

WEATHER.

Cloudy tonight and tomorrow, probably rain; little change in temperature. Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 55, at 2:40 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 32, at 7 a.m. today. Full report on page 17.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 18.

No. 29,624.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Sworn Net Circulation, Month of February, 1917, Daily Average, 59,951; Sunday, 62,941.

ONE CENT.

RUSSIAN REVOLT FORCES CZAR TO GIVE UP THRONE; WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN

With Grand Dukes Michael as Regent and Nicholas in Command, War to Be Pushed With Greater Vigor.

OVERTHROW OF MINISTRY ACHIEVED BY ALMOST BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

All Classes Joined in Revolt and Troops Refused to Fire on the People. New Cabinet Formed by Members of Duma and Is Given General Support.

LONDON, March 16, 5:07 p.m.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, told the house of commons today that a telegram received from Petrograd said the whereabouts of Emperor Nicholas was unknown. He received the following telegram from the British embassy in Petrograd:

"What was stated in my previous telegram does not appear to be quite accurate. The emperor's abdication and the appointment of Grand Duke Michael as regent have not yet taken effect, although decided upon by the executive committee."

Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia, has abdicated or has consented to abdicate, and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, his younger brother, has been selected as regent.

The Russian ministry, charged with corruption and incompetence, has been swept out of office. The ministers, as well as the president of the imperial council, are under arrest.

NEW CABINET CLOSE TO PEOPLE.

A new national cabinet is announced, with Prince Lvoff as president of the council and premier, and the other offices held by the men who are close to the Russian people.

The council of nobility already has held special meetings in fifteen provinces and indorsed the new revolutionary government.

That the revolution means more vigorous prosecution of the war, and is a death blow to Germany's hope of a separate peace with Russia, is universally accepted as a fact.

Big Military Figure of Hour.

Grand Duke Nicholas, idol of the Russian army and ranked as Russia's master strategist, looms up as the big military figure of the hour in the empire which has just witnessed a successful and almost bloodless revolution.

The relinquishment of the throne by Nicholas II automatically deprived him of his rank as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies. The heir to the throne is an infant, and Grand Duke Michael, named as regent, while a soldier of repute, is not of commanding military experience.

Thus the nation, the Petrograd dispatches indicate, is turning to its most tried and trusted military leader, Grand Duke Nicholas is reported to have arrived at the capital, and the probability is pointed to that he will take command of the troops.

Revolution Complete Success.

Of the complete success of the revolutionary movement, in which the lead was taken by the duma, there seems no doubt. While there have been few advices received as to the attitude of the army

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA MEANS WAR VICTORY, SAYS MILUKOFF

PETROGRAD, March 15, via London, March 16, 2:10 p.m.—The problems which we are going to solve consist of the re-establishment in Russia of a power capable of giving the people final victory over the enemy," said Prof. Paul Milukoff, the new foreign minister and one of the most prominent liberal leaders of Russia, in a statement today to the Associated Press.

"The great crime of the late government consisted of throwing the country into complete disorganization and subjecting it to the harshest trials. This state of affairs might even have had dangerous effects on the issue of the war. The increase of popular discontent was the cause of the turn of events have taken. The anger of the people was such that the shortest and most bloodless in history.

Old Government Isolated. The late government was completely isolated, which confirms the fact that the events of the last few days make it possible for the people to gain fresh confidence. These events will increase popular enthusiasm and multiply the national forces, giving them at last power to win the war.

The new government considers it indispensable that the abdication of the emperor be confirmed and the regency temporarily entrusted to Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. Such is our decision. We consider it impossible to alter it.

Members of the Cabinet. The members of the new national cabinet are announced as follows: Premier, president of the council and minister of the interior—Prince George E. Lvoff. Foreign minister—Prof. Paul N. Milukoff. Minister of public instruction—Prof. Manuiloff of Moscow University. Minister of war and navy ad interim—A. J. Guchkoff, formerly president of the assembly.

DIRECTORS ASKED TO BRING HEADS TO CONFERENCE TOMORROW

Long Letter Sent to Each Washington Railway Official Pressing Plan.

PRESIDENT KING IS FIRM IN STAND AGAINST UNION

Tells Rhode Island Avenue Commuters He Will Not Recognize Organization and Outlines Position.

Falling to make headway in their efforts to settle the street railway strike in Washington through negotiations with Clarence P. King and other officials of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the District Commissioners today appealed to the board of directors of the company to meet them tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock at the District building.

This request, sent in an eight page type-written letter reviewing the disagreement to each director, marked the only definite action today on the part of either federal or district officials to end the strike.

Secretary of Labor, without the commissioner of transportation Blackman were in conference, but gave out no statement about their plans.

