

WEATHER.

Fair tonight; temperature about freezing; tomorrow fair. Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 53, at 2 p.m. to lowest, 32, at 7 a.m. today. Full report on page 18.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 18.

No. 29,623.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, FOR THE DUMA, SUCCESS, IS CLAIM

Aroused People of Petrograd and 30,000 Troops Said to Have Seized Reins.

MINISTERS ARRESTED AND THROWN IN JAIL

Rebels Said to Have Wrested Control in Other Cities Outside Capital.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, March 15, by wireless to Sayville.—There has been a successful revolution in Russia, according to the Overseas News Agency (the official German news bureau). The following statement was given out today: "The following official report was issued in Petrograd on March 14, about the successful Russian revolution: "The population of Petrograd, incensed by the complete disorganization of transport service and of administration, had been irritated for a long time against the government and had become restless. The population held the government responsible for all its sufferings. The government, expecting trouble, took measures on a large scale in order to maintain order, and with other things ordered dissolution of the council of the empire and the duma.

Duma Defies Ukase. "The duma, however, on March 11, decided not to accept the imperial ukase, but to continue its meetings. The duma immediately instituted an executive committee, presided over by M. Rodzianko, president of the duma. This committee declared itself to be a provisional government and issued the following appeal: "The difficulties in regard to domestic tranquility, which are due to the policy of the former government, the executive committee of the duma feels compelled to issue public order in its own hands. Full consciousness of the responsibility arising from this position, the executive committee is certain that the population and the army will lend their assistance for the maintenance of order. The government which will accept the wishes of the people and enjoy their confidence.

Ministers Arrested, Is Claim. "The executive committee rested itself upon the population of the capital, which was in full revolution, and upon the army, completely united with the revolutionists. It arrested all the ministers and sent them to jail. The duma declared that the ministerial cabinet no longer existed. Today, the third day of the revolution, the order is being maintained. The executive committee of the duma is completely in the hands of the executive committee of the duma and numbered more than 30,000, which troops support the revolution. The executive committee of the great general, Engelhardt, colonel of the Petrograd garrison, appointed commander of Petrograd by the duma.

Bridge Is Dynamited. STOCKHOLM, March 14, via Berlin and wireless to the Associated Press to Tuckerton, March 15.—Reports of serious disturbances in Russia are published in the Swedish press. Tidningen of Sundsvall publishes a statement that a railroad bridge over the Narva river in Petrograd, has been dynamited by revolutionists. The Nyheter of Haparanda prints an interview with a Swedish business man who arrived in Petrograd Saturday from Moscow. This man is quoted as saying there had been open revolution in many cities in Russia since Thursday last week.

Shops Struck by Mobs. Especially violent riots are reported to have occurred in Petrograd on Saturday, shops being stormed by mobs. According to this information, publication of newspapers was suspended and the authorities posted placards warning the people to remain indoors to avoid danger. The Nyheter says that other travelers from Petrograd report that similar disturbances occurred there on Friday, that the soldiers were compelled to use their sabers and that many persons were wounded.

British Censor Avoided. Dispatches from Stockholm usually are sent by cable via London. In this instance the telegraph to Berlin and the wireless evidently were employed to avoid the British censorship. This is the first word for several days regarding internal conditions in Russia with the exception of a London dispatch last night quoting a Swedish engineer as saying on his return to Stockholm from Petrograd that the reports of outbreaks which have appeared in Swedish and other neutral papers were much exaggerated, and that up to the end of last week there had been no collision between troops and civilians and no connection with food demonstrations.

Situation in Russia Has Been Enshrouded With Veil of Secrecy. The situation in Russia has been enshrouded in such a manner of late that there is no exact knowledge of it here. The State Department is without information to such an extent indeed that a message recently was sent to Ambassador Francis at Petrograd to keep the department more fully informed.

