

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; gentle to moderate northwest to north winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 70; lowest, 58. Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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REVOLT IN MOSCOW SUPPRESSED, BOLSHEVIK HEADS ASSERT; FRENCH DRIVE BACK FOE, STIFFEN LINE, A WAITING ATTACK; 'EVENING MAIL' CALLED GERMAN ORGAN; DR. RUMELY IN JAIL

N. Y. NEWSPAPER BOUGHT FOR FOE, IS U. S. CHARGE

Publisher, an American, Accused of Perjury Regarding Ownership.

BERNSTORFF IS INVOLVED

Henry L. Stoddard Announces Bondholders Will Resume Direction of Paper.

Dr. Edward A. Rumely, publisher of the *Evening Mail*, was arrested last night in the New York office of Merton P. Lewis, State Attorney-General, at 51 Chambers street. He was committed to the Tombs prison on a warrant charging him with perjury.

The *Evening Mail* is owned by the Imperial German Government, according to Alfred L. Becker, Deputy Attorney-General, and Harold Harper, Assistant United States District Attorney. It was purchased from the Mail and Express Company in June, 1915, the officials say. The money derived from the sale of German war bonds was used to purchase the paper.

Dr. Rumely is alleged to have made a false report to A. Mitchell Palmer, Allen Property Custodian, in regard to the ownership of the *Evening Mail* and statements he made in this report form the basis of the perjury charge against him. He was arrested on a warrant issued by Samuel M. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner. He will be arraigned to-day and bail fixed.

Alleged Expenditure.
According to the Government's figures Germany has put \$1,361,000 into the *Evening Mail* together. Of the \$740,000 was paid as the purchase price. The balance has been in the form of checks to meet ever present deficits.

Dr. Rumely bought the *Evening Mail* through the S. S. McClure Newspaper Corporation, which he is alleged to have owned. The McClure corporation was in return for the \$740,000 he paid he received practically all of the shares of the company, which had a par value of \$400,000. Henry L. Stoddard acted for the owners of the stock.

Mr. Stoddard was absolved from the charge by the State Attorney-General. The attorney-general said there was not the slightest reason to doubt that Mr. Stoddard dealt with Dr. Rumely supporting that the latter, an American citizen by birth, was without interest in the German Government.

Mr. Stoddard and other bondholders retained a bond of \$500,000 in the new company. Mr. Stoddard remained as president of the company. He said that it was because of his bond holdings amounting to about \$200,000 that he went to his name to be used as president and that he has taken no active interest in directing the newspaper except when in February, 1917, he threatened to demand payment of the bonds when they matured, October 1, 1917, because of the pro-German policy of the newspaper.

Mr. Becker, who made the investigation for his chief, said last night that the pro-German policy moderated when Mr. Stoddard acted and that it became distinctly loyal at the time of the entrance of the United States into the war. Since this country became a belligerent he added, the files of the *Evening Mail* disclose not a single sentence that could arouse antagonism on the part of Americans.

Von Bernstorff's Part.

In the disclosure of the details of the transaction involving the transfer of the *Mail* to Dr. Rumely the then German Ambassador von Bernstorff and Heinrich F. Albert, commercial attaché of the German Embassy, are made to play leading parts.

Dr. Rumely is alleged to have obtained the money, which he paid to Mr. Stoddard and with which he has been meeting the deficits that began when his anti-British policy caused the newspaper to lose circulation and advertising, after it had travelled a circuitous route from Von Bernstorff and Albert.

The method of transfer, as explained by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Becker and Mr. Har-

Continued on Fifth Page.

Solace for Wounded in Timely "Sun" Smokes

TO give cigarettes to the wounded as they lie in rows waiting to be sent down to general hospital or to Blythe is one of the compensations of an evacuation officer. He witnesses the joy and gratitude of the men to readers of THE SUN who give the money for smokes. Read this fine tribute on page 4.

Sixty members of Company H, Forty-seventh Infantry, before they would have their own "smoker" made up a purse and sent it to THE SUN to buy smokes for their pals "over there."

