folk, Va., where he was born of American parents. Her other officers, all American born except one, were: First officer, C. B. Laird, Savannah; second officer, A. Carroll, born in Nova Scotia, naturalized American; third officer, M. Dierland, address unknown here; W. I. Percy, chief engineer, Savannah; F. Bevill, first assistant engineer, Savannah; F. McPherson, second assistant engineer, New York, and W. M. Thompson, third assistant engineer, address unknown here.

Of the others on board, the ship's surgeon, Dr. F. Shea, lived at 7 Van Ness place, New York, and the wireless operators, J. Welch and P. J. Donohue, lived in New York, as did also the following, all negroes: H. Canty, baker; D. S. Jackson, chief cook; G. McLean, second cook; J. Lewis, messman; J. Cooke and C. Cooke, waiters, and G. Canty and G. M. Mitchell, messboys. All of these were American born or naturalized Americans.

In this category also were H. O. Bovill, steward, of Savannah, Geo.; C. A. Phillips, electrician; F. Montero, H. H. Hobbs and J. Aliquest, water tenders; H. Rumbe, C. B. Winn and J. Walker, oilers; N. P. Clausen, boatswain; E. Nelson, H. Solgoord and F. Hahn, quartermasters; A. Pederson, W. Leisberg, S. Ludwigsen, F. Puttin, R. Lassen, L. Abrahamsen, P. Timmerman and J. D. Hanlon, sailors, and W. Nixon, M. Lopeye, M. Gutierreze, M. Bancello, B. Carrascasa, B. Tarres, L. Perez, A. Gomez, and J. Sanquerra, coal passers.

There were nine firemen, born in Portugal or Spain, some of whom were thought to be Americans by naturalization. Every officer aboard had his American license and every naturalized American his naturalization papers, in compliance with a rule laid down by the ship's owners.

Put in at Cardiff.

It was as a cotton carrier that Capt. Borum took the Memphis hence for Havre on January 23. He was unmolested in his course until the steamer arrived off the Scilly Islands. Then, according to Capt. D. M. Nicoll of the American freighter Suruga, here from Havre, who had a talk with Capt. Borum in that port, a German submarine bobbed up and halted the City of Memphis. The commander of the U-boat examined the ship's papers, noted that she was carrying cotton and declared that it was contraband. He hesitated a bit and then remarked that he would spare the American "because of the friendly relations between the United States and Germany."

Leaving Havre after discharging her cotton the City of Memphis put in at Cardiff, Wales, for enough bunker coal to enable her to steam to New York. A message received here yesterday by W. H. Pleasants, president of the Ocean Steamship Company, from Capt. Borum, announced the ship's departure from Cardiff on Friday, so she was less than forty-eight hours out when sunk.

The City of Memphis's last voyage to Europe was her tenth into the war zone. Exclusive of the final trip she had travelled 79,801 miles in taking abroad horses for the Italian Government, cotton and general merchandise worth more than $600,000, this figure including the value of the last cargo delivered.

Chartered by United States.

The City of Memphis, while in the coastwise trade in May, 1914, was chartered by the Government to transport supplies by way of Galveston to American troops occupying Vera Cruz. Discharged from Government service in December, 1914, the City of Memphis loaded with cotton and started for Germany, the second American vessel to take a cargo of that character to that country. She steamed up the Weser River to deliver the merchandise and her commander was rebuked by the authorities for entering a river which was mined. Capt. Borum replied he did not know the Weser had mines, and sailed for America.

Subsequent voyages took her to Italy five times, Rotterdam once and France three times. Capt. Borum was described to-day by Mr. Pleasants as "an American skipper without nerves and without fear." In December, 1915, the ship was chartered to go to Turkey and bring a cargo of licorice to Philadelphia. Off Scalanova, Turkey, the American met British and French warships, which escorted her into the harbor, but before she could load they ordered her out, on the ground they were about to shell the town. The American withdrew, Scalanova was bombarded and the freighter again entered.

On her voyage into the war zone the City of Memphis each night carried a reflector above an American flag painted on either side, and the ship's name appeared in six foot letters in several places.

Dr. Robert J. Shea, ship's surgeon on the City of Memphis, is a son of Lieut. Dennis Shea of 7 Van Ness place, attached to the Bridge Squad of the Police Department. Dr. Shea is 28 years old and was graduated in 1912 from the medical school of Cornell University.