For some time vague rumors of revolution or of a separate peace with Germany have been reaching here through German sources. On every occasion Russian officials have denied them. The prorogation of the duma was the latest development in Russia's internal situation to be reported to this country, but no details were given as to its cause or probable effect. It is realized here that Germany's greatest efforts are being concentrated on splitting Russia away from the entente.

SAGAMORE IS SUNK, AMERICANS IN CREW

Steamer Was Bound From Boston and Carried British Munitions.

VESSEL ALSO WAS ARMED

By the Associated Press. BOSTON, March 15.—Agents of the Warren line announced today that they had received indirect word that the British steamer Sagamore, which sailed from Boston February 21 for Liverpool, had been sunk by a submarine.

The Sagamore was in command of Capt. P. Cummings and had a crew of fifty. She carried general cargo, including munitions, for the British government, and was armed with a 4.7-inch gun. Vessel and cargo were valued at \$1,500,000.

It was stated at the British consulate that two Americans had signed as firemen in the steamer crew the day before the vessel sailed. They were Michael Holloway and John Henry, both of Boston. When the vessel was sunk, information on this point, it was assumed by officers of the Warren line that the men were aboard.

Sure of Vessel's Loss. While declining to give the source of their information Warren line officials said they were satisfied the vessel had been sunk. They explained that the delay in reporting her loss probably was due to an admiralty ruling under which the list of ships sunk by submarines is issued weekly.

Some uneasiness had been expressed by her owners several days ago because the arrival of the Sagamore at Liverpool was not reported, although it was thought she might have been delayed by rough weather or her course altered to escape submarine attacks. The British steamer Sagamore, which sailed from Boston five days later than the Sagamore, arrived at Liverpool Tuesday.

The Sagamore, which registered 5,535 tons gross, had accommodations for three hundred passengers and was engaged exclusively as a freighter since the early days of the war. She was built at Belfast in 1892.

East Point, Torpedoed Without Warning, Had Two Americans Aboard. Torpedoing without warning March 9 of the British steamer East Point, London for Philadelphia, with two Americans in her crew, has been reported to the State Department. All on board were saved.

The steamer was sunk at 5 p.m. off the coast of the British Isles, fifteen miles west of Eddystone Light-house. She carried one gun aft and an armed patrol boat was near by.

The crew of forty-five left the ship in small boats. The two Americans, William J. 155 Bourkerson street, Buffalo, N. Y., and Edward J. 155 Courtland avenue, Brooklyn, seaman, have made affidavits to Consul General Skinner at London.

Damaged by Explosion. The British freight liner Norwegian, with general cargo from New York for Liverpool, was seriously damaged Tuesday night by an explosion outside the coast of June 30, 1915, with the loss of twenty-nine men and the injury of ten others. A large number of those men were American horsemen.

Ship Carried Foodstuffs. PLYMOUTH, via London, March 15.—Capt. A. Nordberg of the American steamer Algonquin, which was torpedoed by a German submarine March 12, was to have arrived at Plymouth this morning. In an interview Capt. Nordberg said that the Algonquin was bound from New York for London with foodstuffs.

"On Monday morning," he said, "just after daylight, I was on the bridge. It was the mate's watch. I saw two steamers, apparently colliers, steaming west one on the starboard and the other on the port side. Two minutes later the mate called my attention to another steamer coming from the rear. I think that is a submarine."

The submarine was about three miles from the ship when it fired a gun and a shell fell short. At once I stopped the engines and the ship dived. Later we saw the periscope, which circled the Algonquin half a dozen times. Then, finding her abandoned, the submarine came to the surface and boarded the steamer.

U-Boat Used Two Guns. "The fifth shot struck the ship's side and the next went aft. The submarine was firing at us. Some of the shots came very close. "Once we were in the boats the Germans ceased firing and the submarine dived. Later we saw the periscope, which circled the Algonquin half a dozen times. Then, finding her abandoned, the submarine came to the surface and boarded the steamer.

