote of confidence not only from the five parties represented at an all-night conference at the Winter Palace that is sure to become historic, but from the executives of the Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' councils, the Maximalists alone dissenting. Vice-Premier Nokrassoff declared the government must be strengthened, because a counter-revolution exists already and was steadily growing.

The Premier, who returns to the government stronger than ever, and is hailed as the only possible deliverer of Russia, has issued a manifesto in which he promises to form a strong revolutionary Cabinet. He is now virtually dictator of all the Russias.

The present situation in the capital is thus summarized:

All the Cabinet Ministers have placed their resignations in the hands of Premier Kerensky in order to facilitate the formation of a new Cabinet. Premier Kerensky has had conferences with George Plekhanoff and Prince Kropotkin, returned exiles.

The garrison of Petrograd remained perfectly quiet during the political ferment. The military commission sent to Kronstadt to investigate affairs there previous to the Petrograd outbreak has been obliged to return to Petrograd owing to the hostile reception and threats made against them at Kronstadt.

A party of 160 women scouts left Krasnoy to-day for the southwestern front.

The shooting of General Erdhlim, military governor of Petrograd, is denied officially.

For a while the situation was doubtful. He returned to the capital on Saturday and in the evening attended a ministerial conference during which he withdrew his proffered resignation. Afterward he conferred with various political leaders, apparently to sound the possibilities of forming a satisfactory cabinet. His manifesto to the people followed.

Obeys Nation's Mandate

M. Kerensky declares that he considers the present situation of the country is threatened with defeat without and disintegration within, to refuse the heavy task again entrusted to him, which he regards as an express order from the country to construct a strong revolutionary government to carry out the principles already laid down.

"At the same time," says the manifesto, "I consider it inevitable to introduce changes in the order and distribution of government work without allowing myself to be influenced by the thought that these changes will increase my responsibility in the supreme direction of the country."

By a vote of 147 to 46, a joint meeting of the executives of the Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' Councils confirmed the decision of the all-night political conference of continued confidence in Premier Kerensky.

The Maximalists strongly protested, and forty-two of the members of this party abstained from voting.

The Duma committee also has confirmed the vote of confidence in M. Kerensky.

All Express Confidence

The all-night political conference at the Winter Palace, which ended this morning with the passage of a resolution in which confidence in Premier Kerensky was expressed by each of the five parties represented, and in which he was invited to form his own Cabinet, was conducted in the strictest order, but with an informal condition. All the participants were obviously convinced that the decision which was to be reached meant Russia's regeneration or her ruin.

In conversation with The Associated Press correspondent who was permitted to be present the ministers declared the conference to be the most momentous event in the history of the empire since 1613, when, during the troublous times of the Polish war and internal anarchy, the election of the first Romanoff by a similar conference of notables at Moscow saved the country from dissolution.

The debate resolved itself into the question of the fate of the Petrograd garrison, who was acclaimed the only man invested with the qualities necessary to restore order, while preserving liberty. Foreign Minister Terestchenko declared that the Petrograd garrison that Russia must prepare to fight throughout the winter and that Premier Kerensky alone possessed the confidence of the nation. M. Terestchenko, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, in an emotional speech, echoed the view that Kerensky was the only man who could save the country. In order to alleviate his task, declared the speaker, the government would abstain from forcing through the party programme.

After these men had spoken, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, M. Lvoff, rose and said that he too considered the Premier the man destined to be Russia's savior. Minister of Justice Efremoff said almost the same words in turn, and the government was thus indispensable man.

Millukoff to Help

Paul N. Millukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, who is the Premier's still ready to attempt the formation of a coalition government, is indispensable man.