The Vigilancia.

The Vigilancia was built in 1890 for the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, better known as the Ward Line. In 1914 she was sold to engage in the cotton carrying trade from the United States to German ports. In March, 1915, while on the way to Bremen, she was seized by a British cruiser and taken into Kirkwall, where the British confiscated the cotton cargo, paying for it later. Since then the Vigilancia is said to have changed owners twice, her last owner being the Barber Line, but when sunk she was under charter to the Globe Line.

She sailed from New York February 28 for the Azores and Havre after being detained for three days by a strike among her crew. The ship was plainly marked as an American vessel, with flags painted on port and starboard bows and with her name and hailing port of New York on both sides in letters five feet high.

Details as to what constituted her cargo are withheld by customs officials, but it is understood the cargo was valued at nearly $750,000 and the ship at more than $1,000,000. The cargo consisted, in part, of provisions. Prior to the sailing it was reported by some of the men connected with her crew that a large consignment of coffins was on board.

Many Americans Aboard.

The Vigilancia registered 4,115 tons gross. She was 320 feet long, 45 feet of beam and was built at Chester.

She was commanded by Capt. F. A. Middleton, a native American. Her crew included:

B. D. O'Connell, 35 years, Massachusetts, mate, 35 Charles street, New York city; J. H. Smith, 26, Massachusetts, second mate, 42 Adams street, Malden, Mass.; N. P. North, 29, Denmark, (naturalized), third mate, Sunderberg, Denmark; F. Brown, 26, Virginia, carpenter, Newport News, Va.; A. Gillard, 29, Ohio, quartermaster, 141 Cleveland street, Brooklyn; J. H. Loera, 21, Porto Rico, quartermaster, San Juan; S. Stamot, 24, Philippine Islands, seaman; Fred Schwia, 39, Norway, (naturalized citizen), chief engineer, Stavanger, Norway; E. A. Denton, 36, Michigan, first engineer, 448 East 147th street, New York city; Walter Scott, Jr., 26, Massachusetts, second assistant engineer, Fitchsburg, Mass.; Alex Rodriquez, 30, Porto Rico, oiler, no address; M. Ruiz, 23, Porto Rico, fireman, Mayagues, Porto Rico; C. W. Dawson, 45, New York, steward, 559 Washington street, Newark, N. J.; J. A. MacDonald, 28, Canada, (first papers), second cook and baker, Porthard, New South Wales; Walter Pitts, 19, Massachusetts, third cook, 191 London street, Boston; J. Connors, 36, California, waiter, Seattle, Wash.; E. Lopez, 24, Porto Rico, messboy, no address; Paul T. Platt, 19, Connecticut, wireless operator, 142 Sycamore street, Winter Hill, Mass.

Total crew, including captain, forty-five, of whom twenty-one Americans were native, two naturalized, one with first papers, five Porto Ricans and one Filipino.

AMERICANS ON TANKER.

Sixteen U. S. Citizens Listed in Crew of Illinois.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., March 18.—The Texas Company's tanker Illinois, under command of Capt. H. Iverson, left Port Arthur February 17 for London with a cargo of oil.

All of the officers and eight members of the crew are American citizens, a total of sixteen Americans on board, according to the list on file in the Custom House here. All gave their addresses as Port Arthur.

Besides Capt. Iverson there were in the crew: C. F. Peterson, first mate, American; P. Peterson, second mate, American; H. L. Wason, third mate, American; H. Swenson, boatswain, Swedish; George W. Osenberg, chief engineer, American; J. A. Caette, first assistant engineer, American; William Parker, second assistant engineer, American; Edward Silva, third assistant engineer, American; M. P. Beckwold, wireless operator, American; O. A. Salmons, steward, American; Carl Lundberg, cook, Swedish.

The following shipped as able bodied seamen: Hans Lenge, Danish; H. C. Hansen, Russian; Hans Johansen, Norwegian; J. Savdberg, Russian; A. Kelden, Russian; M. Rontso, Russian; R. Moosueem, American; J. Krabbo, Russian, and August Mana, Russian. Pumpers: Ralph Craig, Danish, and George Elliott, American. Oilers: John Cannon, American; George Murray, American, and J. E. Borden, British. Firemen: J. Lopez, M. Peter and M. Ilopez, all Spanish. Wipers: O. Ollien, Norwegian, and Sidney Newton, English. Messmen: Charles G. Daniel and James Harrison, Americans.