Meanwhile cars continued to be operated on every section of the company's lines, in charge of strikebreakers and the men who signed the individual contracts. Little disorder marked the fifth day of the strike.

Capital Traction Men Confer.

The employees' committee of the Capital Traction Company was in conference throughout the morning with George E. Hamilton, president of that company, and J. H. Hanna, general manager, Edward McMorrow, organizer of the Amalgamated Association, and other officials.

The conference was held at 1:30 o'clock the conference took a recess for luncheon, and the conference will be resumed later this afternoon.

The civil forces of the nation are cooperating with the government most heartily in restoring normalcy in the life of the empire.

Co-Operation in Government. The duma, which is the chief factor in shaping the course of the new regime, and the zemstvo council are reported co-operating successfully in straightening out the various tangles which have resulted from the momentous change in government control.

The food problem is being attacked and the people themselves seem to be exercising their own authority to repress any elements of the population that might be inclined to indulge in excesses.

A measure of general political amnesty is reported in course of preparation by the new Russian minister of justice. Grand Duke Nicholas is said to have indorsed this move as one necessary to save the empire and bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Statement of Union Men.

Union men gave out a statement taking issue with the company's figures on the number of cars out, asserting that on some lines cars are not being operated at all.

The strike situation in the District of Columbia was discussed at a short conference today between Edward McMorrow, representing the National Association of Electric Railway Employees; G. A. Wilbur, representing the Washington Railway and Electric Company; and W. F. Ham, vice president of the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

"Cars on all lines are now being operated in the daytime on full schedule, and the service is being maintained on the important lines. Cars will again be operated tonight."

Grand Duke Opposes Emperor. According to one usually well informed diplomat, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, proclaimed regent, has been a bitter personal antagonist of the emperor since the latter refused to recognize his marriage to a divorcee some years ago. Moreover, the grand duke is said to have voluntarily petitioned our government to take up the emperor's public question that has arisen.

The overthrow of the government by the duma is regarded here as the culmination of efforts made throughout the war to rid the country of German influence. From the earliest Russian military reverses the German press has been filled with rumors and predictions of a separate peace in Russia worked out by those in the autocracy who believed that Russia's destiny lay with Germany and not against her.

These rumors have ebbed and flowed with the military situation, and some months ago, the late Emperor, Michael Alexandrovitch, proclaimed regent, has been a bitter personal antagonist of the emperor since the latter refused to recognize his marriage to a divorcee some years ago. Moreover, the grand duke is said to have voluntarily petitioned our government to take up the emperor's public question that has arisen.

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REVOLT IN RUSSIA AS VIEWED HERE

No Official Advices, But Overthrow of Autocracy Considered Anti-German Victory.

EMBASSY IS UNINFORMED

No official advices on the situation in Russia had reached either the Russian embassy or the British embassy here today. Disorganization at Petrograd was believed to be the cause of the Russian foreign office's failure to inform the embassy here. It is believed no change will be made in the Russian diplomatic representation here or at other foreign capitals.

The overthrow of the Russian autocracy was accepted here as a victory for the anti-German sentiment in the empire, removing virtually all chance of Russia being drawn away from her allies into a separate peace.

The sensation created by the news of the successful revolution, the turning out of the ministry and the arrest of the emperor, were felt to be of great importance here. The news was not so much a surprise as it was a relief, and the public opinion was generally favorable to the new government.

Not Yet Recognized. Great Britain had not officially recognized the new Russian government at the hour the house of commons met today. Chancellor Bonar Law, replying to a question whether the house would send a message of sympathy to the duma and what steps were being taken to recognize the new government, replied:

"The honorable members may feel no anxiety, but I think they recognize the situation a little more clearly."

Mr. Bonar Law added that telegrams were being received hourly from Petrograd. He promised a statement on the situation in Russia on the conclusion of the present session of parliament.

There is no confirmation in the report that Premier Sturmer and Minister of War, Mr. Protopopoff, were killed, and the indications have been to the contrary. Petrograd dispatches under the name of the two ministers were arrested by the revolutionaries and are comfortably housed in the Tauris Palace.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Times saw them there on Wednesday. "Sir George Suchanov," the British ambassador at Petrograd, has kept his government well informed, and has been throughout a staunch supporter of the duma and the liberal element. It is said Lord Milner urged the emperor to appoint the ministry responsible to parliament, although this was more than the duma had asked for.

The emperor vetoed the proposal on the ground that it did not harmonize with Russian institutions and could not be worked by so politically unripe a people.

Viscount Milner's recent mission to Russia, according to the Manchester Guardian, was undertaken principally in an effort to bring about a compromise between Emperor Nicholas and the duma and to bring about a revolution. He is a member of the British war council.

Internal conditions in Russia have long been a subject of interest here, and it is said the emperor informed the British royal family that he anticipated some such happening, but was confident he could suppress it.

