

Revolt Likely To Bring Big German Drive

Russia Must Show Power to Withstand Relentless Offensive

Test of Hindenburg's Strategy Is Probable

Berlin's Hopes of Separate Peace Entirely Destroyed by the Uprising

Field Marshal von Mackensen and General von Falkenhayn. I was with the staff of the Bavarian, General Kraft von Delmingsingen, up to the forts of Bucharest, and the entire talk of the officers at that time was the offensive against Russia and how they would take Odessa and Moscow as easily as they took Warsaw, Kovno and Wilna in the fall of 1915.

Even at that time Germany had concentrated in Rumania and covering the roads from the Transylvanian Alps to Bucharest more than a million men and heavy artillery, including two 42-centimetre guns and the long-range German ship gun, capable of shooting forty-eight kilometres. The reason given at the time for halting the offensive against Russia was "the time is not ripe."

Germany has been intriguing in Russia since last August in an effort to make Russia agree to separate peace terms. At the Kovno conference, where the Kaiser and Hindenburg met representatives of M. Stuermer, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Petrograd, separate peace terms were practically agreed upon, but through the influence of England, France and Japan the plans of the pro-German Russian party were turned topsy-turvy.

Sought Control of Duma

Since then the Entente has been working to obtain control of the Duma. The revolution, which has just ended, decided the biggest question of the war so far as Russia is concerned. It rivets the Russian flag to the Entente mast. It destroys the German hope of separate peace, and challenges von Hindenburg to make good his promise of a "defeated Russia." For one of the reasons why von Hindenburg succeeded General von Falkenhayn as chief of the Central Powers' General Staff was that he promised final victory against Russia.

His policy, it is believed in Berlin, is to hold the Allies on the Western front, as he did on the Somme and Amiens last year, and to launch a gigantic offensive against the forces of Russia. Von Hindenburg has been waiting for the revolution. He may consider the Russian forces demoralized by internal affairs and at last "ripe" for a dashing, ruthless German advance.

It appears, according to dispatches received last night that the Allies have anticipated Germany's plans and have won the revolution in Russia. The Duma will now have an opportunity to reorganize Russia's crippled transportation system and put new life into the Russian army. The revolution is the most encouraging sign for the Allies in Russia, but the real crisis is still to come. The acid test will be the power of the Russian people and the new Russian government to withstand a German offensive.

Vulnerable at Two Points

The Russian line which stretches from Riga Bay to the Black Sea is considered by German military observers to be vulnerable at two points—one on the Sereth River in Rumania, the other in Volhynia, on the Stokhod River, where General Brusiloff made his successful offensive against Austria last fall. An attack on the Sereth would give German control of the transportation lines to the Stokhod front and open the way to Odessa. This port the Central Powers covet, because they believe it will give them control of the Russian Black Sea fleet.

The revolution has brought about a military crisis, with possibilities for both the Entente and Germany. But the indications are that von Hindenburg will have to make the first move.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN

A sudden, relentless offensive against Russia is likely to be Germany's first move following the revolution in Russia. Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been counting upon internal eruptions in Petrograd and Moscow to aid him in his military operations against the czar. His plans have been prepared for many months, but have been postponed from time to time to await developments within Russia. The revolution, which it has not taken the turn which the Germans expected, may, however, bring to a test von Hindenburg's strategy, which is to win the war by use of submarines and by an offensive against Russia, compelling her to make a separate peace.

In December, two days after Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg made his peace address in the Reichstag, Lieutenant Colonel von Haefton, chief military censor in Berlin and a personal adviser of both von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, said:

"We are convinced that Russia is at the end of her resources. The food situation and the transportation difficulties are paralyzing Russia. It will take at least eight months for Russia to prepare to assist the Allies in a separate offensive. We know we can defeat Russia and dictate separate peace terms. We are not going to give Russia eight months to prepare, and unless Russia exerts enough influence upon England to force the Entente to make peace now Russia will have to make a separate peace."

Sure of Success

The colonel was addressing the correspondents of neutral countries stationed in Berlin. His remarks were so incisive that his hearers concluded that behind the chief of the General Staff and Ludendorff, with whom von Haefton had conferred two days before, were concealed their plans would succeed.