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New Concrete to Rival Steel in Shipbuilding

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A new concrete, one so light that it will float on water and yet twice as strong as that used in ordinary building construction, has been discovered by experts of the Emergency Fleet Corporation working on concrete ship development. R. J. Wig, head of the concrete division of the Fleet Corporation, said to-day that with this development the concrete ship would come in direct competition with the steel ship.

The new concrete makes a vessel 20 per cent. lighter than the wooden ship.

Discovery of a novel coating, the formula of which is secret, will make the new concrete ships as durable as the big steel vessels, in Mr. Wig's opinion.

U-BOATS AGAIN HOVERING NEAR

Official Warning Sent Out to American Shipping in Atlantic Lanes.

NORWEGIAN SHIP VICTIM

Sea Wolf Abandoned Crew in Mid-ocean and Eleven Survivors Arrive.

Official warning was given last night that German submarines may be expected to operate in the Atlantic Ocean between the thirty-fifth and the forty-fifth parallels of north latitude, and that a U-boat was sighted on July 5 in latitude 42:32 north, longitude 43:50 west.

This discovery places the undersea fighter about 1,643 miles east of New York city, in the very middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

At the same time there came the statement that eleven men of the crew of the Norwegian steamship *Augvid* had just arrived at an Atlantic port by a liner which made port yesterday following the sinking of the *Augvid* by a torpedo.

The *Norwegian* steamship *Augvid*, 2,098 tons, bound from a French port for Baltimore, was sunk June 23. Three of the crew and thirteen are unaccounted for.

The rescued men were picked up by a liner after having drifted helplessly for eleven days, subsisting most of that time on seaweed and rain water wrung from their clothing caught in their caps. They were in an exhausted condition when picked up, but by careful nursing on board the liner they had fairly recovered when they reached here.

According to members of the crew, who told their story in fragments over the radio, the *Norwegian* was attacked by the sea wolf adopted the same methods as used by the U-boats in their recent operations off the Atlantic coast. The steamship was stopped by shell fire, the crew ordered into two boats and the ship then sunk with bombs.

Capt. Page of the *Augvid* left the ship with twelve men in his boat, and it became separated from the other lifeboat containing fourteen of the crew. For two days the latter boat drifted about and was then upset in a storm. Three of the men were swept away and the others managed to right the boat and bail her out. They lost all their food and fresh water, and even their oars were gone.

Rainfalls Their Salvation.

Drifting helplessly the men began to suffer for want of food and water. Seaweed and rain water wrung from their caps and their device they could think of was resorted to to catch rain water. There was a succession of rainstorms and the men were almost continually drenched. Day after day went by and finally on July 4 the rescue ship hauled and the men were soon safely on the deck of the liner.

Coming rapidly on the heels of the news of the sinking of the *Augvid*, the notice as to the presence of the Kaiser's U-boat to the east of New York gave color to the idea that the *Norwegian* was down somewhere in the region where the submarine was reported.

The sea area, which is included in the warning extends roughly from Halifax on the north to Chesapeake Bay and across the ocean to points touching the coasts of France and Spain.

The official alerts of the shipping lines in use before the war shows a perfect network of routes centering at almost the exact spot where the enemy craft was sighted. Nearly all of the lines from Atlantic ports to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, French ports, the Azores and extending as far south as Las Palmas, Spain, come within the danger zone.

Perish Ship Sales During War.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Administration bill forbidding during the war the sale or charter of American vessels or the sale of ships under construction without the approval of the Shipping Board, was passed to-day by the Senate. It already has passed the House and now goes to conference.

TEXT OF ROADS' CONTRACT WITH U. S. IS SETTLED

Regular Dividends, Full Compensation and Other Demands Are Met.

MOOTED POINTS CLEARED

Railroad Presidents Expected to Ratify Pact at Their Meeting on Friday.

The final form of the railroad contract, which is to be executed by the Government and the individual roads for the period of the war, has been agreed upon by the Railroad Administration and attorneys for the roads. This was learned yesterday following the conclusion of a series of conferences at which Judge Payne, counsel for the Railroad Administration, presided.

