

New Cabinet Pledges Russia To Allies' Peace

Coalition Rulers Promise Efficient Army and to Restore Order

Bolshevik's Power Waning, Is Belief

Diplomats in Petrograd More Optimistic Than for Months

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10.—The new coalition government has assumed control of Russia, replacing the Council of Five organized a month ago. Announcement is made that the new government intends to carry out an active foreign policy with "the purpose of making peace in agreement with our allies as soon as possible." Meanwhile the government will take steps to bring the army to its highest fighting power and to restore economic and social tranquility to the country.

The new government has begun the task of rebuilding the breaches in the country's economic and military lines created by the political uncertainty since the Bolshevik uprising in July. The Cabinet is determined to ignore as far as possible the activities of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies and center its efforts in gaining the support of the army.

Premier Kerensky, Minister of War: General Verkhovsky, Foreign Minister: M. Terestchenko, and the Minister of Marine, Admiral Voronov, have left for the front, where they will spend several days in placing before the soldiers the purposes of the coalition ministry.

Will Explain Russia's Needs
M. Terestchenko will also confer with the Allied military agents at the front and explain to them Russia's needs and devise schemes of cooperation which he will probably present before the Allied war council at Paris.

The Minister of Labor, M. Gvozdev, has left Petrograd and will attempt to settle the strike in the oil fields at Baku. Other officials in the Ministry of Labor are endeavoring to bring the railway difficulties to a speedy termination.

Arrangements have been made for thirty-four representatives of the trade and industry group to sit with 120 bourgeois in the preliminary Parliament.

The new Cabinet, it is announced officially, is composed of the following:

Premier—A. F. KERENSKY.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. I. TERESTCHENKO.
Minister of Interior—M. NIKITIN.
Minister of Agriculture—M. AVSKENIEFF.
Minister of Labor—M. GVOZDEFF.
Minister of Supplies—M. PROKOPOVITCH.
Minister of Finance—M. BERNATZKY.
Minister of Religion—M. KARTACHEFF.
Minister of Public Welfare—M. KISHKIN.
Minister of Trade and Industry—A. I. KOZLOV.
State Controller—M. SMYRNOFF.
Minister of Justice—M. MALYANTAVICH.
Minister of Education—M. SALASKIN.
President of the Eminent Council—M. TRETYAKOFF.
Minister of War—General VERKHOVSKY.
Minister of Marine—Admiral VERONOV.
Minister of Ways and Communication—M. LIVREYSKY.

Six Socialists in Cabinet
The Cabinet consists of six Socialists, four Constitutional Democrats and one independent and six members from other parties. Foreign Minister Terestchenko, it is reported, will be sent to Paris to represent Russia at the Allied conference.

With the announcement of the new Cabinet comes the statement, emanating from a government source, that preparations for the removal of the government to Moscow have been stopped, as there is no prospect that such removal will be necessary in the near future. No reason for the abandonment of the evacuation plan is forthcoming, but it is generally assumed that the improvement in the political outlook is the cause. Fears for the safety of Petrograd as a result of the capture by the Germans of Riga have subsided.

The visit of the ministers to the army staff has as one of its objects the removal of the personnel of the staff and possibly its removal elsewhere. Premier Kerensky, it is said, will make a step for the purpose of visiting General Kornilov, who is reported to be ill.

The New Cabinet
The Cabinet today discussed coolly the Bolshevik Soldiers' and Workmen's ultimatum declining to recognize the authority of the government, the view being taken that the influence of this element is decreasing.

In addition to carrying out an active foreign policy the new government will issue an official statement declaring that the serious internal difficulty of Russia is due chiefly to the Kornilov rebellion. The new government pledges that its business acts will be on the basis of agreements between representatives of the bourgeoisie, the tax-paying elements and the revolutionary democracy. It points out that the success of such a programme is possible only if the nation is united. The government's statement in conclusion says that it has three principal aims:

First—To raise the fighting power of the armies and navies.
Second—To bring order to the country by fighting anarchy.

Third—To call the Constituent Assembly as soon as possible.
The Cabinet seems to have met with the approval of the Petrograd press, except the Radical "Novaya Nishin," which is pro-German. The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates announces in the "Novaya Nishin" that "we workmen and the parson of Petrograd give the new government no support. We are persuaded firmly that the announcement of the new Cabinet will get from all members of the revolutionary democracy one answer: Resign!"

The newspapers of the workmen's and soldiers' organizations characterize the agreement of the congress in favor of a coalition with the Constitutional Democrats through the Committee headed by M. Terestchenko as "Terestchenko's surrender."

Parliament Session Next Week
The first session of the preliminary

Europe Enters Winter on Rations Cut Down to Starvation Limit

Neutrals as Well as Warring Peoples Reduced to Condition Just Short of Famine—Italy's Troubles Multiply. While Russians Face Actual Hunger

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The close of the harvest season finds all the governments and peoples taking stock of their winter supplies. Not a single European nation, neutral or belligerent, views the outlook with confidence or satisfaction. Though the world famine, which economists forecast a year ago, will not arrive this winter, Europe is going to have the shortest rations in her history.

After midwinter many countries will suffer real privations, and perhaps starvation. From this angle it is natural to exaggerate the economic weakness of the enemy and minimize the hardships of the Entente, but even making allowance for this tendency it is difficult to make out an optimistic story.

The French food controller has just given figures showing that France's grain harvest for 1917 was the smallest in fifty years, and that to meet the deficit some 140,000,000 bushels of cereals must be imported. In ordinary times France has 8,000,000 men to till her soil, but since August, 1914, 3,000,000 of her best workers have been under arms. Recently 250,000 men were restored to the land, but France must depend largely upon her imports from America during the coming winter.

Shortage Troubles Italy

The French food controller has reduced the monthly allowance of sugar to seventeen and one-half ounces, decided the bread ration for the city population and removed the meat restrictions. All useless imports have been cut down, and tonnage is used only for the necessities of life and for war materials. The food controller will regulate military as well as civilian supplies. Before the winter is ended France will be under the strictest rationing. Thus the food difficulties will be overcome is undoubted, but it will be no easy job.

Italy also has her troubles. Minister Caspa, the Italian food controller, was recently succeeded by General Altieri, who had made a considerable

parliament, which grew out of the democratic congress, will be called by the government probably next week. In the meantime Minister of Public Welfare Kishkin and State Controller Smyrnof have returned to Moscow to place the Kerensky plan before their followers for approval.

The diplomatic corps in Petrograd is more optimistic over the situation than it has been for months past. At present it seems to be considered that the only important political cloud on the horizon is the election of the Radical, Leon Trotsky, to succeed N. C. Tchekidze as President of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. The new committee of this council comprises four Bolsheviks, two Social Revolutionists and one Minimalist.

New Russian Government A Check to Extremists

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The new Russian government is surprisingly moderate. Kerensky has succeeded far beyond expectations in curbing the extremists and winning over the Constitutional Democrats. The pacifists have suffered a serious check, if not a complete knockout. Not a single leader now appears in the Cabinet, but in their places are some of Russia's greatest business men.

Kerensky's success in enlisting the support of the industrial leaders is second in importance only to his feat in sidetracking the extremists. All the members of the new ministry are independent and some are new to politics.

Of the six Socialists, Malyantavich and Prokopovitch never maintained

reputation as an organizer while Under Secretary of War. Caspa's resignation followed disorders in Turin as a result of the scarcity of food cards and regulations, but she has failed to arrange for an ample supply of commodities. The result has been a serious shortage and much unrest. Russia's difficulties are the greatest in all Europe and need little description. Under the new government, with an expert business man at the head of transportation, there is some encouragement for a turn for the better. Russia has all the grain and meat she needs, but her broken-down railways and dilapidated rolling stock must be repaired before distribution can be carried on properly.

England probably is the best fed country in Europe today, although recently there have been signs of a shortage in some things, such as butter, bacon, eggs and margarine. The chief cause is the fact that the Scandinavian countries and Holland have shut off supplies. Sugar is the only commodity of which the government limits the amount that may be bought by a single consumer. Although restaurants serve only a limited quantity of meat and bread, the householder can eat as much as his stomach and conscience will allow.

The prices of everything in England are greatly in excess of those before the war, but, as Winston Churchill observed the other day, England is far from exhausted. However, the authorities are urging the strictest economy and warning the people that conditions will change before the next harvest.

Germany's Ration Listed

Germany's daily ration is approximately as follows: Bread, 8 ounces; potatoes, 4½ ounces; meat, 2½ ounces; butter and fat, 2½ ounces; flour, 1½ ounces; and three eggs a week. This ration fluctuates, but the total quantity of food remains nearly constant. Compared with the standards of the Allied countries—England, for instance—it represents starvation.

In Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, where regulations are not so systematically carried out as in Germany, some people get plenty of food provided they have the money, while the poor are forced to live on much less than a German regiment.

strict alliance with the council, while Nikitin and Gvozdev represent the moderate elements of the council. Konovaleff was Minister of Industry in the first Provisional government, from which he resigned after a bitter fight with Shapovalov, resulting in the collapse of the ministry. He is one of Russia's greatest manufacturers and is well fitted for his new post.

Salaskin, Kishkin and Tretyakov are Constitutional Democrats, but not prominent leaders in the party; they represent the moderate view of the present Right. Liverevsky is another practical business man. Next to Kerensky, he tackles the greatest problem of the government, that of transportation. He is not a politician in any sense of the word and evidently was appointed solely for his ability and because of the confidence the public has in him.

Russian Rail Strike Ends; Men Will Resume Work

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10.—The minister having promised to issue a decree satisfying the demands of the railway strikers, the executive committee of the railroaders has called off the strike. The men on all the lines affected have been instructed to resume work tonight.

Ship Damaged in Air Raid

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 10.—With a perforated smokestack and numerous shrapnel holes through the bow plates just above the waterline as evidence of a German aerial night raid, a British merchant vessel is now in port undergoing repairs. The master of the vessel said his ship had been in a night attack on a French port.

"One of the bombs grazed the side of my vessel," he said, "and exploded when it struck the concrete coping on the quay. Shrapnel flew in all directions. Several pieces went through the stack and steel plates. One seaman, who was in his bunk, was slightly injured."

Finns Forced to Eat Bread of Pine Bark

Special Emisary Coming Here to Attempt to Obtain Flour Already Purchased

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10.—"People in many sections of Finland are eating bread made of rye flour and pine bark in equal parts," said Dr. Charles Ignatius of Helsingfors today. "Bread rations per capita are only five ounces daily, and if this inadequate amount is to be maintained it will be necessary to import American flour and cereals within a few weeks."

Dr. Ignatius is on his way to New York as a representative of the Finnish Government. He hopes to obtain a license for shipment of 60,000 tons of flour already purchased. The Swedish Government has consented to transport the flour provided the United States will furnish bunker coal and

lubricating oil for Swedish ships ready to bring it.

"Finland normally produces 350,000 tons of cereals and imports 420,000 more," said Dr. Ignatius, "but last year's imports amounted to only 1,000 tons and this year's harvest was only 300,000 tons, so that there is a large shortage." We paid Russia 60,000,000 rubles for grain but cannot get a pound. There is no recourse but the United States, and if we cannot get help there quickly it will mean actual starvation for thousands, and as much suffering for Finland as for Poland or Belgium."

The potato crop was below the average, Dr. Ignatius said, and people were eating oats, with the result that they were selling at forty times the normal price. Hay, formerly 180 marks a ton, now sells at 1,000 marks, so that it is impossible for farmers to maintain livestock.

Register To-day

To-day the registration places will be open from 8:30 p. m. until 10:30 p. m. Those who do not register cannot vote.

Coal Brings \$100 A Ton in Sweden; Ham \$1 a Pound

Conditions of Emigrants in Stockholm Pitiful Because of War Prices

[Special Correspondence]

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10.—The flight of hundreds of emigrant Russian families seeking refuge from that country's distraction in Stockholm is becoming pitiful because of the rising cost of living and the decline of rubles. In fact, all foreigners find conditions ruinous.

Rents, boarding house rates, provisions and fuel are mounting steadily.

Anthracite is now nearly a hundred dollars a ton, where it formerly sold at \$15. Birchwood fuel is \$30 per fann, which equals fifteen cubic feet, or less than our cord. Ten is \$8 per pound. Pure chocolate is \$3 a pound. Ham is nearly a dollar a pound. Candles are unobtainable.

Stockholm's Swedish-American Society gives up this year its Thanksgiving banquet, which has been a feature for thirty years, owing to the difficulty and expense in obtaining supplies. The American dollar has lost one-third of its value in Stockholm. Schools are housing 160 Swedish families who are unable to pay the exorbitant rents caused by the influx of foreigners from the belligerent countries, among whom are not only immigrants but governmental agents and men desiring to escape military service.

United States Minister Morris tried to renew a lease for a little country villa near Stockholm which one could build for \$600, and offered 10,000 crowns a year rent, or more than \$3,000, but the owner refused, saying

he could sell it for \$10,000 within a year. I figure that living is at least double what it was in Berlin last May. Meanwhile, incredible as it seems, Germany is sending to Sweden supplies, including petroleum, coal, grain, machine oil, fertilizer, salt and medicine. Owing to fodder scarcity, 5,000 head of highbred Swedish cattle are going to Germany, but Sweden insists Germany return the hides and ten pounds of tallow from every animal sent.

German Lies Stir Swedes

Stories Being Spread That U. S. Is Drafting Nationals

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—The statement is being circulated in Scandinavian countries through German propaganda that out of 152,000 men called to the colors by the military service act in the United States in August, 5,048 were Swedish subjects.

Aliens are not subject to the selective draft, except where they have taken out first naturalization papers.

By Midnight Wednesday Sept. 12th

Up to midnight September 12th, during a period of 8½ months, we sold and delivered to tire dealers more United States Tires than we sold to dealers during the entire 12 months of 1916.

This phenomenal sales increase was made notwithstanding our epoch-making sales increases of 1916 over 1915.

These record-breaking sales increases of 1917 over 1916 and our record-breaking sales increases of 1916 over 1915 definitely and finally prove three facts:

1. The supremacy of United States Tires.
2. The fact that the vast army of automobile owners who used United States Tires in 1916 are using them in 1917 on the sheer merit of their experience.
3. The fact that another vast army of automobile owners have been won over to the use of United States Tires in 1917 on the sheer superiority of our tires over other tires that they have tried.

United States
Liberty Bonds
Are Good Bonds
Subscribing to the 2nd Liberty Loan is
a patriotic duty and the safest
interest-paying investment the
world has ever known

United States Tires Are Good Tires

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'

Demand that your Tire Dealer supply you with
United States Tires—or go to another dealer.

Manhattan Shirts in Their Fall Colors

OUR Fall Manhattan Shirts—the largest assortment in America—again present the story of complete preparedness.

Rich new fabrics from the Manhattan Company's own mills at Solway.

Artistic colorings, covering the well observed field of fashion—guaranteed fast, because of careful conservation of the finest quality dyes.

Shirts recognized everywhere as of custom quality—perfect in style and tailoring. All silk and silk mixtures, \$6 to \$13.50.

Largest Distributors of Manhattan Shirts.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1365 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway,
44th and Broadway, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

