

Fair to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer; moderate, shifting winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 66; lowest, 44. Detailed weather reports on page 6.

RUSSIA CRISIS IN CABINET AND ARMY AVERTED

Gens. Brusiloff and Gurko, With Other Commanders, to Fight On.

POLICY NOW DEFINED Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Accept Declaration.

SOCIALISTS GET VOICE Cry of "Peace Without Annexations" Had Impaired Army Spirit.

PETROGRAD, May 17.—As a result of a meeting in Petrograd of the commanders in chief from all the fronts except the Caucasus, Generals Brusiloff and Gurko have withdrawn their resignations, and reports of further resignations are refuted by the definite announcement that all the commanders have decided to remain at their posts.

Thus the crisis in the army, which formed an alarming accompaniment to the political crisis, has been averted. The cabinet crisis has also been settled, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates having accepted the declaration of the Government's policy.

Discussing with the temporary Government the conditions of affairs at the front, the commanders declared that the unfortunate phrase "peace without annexations" had found its way to the army and was there translated into an argument against offensive warfare. This and other harmful doctrines pervading the army and the inability of the officers satisfactorily to explain them had ruined discipline and destroyed the authority and prestige of the officers.

Army Spirit Restored. The discord in Petrograd had naturally found its way to the army, but the spirit of the soldiers was slowly recovering and the power of the Russian army was by no means lost.

The whole gist of the new idea reforms cannot be properly understood by the army and the country at large. The danger is that we can overcome the consequent loss of authority if irresponsible persons and organizations will cease further to interfere with our own affairs. The Government is now in a position to conduct military affairs in a more energetic manner. It is time to get rid of the "peace without annexations." Let us leave peace negotiations to the Government.

Socialists Get Voice. The declaration of the Government's policy was accepted by the representatives of the Council of Deputies and Soldiers' Delegates, with merely slight reservations. The third appointment of the new cabinet will make a total of six of these groups sharing in the Government. Three of the appointees will be Social Democrats and three, including M. Kerensky, Socialist Populists. Of the former, M. Skobelev and M. Malinovsky, an Odessa lawyer, were chosen definitely. The third appointment has not yet been made. Two of the Socialist Populist Ministers will be M. Tseretelli and M. Pochekonoff.

The Government's aim is the attainment of peace without annexations or contributions. Will Stand by Allies. The declaration further met the Council's demands by promising to take steps toward the attainment of an agreement with the Allies which will result in the Government's declaration of April 9. The Government, however, is convinced that Russia's defeat in the war would be a catastrophe to all nations and while willing to make a general peace on the above foundations believes firmly that revolutionary Russia will not permit the defeat of its allies in the west.

The Government's demands are the Council's demand for the democratization of the army, but desires to combine it with strengthening of Russia's fighting forces. The declaration met half way the Council's Socialist programme by promising further control over the production of transport, sale and distribution of products; the right to the better production of labor; the right to a settlement of the land question by the Constituent Assembly; increased direct taxation; the development of a democratic direction of local self-government; and the hastening of preparations for the Constituent Assembly.

In return, the Government demands full confidence and support as well as its ability to fight a reactionary counter-revolution, but also to take measures against the Anarchists of the Extreme Left.

M'CORMACK TO JOIN METROPOLITAN ROLL

Tenor Signs Contract for Five Appearances.

It was learned last night that John M'Cormack, the famous Irish tenor, is to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House next year. Although neither Mr. M'Cormack nor his manager, Charles Wagner, would admit that the Metropolitan had been negotiating with the singer, it was learned from other sources that Mr. M'Cormack and Mr. Wagner called at the office of the Metropolitan manager, Otto H. Kahn, after a conference with Otto H. Kahn and General Manager Gatti-Casazza the singer signed a contract to appear in five performances next season.