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Refused to Listen to British Statesman Who Was Sent to Advise Him.

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Reports indicate that the revolution which brought about the downfall of the czar and his government was comparatively bloodless. As far as is known here, no prominent persons were killed. Virtually all the so-called pro-German reactionaries are in custody.

A Reuters dispatch from Petrograd said that the emperor is expected to arrive at the Tsarke-Selo Palace and that several regiments with artillery are hastening to the same place.

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PRESIDENT IS EXPECTED TO TRY TO HALT STRIKE; EACH SIDE IS WAITING

Action May Be Taken After the Cabinet Meeting Is Over. Unions and Railroads May Be Marking Time Pending White House Action.

POSSIBLE DRASTIC STEPS ARE GIVEN CONSIDERATION

One Suggestion Is for U. S. to Ask Receivership for Railroads, and Operate Them. Contestants Willing to Meet Overtures.

It became known today that the cabinet assembled at the White House that the council of national defense is working upon plans to prevent the strike of the railroad trainmen of the country, which is scheduled to begin tomorrow night.

The council, which includes the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the interior and other government officials, as well as leading men in various lines of private endeavor, including labor leaders, is empowered under the act which created the council to deal with just such emergencies as the railroad strike would present. The council's plans for preventing the strike are being laid before the full cabinet and President Wilson this afternoon.

President Wilson is expected to make a determined effort to prevent the power of the government to avert the tangle of railroad strike ordered to start tomorrow night, following a conference with his cabinet this afternoon.

Throwing light on the cabinet discussion was a statement today from Chairman Newlands of the Senate interstate commerce commission and of the joint congressional committee investigating railroad problems, that President Wilson has ample authority to use the police power of the federal government to keep trains moving in interstate commerce and would do so if necessary.

The president was given by administrative officials to possible drastic steps which might be taken to force the operation of the railroads in case the strike actually comes. One means suggested was for the government to ask for receivership of the railroads. The alternative of a general strike was not mentioned.

To Concentrate on Foodstuffs. With all agencies of the government bent on a desperate effort to avert the strike, the railroads designated in the strike order are today declaring freight embargoes and preparing to concentrate all their efforts on moving foodstuffs for human consumption.

It was stated the road authority that already some of the roads have consulted with government officials regarding the use of state militia to protect the trains they intend to attempt to run.

The president had called a regular cabinet meeting when he had reported from the conferences in New York, and then he suddenly summoned the members for this afternoon.

A general impression prevails in official circles that the president, before going to the front, will call a conference of the cabinet and will then call the railroad men to plunge the country into a railway strike at this critical juncture of international affairs.

Cabinet Said to Be Divided. Further than that the President's purposes have not been openly disclosed. It is known that one element in the cabinet, regarded as favoring the labor side of the controversy, is pressing to let the situation come to a strike if the railroads do not yield, on the assumption that the strike will be successful.

Another element, regarding a strike at this time as a national calamity, also is pressing for a vigorous action to prevent it.

Congress at the last session failed to pass a bill to empower the President to close and operate railroads in emergency, and many officials were inclined to doubt the efficacy of a personal appeal from the President to railroads and employes to compare their differences.

Some of the President's advisers pointed out today that while he favored the contention of the labor side, in the opinion of the President, that was purely a matter between the men and the roads. The situation, however, is regarded as a national emergency and that in such a situation the President regards the government's interests as overshadowing all others.

Best Type of Revolution. BOULDER, Col., March 16.—Count Ilya Tolstol, son of the noted Russian novelist, who is here today on a tour of the United States, said he believed the result of the overthrow of the Russian government and the abdication of Emperor Nicholas would be a more vigorous prosecution of the war, more liberal government for the people, and an end to fears England once had that Russia might conclude a separate peace.

"This is very bad for Germany," said the count. "It ends her last hope, that of separate peace with Russia."

"This is the best type of revolution, for it is carried out by both upper classes and common people in response to a demand of the people generally."

MAY BE GERMAN AGENT. Secret Service Men Investigate Disappearance of U. S. Soldier. EL PASO, Tex., March 16.—A non-commissioned officer of the United States Quartermaster Corps disappeared here March 7, and secret service agents are at this time making investigation of any possible connection he may have had with the German government. Although enlisted under an American name he was said to have had the appearance of a German, speaking English with a German accent. His uniform was left behind, but every letter, paper and document in his possession was destroyed. Officers say they believe he fled to Mexico.

The investigation of the case of Alexander Fruehner, a non-commissioned officer of the 17th United States Cavalry, was continued today while he was held in the Fort Bliss guardhouse. A number of additional papers and documents in code were said to have been found in his effects.

Has Faith in Brotherhoods. "I believe that the men