

REPUBLIC SURE, IS VIEW OF MILYUKOFF

Russian Foreign Minister Says Entire People Oppose Idea of Monarchy.

ARMY FIRMLY FOR WAR

Troops United in Desire to Push Conflict to a Victorious Finish.

By HENRY SUYDAM.

PETERSBURG, via London, April 14.—Present tendencies of public opinion in Petrograd, Moscow and the Russian provinces clearly point to the probable establishment of a Russian republic.

With the refusal of Grand Duke Michael to accept the throne unless elected by popular vote the monarchy has ceased to exist.

These forecasts of the form the new Russian state is likely to assume were made to me to-day by P. N. Milyukoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs under the provisional Government, who laid emphasis on the way in which the entire Russian nation, encouraged by America's support, is now rallying to the standard of the new regime.

"To a student of governmental institutions like myself," said the Foreign Minister, "there appears small difference between a republic and a constitutional monarchy—the similarity of function is clearly evident in the case of Great Britain and the United States. Russia has been lately emancipated not only from an obnoxious Government—for the Government were emancipated from was obnoxious in its substance—but the rotten substance of the old regime has forever departed.

Republican Idea Gained.

"Foreign comment has drawn some attention to the ignorance of the vast masses of Russian citizens outside of towns and cities—those millions of our population scattered over one-sixth of the earth's surface—into whose minds the significance of the Russian revolution might be supposed to penetrate slowly and incompletely. Where the process of bringing understanding during these first weeks has been necessarily difficult there were cases where isolated villages did not immediately appreciate the character of the newly won freedom. Now, as reports reach me daily from the more remote districts, I am in a position to state emphatically that the unit of Russian society, the village, has evidenced not only tremendous enthusiasm for the permanent destruction of the monarchy, but also pronounced republican leanings.

Army Wants Victory.

"The main point is that our entire army—I speak from personal contact with it on my recent visit to the front—is for the continuation of the war to a victorious end. Let no one abroad suppose for a moment that our political preoccupations at home have interfered with the taking of the most adequate precautions against a possible German offensive.

"The disorganization that prevailed under the methods of the imperial regime was monstrous. One might safely state there was no such thing as cooperation between the front and the rear. The division of our armed resources made rapid and effective concentration at any particular place exceedingly difficult. One of the first official acts of the new Government was to proceed to headquarters in a body and discuss with the commander in chief the measures necessary to afford immediate remedy of this condition.

SPLIT ON DISPOSAL OF SHIPS BUILDING

Opposition Develops to Plan for Turning Vessels Over to Entente Owners.

MIGHT BE NEEDED BY U. S.

Boats Ostensibly for Norwegians Found to Be for France or Britain.

"OLD GLORY" FLOATS OVER CURB MARKET

Brokers Sing National Anthem as Flag Is Hoisted.

An American flag thirty feet wide and fifty feet long was raised over the New York Curb market at noon yesterday with a band playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and a crowd of 5,000 people stood with bared heads and sang the national anthem. The flag was purchased with a fund collected among the brokers and was hung on cables strung across Broad street, between the Johnston Building and the Broad Exchange.

Paul D. Cravath, one of three speakers who briefly addressed the crowd of brokers and passersby, declared that he hoped Old Glory would go across the Bering with the flags of Great Britain and France to aid in the establishment of a united and world wide democracy.

"We can now look every Briton and every Frenchman straight in the eye," he said, "and tell them that we are preparing to do our bit in the great struggle."

E. R. McCormick presided at the meeting and introduced Franklin Q. Brown, a member of the National Security League, who spoke in behalf of universal military training for the United States. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson represented Mayor Mitchell, who had been invited to speak, but was unable to attend.

"The time has come for every man of us to do his part," said the Fire Commissioner. "Such flag raisings and demonstrations as this are good for Americans. It is important that every man and every group of men demonstrate to the President our loyalty to him and to the country. There never has been a time when the old flag meant more to all of us."