The Illinois was returning in ballast to Port Arthur. She was 390 feet long, measured 5,225 tons gross and was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company in 1913.

SAFE CONDUCT DENIED.

Berlin Asserts Immunity Was Not Pledged to Storstad.

BERLIN, by wireless, March 18.—"British news despatches state that the Norwegian steamship Storstad, sunk by a German submarine, was in the service of the Belgian Relief Commission and was provided with a safe conduct from the German Consul at Buenos Ayres," says the Overseas News Agency (the official German news bureau). "German newspapers state on competent authority that this report is absolutely improbable. The Storstad could have no safe conduct issued by a German authority at Buenos Ayres, since neither the German Minister nor the German Consul there has been authorized to issue such safe conducts for ships of the Relief Commission. Negotiations regarding this matter are pending.

"It is ascertained that the Storstad was sunk within the barred zone and therefore it matters not whether she was provided with a safe conduct and carried the signs of the Relief Commission. All ships, including those with such signs, are obliged to avoid the barred zone; otherwise they run the risk of being sunk. The Relief Commission was warned officially by the German authorities on February 1 against permitting their ships to go into the barred zone. The sinking of the vessel, therefore, was the captain's fault."

The Storstad, flying the flag of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium and carrying a cargo of maize for Belgium, was torpedoed without warning off the southern end of Ireland. One member of her crew lost his life. The others, including one American, were rescued.

WAR SEEN BY PRESS.

Comment on Sinkings by New York Newspapers.

Comment in New York newspapers this morning on the sinking of American ships follows:

THE TRIBUNE—Germany knows exactly what she is doing when she attacks our merchant vessels. She is making war on the United States. She intended to make war on the United States when she issued her latest war zone proclamation. She is acting on the theory that war exists. When Congress meets it should be its first duty to make a declaration of war against Germany. Such action will merely recognize a condition already long existent.

THE WORLD—The facts must be accepted as they are. Without a declaration of war Germany is making war on the United States. One hostile act follows close on the heels of another. No doubt more American ships will be sunk in the same way that four have been within the last week. No possible room can exist for questioning Germany's avowed purpose to send to the bottom every ship its submarines can reach.

This is war by the act of Germany. When Congress meets it must deal with the situation frankly and effectively, as Germany's policy and overt acts require.

TWO CUNARDERS ARRIVE.

Pannonia and Saxonia Come From Submarine Zone.

The Cunarder Pannonia, which sailed from Liverpool on February 28 with merchandise and no passengers for this port, took a southerly course, which partly accounts for her long trip, and anchored in the upper bay early last evening. She will dock this morning.

The Saxonia, another Cunarder that passed unharmed through the German submarine zone, was reported off the Ambrose Channel lightship at 10 o'clock last night. The date of her departure from London will not be known until she arrives in Quarantine this morning.

Besides the big Cunarders six other steamships and one big motor ship, the Brazil, consigned to the Norwegian-America Line, arrived in the bay or anchored outside last night. This indicates that the German submarine is not coming up to Teutonic expectations.

Two of the six which ran the gantlet of terror fly the Stars and Stripes. They are the freighter Rantu, belonging to the United States Steel Products Company, which sailed from Liverpool on March 2, and the tanker Vacuum of the Vacuum Oil Company's fleet, from London in ballast.

The other arrivals were the Danish freighter Siam, from Copenhagen; the Norwegian steamship Aztec, from Aarhuus; the British freighter Eastgate, from La Pallice, consigned to the French Line, and the Norwegian-America freighter Ranenfjord, from Bergen.

ZEPPELIN ACTIVE NEAR RIGA.

Drops Bombs on Russian Lines on Northern Front.

LONDON, March 18.—A Zeppelin has bombed the Russian position southwest of Riga, at the northern end of the Russian front, Petrograd announces in today's official statement. The statement is as follows:

On the western and Rumanian fronts exchanges of fire and scouting reconnaissances are occurring. In the region southwest of Riga bombs were dropped by a Zeppelin.

Yesterday's Russian statement said:

On the night of March 16 the enemy made a gas attack south of Narocz Lake. On the remainder of the front reciprocal firing and scouting reconnaissances are in progress.