\$1,000,000 PAID FOR FAMOUS LIBRARY

H. E. Huntington Acquires the Bridgewater Collection of Old English Books.

The world's famous Bridgewater library, the most extensive collection of English literature in the world, has just been purchased at a cost in excess of \$1,000,000 by George B. Smith. The greater part of the library will pass into the possession of Henry E. Huntington, for whom Mr. Smith acted as agent. Two steamships that braved the perils of submarines brought the library to New York. The books were packed in 101 cases and was the most extensive shipment of books ever transported overseas. The collection consists of about 20,000 items, made up of 8,000 books, more than 200 manuscript books and upward of 10,000 historical documents and manuscript letters.

Coming to the heels of the purchase of the library by the Duke of Devonshire, which contained the most valuable copy of Shakespeare in existence, and for which Mr. Smith paid \$1,000,000, Mr. Huntington now takes rank as the foremost collector of rare books in the world.

The collection of the Bridgewater library is the greatest of the printed versions were made, beautifully illuminated and containing a unique portrait of the poet. This copy alone is valued at \$20,000. There is a set of four Shakespeare folios, valued at \$50,000.

KING ALBERT VISITS HAIG

Impressed by British Drive and Increased Army.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 17.—After four days' visit to the British front, King Albert of the Belgians returned to his headquarters today. He distributed numerous decorations to King Albert's army. The King seemed greatly impressed by the tremendous strengthening of the British forces.

TERMS BY ALSACE-LORRAINE

Provincial Committee Says Territory Must Be Returned to France.

PARIS, May 17.—The Alsace-Lorraine committee, representing natives of the respective provinces, has adopted the following resolution: "The province of Alsace-Lorraine is a part of France."

WOODSMEN GOING TO FRONT

Portable Sawmills Will Be Carried to France.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A forestry regiment, composed of foresters, woodsmen and others experienced in lumbering operations, will go to France as a unit, to be used in the construction of portable sawmills. The regiment is now being recruited. It will be organized as a volunteer military force, and will assist the engineers in preparing timber for construction work.

BROKE HERO LOANED TO U. S.

Capt. Evans Given in Return for Rear Admiral Sims.

LONDON, May 18.—In the course of an editorial on the Navy League luncheon the Times writes: "Rear Admiral Sims' cooperation with the British Admiralty says: 'In return we are lending them Capt. Evans of the destroyer force.'"

BULLECOURT IS WOUND BY BRITISH

Only Sixty Germans Left in Village After Two Weeks Battle.

BIG RETREAT EXPECTED Fires Behind Tonton Line Are Taken as Foreshadowing New Withdrawal.

LONDON, May 17.—Failure of Von Hindenburg's efforts to stop the British progress in the Arras battle is shown by the fact that the last Germans who held out in Bullecourt have been captured and the whole village is in British hands to-night. On the French front German attacks were incessant but vain, Paris announced.

The desperate German counter-offensive against the French, now in its third day, is considered in competent quarters in Paris as intended to mask a further retirement of the German front line on other parts of the front, says a Paris despatch. During the last few days the number of fires in villages behind the front north and south of St. Quentin has greatly increased. St. Quentin has been burning for some time.

Incessant fighting has been going on at Bullecourt for exactly two weeks today. Last Saturday British and Australian soldiers had the village, but a small force of Germans held out in the western part of the village. In the two sides, these troops held out until to-day with bombs and machine guns. There were sixty of them left, and to-night they were sent to the rear as prisoners.

Hard Fight for Bullecourt. Incessant fighting has been going on at Bullecourt for exactly two weeks today. Last Saturday British and Australian soldiers had the village, but a small force of Germans held out in the western part of the village. In the two sides, these troops held out until to-day with bombs and machine guns. There were sixty of them left, and to-night they were sent to the rear as prisoners.

French Reestablish Lines

The German night statement says: "There is nothing to report."

The French night statement says: "The Germans renewed their attempts in the region north of Lauffaux mill, where we have entirely reestablished our lines."

All Bullecourt Occupied

The British night statement—Today our troops completed the capture of Bullecourt, taking some sixty prisoners.