Max Wittich led the crowd in singing a number of patriotic songs, and the ceremony was concluded by the playing of the national anthems of the Allies by the band.

Clarke's Art Rooms EXHIBITION EXTRAORDINARY

TODAY (SUNDAY) FROM 11 A.M. UNTIL 4 P.M. and Tomorrow 8 until 6, continuing daily until time of sale.

The Karl Freund Collection OF Antique Furniture and Decorations Also Many Products of His Creative Genius. Mr. Clarke's galleries have been transformed into a veritable museum and the prospective buyer will have a unique opportunity to discern the true decorative value of each object in relation to its artistic merits.

The Public Unrestricted Sale Commences Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday (Apr. 18, 19, 20 & 21), at 2:30 o'clock Each Day.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE

Best & Co. Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street. Liliputian Bazaar. The "Liliputian Bazaar" (now occupying our 4th floor exclusively) offers a really unapproachable service. Unapproachable in the completeness of its stock. Unapproachable in its assortments of low priced baby things. Unapproachable in its assortments of the finest all hand-made garments made in America or Paris.

Italy of twenty-five submarine chasers by the Elco Company in the United States. The Shipping Board, in its zeal for additional American tonnage, wanted these craft held up and taken over by the United States. The Navy Department and the State Department, however, looked upon the matter in a different light. Officials of these departments realized that Italy needed the craft the more; way to combat German submarines in the Mediterranean, and that the Italian Government had been eagerly looking forward to their delivery. The need of the United States navy, they felt was not as immediate, and consequently it was better cooperative policy to let the twenty-five vessels go to Italy. This will be done.

But on questions concerning more than half a million tons of shipping for Great Britain and France the decision is still open. On the theory that the Entente's interests are now America's interests, the opinion of the State Department and Navy Department officials is that this tonnage should be turned over to the Entente countries as contracted for. It is regarded as the only fair cooperative policy and a matter of military expediency for this Government as well.

The Shipping Board, however, has since its inception adopted a vigorous policy aiming to increase American tonnage by every means in its power and asking for additional authority besides. One of the first acts of Chairman Denman was to ask for "emergency legislation" in the form of amendments to the Shipping Bill which would permit the Shipping Board to take over vessels being built in the United States for foreign owners and divert them to the American coastwise or European trade.

Mr. Denman proposed legislation by Congress stipulating that "during any war or national emergency now or hereafter proclaimed by the President, a vessel now building or hereafter built in the United States, the contract for the construction of which was executed before this enactment takes effect, (a) may not without the consent of the board first enter upon the navigable waters of the United States unless it is owned by a corporation organized under the laws of the United States. (b) Such vessel shall during the existence of such war or emergency be operated only in the coastwise trade or in voyages from the United States to foreign ports."

The wording of this amendment was somewhat altered in the Merchant Marine Committee of the House, but Representative Alexander, chairman of the committee, indorsed the idea and said it was of the utmost importance for this Government to be in a position to take over these vessels because "we may be compelled to defend our neutral rights on the high seas."

Viewed as Significant. This statement by Representative Alexander is regarded now as demonstrating how the policy of the Shipping Board conflicts with the present foreign policy of the Administration. This country is not now concerned about defending "its neutral rights," but about prosecuting its belligerent rights in cooperation with the Entente against Germany. The State Department and the Navy Department both do not take kindly to Mr. Denman's plans to curtail ship tonnage to Great Britain and France—this country's allies.

In Entente diplomatic circles there is very serious concern over the apparent policy of the Shipping Board. The board's policy admittedly is causing considerable embarrassment to the State Department and to the Navy Department. It is regarded as creating a distinctly discordant note in the government's general plan of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Inquiry at the offices of the Shipping Board today developed that opinion among officials is divided as to the wisdom of following out the ideas which Chairman Denman has already outlined. In general it is said that the board hopes to join in the cooperation to the fullest extent, but that there was some question in the minds of certain officials as to whether some regulations should not be enforced to protect the American merchant marine after the war, and that the more tonnage kept under American registry the better it would be for this country.

Amendments Planned. Mr. Denman himself could not be reached to-day, as according to his secretary he was tied up with important conferences. Other members of the board said he would doubtless alter his position and that he had in fact changed his viewpoint, which was decidedly anti-British, since the United States entered the war. The important question from the viewpoint of harmony, however, is whether Mr. Denman will press his amendments to the shipping act which are causing Great Britain and France such concern.

The Shipping Board is now working on amendments to the bill introduced in the House last session and is believed to be waiting until it can include in the bill the provision for wooden ships before sending it to the House committee.

URGES INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.

Steel Man Denounces Unreservedly for Conscription.

Industrial managers unqualifiedly favor the administrative plan of selective conscription, according to John A. Topping, chairman of the board of directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. Mr. Topping said that it was the general opinion of all large employers of labor with whom he discussed the subject that unless intelligent discrimination is exercised in drafts for the army and navy industry will be seriously disturbed, and the production of equipment, such as ships, armament and general supplies for the army and navy and the Allies will be greatly affected.

As a first step in the direction of creating a democratic and efficient army he suggested that a military industrial census should be authorized at once. It should be taken under the direction of the Government Census Department, so that mobilization plans could be worked out with a minimum disturbance to producers. He said that labor mobilized for war and work should receive the same standing in the public eye as those who go to the front, otherwise the

are causing Great Britain and France such concern. The Shipping Board is now working on amendments to the bill introduced in the House last session and is believed to be waiting until it can include in the bill the provision for wooden ships before sending it to the House committee.

OREGON'S DINGEE IS OFFERED TO U. S.

Owner of Famous Boat Wants No Payment for Her.

A forty foot dingee which was on the U. S. S. Oregon on her famous voyage during the Spanish-American war has been offered and is likely to be accepted for duty with a mosquito fleet for coast defense work. The boat, which is equipped with a 10-horse-power motor, has been at Freepoint, L. I., all winter. When the call was sent broadcast that the Government would likely want small power craft, the owner of the boat, Deputy Chief George L. Ross, had her repaired, called, riveted and her engine overhauled.

She was put on the runway and dropped into the waters of Freepoint meadows yesterday. Chief Ross, who is connected with the New York Fire Department and claims relationship with fleet Ross, announced that the United States Government can take the boat and no charges will be exacted. Ross is the possessor of four medals for heroism, one of them being the department medal for his participation in the rescue of another chief when the Parker Building burned.



"SO I TAKE REAL PLEASURE IN THIS PHONOGRAPH MUSIC" "I WAS one of those who held aloof from phonograph music. I prided myself upon a much broader knowledge of music than the average person has. And while I could not but admire the certain excellence attained in many phonographic reproductions, they still were not quite satisfying to me. Thus it was with a quite critical attitude toward, if not with an actual prejudice against phonographs that I first heard the Aeolian-Vocalion. . . . as my friend adjusted a record, I was already in my mind's eye telling him how foolish he was to wax so enthusiastically over an instrument little different from all the others. But my thoughts were halted—my attention was seized instantly. I began to listen with keen interest. "A voice, a wonderful voice, was singing. The aria was that very beautiful one from Tosca—"Vissi d'arte e d'amor." What fine, sweet tone!—how rich with emotion! "Never had I heard such human voice from a phonograph. The artistic qualities were beyond reproach. "Then taking the Graduala—the Vocalion expression device—I played a violin record myself—played it as I wanted it, with every tone shade, every crescendo as I felt it should be. I play the piano, but I have always wished to play the violin. How I enjoyed that first opportunity! "The Vocalion gives me satisfying tone, magnificent tone, and a freedom of personal musical expression that I never could have hoped for. "So I take real pleasure in this phonograph music. The Vocalion made by men of artistic skill and understanding is far in advance of those instruments which are the product of mechanical genius only. "The Vocalion is a true musical instrument."

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