The contract is yet to be approved by the railroad executives, who will meet here Friday for this purpose, but enough of them have been sounded to establish definitely the fact that it will be approved almost unanimously.

The agreement, the full text of which has been obtained by THE SUN, will be similar to those previously rejected, except that it will be amended in favor of the railroads in such a way as to do away with all objection.

Chief Features of Contract.

1. It gives the roads the full compensation mentioned in the railroad act.
2. It restricts the amount of additions and betterments chargeable against the roads' corporate property.
3. It guarantees the payment of regular dividends during the period of Federal control.
4. It assures the payment of all fixed charges and the carrying out of all contracts entered into prior to Federal control.
5. It makes all road extensions chargeable to the United States.
6. It makes all additions and betterments for war purposes and not suitable to the normal development of the property chargeable to the United States.
7. It provides for reasonable interest to be paid to the corporate organization for cash used by the railroads in additions, betterments and extensions and for equipment.
8. It keeps in force the accounting practices and the payments to subsidiaries in force prior to Federal control.
9. Government to respect ownership of roads in mines, oil wells, &c.

Result of Five Months Work.

The new contract is the result of more than five months of negotiation, during which the Government received no rental except in the form of advances to pay dividends at the regular rates prior to the Government's assumption of control and the payment of all interest obligations is assured regardless of future developments.

Some of the most important points in the new contract center about the future of compensation. This is to be paid to each company quarterly on the last day of March, June, September, and December of each year for the quarter ended therewith, except that the first installment is to be due upon the execution of the agreement, including therewith all prior installments then unpaid.

While each company is required to reimburse the Government for the cost of additions and betterments made to the property, it is assured that it will be financed or otherwise taken care of by the company, the railroad men win their contention that this power should be restricted and the following provisions are made:

The power of deduction is declared to be an emergency power to be used where all other reimbursement fails, and is not to be used to interrupt the payment of regular dividends. It is not to be so exercised as to prevent the company from paying out the sums required to support its corporate organization, from keeping up interest on bonds issued with the approval of the Director-General during the period of Federal control.

Commerce Board Is Arbitrator.

The railroad men wish their contention properly decided by the Commerce Commission, but the Government insists that it should be decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is the body to which all such matters are referred.

Although Mr. Alexander has declared he would not accept the nomination, if it should come to him, there seems to be a strong disposition on the part of certain leaders to keep his name in the running.

The name of Representative George R. Lunn of Schenectady has been wiped off the slate. Although some fifty of his

Continued on Sixth Page.

Teutons Blame Allies for Murder of Mirbach

AMSTERDAM, July 8.—Complaints in the *Vossische Zeitung*, the *Lokal-Anzeiger*, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* and other German newspapers, copies of which have been received here, all tend to absolve the Soviet Government of Russia of responsibility for the murder of Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia. The papers hint at an intrigue of the Entente Governments to sow distrust between Germany and the Soviet Government.

The *Vossische Zeitung* expresses the hope that "British overcleverness has again produced one of those follies which may easily result in the exact opposite to what was intended."

INSIST HEARST WANTS TO RUN

Democrats at Syracuse Take Little Stock in Denial From New York.

WOULD MEAN A FIGHT

William Church Osborn Being Groomed to Oppose Editor in Convention.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

SYRACUSE, July 8.—Despite a denial from New York that any one now in Syracuse represented William B. Hearst or was authorized to speak for him, Democrats gathered here were led to believe to-day that the publisher intended to be a candidate in the primaries for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Word that Mr. Hearst would run was brought to the executive committee of up-State Democrats in session in anticipation of a meeting of the full committee to-morrow. It was brought by a member of the committee, who was said to have got the information from Mr. Hearst directly. With it went the statement that Mr. Hearst would abide by the result of the primaries and not become an independent candidate if he should be beaten; also that Hearst petitions were being circulated in some counties.

The announcement was taken at its face value here. It was a hard blow to the leaders who three months ago organized this up-State movement to elect a member of the committee, who was said to have got the information from Mr. Hearst directly. With it went the statement that Mr. Hearst would abide by the result of the primaries and not become an independent candidate if he should be beaten; also that Hearst petitions were being circulated in some counties.