French Aviators Victors

In the period from May 8 to 16 Sub-Lieut. Nungesser brought down three German airplanes, which brought up to date the number of machines destroyed thus far by this officer. Sub-Lieut. Dorme brought down in the same period his twenty-first airplane. Sub-Lieut. Quillier, his fifteenth, Sub-Lieut. Chaput his eleventh, Adj. Jullier his ninth, Adj. Casale his eighth. Finally, Capt. Augereau destroyed five of the number of enemy airplanes brought to earth by him.

German Day Statement

The night was marked by new enemy attacks in the region north of Lauffaux mill. All German efforts to recapture the ground gained by us were repulsed.

Plains of Middlemen

Members of the commission said that middlemen had been deprived of their usual commissions were responsible for the criticism in the Senate. There has been considerable complaint that the bidders and middlemen who formerly received contracts with the Government for army and navy supplies were not getting a fair deal.

"This situation cannot very well be avoided," said Julius Rosewald, chairman of the committee on supplies. "We are here to see that the Government gets its supplies as speedily and as economically as possible. To do this we have to deal exclusively with the manufacturer. We are here to see that the Government gets its supplies as speedily and as economically as possible. To do this we have to deal exclusively with the manufacturer. We are here to see that the Government gets its supplies as speedily and as economically as possible. To do this we have to deal exclusively with the manufacturer."

WILSON VIEWS CONGRESS WINS

Closer Relations Between President and Legislators Expected.

SHIFT BLAME FOR DELAY Senators and Representatives Resent Charge They Held Up War Measures.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Following yesterday's debate in the Senate in which there was given to much of the criticism that has been slowly crystallizing here a better spirit prevailed to-day at the Capitol. Several Senators who took a leading part in the discussion of the war up to date expressed the belief that it "had cleared the air."

The object of those who vented their views yesterday was to attack the President for usurpation was stoutly disavowed to-day. The President, it was asserted, had not assumed powers not belonging to him but had sought to attain powers necessary to carry on the war in a manner which instead of expediting matters had been productive of delay and of a hostile spirit in Congress.

The chief object of those who reviewed these matters yesterday was to relieve Congress of the blame which has been attached to it for the delay in legislation and place it at the President's door, and secondly to convince the President of the necessity of greater cooperation with members of the legislative branch. In this attempt both Democrats and Republicans joined.

Drafting of the Bills

Since the war began the President has persisted in having all important war measures, with the exception of the bill for the reorganization of the General Staff or by the heads of departments and bureaus affected. One of the reasons for this is that the President has been unable to get the bill through the Senate.

Not only did Mr. Denham seek the power of the President to take the bill to the Senate, but he also sought to have the bill passed by the House of Representatives. The bill was drafted by the War Department and was approved by the House of Representatives.

Spanish War Methods

Legislation needed in the Spanish war was initiated by Congress after the President called leaders of both sides before him and explained what he desired to accomplish. The bills when framed by the Congress were passed through promptly and with little change. President McKinley began an era of good feeling and the present Congress has taken up the same policy.

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REVENUE BILL SPLITS HOUSE

McAdoo Announces \$1,800,000,000 Falls Short \$445,000,000 of Estimates.

INCOME INCREASE VOTED Lenroot Schedule Advancing Surtaxes Above \$40,000 Passes, 147 to 107.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House will meet at 9:45 o'clock to-morrow morning in an effort to save some of the scattered remnants of the revenue bill which the House has spent two days in hearing at the meeting.

When the House adjourned to-night the membership collectively and individually presented all the elements of a leadership mob attempting to rear a delicate legislative structure. The Ways and Means Committee was all at odds; some of the members were barely speaking to others and the pledges to stand together had been shattered.

Chairman Kitchin made the announcement to the House immediately after the revenue bill was taken up this morning. He said he would not oppose the Lenroot schedule, but he would support an individual income tax of 10 percent on incomes above \$10,000, and 25 percent on incomes above \$50,000.