The German statement issued to-day says that no important events have occurred on the whole Russian front.

BELGIAN PRIMATE EXTOLS THE ARMY

Cardinal Mercier Pays Tribute in Lenten Pastoral to Heroism of People.

LONDON, March 18.—A glowing tribute to the courage and devotion of the Belgian people in their fight for liberty is paid by Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, in his Lenten pastoral letter. Under the heading "The Moral Grandeur of the Nation" Cardinal Mercier says:

"My beloved brethren, is it indeed necessary to preach courage to you? And when I say 'you' I am thinking more immediately of the faithful companions of our misfortunes, but my thoughts go out also beyond our occupied provinces to our refugees, our prisoners, our deported fellow countrymen and our soldiers.

"Brethren of our armies of Liege, Haelen, Antwerp, the Yser and Ypres, the Kamerun and East Africa, it is you who are our foremost purveyors of energy. On August 2, 1914, you sprang up from the bosoms of all the families of our national aristocracy with splendid ardor, attesting to the world at large that nobility has preserved its traditional significance in Belgium; the middle classes, the bulwarks of the nation, ranged themselves beside you. * * *

Faith in the Future.

"The working classes, too, furnished their contingent of voluntary recruits, who were all the more praiseworthy since their departure made a painful void in the home; military chaplains and stretcher bearers have gladly offered and lavished their devotion; the Government, after two years and six months of trial, is still in harness with a courage that nothing can weaken; our good wishes follow in the wake of these valiant men; all form a guard of honor, proud and faithful, for our magnanimous sovereign, who, from a sand bank which is now all of his kingdom, gives to Belgium and to the whole world a perfect example of endurance and of faith in the future.

"Those who are fighting for the liberty of the Belgian flag are brave men. Those interned in Holland and in Germany who raise their fettered hands to heaven on behalf of their country, are brave men. Our exiled compatriots who bear in silence the weight of their isolation serve their Belgian fatherland to the best of their ability, as do also all those souls who either behind cloister walls or in the retirement of their own homes pray, toil and weep, awaiting the return of their absent ones and of our common deliverance.

"We have listened to the mighty voices of wives and mothers; through their tears they have prayed God to sustain their courage and fidelity to the honor of their husbands and sons carried off by force to the enemy's factories.

New Aspect of Courage.

"These gallant men have been heard at the hour of departure rallying their energy to instil courage into their comrades, or by a supreme effort to chant the national hymn. We have seen some of them on their return, pale, haggard, human wrecks; as our tearful eyes sought their dim eyes we bowed reverently before them, for all unconsciously they were revealing to us a new and unexpected aspect of national heroism. After this can it be necessary to preach courage to you?

"In our young days our professors of history rightly held up to our admiration Leonidas and his 300 Spartans, who, instead of seeking safey in easy flight, allowed themselves to be crushed by the Persian army at the Pass of Thermopylae. The teachers of the Belgian generation of to-morrow will have yet other instances of military heroism and patriotism to evoke.

"And may we not hope that our generation, too, will preserve the memory of the union it has now fashioned and that in the future there will be among us all a deeper wish for national union, less personal acrimony in the conflict of ideas, less grudging respect for civil and religious authority, more general fidelity both before public opinion and in the secret recesses of the soul to our motto 'union is strength,' an echo of the words of Christ 'that they may be one.'"

GERMANS SANK 368 SHIPS IN FEBRUARY

Total Gross Tonnage of 781,500 Destroyed, According to Berlin Report.

BERLIN (by wireless), March 18.—Merchant ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 781,500 were destroyed in February as a result of the war measures of the Central Powers, the Admiralty announced to-day. The statement says:

"In February 368 merchant ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 781,500 were lost by the war measures of the Central Powers. Among them were 292 hostile ships, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 644,000, and seventy-six neutral ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 137,500. Among the neutral ships sixty-one were sunk by submarines, which is 16.5 per cent. of the total in February, as compared with 29 per cent., the average of neutral losses in the last four months."

The sinking by a German submarine of a small cruiser, a vessel equipped as a decoy for submarines, and twenty-two other craft was announced Wednesday by the Admiralty. The statement follows:

"German submarines recently have sunk seventeen steamships, two sailing ships and three steam trawlers, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 48,150.

