

Brusiloff Gets Alexieff's Post As Army Head

Russian Commander, Who Succeeded Grand Duke Nicholas, Resigns

Gen. Gurko Also Changes Position

Goes to Southwest Front to Fill Place Made Vacant by New Chief

Petrograd, June 5.—General Michael V. Alexieff, commander in chief of the Russian army, has resigned. General Alexieff was appointed commander in chief on April 15, soon after the retirement of Grand Duke Nicholas from that post. General Brusiloff recently resigned from his position as commander in chief of the armies of the southwestern front, but withdrew his resignation after a conference at Petrograd.

Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, whose present members were denounced as bourgeois.

The sailors also demanded that former Emperor Nicholas be handed over to them. At street meetings they expressed dissatisfaction with War Minister Kerensky and the whole Provisional Government, particularly for abolition of the death penalty, which they characterized as premature.

On visiting the Gataueff quarter the correspondent found that a vast fire had been burning for some time, having been partially extinguished. A large quantity of sulphur was afire. There were evidences of a violent explosion. Windows at a considerable distance were broken.

Flying the Red Flag

It appears that at 9 o'clock this morning the ice breaker Oranienbaum, instead of the Kronstadt warship, arrived off Gataueff. It was flying the red flag. On it were sailors and workmen, who were singing the hymn of the Bolshevik extremists. The ice breaker steamed up and down opposite the wharf, took on board a party of Petrograd workmen, and departed.

Simultaneously seven large cases of phosphorus on the wharf ignited. The fire extended to a quantity of salts, causing a violent explosion, which had the effect of blowing the tops of the cases, which were consumed. No one was injured, and buildings close by were undamaged, except for the destruction of glass.

Inquiries show that it is altogether improbable that any one landed from the ice breaker. The conflagration apparently was caused either by incendiaries from quarters other than Kronstadt, or, as official investigators on the spot suggest, by spontaneous combustion of phosphorus exposed to damp and heat.

Kerensky Backs Plan for "Baltic to Black Sea" Federation of States

Chicago, June 4.—The Chicago Tribune to-morrow will print this dispatch from Stockholm:

M. Kerensky, Minister of War and real leader of Russia, favors the proposed "Baltic to the Black Sea Federation," comprising Finland, Estonia, Livonia, Courland, Lithuania, Poland and the Ukraine, declaring that the tendency of this is to ally his fear that Russia will fall apart into twenty petty republics.

The primary purpose is the formation of a "party of unity," including all Western Russian smaller peoples, as well as to their political representation, would take a place between the Clericals and Social Democrats, thus forming a centre party.

The "Baltic to the Black Sea Federation" would consist of from seven to nine federated, self-governing states within the Russian dominion, and, as to their foreign policy, under that dominion. The federation would have a population of more than thirty millions.

The state system would include a President elected for five years and working with a Cabinet, which would be responsible to a Diet elected by popular vote.

The movement has at present its greatest strength in Lithuania. Among the proposals of the Lithuanians is the redistribution of the lands of the province, forty-three per cent of which now are in the big estates. The Church and the Crown lands would be confiscated and the private lands purchased. Allotments would be made only to the actual tillers of the soil.

Root Party on Train Due in Petrograd Next Monday

A Russian Port, June 3 (via Tokio). The American Commission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, which arrived here safely this morning, left on a special train this afternoon bound for Petrograd, after calling on the officials here. The Root party probably will reach the Russian capital June 11.

The American Railroad Commission, headed by John F. Stevens, formerly chief engineer of the Panama Canal Commission, completed the inspection of the port and left for Petrograd in the morning on a special train. It is expected that the commission will arrive in Petrograd June 17.

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FIFTH AVENUE

Baron Rosen's Talk Of Peace Parley Upsets U. S. Plan

Russia Gets Delayed American Note, but Text Is Not Revealed

Effect Is Doubtful

Contents May Never Be Made Public; Believed to Discuss Peace

Washington, June 4.—The statement of Baron Rosen, formerly Russian Ambassador to the United States, that Russia's escape from her present chaotic condition lies in a peace conference with the Entente Powers for the purpose of laying the basis of a peace with the Central Powers, created a most unfavorable impression here.

