

Fair to-day. To-morrow, rain or snow. Moderate north or northwest winds.



Railroad Strike Called, Men Quit To-morrow

Nothing but Intervention by Wilson Can Stop Big Tie-Up

Brotherhoods Place Blame on Railways

Refuse to Await Supreme Court Decision or Arbitrate Demands

The railroad brotherhoods have served notice on the railroads that a nation-wide strike will begin to-morrow night.

The conference between the brotherhood chiefs and the railroad managers yesterday ended in a disagreement. The managers rejected the trainmen's demand that the eight-hour schedule be put into effect immediately.

The answer of the brotherhoods, given by William G. Lee, was notice that the walk-out would begin at 7 o'clock to-morrow night on Eastern and Southern roads. Thirty thousand men are to be affected immediately, and eventually 400,000 if the strike is successful.

From Washington came word that President Wilson would do all in his power to avert a strike. It was suggested in Administration circles that he would appeal to the patriotism of the brotherhoods, and possibly compel the running of certain trains in the event of a walk-out.

Orders Is Revocable The orders to strike were issued to the men of the several organizations last week, so that it was not necessary for instructions to strike to be issued yesterday.

The brotherhoods demand that the men be paid ten hours' wages for eight hours' work, with overtime pro rata, and that the railroads pay wages at this rate from January 1 last, and that they accept the brotherhoods' interpretation of the Adamson act in the event that it be held unconstitutional.

The railroads offered to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court in the event that it is upheld, referring the interpretation of its terms to the Goethals eight-hour commission, or to refer all matters in dispute to that commission in the event of the court ruling the law unconstitutional.

Freight to Stop First Under the terms of the notice served on Elisha Lee, chairman of the National Conference Committee for the Railways, the strike will begin by the freight men on Eastern and Southern roads, and gradually spread until all freight and passenger service is affected. None of the passenger men are expected to quit work before Wednesday.

The roads to be affected first are those included in the New York Central system, the Baltimore & Ohio, eighteen lines using roads in Chicago under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's switching committee; the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association, the Merchants' Bridge and the Wiggins Ferry yard in St. Louis.

Sunday night a group of Northwestern roads will be struck, as will be the Southern, the Norfolk & Western, the Virginian, and the Chesapeake & Ohio. Other groups of roads will be struck at intervals of twelve to twenty-four hours until all freight traffic is affected, when passenger service will be struck on all roads.

The railroads, led by the New York Central, last night appealed to their men to remain in service, at the same time issuing calls to pensioners and others connected to man trains and do switch work to be prepared to report for duty. Notices of embargoes were also issued and it was reported from Washington that a nation-wide embargo freight would be called.

News of Break Withheld The actual break between the brotherhoods and the railroads took place just before 9 o'clock, but the news was withheld half an hour to permit notice of developments to be telegraphed to the President and to the headquarters of the various railroads. Neither side would admit last night that any appeal had been made to Washington. It was 10:30, however, that both sides had wired the White House of the situation that had been created.

Following the announcement of the break in negotiations, both sides issued statements. That of the railroads, made by Elisha Lee, expressed regret that any strike should come, and outlined the offer of arbitration they had made. For the men, Warren S. Stone, of the engineers; W. S. Carter, for the firemen; L. E. Sheppard, for the conductors; and W. G. Lee, for the trainmen, placed the blame for the strike upon the managers. These they accused of unduly delaying the settlement of pending disputes, charged that they were acting in bad faith in offering to arbitrate, and set up that fur-

Threaten to Kill Americans Who Fire on U-Boats

Munich Newspaper Says Shot Before Declaration of War Means Death

Captain Fryatt's Fate Is Recalled

Germans Say Shot Before War Is Declared Means Death to Sailors

Berne, Switzerland (via Paris), March 15.—The crews of armed American merchantmen who venture to fire upon German submarines before a state of war exists between Germany and the United States must expect to meet the fate of Captain Fryatt, warns the Muenchener "Neueste Nachrichten," a copy of which has reached Berne, in commenting on the announcement of the State Department that American merchantmen will be armed.