Hearst's Name Not on List.

The executive committee will recommend to the Committee of Forty-two to-morrow that it present to the Saratoga convention on July 23 a list containing the names of several candidates who would be acceptable to the up-State Democrats who live above the Bronx county line. Mr. Hearst's name will not be on that list.

When the attempt to jam Mr. Hearst's name through the convention is made, the members of the committee will fight to the last ditch, they declare. If through the power of Charles Francis Murphy, John H. McCooney of Kings county, his first lieutenant, and his up-State allies Mr. Hearst is named as a choice of the convention there will be an opposition candidate placed in the field. Friends of William Church Osborn say he could be persuaded to make such a contest and with the aid of scores of up-State leaders would give Mr. Hearst a battle that he would remember to his last day.

The up-State declare there is no sentiment for Mr. Hearst in any of the districts, and that he would be badly beaten unless Murphy and McCooney could deliver their vote practically complete. Some of them still believe that Mr. Hearst is putting up a sham battle, maneuvering the members of the committee to take up his name and that he will withdraw if Saratoga names a man to suit him and drafts a platform that meets with his approval.

Gerard on the List.

The executive committee of the up-State, more familiarly known as the "steering committee," has been in session practically all day, and late to-night is still listening to sentiment from the members of the full committee and other Democrats as they come in.

There seems to be an agreement to-night that it would be impossible to narrow their selection down to one name. It is the opinion that the wise course to pursue is to present to the Saratoga convention a list of about six names. The list may read something like this: Mayor Harry C. Walker of Binghamton.

Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen, New York.

William Church Osborn of Putnam.

James W. Gerard of New York.

Oliver Cabana, Jr., of Erie.

Charles B. Alexander of Orange and New York.

ALLIES BRACED AGAINST NEXT GREAT SMASH

Drive Near Soissons Takes Bad Curve Out of French Line.

AUSTRALIANS PUSH ON

Complete Operation Begun on July 4. With Aid of the Americans.

London, July 8.—Disregarding the probability of an immediate resumption of the German offensive on a large scale French forces southwest of Soissons launched an attack to-day which netted a gain of two-thirds of a mile on a two mile front.

This attack, which seems to have been one of the largest of recent minor operations, was delivered from the eastern side of the Retz forest, north of Loisy, its objective being to straiten the line of defense in this sector.

As a result of the operation, which was entirely successful and which netted several hundred prisoners, in addition to the gain in territory, the French line is now fairly straight from Longpont north to the southern edge of Ambien; almost eight miles. When the last German push was concluded the line between these points bent inward against the French, giving them an awkward position to defend. The French are now in possession of Chavigny Farm and the slopes to the north and south.

In addition to the French attack the Australians pushed their lines forward on a three thousand yard front, completing the operation that was started with American aid, on the Fourth of July. Berlin disposes of the Australians' success with a statement to the effect that "enemy attacks broke down." Spirited artillery duels continued west of Chateau Thierry, the German report says.

Following are the official statements: **BRITISH (NIGHT)**—Beyond local encounters in which the British have captured a few prisoners, there is nothing to report.

BRITISH (DAY)—Last night British troops advanced their line slightly on a front of 3,000 yards between the villages of Farm and several prisoners.

A successful raid carried out by Scottish troops south of La Bassee Canal resulted in the capture of a few prisoners.

The enemy's trenches also were entered east of Hazebrugg by Australian troops, a few prisoners being brought back.

Hostile artillery has been active astride the Somme, as the result of our operations, also west of Beaumont-Hamel and in the neighborhood of Bethune.

FRENCH (NIGHT)—South of the Aisne our troops this morning attacked the German positions in the outskirts of Retz Forest, in the region northwest of Longpont. On a front of about three kilometers we advanced 1,200 yards, capturing many prisoners and the ridges north and south of that farm. The unwounded prisoners counted up to the present number 347, including four officers.

FRENCH (DAY)—The night was marked by artillery actions between the Forest of Villers-Cotterets and the Marne. There were no infantry actions.