Committee Is Split

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Amendments Voted Down

Following the success of the Lenroot amendments an effort was made to raise by \$1,000,000,000 the amount of the bill to \$2,445,000,000. The House voted down the amendments.

GERMANS GLAD TO EAT CROW

Food Lacking, but There Will Be No Revolt, Traveller Says. An American of German parentage who has arrived at an American port said that he was in Berlin until April 24, and that tales of a possible revolution in Germany should be taken with a large grain of allowance, as there were not enough able bodied civilians and other workers out of the army to create a revolt that could not be swiftly suppressed.

BALFOUR HONORED BY PHI BETA KAPPA

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Collegiate America to-day extended its welcome to Arthur James Balfour, the British Secretary of State, by electing him an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in behalf of the organization, said that the Phi Beta Kappa was proud to have as its honorary member one of the greatest statesmen of the world. He said that the Phi Beta Kappa was proud to have as its honorary member one of the greatest statesmen of the world. He said that the Phi Beta Kappa was proud to have as its honorary member one of the greatest statesmen of the world.

Next Year's War Bill \$5,160,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee in a statement to the House to-day based on the latest figures from the Treasury Department announced that the country would have spent by June 30, 1918, roughly, \$5,100,000,000 in the fiscal year.

"The statement," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "shows that the ordinary expenses of the Government in the fiscal year will be about \$1,993,000,000, eliminating the postal receipts of \$331,000,000. The sinking fund requirements are about \$432,000,000. We have a contemplated expenditure for the ordinary expenses of the Government, including the extraordinary provisions for the national defence carried in the regular appropriation bill, of \$1,560,000,000."

"Then there is the \$68,000,000 deficiency bill, \$7,000,000 for the issuance of the bonds; the pending emergency national defence deficiency bill, \$3,390,000,000; interest on \$2,000,000,000 of bonds at 3 1/2 per cent, \$70,000,000. There are pending food control bills carrying appropriations of \$24,000,000, and \$50,000,000 required for the war risk insurance brings the total to \$5,103,000,000.

The estimated revenues under the existing law in round numbers are \$1,250,000,000. We have authorized bonds to the amount of \$195,000,000 for the Alaskan railroads, for the Mexican situation, for the Danish West Indies. It makes as at present advised, practically two months before the fiscal year commences, an estimated expenditure of \$5,000,000,000, to meet which we have under the existing law revenues of \$1,250,000,000 and bond authorizations of \$185,000,000 under previous legislation and \$2,000,000,000 under the act that was passed yesterday."

URGES LIMITED 32 NEW TOWNS TRAIN SERVICE TO HOUSE ARMY

War Board Calls for Cut in Passenger Schedules Wherever Possible. War Department Supervision for 500,000 Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—All railroads have been called upon by the war board of the American Railway Association to readjust their service immediately so as to make available the maximum transportation energy for moving fuel, food, material and troops.

"Consolidate where practicable through passenger train service and eliminate those trains which are not well patronized. Reduce the number of special trains and give up running excursion trains. On branch lines where two trains are operated try to reduce to one train a day."

"Where practicable substitute mixed train service for separate passenger and freight service on branch lines. Closely review number of scheduled freight trains where tonnage is insufficient to load them fully, with a view to reducing the number of trains. Where passenger trains are double headed for speed a readjustment of schedules or cutting off cars where possible will release locomotives for freight service."

"Reduce as far as practicable luxuries such as observation cars. In the case of passenger trains, eliminate rather elaborate and luxurious bills of fare than many dining cars. Move 'company' freight on underloaded trains. Operate stock trains as far as possible on slack times. Store coal in slack times. Make proper train loading of primary importance with officials and train crews to give publicity to those making good and poor records."

In connection with his announcement Mr. Harrison made this statement: "The war board, especially organized by the railroads to operate all the roads of the country as one system for purposes of national defence, finds it imperative to increase the capacity of their lines and to conserve the fuel supply of the country."