American Flag Lowered. "The first thing done was to lower the American flag. Then I concluded they were going to sink my ship. Ten minutes later the submarine was seen to be leaving us. (Continued on Second Page.)

STRIKE ULTIMATUM SERVED ON ROADS BY BROTHERHOODS

Managers to Hold Separate Conference and Give an Answer Today.

CHIEFS CLAIM UNANIMOUS BACKING OF THEIR MEN

Insist They Will Accept Nothing Less Than Provisions of the Adamson Law.

NEW YORK, March 15.—With no announcement as to whether any agreement had been reached, the joint conference today between the four chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods and the railroad managers to consider the demands of the brotherhoods for an immediate settlement of the eight-hour controversy, adjourned after an hour's discussion until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Managers to Confer. W. G. Lee, spokesman for the brotherhoods, said that in the meantime no statement of what had occurred at the conference would be made by either side.

It was learned, however, that the adjournment was taken to give time for the managers to consider in separate session the ultimatum presented by the chiefs, threatening a strike unless their demands were complied with. The managers were to give their answer at 4 o'clock.

Chance for a Compromise. The managers, after having their lunch brought in to them, began consideration of their answer. No counter proposition, it was learned, was made by them to that of the brotherhoods. They simply listened to the employees' spokesman with little comment on their part, it was said.

An impression was gained, however, that both sides were in a conciliatory mood and were willing to thrash their controversy out if there seemed a possible chance of reaching an amicable agreement. It was believed by some that the managers during their interim conference would formulate a counter proposition, in which case there was a possibility that the joint conference would go over until tomorrow before a conclusion is reached.

President May Intervene. The critical international situation is the most important factor in the conference of brotherhood chiefs and railroad managers. Both sides use it as an argument, and it is expected that the conference will fail to achieve its purpose unless President Wilson will appeal to differences on the same ground.

The 400,000 railroad brotherhood men, according to their spokesman, W. G. Lee, are determined to get the eight-hour day now, because should war come patriotism would make them feel obliged to stay at work.

"We feel confident," says a statement issued by the managers, "that the patriotism and loyalty of our men will not countenance any rash movement which may seriously embarrass the government and give the impression outside our borders that this country is torn by industrial strife and therefore is easy prey to any foreign power."

The position of the managers is that the present plans of Mr. Loew constitute a violation of the Adamson law, which is in effect at once as of January 1. They demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work and pro rata pay for all overtime. The important difference between these demands and those submitted last December, when the railroad situation first reached a crisis, is that the latter called for time-and-a-half pay for overtime.

After a meeting here yesterday with several hundred general chairmen and chairmen of the locals in the brotherhood organizations on lines entering New York, W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, announced that unanimous support had been given to the demands of the brotherhoods and then sent on an American army transport to Japan, en route to China. The Japanese authorities, however, declined to afford him safe conduct and he was forced to continue his journey to Honolulu, where he could not receive Zitelman, and it was decided to send him back by the next steamer to England for this purpose. He is still aboard the vessel, which was sent to England for this purpose. By permission of the British government he was brought back to New York yesterday on the steamship Cedric.

Women in Radio Class. PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Fifty young women of this city are studying wireless telegraphy with the object of offering their services to the nation in the event of war. The radio class is connected with the Urquhart branch of the American Red Cross, instruction being given at the Red Cross headquarters here.

German Official Traveling on Pacific Unable to Land Anywhere. Frans Karl Zitelman, former German consul general to the Philippines, Guam and the Sulu Islands, is traveling back and forth on the Pacific ocean, unable to find hospitable shores upon which to land.

Zitelman was expelled from Manila following the break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany and then sent on an American army transport to Japan, en route to China. The Japanese authorities, however, declined to afford him safe conduct and he was forced to continue his journey to Honolulu, where he could not receive Zitelman, and it was decided to send him back by the next steamer to England for this purpose. He is still aboard the vessel, which was sent to England for this purpose. By permission of the British government he was brought back to New York yesterday on the steamship Cedric.