The American note to Russia, with the authorization of which President Wilson has been popularly credited here, has been delivered to the Russian government after considerable delay. Officially the cause of the delay was attributed, with the qualifying word "doubtless," to the difficulty in deciding it, and then translating it into Russian at the American Embassy in Petrograd.

Heretofore it had been understood that the communication would be made public here as soon as the government was informed that it had been transmitted to the Russian Foreign Office. It was indicated to-day that it might never be made public.

Object of Note Not Revealed

The State Department has never defined the object of the note, nor has it divulged its contents, but it is believed that it deals with the question of peace, to which the United States is averse until after the defeat of Germany.

Whether President Wilson in this note sought to convince the Russian government, and through it the Russian people, that the aims of the Entente nations and of the United States are the aims of universal democracy and the principle of free and independent nationalities, is still to be seen, but such is believed to have been the intention.

German Press Is Suspicious of Stockholm Plan

Austrian Socialists Only Serving Entente Interests, Says One Paper

The Hague, June 4.—The German newspapers are beginning to express suspicions of the Stockholm Socialist conference. Some of their comments are:

"Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung"—"The Austrian Socialists are certainly only serving Entente interests."

"Deutsche Tageszeitung"—"Under the cloak of democratic principles England's interests are being served."

"Kreuzzeitung"—"We cannot see how the Stockholm conference can bring the desired peace any nearer."

"Kölnische Zeitung"—"Our Social Democrats are following in a difficult track in going to Stockholm. The long programme of the conference, with its undigested theories and its treatment of the questions of Alsace-Lorraine and Poland, which we have long since settled, is full of traps."

German Socialists in Stockholm Only Hopeful

Stockholm, June 4.—The delegates of the German majority Socialists to the Socialist conference here have arrived, headed by Philip Scheidemann.

The Germans come hoping for the best, but with no great optimism, to judge from the words of Herr Molkenbahr, veteran member of the party's executive committee. To a correspondent of the Associated Press Herr Ebert Molkenbahr said:

"I fear that peace will not result from the Stockholm conference, but the whole world wants peace, and we come to see whether there is any chance of securing it here. Even if we do not succeed, we shall perhaps at least have kept the peace movement alive."

The German leader was told that the Dutch and Scandinavian delegates did not consider that the rehabilitation of Belgium came under the term indemnity, and was asked what was his attitude on this question. He replied that that was probably one of the things to be discussed at the present peace conference. Herr Molkenbahr denied that the Germans had any part in bringing about the Stockholm conference, and added: "But if the Americans, English and French will not believe the assertions of the Dutch members they will not believe us either."

Russia Holds U. S. Reply Until Allies Answer

Petrograd, June 4.—It has been learned that the publication here of the rejoinder of the United States government to Russia's note respecting the aims of the United States in the war is being deferred pending the receipt of similar replies from Great Britain, France and Italy.

A dispatch from Petrograd on May 3 said the Russian Provisional government had sent to the Russian representatives in the Entente Allied countries a note assuring the Allies that the change in the government of Russia could not afford a pretext for any slackening on the part of Russia in the common struggle for all the Entente Allies.

The note said the government declared it to be its right and duty to deem that free Russia did not aim at the domination of other nations, at depriving them of their national patrimony or at occupying by force foreign territories, but that its object was to establish a durable peace on the basis of the rights of nations to decide their own destiny.

Dumont Makes Plane To Fight U-Boats

Paris, June 4.—Santos Dumont, the pioneer Brazilian aviator, has invented a powerful type of seaplane for fighting submarines, according to a Turin dispatch to the "Petit Journal."