"We assume," the newspaper says, "that President Wilson realizes the fate to which he is subjecting his artillerymen. It is unequal support of the enemy if a neutral ship takes part in hostilities. If such a ship opposes the prize court, then it must be treated as an enemy ship.

The prize rules specify that if the crews of such ships, without being attached to the forces of the enemy, take part in hostilities or make forcible resistance they may be treated according to the usages of war.

"If President Wilson, knowing these provisions of international law, proceeds to arm American merchantmen he must assume responsibility for the eventuality that American seamen will meet the fate of Captain Fryatt."

The Captain Fryatt referred to in the above despatch was Captain Charles Fryatt, of the Great Eastern Railway steamer Brussels. He was tried before a German naval court-martial in July, 1916, and sentenced to death on a charge that he had attempted to ram a German submarine. The sentence of the court-martial was executed.

Gerard Tells Wilson Kaiser Ignores U. S. Says Germany Will Not Modify U-Boat War—Failure Would Aid Peace

Washington, March 15.—A personal report on conditions in Germany and the events leading up to the break between the country and the United States was made to President Wilson to-day by James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador at Berlin. Afterward it was learned that there was nothing in the report to change the situation from the viewpoint of the United States.

The former Ambassador expressed his belief that Germany is staking everything on the ruthless submarine campaign and that failure of this would brighten prospects for peace. He was with the President for more than an hour, repeating and amplifying the statement already made to Secretary Lansing, in which he said Germany was determined to put no restrictions upon the relentless operations of submarines, despite the prospect of war with the United States.

The President congratulated Mr. Gerard upon the manner in which he handled the difficult situation in Berlin. After his visit to the White House Mr. Gerard went to New York, where a reception is to be given in his honor to-morrow. His plans for the future are indefinite. A severe cold is his main trouble, and he will seek a rest as soon as possible.

French Army Officers To Train U. S. Men Paris, March 15.—Five officers have been designated by the French military authorities to proceed to the United States to act as military instructors in certain American universities. The request for the officers came from the United States.

(From The Tribune Bureau) Washington, March 15.—Assistant Secretary of War Ingraham, in the absence from the city of Secretary Baker, said to-night that he had no knowledge of any plan to bring French military instructors to this country. He declared that he believed the Paris report was without foundation.

Czar of Russia Abandons Throne; Army Revolts and Joins People

FORMER CZAR AND CZARINA OF RUSSIA



Nicholas II, who abdicated after twenty-two years' turbulent reign, and his German-born consort, who was suspected of pro-Treuton sympathies in the present war.

Flame of Revolt Spread Swiftly Through Streets of Petrograd

Troops Joined People in Fighting Police, Regiment After Regiment Revolted, Killing Officers; Jails Burned, Forts Seized; City Now Quiet

Petrograd, March 15.—The three days' revolution that has unseated the Czar and destroyed the bureaucracy has been one of the most remarkable in history. Beginning with minor food riots and labor strikes, the cry for food reached the hearts of the soldiers, and one by one the regiments rebelled, until finally those troops which had for a time stood loyal to the government gathered up their arms and marched into the ranks of the revolutionists.

Although considerable fighting took place, it is not believed that the casualties will exceed 500. So far as is known, no foreigners were injured. The early period of the uprising, beginning a week ago, bore the character of a mock revolution staged for an immense audience. Cossacks charging down the street did so in a half-hearted fashion, plainly without malice or intent to harm the crowds which they playfully dispersed. The troops exchanged good-natured raillery with the working men and women, and as they rode were cheered by the populace.

Machize Guns Fire Blanks Long lines of soldiers stationed in dramatic attitudes across Nevsky Prospect, with their guns pointed at an imaginary foe, appeared to be taking part in a realistic tableau. Machine guns, firing rounds of blank cartridges, seemed only to add another realistic touch to a tremendous theatrical production, which was using the whole city as a stage.

Until Sunday night this pageant continued without serious interruption. Then in a flash the whole scene lost its theatrical quality; it became a genuine revolution. The regiments had received an order from the commandant to fire upon people assembled in the street. This caused immediate dissension among the troops, who did not understand why they should be compelled to take violent measures against fellow citizens, whose chief offense was that they were hungry and were asking the government to supply bread. The Volynski regiment shot its officers and deserted. Several others followed, and a pitched battle began between the troops who stood with the government and those who, refusing to obey orders, had mutinied. The police joined with the "loyal" troops.