Bacon to Be Government Witness. NEW YORK, March 15.—George Vaux Bacon, who was held a prisoner in the Tower of London as a German spy, will be the government's chief witness against Albert O. Sander and Charles N. Wunnenberg when they are tried, probably next week, for conspiring to send spies from this country to Great Britain to obtain military information for Germany. The government charges that Bacon, the spy, was sent to England for this purpose. By permission of the British government he was brought back to New York yesterday on the steamship Cedric.

1,000 Lumbermen at Convention. PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 15.—More than 1,000 delegates will attend the annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association to be held in Pittsburgh, Wednesday and Thursday, according to a statement issued by the local committee today.



MARCUS LOEW TO BUILD MILLION-DOLLAR THEATER

Playhouse at 13th and F Streets to Have Seating Capacity of 3,500.

A vaudeville theater with a seating capacity of about 3,500, and representing an outlay of approximately one million dollars, is to be built at the southwest corner of 13th and F streets northwest. It is to become a link in the chain of theaters which Marcus Loew of New York city is establishing throughout the country.

It was announced today that Mr. Loew and Walter Brownley of Washington, D. C., have acquired the property and that in the near future the work of raising the buildings which now occupy the site in preparation for the theater is to begin. Shannon & Luchs, real estate brokers, represented the purchasers in the sale and H. Rosier Dulaney represented the Willard estate, which formerly owned the property. It is announced that deeds transferring ownership have been recorded. The sale is the largest transaction in downtown business property that has been consummated so far this year.

The 1,000 lot site, bounded by F street which will provide a wide entrance for the theater, and the frontage on 13th street is 145 feet, making a total area of about 150,000 square feet. The property is well adapted for a theater. It is bounded by F street toward E street.

Features of Proposed Theater. The plans for the theater are being prepared by Thomas W. Lamb, an architect, of New York city, who has planned all the big theater projects which Mr. Loew now has under way. There will be about 2,000 seats on the first floor, it is stated, and a series of about 250 boxes and a balcony will provide an additional 1,500 seats. It is stated the proposed structure will be completed by next November. The theater is to contain the most up-to-date ventilating and lighting facilities and all the elaborate mechanical devices which are being installed in the new house where a variety of big "acts" are presented.

The present plans of Mr. Loew constitute a violation of the Adamson law, which is in effect at once as of January 1. They demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work and pro rata pay for all overtime. The important difference between these demands and those submitted last December, when the railroad situation first reached a crisis, is that the latter called for time-and-a-half pay for overtime.

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DR. GRAYSON'S NOMINATION IS CONFIRMED BY SENATE

President Wins Fight for His Physician's Promotion on a Strict Party Vote.

The nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, physician to President Wilson, to be medical director, with the rank of rear admiral in the navy, was confirmed by the Senate today on a strict party vote. The nomination was sent to the Senate during the last session of Congress, but, owing to opposition by republican senators, was not acted upon. The Senate took up the nomination of Dr. Grayson soon after it met at 11 o'clock today. The republicans had stated that they would not filibuster against it. An effort was made to place the nomination at the foot of the list, the motion being made by a democratic senator who was opposed to the confirmation, but it was defeated by a vote of 53 to 23.

Roanoke Man Said to Have Implicated Prof. Charles E. Vawter in a Deceased Statement. By the Associated Press. ROANOKE, Va., March 15.—Stockton Heth, Jr., shot, according to a deathbed statement said to have been made last night in the presence of relatives, by Prof. Charles E. Vawter of the V. P. I. faculty at the Vawter home at Blacksburg early Tuesday morning, died at a hospital here at 5:30 o'clock this morning.