GERMAN (NIGHT)—Partial attacks by the British on both sides of the Bassee Canal failed with heavy losses.

GERMAN (DAY)—Artillery activity revived in the evening and during the night. It increased intermittently in great strength on both sides of the Aisne on the Bassee Canal and on both sides of the Somme. Strong reconnaissance activity and strong enemy attacks near Arras and south of the Aisne broke down.

West of Chateau Thierry spirited artillery duels continued. Enemy attacks near Arras and south of the Aisne broke down.

ALBERT BALLIN MAY BE NEW GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Head of Hamburg-American Steamship Line Recommended to Kaiser—Opposed by Pan-Germans, Who Have Two Candidates for Post.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

London, July 8.—The correspondent of the *Daily Express* at Amsterdam says there is a possibility that Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, may succeed Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann as Foreign Secretary, and that this possibility has agitated German political circles.

Chancellor von Hertling and Gen. Ludendorff discussed such an appointment with the Kaiser, the correspondent writes, as not an impossible contingency. The powerful reason for Kuehlmann's resignation, and recognized as such by the German political and military leaders, is their conviction that the Entente Governments never would consent to negotiate peace with the author of the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties.

This realization apparently has induced the Chancellor, jointly with the Kaiser and his military leaders, to look for a man for the Foreign Ministry who might have an appeal to the Allies. They prefer a non-political candidate of high standing in business, and this is why Ballin's name has been mentioned.

The Pan-German annexationists, however, will not listen to any such scheme. They have two candidates of their own for Von Kuehlmann's place, Gustav Stresemann, the Reichstag, and Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister at Capri. Both of whom are close friends of Admiral von Tirpitz. Both have pledged themselves not to agree to a peace which does not include wholesale annexations.

In all German circles where the formula of peace by arrangement has made headway Ballin is regarded as an ideal candidate for the Foreign Minister's portfolio. His appointment, the leaders of this group contend, would convince enemy and neutral countries of the sincerity of the desire for a business peace that would save Germany from the trials of an economic war.

AMERICAN KILLS 5, CAPTURES 9

Fires in Dark in Dugout at Hamel Until He Makes a Cleanup.

EAGERNESS OF OTHERS

Those Detailed to Pass Prisoners to Rear Took Part in Fighting Instead.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

July 8.—In the fighting south of Hamel one hears many stories of the capture of large numbers of Germans by individuals. One American worked his way into a dugout and was attacked in the dark. A blow with a rifle butt, apparently aimed at his head, glanced off, whereupon he began shooting at random. After some of this he heard cries of "Kamerad," but fearing a German trick he refused to stop fighting until a light was brought. When this was done it was seen that he had killed five Germans.

The others, nine in all, surrendered. In this way another group of prisoners were taken. The American, who is strong and healthy looking, and all agree that the recent rations have been better than for some time.

As showing the eagerness of the Americans to get into the fight, some of them borrowed fumes from the Australians and thus smuggled themselves into the battle. One American officer being permitted to take his men into the action, and so insisted with his plea that he was finally told he could employ his entire command to bring back prisoners. Afterward, when the Australians looked around for the Americans to whom they had been told to deliver all prisoners, there wasn't an American in sight. To a man they had disregarded the task set for them and had rushed up front to take part in the fighting.

Others Stopped by British.

Other Americans, hearing how their comrades had managed to get into the fighting, volunteered to bring back prisoners, and in this way the whole American contingent was leaking through to the front when the British officers "saw through" and put a stop to their scheme.

The lightness of Australian and American casualties undoubtedly was due to the use of tanks, which rumbled out ahead of the infantry and destroyed whole nests of enemy machine guns before they could be brought into action. For the German infantry as a whole the British soldier entitles a constantly diminishing regard. The latest German tactics seem to depend almost entirely on machine guns and artillery, with rifle, bomb and bayonet use entirely subordinated. The German machine gunner is a stout fighter, and to him is delegated the task of preparing for infantry attacks.

Crews Crushed by Tanks.