Battle Through the Night A long night battle occurred between the mutinous regiments and the police at the end of St. Catharine Canal, immediately in front of the historic church built over the spot where Alexander II was killed by a bomb. The police finally fled to rooftops all over the city, and were seen no more in the streets during the entire term of the fighting.

Still, on Monday morning the reactionary government troops appeared to control all the principal squares of the city. Then came a period when it was impossible to distinguish one side from the other. There was no definite line between the factions. The turning point appeared to come about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. For two hours the opposing regiments passively confronted each other along the wide Liteiny Prospect in almost complete silence.

From time to time emissaries from the revolutionary side rode to the opposing ranks and exhorted them to join the side of the people. For a while the result seemed to hang in the balance. The troops appeared irresolute, awaiting the commands of their officers, who themselves were in doubt as to what they should do.

Toward morning there was a sudden lull, broken by exultant shouts, which deepened into a roar and was succeeded by the "Russian Revolutionary Marseillaise." The regiments defending the Admiralty had surrendered and gone over to the side of the revolutionists.

The ministers in the Admiralty building were then arrested, and the Russian national colors were replaced by the red flag of the revolutionists.

Although sporadic fighting continued between small groups until Wednesday, the "cause of the people" had triumphed.

Business Is Resumed To-day the city emerged from a week's nightmare of revolution and figuratively smiled under a brilliant flood of sunshine following the series of gray days which ended with a snow-storm yesterday evening. Planks were pulled down from windows long closed. Stores, banks and business establishments of every description reopened their doors for the resumption of ordinary activities as confidence in the new temporary government gained in force.

Newspapers, with the exception of revolutionary publications which sprang into life with the success of the revolt, had failed to appear. Street car service at noon had not been resumed, but it was believed that night would see partial service.

The only visible signs of the desperate clash of authority which turned the city into a battleground were the charred ruins of the jail, which were still pouring a cloud of smoke skyward, and here and there the remains of other police institutions and the homes of the few individuals who were regarded as offenders against the rights of the people. In front of other government institutions, which apparently it was not seen fit to destroy, were piles of charred embers showing where wreckage and documents had been dumped and consumed.

With the reopening of bread, sugar, tea and meat shops lines of women with shopping bags and baskets lined up, often to the length of a block, to replenish stores exhausted by the long siege. The most phenomenal feature of the revolution has been the swift and orderly transition whereby the control of the city passed from the regime of the old government into the hands of its opponents.

PRE-EMINENTLY THE FLORIDA ROUTE ATLANTIC COAST LINE—A Street Car Line Lighted Trains Daily, 11:38 P. M.—ADVT.

Duma Leaders in Complete Control After Fierce Battles; Protopopoff Reported Killed

New Cabinet Is Formed; Prince Lvoff Now Premier

Grand Duke Michael Is Chosen Regent—Pro-German Forces Are Crushed—'Push the War' Party Is Triumphant

Petrograd, March 15.—The Emperor of Russia has abdicated, and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, his younger brother, has been named as regent. The Russian Ministry, charged with corruption and incompetence, has been swept out of office. One minister, Alexander Protopopoff, head of the Interior Department, is reported to have been killed, and the other ministers, as well as the President of the Imperial Council, are under arrest.

The Duma, the progressives and the army are in complete control, and a more vigorous prosecution of the war is promised.

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 members of the new national Cabinet are announced as follows:

- Premier, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—PRINCE GEORGES E. LVOFF. Foreign Minister—Professor PAUL N. MILUKOFF. Minister of Public Instruction—Professor MANULOFF, of Moscow University. Minister of War and Navy, ad interim—A. J. GUCHKOFF, formerly President of the Duma. Minister of Agriculture—M. SHINGAREFF, Deputy from Petrograd. Minister of Finance—M. TERESCHTENKO, Deputy from Kiev. Minister of Justice—Deputy KERENSKI, of Saratoff. Minister of Communications—N. V. NEKRASSOFF, Vice-President of the Duma. Controller of State—M. GODNEFF, Deputy from Kazan.