Brother Makes Statement. The first authentic information coming to the press from any principal in the tragedy was a statement given out at noon by Lieut. Clement Heth, Jr., U. S. A., brother of Stockton Heth, Jr. Lieut. Heth said: "The reason we did not interrogate Stockton before this morning is because we were advised by the physicians that any attempt to secure a statement from him might affect his chances of recovery. "I had been expecting friends to arrive by motor between 1 and 3 o'clock this morning, but they were delayed and hope of having them at his bedside when he died faded. "About 4 o'clock this morning physicians told me that if I wanted a statement I had better get it immediately. Mr. Heth, the commonwealth attorney of Montgomery county; Dr. Jones and I then went to Stockton's room at 11 o'clock. He was lying in bed when I questioned him. "Can you realize you cannot recover, Stock?" I asked. "Don't recover?" he inquired in surprise. "Let me get well, Stock," he said, "and then I'll tell you all about it. "I'm afraid if you go to sleep you'll never wake up, Stock. "All right, then, what is it?" "Who shot you, Stock?" "Charlie Vawter?" I asked. "Yes, he said. "Why did he shoot you?" I asked. "He hasn't got a thing to stand on, Clem. "Do you mean he had no reason?" I inquired. "Yes," he answered, "let me go to sleep."

CLEVELAND BUILDERS MAY LOCK OUT 15,000

Contractors Claim Union Men Have Violated Agreement—Time Expires at 4:30 Today.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 15.—Unless some unexpected peace move is made, the most complete building tie-up in Cleveland's history will go into effect at 4:30 p.m. today, when several hundred workmen, members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, will lock out 15,000 members of the Building Trades Council working on their jobs. Five thousand building workmen are already idle, following the lockout several weeks ago for alleged violation of agreement of 2,000 union laborers and contractors working on jobs where the laborers were locked out.

CUBAN TROOPS TAKING POSSESSION OF SANTIAGO

American Bluejackets and Marines Preparing to Leave, Havana Hears.

HAVANA, March 15.—Government troops, under Col. Sanguliy, according to a message received here this morning, are disembarking at Santiago to take possession of the city. American bluejackets and marines are being concentrated at the harbor, supplies on the wharves preparatory to embarking on their war vessels.

PLOT TO SINK POMMERN.

Honolulu Harbor Board Reports on Discoveries on German Ship.

HONOLULU, March 15.—Preparations for the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamship Pommern in Honolulu harbor were found by the harbor board investigating committee, which made a full report today of its discoveries aboard the interned German steamer. The committee members found no explosives, but declared themselves convinced that there were none on the Pommern. After the report was made the harbor board asked Hackfeld & Co., agents for the refugee German vessel, to put up a \$500,000 indemnity bond as a protection against the sinking or blowing up of any of the German ships. This Hackfeld & Co. refused to do. The harbor board was undecided as to its next step and will hold a special meeting to consider the situation. The committee are still aboard the vessel. There has been a widespread public demand that the vessel be removed from the harbor, as they are believed to constitute a serious menace.

Would Put Off Paying Notes.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The possibility of war between the United States and Germany has caused many here in the status of the \$10,000,000 of German government notes held in America. These notes become due April 1, and it was learned today that holders have been approached with the suggestion that they agree to a renewal for another year. As an inducement holders have received an offer of payment of the 6 per cent interest for one year in advance.

French Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, March 15.—The official statement reads: "Western front: During the rainy weather the artillery fire in most sectors was limited. The Champagne French attacks on the northwest slope of hill 185, south of Ripont, were not developed, under our annihilating fire. Reconnoitering advances took place in the Somme sector and on the west bank of the Meuse (Verdun region). The Champagne French were repulsed by the French south of the Argonne, were broken up by our fire. In the region of Meuse (Verdun region) there was rather spirited artillery fighting without infantry attacks. "There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

German Attacks Broken.

PARIS, March 15.—"East of the Oise a surprise attack which we made in the region of Moulon-Sous-Touvent enabled us to take prisoners," says today's official statement. "Several German attacks on small French positions in the Argonne, west of Navarin farm, and in the Argonne, were broken up by our fire. In the region of Meuse (Verdun region) there was rather spirited artillery fighting without infantry attacks. "There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

German Withdrawals Now Are Taking Place Faster Than Expected

By the Associated Press. LONDON, March 15, 8:50 p.m.—Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, today told the Associated Press that the withdrawal of the Germans from the Buquoy line, on the Somme front, was taking place faster than anticipated and that the whole new line might soon be on the reverse side of the Bapaume ridge.