Earlier in December I spent three weeks in Rumania with the armies of

Revolt a Heavy Blow to Germany, Washington View

Elimination of Czarina Kills Hope for Separate Peace with Russia

Grand Duke in Control

Final Setback in Series Expected to Bring New Offer from Kaiser

Russians Here Say Revolution Means More Vigorous War

Country To Be Whole-Hearted Now in Fighting Germany, and a Constitutional Monarchy Will Result, View in New York

Revolution in Russia means more vigorous and whole-hearted war against Germany, in the opinion of Russians in New York. All of those familiar with conditions in the empire who could be found last night were unanimous in expressing that belief. All of them thought that the revolution was the expression of an irresistible force which permeated even the higher military ranks. Most of them believed that there would be little violence, and that the movement pertained only a constitutional monarchy.

Even at the Russian Consulate not the slightest evidence of apprehension was to be seen. Everybody was smiling, though reticent.

"We have absolutely nothing to say. We are getting all the news from you Americans," said one beaming official.

A Russian who is not connected with the consulate, but is considered one of the best informed men in New York on the affairs of his government, said:

"The Liberals of Russia do not feel that a republican form of government is what Russia most needs. They want a constitutional monarchy, based on the English form of government."

Russia Fighting for Existence

"The people of Russia have recognized ever since the beginning of the war that Russia was fighting for her existence, and that the cause of the Allies is the cause of freedom. They are determined to fight to a victorious issue. The position of the government has been the opposite since the first shot was fired. The government has been more friendly to the German than to the Russian people right along."

"The army is behind the revolution, so are its leaders in the field. Grand Duke Nicholas may be an executioner. He is a brilliant commander, but uncertain in his moods. He stated openly about a year ago that if the ministry made or attempted to make a separate peace he would lead a revolt. I hope he has not changed his attitude."

"As for General Brusiloff, he has always been friendly to liberal government, and it was he who denounced in public the influence of Berlin in the councils of the Russian ministry. He has been a foe to the dark forces in Russia since long before the war began."

Old Regime "Scrapped"

"So the revolution is on, or maybe it is over. So far as can be judged by the cable reports it was most successful and practically bloodless. The old, autocratic political regime of Russia has been scrapped. Russia has struck off her fetters, Russia stands today at the beginning of a new national life, a life of splendid freedom and unlimited opportunities."

"The traitors of the government will in all probability be executed."

One of the bloodiest revolutions of Russia's many internal struggles was predicted by Hermann Bernstein, editor of "The American Hebrew" and a close observer of conditions in the Czar's domain, as a result of the latest move of the Liberals. He refused to believe that the reactionaries had been defeated so quickly and so effectually.

"It is not difficult to believe, considering what has gone before, that the Czar has abdicated, but I can hardly credit the report that the Liberals have succeeded in the naming of the Czarevitch as his successor, even though a regent has been placed in actual control," said he. "The reactionaries are too strongly entrenched to be defeated in such a brief time and so quietly as appears to have been the case."

Many Army Officers Liberals

"There is little doubt, however, that the majority of the officers in the army are Liberals and will support the revolution. That being the case, it is easy to see how they might be followed by a large number of the soldiers. Should the revolution succeed, there is no doubt that it will result in a much more vigorous prosecution of the war against the Central Powers."

"This is the boldest stroke the Liberals in Russia have made. But it is what might have been expected in view of the repeated complaints of the Liberals against the pro-German element, which has been retarding their prosecution of the war. The declaration of Grand Duke Nicholas, former commander in chief of the Russian forces, that he would lead a revolution himself if an effort was made to conclude a separate peace, shows that a portion of the military in Russia is."

A. M. Sakhnovsky, American representative of the Russian Union of Zemstvos, was of the opinion that the revolution would result in redoubled efforts in Russia to aid the Allies. He was puzzled by the fact that he had heard of no progress being made in the programme of the Liberals for two days and that nothing had been said of an overthrow of the government previous to that time. This and the fact that he occupies a semi-official position from discussing the situation in detail.

Cause of Allies Advanced

"The cause of the Allies has been advanced notably by the revolution in Russia," said Richard J. H. Gotthell, professor of rabbinical literature and the Semitic languages at Columbia University.

"It seems altogether hopeful, from the point of view of the Allies, that the great mass of the Russian people have at last risen against the reactionary nobility and taken things in their own hands. The world has known that Russia has not been able to bring her full strength to bear in the war; the nobility exercised over the government. Ships loaded with ammunition and war supplies have been held in New York because the Russian bureaucracy did not want to push the war vigorously."