Demand Parliamentary Government The revolution was brought about by a union of the Duma, the army and the people. The President of the Duma, Michael V. Rodzianko, was the leading figure among the Deputies, who unanimously decided to oppose the imperial order for a dissolution of the House. They continued their sessions and M. Rodzianko informed the Emperor, then at the front, that the hour had struck when the will of the people must prevail.

Even the Imperial Council realized the gravity of the situation and added its appeal to that of the Duma that the Emperor should take steps to give the people a policy and government in accordance with their desires in order that there should be no interference with carrying on the war to a victorious ending.

The Emperor hastened back from the front, to meet a new government and a demand for parliamentary government. He abdicated.

The following were named as the "staff" of the temporary government: Michael V. Rodzianko, N. V. Nekrasoff, A. I. Konovaloff, L. I. Dmitrukoff, A. F. Kerensky, M. S. Pshkeize, V. V. Shulglin, S. I. Shidlovsky, Paul N. Milukoff, M. A. Makarauloff, V. N. Lvoff, V. A. Rjevsky and Colonel Engelhardt.

The government was then declared overthrown, and simultaneously it was reported that all the ministers except M. Protopopoff, had resigned. It was stated that General Michael V. Alexieff, former chief of staff, had been offered the military dictatorship.

Ways Delay Means Death The first message from M. Rodzianko to the Emperor was as follows: "The situation is grave. Anarchy reigns in the capital. The government is paralyzed. The transport of provisions and fuel is completely disorganized. General dissatisfaction is growing. Irregular rifle firing is occurring in the streets. It is nec-

essary to charge immediately some person trusted by the people to form a new government. It is impossible to linger, since delay means death. Praying God that the responsibility in this hour will not fall upon a crowned head."

Later President Rodzianko sent the following to the Emperor: "The position is becoming more serious. It is imperative that immediate measures be taken, because to-morrow will be too late. The last hour has come, when the fate of the fatherland and the dynasty is being decided."

Similar telegrams were sent to all the commanders at the front, with an appeal to use their influence with the Emperor in support of the Duma's action. General Alexis Brusiloff, commander in chief of the armies of the Southwestern front, and General Nicholas Ruzsky, commander of the Northern armies, replied promptly.

The former sent this message: "Have fulfilled my duty before fatherland and Emperor." General Ruzsky's reply read: "Commission accomplished."

The new Russian Cabinet is a coalition government. It represents the Octobrist, the Constitutional-Democratic and the Labor parties of the Duma. The German influence appears now to be entirely eliminated from the government of Russia.

Czarina a Captive, London Hears; Fled, Petrograd Reports

London, March 16.—A Petrograd despatch to the "Daily Chronicle," dated Wednesday, says the Empress of Russia has been placed under guard.

Petrograd, March 15.—The Empress, who, it is alleged, has been influential in the councils opposed to the wishes of the people is reported to have fled or to be in hiding.

Revolt Will Help Allies, Bonar Law Tells Commons

(By Cable to The Tribune) London, March 15.—Announcement that Russia had overthrown the autocratic government and joined the ranks of progressive nations was received here with un-mixed joy. For months it has been known that the people, who wish to push the war to a finish, have been curbed by the bureaucrats.

The news of the sudden abdication of the Czar was made by Bonar Law to-night in the House of Commons. Held by back the censorship until the news came from Berlin, the story of the tremendous three days was told to-day.

The "Push the War" party, including the Duma, the army and the people, combined to imprison the reactionary Cabinet and sweep away the pro-German bureaucracy, which, for the last eighteen months, has been attempting to hamper the conduct of the war. Its success was complete, so far as advice here indicate. Petrograd, Moscow and Kronstadt, the great naval base, are known to be completely in the hands of the revolutionaries, and the generals at the front are cooperating with them.

Reactionary Leaders Reported Killed All that could be captured of the pro-German bureaucrats are in prison. It is reported from Stockholm that Alexander D. Protopopoff, Minister of the Interior, and Boris

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