STOCKTON HETH, JR., DIES FROM BULLET WOUND

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NEW GERMAN LINE OFFICIALS SEEKING WAY TO END STRIKE OF D. C. CAR MEN

Teutons Taking Breath While British Push Up—Haig Close to Bapaume.

PUSH AHEAD IN MUD

By the Associated Press. LONDON, March 15.—Newspaper correspondents at British headquarters in France describing the operations Wednesday as having been carried out with a heavy rain, said the faces of the British troops, who sometimes were unable to see more than a few yards, though during occasional brief lulls in the storm the men plied doggedly through the clinging mud and their advance was hardly affected.

The Germans are now holding a line of about the same strength as that they just deserted, and, according to the correspondents, are taking breath while the British push up and register their guns on the new targets. The British outposts are now before the immediate defenses of Bapaume, but not within only a few hundred yards from them.

Evacuation Not Voluntary. The correspondents describe at length the confusion abandoned by the Germans, and state emphatically that the evacuation was not voluntary, but that the Germans were pounded out of them by the British guns. From the Loupart ridge, which was held by the German army, the British artillery had opened a heavy bombardment of the German positions which had been prepared for wrecking the positions were found by the British. The British round salvages taken much less damage than they had expected. Grenadiers to a great extent did not leave their houses in Miraumont were only slightly injured.

German Sacrifice Supplies. The Germans sacrificed considerably ammunition and supplies in their retreat. Some of the dugouts contained quantities of champagne and other wines and cigars. The Times military correspondent, commenting on the German retreat, says: "The enemy evidently wishes to fight on clean ground, where we shall have the advantage of having improved positions. It is known as the Hindenburg line, which appears to be our front from near Lens through St. Quentin and toward Laon. Naturally, it takes some time to make fresh positions in the vicinity of the front, but far from incommoding this retreat is precisely what we desire."

May Have Postponed Plans. Assuming that the present German movement is not a main operation, the writer discusses other possible intentions. He believed that von Hindenburg's great strategic reserve is still in the interior of Germany, owing to the fact that the German government transport. Therefore, he says, the Germans may have been compelled to postpone their plans, but it is not certain.

"With at least 700,000 more men in the field than we had a year ago, the enemy is capable of making a serious attack. The necessary physical and moral momentum and provided the allies have not placed in the field equivalent reinforcements, the next great effort."

"If the German leaders really believe their submarine warfare will win the day, they will be disappointed. The strategic reserve may be retained in the interior for a counter offensive when the Allies are ready to strike. The German submarine war proves extravagant, then an offensive alone can give the Germans a decisive victory."

"Evidence continues to point to the western front as the most probable theater for the next great effort. We must also regard Italy as an extension of the French front and remain alive to the chances of a change in the Italian front. All hypothesis concerning the enemy's action, however, is subordinate to the initiative we must assume. On this matter nothing can be said."

Cash Fares Disappearing. The fact that Mr. Sime is considering the tax of 4 per cent on the gross revenue of the company, which is alleged, is being seriously interfered with by the strike. Union men and citizens riding on the cars of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, allege that the strikers employed as conductors are ringing up practically no fares, and a statement today charges that at one barn alone, where the daily receipts range between \$1,200 and \$1,500, only a little more than \$5 was turned in yesterday.

Edward McCormack, organizer for the D. C. Railway Employees of America, today said, in this connection: "Perhaps the public of the District does not realize that it has an interest in this strike deeper even than the failure of the company at this time to give adequate service. In most cities it is a matter only between the employees and the company if the conductors employed during the strike fail to ring up fares. In Washington the strike