"In addition a submarine annihilated a small hostile cruiser, with three inclined funnels and Special Ship 27, arranged as a trap for submarines. From this ship one lieutenant, one non-commissioned officer and four men were taken prisoner. One of them was wounded severely."

There is a wide disparity between the official German figures of the destruction of shipping in February, the first month of unrestricted submarine warfare, and the figures given out in England. It was said authoritatively in London on March 3 that in February German submarines sent to the bottom, in round numbers, 490,000 tons of shipping. No mention was made of ships destroyed by mines.

New Catholic Police Chaplain.

The Rev. John J. Coogan, assistant rector of the Church of the Annunciation, West 131st street, has been appointed Catholic chaplain of the Police Department by Commissioner Woods. He was nominated by the Cardinal. He succeeds the Rev. Thomas F. Duffy, rector of St. Brigid's Church, Avenue B and Eighth street, who was forced to retire by ill health. Father Coogan is an exponent of athletics among boys and men and enjoys the distinction of being the first Catholic priest in this country to receive the commission of scout master. He organized two troops of Boy Scouts in his parish.

CHINA INDICATES JOINING IN WAR

Foreign Minister Calls Meetings of Entente and Neutral Envoys.

PEKIN, China, March 18.—After announcing the severance of diplomatic relations between China and Germany Foreign Minister Wu Ting-fang called a meeting of the Ministers of the Entente nations and later a meeting of the Ministers of neutral countries.

He presented a memorandum at both meetings, requesting suspension of payments of indemnity for the Boxer uprising, consent to an increase of import duties and modification of China's undertakings which will permit her to station troops at Tientsin, along the Tientsin-Pekin railway and in the legation quarter as a protection against Germans.

The Dutch Legation is protecting German interests and guarding the German Legation. The German Minister and his staff probably will leave Pekin for Shanghai within a few days.

Denmark is looking after Chinese interests in Germany.

In the light of previous despatches from Pekin the action taken by the Chinese Foreign Minister indicates that the Government is preparing to enter the war with the Entente. It was said in these despatches that negotiations to that end were under way and that China hoped by joining the Entente to obtain suspension of the payments of indemnity and permission to increase import duties.

RIBOT MAY FORM FRENCH CABINET

Finance Minister Considering Offer Made by President Poincare.

PARIS, March 18.—President Poincare conferred to-day with President of the Senate Dubost and President of the Chamber of Deputies Deschanel in regard to the situation caused by the resignation of the Briand Cabinet.

When M. Briand had left President Poincare asked M. Deschanel to consider whether he could not undertake the responsibility of forming a Cabinet on the principle of a national union. M. Deschanel, however, replied that he considered it his duty to remain at his post as President of the Chamber of Deputies, to which he had been called by the representatives of the nation.

M. Poincare then requested M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, member of the War Council in the Briand Cabinet, to form a Ministry. M. Ribot reserved his decision until he could consult the various members of Parliament.

On leaving the Elysee Palace M. Ribot called on the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and M. Briand, with whom and with several members of both houses of Parliament he discussed the political situation.

The executive committee of the Radicals and Socialistic Radicals, the strongest group in the Chamber, and to which most of the opponents of the Briand Ministry belong, met to-day and decided to summon a congress of the party.

The French people are deeply impressed with the political changes. The newspapers comment diversely. The independents and Governmental organs dwell upon the coincidence of Premier Briand's retirement with the developments in the military operations, saying that this must be regarded as the fruits of the patient and persistent efforts of the outgoing Prime Minister, while the opposition press is divided between a demand for men of greater energy and a demand for arbitrators who do not pretend to regulate everything.

"Aristide Briand leaves power after having shouldered the crushing responsibility of Premier and Foreign Minister for eighteen months," says the *Matin*. "He retires on the very day when the Franco-British armies gain a victory rich in consequences, because it marks the obligation of the enemy to renounce all plans of conquest before the superior force of our military organization. Not only does he leave France in a military situation that justifies the highest hopes, but he has by his rare diplomatic qualities assured the country an unequalled rank in the world."

La Liberte, commenting on the "good news from the front," points to the Cabinet crisis as the only discordant note and says:

"It seems impossible for Parliament to put itself in unison with the nation. The very day that there appear the first signs of deliverance the Government that prepared that deliverance disappears. Must we suppose that it would have had better chances of remaining in power if our affairs had not gone so well?"