It is only the German machine gun crews that give trouble. Once through them our men have little trouble with the infantry either in the open or in the trenches. It was stamping out the machine guns by the tanks that made the Hamel attack so successful and so light in casualties.

The German machine guns were concealed in shell holes, behind rocks and trees and in dugouts, all of course carefully hidden. In some instances they could not be seen until the tanks were upon them, and many of the guns with their crews were crushed bodily by the huge tanks passing over them.

Navy Wants \$3,451,080 More.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary Daniels to-day asked Congress for \$3,451,080 additional funds for the navy for the new fiscal year, including \$5,000,000 for the medical department and \$1,250,000 for the naval operating base at Hampton Roads, Va.

Soviet Orders Death on Spot to Resisters and Many Are Arrested.

MUTINY IS MINIMIZED

Germany Prepares to Exert New Demands as Result of Mirbach Slaying.

MAY MARCH ON MOSCOW

Kaiser Reported to Have Broken Relations—Lenine Seeks to Placate Berlin.

London, July 8.—Fragments of news from various sources indicate that the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, was accompanied by a formidable uprising in Moscow against the Bolsheviki.

A Russian wireless despatch asserts that the uprising has now been completely suppressed, and the tone of the message indicates that the suppression was accomplished with sanguinary violence, the orders being that all who showed resistance to the Bolsheviki should be "shot on the spot."

Several hundred Russians, including the Social Revolutionary leader Alexandrovitch, have been arrested in Moscow.

Order Reported Restored.
The Russian wireless also circulated the following, signed by M. Araloff, chief Moscow Commissioner:

"The Social Revolutionists, by fraudulent means, captured for a few hours a small part of Moscow and the Government telegraph office, whence they issued false reports of the suppression of the Soviet in Moscow. I beg to announce that the revolution has been suppressed, the order being that all who showed resistance to the Bolsheviki should be 'shot on the spot.'"

Several hundred participants in the rising have been arrested, among them Vice-Chairman Alexandrovitch, and special orders have been issued to secure all members of the executive committee of the Social Revolutionary party.

"The Red Guards must continue watchful in their mobilization of our forces must continue to clear all Revolutionary must clear to the last man."

Savinoff Is Suspected.
German newspapers are now pointing to Gen. Savinoff, who was War Minister in the Kerensky cabinet, as the man behind the Mirbach plot, which is being gradually developed by the Toussaint movement backed by all those men who have been in the habit of aggression in Russia. A Moscow telegram circulated by the Wolff News Bureau of Berlin says:

"Savinoff is considered to be responsible for the deed. He is, moreover, said to be closely connected with the Czechoslovak Social Revolutionary movement. His whereabouts is unknown."

German newspapers are preparing the public for a radical move against Russia as punishment for the Mirbach affair. Exactly what this move will be is not as yet indicated, but Dutch and Scandinavian newspapers hint at a march on Moscow, and a despatcher is quoted as showing that German forces are now about 300 miles west of that city and are being heavily reinforced.

German newspapers give many columns to developments in the Mirbach case, particularly long telegrams from Moscow praising the heroism of Count von Mirbach and describing the alleged treacherous manner by which the assassins gained entrance to his office by posing as delegates of a commission for combating the Social Revolutionary movement.

Hurled Grenades as They Fled.
It is asserted that they fired their revolvers not only at Count von Mirbach but also at German Councillor Klotzer and Lieut. Muller, who were in the room. Immediately after the firing they jumped out of a window, hurling hand grenades back of them as they jumped. They leaped into a waiting automobile and escaped.

All the German newspapers use violent expressions in commenting upon the assassination, but at the same time are generally in agreement that the Bolsheviki government was not connected with the assassination.

A Wolf Bureau telegram from Moscow, as Copenhagen despatch says, asserts the Social Revolutionists admitted they were concerned in the plot to assassinate the Ambassador.

As soon as Emperor William heard of the assassination of Count von Mirbach, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam, he ordered Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann to break off negotiations with the Russian Government.

A strong guard has been placed before the house of the Bolsheviki Ambassador in Berlin, as it is feared the populace of the capital will inaugurate anti-Russian demonstrations. All the German newspapers assert the murder

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