Austria Demands Italian Territory And an Indemnity

People Back Czernin's Plan for Russian Peace Without Annexation

No Serbian Restoration

Favors Autonomous Albania and Free Trade, Bureau Declares

Copenhagen, June 4.—Austro-Hungarian "public opinion," as interpreted by the official Austrian Telegraphic Correspondence Bureau, in a dispatch purporting to summarize the results of the press discussion of the Dual Monarchy's war aims, generally supports the proposals of Count Czernin, the Foreign Minister, for a peace without annexations as far as Russia is concerned.

It declares, however, that opinion is opposed to the restoration of Serbia as that nation existed before the war, and demands the retention of Montenegro's mountain fortress, Lovchen; the creation of an autonomous Albania dependent upon Austria-Hungary; the extension of the frontiers at Italy's expense; the establishment of a Balkan customs union dependent upon Austria-Hungary, and some form of war indemnity which will recompense the monarchy for the immense costs of the war and bring about the economic revival of the country.

Believed They May Have Given Berlin News of United States Flotilla

A trail leading toward a German wireless plant in Mexico was opened yesterday when police and Federal officials began to examine the mass of letters found in possession of the three men arrested on Sunday on a charge of operating a secret mail service between this country and Germany.

The new evidence in the plot to supply Wilhelmstrasse with information from South and Central America, as well as from the United States, led to the arrest yesterday of a fourth man, the son of a German army officer. He is Ferdinand H. Adam, twenty-three, of 503 West 140th Street. He is employed by L. E. Troup & Co., of 222 Greenwich Street.

Germany Seeks Use Of U. S. Money As Trouble Fund

Banks Warned to Scrutinize Transfers to Latin America

Washington, June 4.—At the request of the State Department the Federal Reserve Board has warned member banks of the Reserve system that German interests in Latin America are seeking to obtain American funds for fomenting trouble in this hemisphere, and that all transfers of money to neutral countries on both sides of the Atlantic must be scrutinized carefully.

"The board is advised," says a circular letter sent out to the banks, "that the State Department is anxious that bankers throughout the country should be warned that they should scrutinize most carefully every application made to them involving the transfers of funds to neutral European countries, which transfers seem intended to give aid to the enemies of this country, either directly or indirectly."

"The board is further advised that the State Department is interested in banking transactions between this country and Mexico or other Latin American countries, as there is some evidence that alien enemies, operating either as individuals or through the instrumentality of an American corporation, or otherwise, are desirous of fomenting trouble between this country and other republics of this hemisphere, and in order to further their plans they must rely upon financial assistance through the form of credits opened in their behalf in this country."

"It is, of course, true that many accounts held by banks in this country for the benefit of alien enemies resident in countries adjacent to the United States are ordinary commercial accounts, and that in the present time the State Department has disclaimed any disposition to interfere with the free operation of such accounts, being interested only in such transactions as may appear to the bankers who are requested to facilitate the same as being of a suspicious character."

The board suggests that each banker scrutinize accounts held by his bank for any resident alien enemy and report to the board any suspicious transactions. The cooperation of trust companies, state banks and private bankers, as well as express companies and telegraph companies doing a banking business in transmitting currency or credits, is asked by the board.

British Restrict Missions

Washington, June 4.—Missions will not be permitted to go to any of the British dependencies or territories without special authorizations under the same regulations now governing entry to India. They must apply for permission to the British Embassy and then await acceptance of their applications.

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U. S. Army Hats . . . \$1.75 to \$3
Leggins . . . 75c and \$1.35

Elkus Praises Turks For Their Courtesy

Berne, Switzerland, June 4.—Abram I. Elkus, former American Ambassador to Turkey, who arrived here last night on his way to the United States, told the Associated Press to-day that Turkish authorities treated him courteously during the latter part of his stay in Constantinople. They also did everything to make his journey comfortable, having provided special drawing room and sleeping cars for himself and party in which they travelled to the Swiss frontier. A Turkish officer accompanied the ambassador to the only remaining in Constantinople, said Mr. Elkus.

Only about forty or fifty Americans still remain in Constantinople, said Mr. Elkus.

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