"The meagre reports that have reached me and the curious fact that those reports have come by way of Berlin make it difficult to gather the full significance of the revolution."

"As a Jew I feel that the status of my people in Russia has now a chance of being bettered. All my Russian Jewish friends have said to me that they have no cause for strife with the Russian peasant or with the Russian merchant and that their whole trouble has arisen from attempts made by the Russo-German bureaucracy to keep them and other portions of the Russian population in subjection. You can understand, therefore, that I view this rising of the better elements in Russia as full of promise, not only for the Russia that is being reborn after the war but for the cause of the Allies in general."

Limited Monarchy Expected

"I should think that the revolution will sweep through Russia," said James T. Shotwell, professor of history at Columbia. "If the reports we have of its progress so far are authentic, I do

Duma Founded After Rebellion Of Nation in 1905

Modern Russia's Struggle for Liberty Measured by Life of Parliament

Foe of Despotism

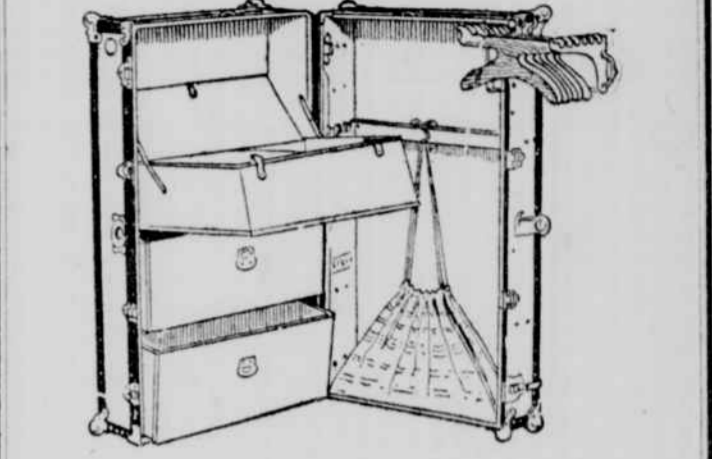
Forcibly Ruled to Suit Czar, It Turns When Trickery Is Shown

visional government, is one of the most interesting structures in Russia. On its site more than a century and a quarter ago stood the house of Prince Potemkin, the favorite of Catherine the Great. The generous empress showered presents upon Potemkin after his conquest of Crimea for Russia. In 1783 she ordered a magnificent palace erected for her favorite on the site of his house. This was called Taurida, the Russian equivalent of Crimea.

Later the Empress bought the palace from Potemkin for 450,000 rubles. But when the latter returned in 1791 as a victor from another campaign he again received the palace for a present. On the night of February 28 of that year a ball was given there in honor of Catharine, which is remembered in Russian history as a unique event. One hundred and forty thousand lamps and 20,000 candles were used for lighting purposes that night.

After the death of Potemkin the Taurida Palace was again acquired by the czar. Its career for more than a century was full of interesting incidents. In 1905 the czar designated it as the assembly place for the Duma, which first met there in the spring of 1906. Since then it has always been in the foreground in connection with the activities of Russia's parliament.

Neverbreak Professional Wardrobe Trunks, \$20



THE most substantial trunk obtainable in America at \$20, and offered at this price for a limited time only. Large enough for a trip across the continent, but cannot be packed to exceed the free baggage limit.

Hard Fibre Covered and fitted with steel bumper corners. Drawers are made of solid basswood and the patented swinging trolley has six 5-ply veneer hangers.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Polish Leaders Chosen

Parliament and Constitution Framers Pick Chairmen

Berlin, March 15 (By Wire to Sayville).—The sub-committee on Parliament of the Polish Crown Council has elected Prince Lubomirsky, Mayor of Warsaw, as its chairman, says an Overseas News Agency announcement today. The sub-committee on constitution has chosen Dean P. Arzevski as its chairman. The committee has unanimously decided in favor of a parliamentary system of two chambers.

The centenary of the archbishopric of Warsaw was celebrated on March 11. The ceremony was participated in by the archbishops of Gnesen, Prussian Poland and Lemberg, the bishops of Cracow and Przemyśl and the Armenian Catholic Archbishop Theodorovic.