"The departure of M. Briand will be hailed with regret and surprise by the masses," says the *Journal des Debats*. "In spite of particular checks, that were not all avoidable, he leaves a situation which altogether is incomparably better than that which he found on taking power. His adversaries themselves have made direct avowal of that improvement by the growing desire they have manifested to take his place. Their desire for power would have been much less ardent if the tempest of defeat had blown upon the banners of the Allies. M. Briand has rendered the greatest services, of which public opinion is conscious. He certainly enjoys the confidence of the country."

PRESS IN FAVOR OF TRAINING.

Compilation Reveals Only a Small Minority in Opposition.

A compilation of recent editorial expressions on the question of universal military training has been made by the National Security League. It shows that an overwhelming percentage of editors favor it.

Of 476 newspapers that have referred editorially to universal military training 279 support the plan enthusiastically, 49 oppose it and 157 have failed to commit themselves. The newspapers that oppose it are for the most part socialist, labor or religious organs.

THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN are well up on the list of those supporting such training according to the league's compilation. Practically all the metropolitan dailies favor such training. The only dailies in New York city opposing it are the *Evening Post*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Staats Zeitung*, and the *Call*, the Socialist daily.

RUSSIAN JEWS AID RELIEF.

Plan Self-Taxation to Raise Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

A self-taxation plan by which between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 is expected to be raised annually for war relief by the Jews of America was adopted with great enthusiasm by 3,000 Russian Jews at a great mass meeting at the Manhattan Opera House last night. Every Jew in America is to be enlisted in the campaign and a chance will be given to tax himself from 1 to 2 per cent. of his income to aid his suffering brothers in the European countries at war.

NEW RUSSIA TO STAY IN WAR UNTIL END

Message Sent to Foreign Diplomats Pledges Full Support to Entente.

TO WAGE FIERCER FIGHT

M. Milyukoff Says Strength of Nation Will Be Multiplied Ten Times.

PETROGRAD, March 18 (via London).—Following is the text of the message sent by Foreign Minister Milyukoff to the Russian diplomats abroad:

"The news transmitted by the Petrograd Telegraphic Agency (the semiofficial news bureau) already has acquainted you with the events of the last few days and the fall of the old political regime in Russia, which collapsed lamentably in the face of popular indignation provoked by its carelessness, its abuses and its criminal lack of foresight.

"The unanimity of resentment which the order of things now at an end had aroused among all healthy elements of the nation has considerably facilitated the critis. All these elements, having rallied with enthusiasm to the noble flag of revolution and the army having lent them its speedy and effective support, the national movement obtained a decisive victory within eight days.

"This rapidity of realization happily made it possible to reduce the number of victims to a figure unprecedentedly small in the annals of upheavals of such extent and importance.

Tells of Abdication.

"By an act dated from Pskov March 15 Emperor Nicholas renounced the throne for himself and the hereditary Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch in favor of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. In reply to a notification which was made to him of this act Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch by an act dated Petrograd March 16 in his turn renounced assumption of supreme power until the time when a constituent assembly, created on the basis of universal suffrage, should have established a form of government and new fundamental laws of Russia.

"By this same act Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch invited the citizens of Russia, pending a definite manifestation of the national will, to submit to the authority of the provisional government constituted on the initiative of the Duma of the State, which holds full power. The composition of the provisional government and its political programme have been published and transmitted to foreign countries.

"This Government, which assumes power at the moment of the greatest external and internal crisis which Russia has known in the course of her history, is fully conscious of the immense responsibility it incurs. It will apply itself, first, to repairing the overwhelming errors bequeathed to it by the past, to insuring order and tranquillity in the country, and finally, to preparing the conditions necessary in order that the sovereign will of the nation may be freely pronounced as to its future lot.

Foreign Policies.

"In the domain of foreign policy the Cabinet, in which I am charged with the portfolio of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will remain mindful of the international engagements entered into by the fallen regime, and will honor Russia's word. We shall carefully cultivate relations which unite us to other friendly and allied nations, and we are confident that these relations will become even more intimate, more solid under the new regime established in Russia, which is resolved to be guided by the democratic principles of respect due to the small and great nations, to the liberty of their development and to good understanding among nations.

"But the Government cannot forget for a single instant the grave external circumstances in which it assumes power. Russia did not will the war which has been drenching the world with blood for nearly three years. But, victim of premeditated aggression prepared long ago, she will continue as in the past to struggle against the spirit of conquest of a predatory race which has aimed at establishing an intolerable hegemony over its neighbors and subjecting Europe of the twentieth century to the shame of domination by Prussian militarism.

Will Fight Till End.

"Faithful to the pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious allies, Russia is resolved, like them, to assure the world at all costs an era of peace among the nations on the basis of stable national organization guaranteeing respect for right and justice. She will fight by their side against the common enemy until the end, without cessation and without faltering.

"The Government of which I form a part will devote all its energy to preparation of victory and will apply itself to the task of repairing as quickly as possible the errors of the past, which hitherto have paralyzed the aspirations and the self-sacrifice of the Russian people. I am firmly convinced that the marvellous enthusiasm which to-day animates the whole nation will multiply its strength ten times and hasten the hour of the final triumph of a regenerated Russia and her valiant allies.

"I beg you to communicate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (of the country to which the diplomat addressed is accredited) the contents of the present telegram."

Boynton on Way to Russia.

TOKIO, March 18.—Charles H. Boynton of New York, president of the American Russian Chamber of Commerce, has arrived in Tokio on his way to Petrograd to promote the development of commercial relations between Russia and America after the war.

$3.00
Round Trip
BALTIMORE
The Monumental City
WASHINGTON
The Capital of the Nation
SUNDAYS
March 25, April 29 and May 27
Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12.20 A.M. Returning, leaves Washington 4.35 P.M.; Baltimore 5.45 P.M.
Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.
Pennsylvania R.R.

ARMIES OF RUSSIA BACK REVOLUTION

Continued from First Page.

men killed in the street fighting have been opened. The Russo-Asiatic Bank has subscribed $250,000 for the released political prisoners.

MORE RUSSIAN DENIALS.

Not Planning to Take Over Muscovite Business Here.

Further repudiation has been made by several members of the Russian Committee of America of its action in announcing itself ready, if the Duma deemed it advisable, to take over the embassy, consulate and munition commissions.

The latest announcement is that the reports given to the press were without official sanction and that they were misunderstood by even the members themselves. Several withdrew from the self-appointed committee and refused to have anything further to do with the movement.

Nicholas G. Kouznetzoff issued a statement from his office at 1476 Broadway in which he washed his hands of the whole business. The statement said, in part:

"A group of Russians met at my office for the purpose of discussing the wording of a cable to be sent to the provisional Government in Russia which should voice their sympathy to this Government and congratulate Rodzianko, Prince Lvov, Milyukoff and the rest of the Ministerial Cabinet. This cable was drawn up and wired accordingly, but no other matter was taken up or acted upon at this meeting."

FLEET JOINS REVOLT.

Great Quantities of Hidden Food Found in Petrograd.

LONDON, March 18.—The entire Russian Baltic fleet and the fortresses at Viborg and Sveaborg have joined the revolutionary movement in Russia, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen, which is based on reports received from Haparanda, Sweden.

Petrograd is now well supplied with bread and grain and prices have dropped to normal, says the Copenhagen *Dagens Nyheter's* Stockholm correspondent, quoting advices received from Haparanda.

"Search by the revolutionary party," the despatch adds, "resulted in the discovery of thousands of tons of hidden wheat, leading to the belief that the shortage of food was systematically organized by the old regime. The populace of Petrograd held especial animosity against Minister of Agriculture Rittig, who was killed during the revolution."

Telegraphing from Petrograd Sunday Reuter's correspondent says:

"Between three and four hundred political prisoners have been released from the Butirs prison in Moscow. About 1,700 criminals, many of them most dangerous characters, escaped from the prison, but a majority of them have already been rearrested. All the undestroyed archives of the political police are being given to Vladimir Bourtzeff, the well known revolutionist."

The police of Kiev went over to the new Government in a body. In the provincial towns the manifesto announcing the abdication of Emperor Nicholas was read from the stages in the theatres. The audiences rose and cheered and made up collections with which to buy gifts for the troops.

An incident occurred in Petrograd yesterday which is considered a good augury for the new regime. A procession of 5,000 officers proceeding to the Duma to declare their adherence to the new Government met troops who were returning and who halted and enthusiastically cheered them.

Minister of Justice Kerenski has received a million rubles for the use of the Government from a group of banks.

Prayers for the Emperor and his family have been replaced in the church services by prayers for "great Russia and her rulers."

M. Kerenski has rescinded the order of banishment against Grand Duke Dmitri and Prince Youssoupoff, the slayers of Gregory Rasputin, and the two men are returning to Petrograd.

M. Kerenski is being addressed as "Mr. Minister" by the officials of the Ministry of Justice instead of "excellency."

Grand Duke Nicholas has ordered the release of the political prisoners who have been incarcerated at Baku, in the Transcaucasus, Reuter's Tiflis correspondent telegraphs. The Grand Duke enjoined senior and junior officers to advise the soldiers and sailors, now that the throne has been renounced by Emperor Nicholas, that they should quietly await an expression of will from the Russian people. It is their sacred duty, the Grand Duke said, to continue to obey the lawful chiefs, to defend the country from its enemies and by their exploits to support their allies.

There has been some uncertainty as to the whereabouts of Grand Duke Nicholas, who is reported to have been selected for chief commander of the Russian armies. The foregoing despatch shows that he is still in command on the Caucasian front.

ITALIANS REPULSE DRIVE.

Inflict Heavy Losses on Austrians in Sugana Valley.

LONDON, March 18.—An Austrian attack in the Sugana Valley yesterday, which was driven off by the Italians, who inflicted heavy losses on the attackers, is announced by the Rome War Office as follows:

After violent artillery preparation the enemy yesterday attacked our positions at the head of the small valley of Coalba, in the Sugana, but was driven off with heavy losses. On Friday night the enemy destroyed by heavy artillery fire the defensive works of the position we gained in the San Pellegrino Valley on March 4 and succeeded in occupying the upper portion of it.

In the Plava sector we repulsed a detachment of enemy troops which attempted to raid our positions near Palloca.

The official Austro-Hungarian report dated Friday is as follows:

In the district of Kostanjevica an Italian attack, preceded by strong artillery fire, was repulsed before the village. In the Carso sector aviators were active. On the Tyrolean front the enemy's long range cannon shelled Arco and Villa Lagarina.

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—doing your twelve hours in the saddle daily—constipation and yourself would be strangers. Most of us, however, need the eliminative aid of a prompt and efficient laxative like

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(89)

GERMAN SHIPS MAY DASH INTO PACIFIC

Eleven Vessels War Bound in Mexican Port Making Ready to Put to Sea.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Reports of preparations for a dash to sea by eleven warbound German ships at Santa Rosalia, Lower California, in the event of war between Germany and the United States have been received at the State and Navy Departments and by the French and British Embassies.

As the ships are in a Mexican port this Government has no jurisdiction over them. The allied Governments undoubtedly look to the Mexican Government to prevent the German ships taking to sea as commerce raiders. Japanese warships, which have been conducting practically all operations in the northern Pacific for the Allies, probably would be called on to look after them. The German captains assert they are merely preparing their ships for service after the war.

When the news of the crisis between Austria and Serbia became known to the German skippers then plying among the ports of the west coast of Mexico eleven of the captains who had been disposing of many of their cargoes to the French settlement at Santa Rosalia took account of the credits due them from the Boleo Mining Company, the French firm which owns practically all of the little city in the Lower California hills.

They determined to enter the port and live through the war on those credits. True to their obligations to the Germans, the Frenchmen have met all demands for funds made upon them by their enemy creditors. Further than that, however, wartime relations have prevailed. The colony of 400 Germans in the town of several thousand Frenchmen has kept strictly to itself.

When it became evident that the war was to be long the German skipper underwent many alterations. The Germans bought cows, chickens and hogs, and on some of the larger vessels the men hauled earth and made beds in which garden truck was raised and sold to the French employees of the mining company. The business of making money out of their enemies became a contest in which the German crews vied for supremacy.

BRITAIN APPRECIATES U. S. AID.

Premier Lloyd George Grateful for Results of Bazaars Here.

In appreciation of the work done by American relief agencies David Lloyd George's secretary has written as follows to John Moffat, vice-chairman of the National Allied Relief Committee:

"I am desired by the Prime Minister to convey to you his sincere congratulations on the splendid success of the allied bazaars held for the relief of war sufferers in allied countries. I am to express his admiration for the excellent work done by your committee for so worthy a cause."

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