U. S. GETS VANDERBILT YACHT. Capt. Emerson Gives Boat for Patrol Duty.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Capt. Isaac Emerson announced to-day that he had bought the yacht that belonged to his late son-in-law, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was lost on the Lusitania, and had presented it to the Government. The yacht, which was named "The Emerald," was a patrol service of the "Greenback" Bay during the war. The yacht is now being fitted with guns.

Reports have reached this side that Japanese troops have been landed in France to fight on the western front. Dr. Brush's Remarks—Every drink adds new strength and courage.—Advertisement.

NEW ARMY BILL PASSES SENATE; DEBATE BITTER

Goes to President To-day With Conscription, 21 to 30, a Feature.

ROOSEVELT ATTACKED Stone Vitioli, but Hiram Johnson Defends Colonel Stoutly.

FIRST DRAFT, SEPTEMBER Lack of Supplies Will Prevent Training of First 500,000 Until Then.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Final action was taken by Congress to-day on the war army bill, the second of the major measures of the war. The Senate, by a vote of 65 to 8, adopted the conference report adopted yesterday by the House.

Senator Roosevelt attacked the bill, and Speaker Clark will sign the bill to-morrow and send it to the White House for President Wilson's approval. It probably will be law before to-morrow night. As finally approved the bill provides for raising by elective conscription a war army in increments of 500,000 men from 21 to 20 years of age. It also authorizes, without directing, the President to raise volunteer forces which Col. Roosevelt desires to take to France, and greatly increases the pay of all enlisted men.

Machinery to register and draft the 500,000 men already has been set up by the War Department. Immediately after the President signs the bill he will, by proclamation, designate the day for registration of the 1,000,000 or more men who will be drafted. The registration books will be in the hands of State and local authorities who are to cooperate, and Brig-Gen. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, has already begun his complete lists in Washington within five days after registration begins in the last week of May or the first week in June. After the training of the men will begin September 1.

Task of Picking 600,000. Then will come the task of selecting the first half million of the men who will be drafted. The process of selection will be completed long before the men are wanted. In response to a suggestion by Senator Jones of Washington that the new select draft be called "selective training and service," Secretary Baker today disclosed that it is not expected to call off the first 500,000 men before September 1 because of the depleted state of our supplies, and that the bill will therefore be "appreciable interference with the labor supply of the country until that date."

Whether Col. Roosevelt shall be permitted to raise an expeditionary force with President Wilson. His views have not been disclosed, but it is believed that he probably will postpone decision until the conscription system is being put into operation. As during the early stages of the long debate in Congress, today's closing debate on the bill was a bitter one. It was vigorously attacked by Senator Stone of Missouri and as ardently defended by his friend Senator Johnson of California.

The eight Senators who cast the negative votes were Democrats—Stone of Oklahoma, Harwick of Georgia, Kirby of Alabama, and Roosevelt of New York. The Roosevelt vote was vigorously attacked by Senator Stone of Missouri and as ardently defended by his friend Senator Johnson of California.

Chief Provisions of Bill. The bill, passed by the Administration, was introduced in the Senate April 13, was passed April 15 in the Senate by a vote of 65 to 8, and in the House of Representatives May 17 by a vote of 213 to 23, and has since been put up in conference. Its chief provisions are: Raising of an initial force by conscription of 500,000 men, with addition of 500,000 if deemed necessary. Raising, if the President sees fit, of four divisions of volunteer infantry. The Roosevelt vote was vigorously attacked by Senator Stone of Missouri and as ardently defended by his friend Senator Johnson of California.

Increasing the regular army to 400,000 men. Drafting into the Federal service of National Guard units. Raising of an initial force by conscription of 500,000 men, with addition of 500,000 if deemed necessary. Raising, if the President sees fit, of four divisions of volunteer infantry. The Roosevelt vote was vigorously attacked by Senator Stone of Missouri and as ardently defended by his friend Senator Johnson of California.

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