"In St. John's Cathedral," says the Overseas News Agency, "Archbishop Theodorovic gave assurance that the Holy Father was an advocate of an independent Poland."

Beach Patrol at Galveston

Galveston, March 15.—Under direction of the Coast Guard Service a 24-hour beach patrol has been established here. There have been rumors of a German naval base somewhere on the Gulf coast of Mexico.

Saks & Company at 34th Street

We shall feature today
New Saks Sport Hats at \$3.95
In a wonderful assortment of styles and color combinations



The illustration shows two of the delightful models included, developed in lustrous split straw, with upper brim and crown stitched with contrasting color wool, trimmed with ribbon band and bow. Numerous other styles may be had in Gold, Emerald Green, Navy, Sand, Old Rose, Army Blue, Pearl Grey, Brown and Purple.

For wear with a tailored suit, or with your sport sweater, more attractive hats have yet to be introduced.

For Wear with the New Gowns
Fashionable Jeweled Girdles at \$6.95
Ornamental girdles in many beautiful designs, set with amethyst, sapphires, topaz, or emerald cut stones. Excellent value. Main Floor.

Gray Hair Goods Specially Priced
Wavy Hair, suitable for Switches and Transformations, is very scarce, therefore this special offering is of extraordinary importance.

18 Inch Switches.....\$2.95
20 Inch Switches.....\$3.45
22 Inch Switches.....\$4.95
Gray Transformations.....\$6.95

New Corsets for Misses and Girls
The Saks Corset Shop is now replete with all the new corsets for misses and girls. The selection comprises Binner, C. B., R. & G., American Lady, Warner's Rustproof, Modart Front-Laced, Bien Jolie, and W. B. Corsets in white and flesh color, with or without rubber top. Prices, according to make, range from \$1 to \$4.

Beginning This Morning, a
Sale of Women's Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Dresses at \$14.50
Reduced from \$20 and \$22.50

These dainty frocks have been reduced because the size and color assortments are incomplete. The models are among the most attractive introduced this Spring, including tunic effect frocks in Taffeta and Georgette Crepe, and smart long waisted dresses in Crepe de Chine embroidered with soutache braid. Sizes from 34 to 44, but not in all sizes.

None C. O. D., on Approval or Exchanged. 4th Floor

For Friday Only
Women's New Spring Coats at \$16.75
Straight line, belted and semi-belted models, beautifully tailored in Wool Poplin, Whipcord and Wool Velour, displaying new collars, pockets and belts trimmed with silk or self fabric. Half-lined with peau de cygne or fancy silk. To be had in all the new high shades, and in navy or black. 4th Floor.

Today—An Important Special
Sale of Women's Separate Sport Skirts at \$6.95
Exceptionally well-tailored pleated and flare models, showing new pockets and novel button trimming. Made of Checked, Plaid and Striped Worsteds, Gabardine, Serge and Wool Poplin. In all wanted colors and Black. Waistbands to 36.

Today and Saturday
Final Sale of Women's Black Boots at \$4.95
Shoes in this sale are all high-cut models, and at this reduced price represent a saving of marked importance at this particular time. Lace and button styles are included, made of Gun Metal calf, Patent Leather or Glazed Kid, with Cloth or Kid tops. \$4.95

Franklin Simon & Co.
Specialists in Men's Shoes

Our Men's Shoes This Spring
Reflect Individuality and Style but not the Increased Cost of Leather

Our present retail prices are close to present wholesale costs

It is a fact that a great many of our Men's Shoes this Spring are selling at present factory costs. This, of course, is an achievement, not an accident. We foresaw the inevitable rise in leather and are now exercising options secured before the present advances. Thus, we are selling most of our Spring Shoes at present factory figures. And even where there is a price advance at all, it is more negligible than noticeable.

But the pertinent point is we select the lasts and the leathers, putting art into the models and improving the tissue of the leather by a special process in tanning the hides.

We specialize in three types and at three prices

The Franklin Shoe at \$5.50
A popular-priced shoe on higher-priced lines.

The Banister Shoe at \$7.50
This famous shoe has been top of the heap for fifty years.

The Hand-Made-Cort Shoe at \$12.50
Of course, you can pay more—but you cannot get more.

Men's Shoe Shop—4 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE