

Fair and colder to-day, with west and northwest gales. Tomorrow fair.

Full Report on Page 12

Truce Delays Strike Until Monday Night

Brotherhood Chief Claims Victory for Railroad Workers

Roads Will Grant Demands, He Says

To Resume Conferences Today—Wilson Sends Hopeful Message

Secretary Franklin K. Lane, speaking for the committee sent to New York to mediate in the railroad strike, announced yesterday afternoon that the brotherhood had agreed to postpone action until Monday night. That is a respite of forty-eight hours.

Meanwhile, the managers of the railroads and the brotherhood chiefs had at last agreed upon an interpretation of the Adamson eight-hour law, which is now before the United States Supreme Court on a question of its constitutionality.

Says Railroads Gave In One of the brotherhood chiefs, who would not permit his name to be used, declared that the brotherhood had won a great victory. The railroads, he said, had agreed to grant in full the demands of the men substantially as they were presented last December, which would mean that the railroads had accepted labor's interpretation of the Adamson law. This remains to be confirmed.

The same brotherhood chief said yesterday that he had received that the United States Supreme Court would hand down its decision on the Adamson law Monday. That, in his view, was the general expectation on both sides, though what was based upon nobody could say.

Immediately the suspension of the strike order was agreed to, President Wilson was notified. He sent to the chief and railroad managers this message:

I am exceedingly glad that the conferences have been reopened and that the prospect of a settlement looks brighter.

I hope most earnestly for the sake of all concerned, and most of all for the sake of the nation, that the two parties will continue to draw closer together, and that a little further conferences will lead to the result the entire country hopes for and expects.

Trouble at Some Points Because of delay in receipt of the strike suspending order, the strike order was not notified until late last night. In East St. Louis several hundred employees of the Big Four and Baltimore & Ohio quit, and strikes were reported from Cincinnati, Fort Wayne, Ind., Newark, Ohio, and Parkersburg, W. Va. It is expected, however, that these men will be back at their posts to-day.

Lane Announces Truce The announcement that a truce had been declared was made at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. Just before William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, leaving the conference room at the Biltmore, had said, "It's off for the present."

Mr. Lane will talk for everybody. The announcement was hurried to the Belmont with Warren S. Houston, the engineers; L. E. Sheppard, of the conductors; and W. S. Carter, of the firemen, to notify their subordinates that the strike had been postponed.

A few minutes later Secretary Lane, with Secretary of Labor Wilson, appeared in the doorway of his suite with a sheaf of typewritten statements in his hand.

The official statement "Here," said he, "is all there is to be said."

The statement reads: "At our request and out of an appreciation of the national situation the brotherhoods and railroad managers have resumed negotiations, and in the hope that some adjustment may be had that will avoid the necessity of a strike the brotherhoods have withdrawn their general strike order, asking that all action be postponed for forty-eight hours, and unless prior to that time adjusted a settlement under the authority already given."

DANIEL WILLARD, F. K. LANE, W. B. WILSON.

Managers the brotherhood chiefs were busy dispatching telegrams to their subordinates, and the railroad managers resumed their sessions, leaving it to subordinates to notify the railroads of the change in the situation.

New Haven Modifies Embargo Following the announcement of peace the New Haven announced a modification of its embargo order. By the change of freight originating at local points and coming from New Haven stations that can be delivered at its destination before 7 o'clock Monday night was accepted. This road included one train, and the Knickerbocker Express, due to leave Boston at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, before the news of the truce was received.

Central Western roads decided to accept perishable freight that could be delivered before 6 p. m. to-morrow.

Washington's View of Strike, Injunction Suits by Trainmen and Food Situation on Page 8.



Newark School Flag Incident Did Not Occur

Unknown Woman Impersonated Teacher at Interview with Reporter

On March 8, on its first page, The Tribune printed the story that a class in one of the public schools of Newark had struck against singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and had walked out whistling instead "Die Wacht am Rhein." It was untrue, as The Tribune now believes after a careful investigation. The misrepresentation, whether premeditated or not, was carried far, and ended in the false impersonation of one of the most respected teachers in the Newark school system.

First, The Tribune received a letter from a woman for many years prominent in educational and literary work in Newark, declaring that such an incident had taken place. The Tribune on the following day sent one of its reporters to investigate. By appointment the reporter met a young woman, who gave as her own the name of a teacher well known in Newark; said the revolt had occurred in her class, and asked that her name be withheld. The meeting took place in Hamberger's department store, Newark, on March 7. The reporter then communicated by telephone with a third woman in Newark, who had been mentioned by the original informant. She gave corroboration, although she asserted she believed herself to be talking about an incident in which only one boy in a high school assembly had refused to sing a patriotic song.

Immediately following the publication of the story the Newark Board of Education began an investigation. It failed to discover the teacher, the incident, or the school. The Tribune thereupon set about the task of establishing the truth of the story without revealing the teacher's name. In the course of that investigation The Tribune learned that the young woman who kept the appointment in Hamberger's department store was not the teacher whose name she used, and that the story, as it appeared in The Tribune, was an exaggeration of an incident that had taken place several months before, when a small boy had refused to sing a flag song. An effort is being made to locate the young woman who impersonated the teacher.

The Tribune sincerely regrets printing the untruthful article.

(By The Standard News Association.) Newark, N. J., March 17.—The mystery that followed publicity given an alleged unpatriotic occurrence in a public school here by pupils of a class refused to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" but instead whistled "Die Wacht am Rhein" was cleared to-day, when Miss Louise Connolly, an employee of the Free Public Library, acknowledged which resulted in the publicity by a daily newspaper in New York City. The reported occurrence, it was announced to-day, was confined to one boy, and happened some months ago.

Miss Connolly declared that she had told of the occurrence essentially as she had heard it, and not as a matter of personal knowledge.

"My purpose in telling it," she said, "was to give the text for an essay or editorial on the effect upon children's minds of the political discussions they hear and the danger of letting them get their emotions wrought up without explaining things to them."

She said she was unconscious of the possible effects her "anecdote" would create, and expressed regret for the annoyance it had apparently caused to the public schools, their authorities or any others concerned.

East Side Throgs Toast Fall of House of Romanoff

Former Siberian Exiles Lead in Rejoicing Over Revolution—Future of Jews in Russia Called Bright by Many Who Have Studied Conditions

With cheers and toasts the East Side celebrated the fall of the House of Romanoff last night.

"Gentlemen, let us pledge our health to the new Russia!"

A score of men sat about a large table in the crowded dining room of the Café Monopole, at Second Avenue and Eighth Street, and proposed the toast. Among them were men who had been exiled from the Czar's dominions. At least three had served terms in the snow-bound Siberia. At other tables hundreds of men and women were celebrating the news of the abdication of Nicholas II.

"Let us drink one to Lvoff!" shouted one of the men.

"And the new Duma!" echoed another.

"Miliukoff! Miliukoff!" said another. "To Miliukoff!"

The men rose and pledged their toast.

What took place in the Café Monopole occurred in Leavitt's Café, on Division Street, near Canal Street, and in Little Hungary, on Houston Street. Because it was the Jewish Sabbath there was very little celebrating during the day. But on the appearance of the third star required by the Jewish laws the East Side gave vent to its pent-up enthusiasm.

In the cafes and the synagogues, on street corners and in their homes, the Jews of the city showed what the fall of the Czar meant to them. It was a personal victory for them. Early in the afternoon the little knot of Jewish leaders of the East Side gathered in Leavitt's Café to discuss the most recent phases of the revolution.

"Let us go back two thousand years," said Professor Isaac A. Hourwich, one-time associate of Professor Miliukoff. "Let us imagine that Jerusalem, our holy city, has fallen. The Jews have been thrown into exile. Suddenly there comes an edict—an edict that the Jews may return to their own native land, an edict that they are to be restored to their freedom. That, we imagine, was two thousand years ago.

three years old. She is the daughter of a Russian noble. In 1874 she was arrested and sent to Siberia. She escaped, but was recaptured and was kept in Siberia for sixteen years. On returning to Russia she was under constant surveillance of police agents. After her visit to this country she was arrested again in Russia. Petitions for her release were circulated in the United States and sent to the Russian Premier and the ambassador at Washington. In 1910 she was sentenced to exile in Siberia, and again made an unsuccessful attempt to escape.

"Baboushka" Is Asked To Return from Exile

"Grandmother of Revolution" Invited to Petrograd

Petrograd, March 17.—Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, who is known as "the grandmother of the Russian revolution," has been invited by M. Kerenski, Minister of Justice in the new Cabinet, to return to Petrograd. Mme. Breshkovskaya has spent thirty years in exile, most of the time in prison. She escaped twice, only to be recaptured.

The activities of "Baboushka" (the Little Grandmother), Russia's famous political prisoner, caused her to be known throughout the world. She has many friends in this country, which she visited in 1904.

Germans Quit 60 Mile Line And 19 Towns

Bapaume Falls in Greatest Retreat on West Front in Two Years

French and British Drive On Together

Teutons Abandoning Arras and Noyon Salients—Peronne's Capture Near

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, March 17.—The Somme front in France to-day is the scene of the biggest German retreat in two years. Hard pressed by the British and French forces, the Germans have abandoned almost their entire line along a sixty-mile front from northwest of Bapaume to the Oise River.

The Germans, it is now believed, are evacuating both the Arras salient and the great Noyons sector. There is still no halt in the retiring movement at any point on the front, and it seems likely that they do not intend to face about for a stand until they have reached a line extending from the Donai region southeast to Soissons, thus eliminating the two great loops in the Peardy front. Hundreds of square miles of territory are yet to be evacuated if this plan is carried out.

Bapaume Is Captured

The magnitude of the German retiring movement overbalds the local victories which on any other day of the war would command instant attention. Bapaume, the German stronghold which has been the goal of the British for eight months; Roye, the bastion in the German line of defence along the western side of the Noyons salient, which has withstood the onslaughts of the French for two years; and no less than seventeen important villages and fortified posts fell into the hands of the British and French troops as they swept forward mile after mile into territory held by the enemy since the fall of 1914.

The British and French advanced along fronts of about equal length north and south of the Somme, but the sweep of the French troops carried them far deeper. The average gain of the French on the front of twenty-five miles, extending from Chaunoy to a point beyond Lassaigny, was six miles, while the British penetrated the German defences from three to four miles.

North of the Somme, in addition to Bapaume, the British captured Transloy, Achiet-le-Petit and Achiet-le-Grand, Bucquoy, Bihucourt, Ablainzeville, Bucquoy, Essarts, Menchy-au-Bois and Queuoy Farm. South of the river the villages of Fresques, Horgny, Villers-Carbonnel, Barleux, Erpy and La Maisonette fell into British hands.

Cut Road to Noyons

On their front, which adjoins the British lines to the south of Chaunoy, the French overran Roye and Lassaigny, cut the important road to Noyon and swept the entire defensive system. The Germans refused to offer battle to the swiftly pursuing French forces.

In many quarters it is thought the great withdrawal from Chaunoy and sweep of the front will not end without disaster for them, as the British and the French are not only pressing closely on their heels, but are sweeping into control of the main roads and lines of communication on which the Germans depend for their safe retirement to a secondary defence line.

Quitting Noyons Salient

At the present moment the extensive German withdrawal is pivoting on Le Fere, a town inclosed within the Noyons loop, a few miles north of Soissons. The entire German line from that point northwest is swinging outward toward a salient ground from Bucquoy to the Oise.

The French pressure on the lower part of the German line may soon force it to drop to Soissons as a pivot point, leaving most of the Noyons salient in French hands. The latest reports indicate that the French are not far from uniformly forcing the Germans to evacuate the Noyons salient.

The British and French gains logically involve the evacuation of the important strongholds of Peronne and Chaunoy, with their adjoining defences. Both of these places have been pocketed in such a manner that their capture is only a matter of hours and probably will be achieved to-morrow.

The fall of the village of Eterpigny, which lies on the eastern bank of the Somme immediately south of Peronne, seals the fate of that town, while Chaunoy has been left far to the west of the British and French lines to the north and south and is almost an island surrounded by hostile arms.

Burn Evacuated Towns

Unquestionably the Germans are destroying every town they evacuate. British official accounts of the latest developments state that Bapaume was found in flames, while the smaller villages flanking it were reduced to ruins before the enemy departed. This ruthlessness is believed to be a part of a settled plan to influence the French to sue for peace in order to save property.

From July 1 of last year the Allies have been hammering at the defences of Bapaume, which last summer was used as the headquarters of Crown Prince Rupprecht. From the centre of Bapaume radiated a number of little valleys of a depth of a hundred feet, with roads running in every direction. Beyond the town lie the pits of Flanders, with the important points of Cambrai, Valenciennes and Douai almost within view. With Bapaume the British came into possession of two important railroads running to Cambrai and Arras.

Soldiers in Trenches Cheer Revolution

Vienna Reports Russians at Front Welcome New Rule

Copenhagen, March 17.—A dispatch from Vienna reports that the news of the revolution was greeted by Russian soldiers in the trenches with an outburst of cheering.

Vienna Plans To Ask Russia For Armistice

London, March 17.—Dispatches from Vienna, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at The Hague, says that the German Chancellor was received this morning by the Austrian Emperor and Empress at the Laxenburg Castle, near Vienna. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg had a long conference with the Emperor Charles, jointly with Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, chiefly with reference to the Russian situation.

Political circles in Vienna, the dispatch adds, are considering the possibility of entering into negotiations with the Russian Cabinet, with a view to an armistice. Emperor Charles is very anxious about the matter. The German Chancellor will leave Vienna Saturday night for Berlin and will immediately visit the German Emperor at headquarters.

Vienna Plans To Ask Russia For Armistice

Austrian Monarch Deeply Concerned by Overthrow of Czar by Duma

In Conference with Bethmann-Hollweg

German Chancellor Will Hasten to Kaiser as Result of Meeting

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Hohenzollerns the Next To Fall, Diplomats Hint

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, March 17.—The belief is growing rapidly in diplomatic and government circles that the House of Hohenzollern will follow the House of Romanoff into retirement, and that the end of the war is therefore in sight.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent speech promising reforms is more and more interpreted as a sign of weakness. Added to this are other signs that Prussia's power is waning. Germany is regarded here as a giant under a tinder box. All that is needed is a match to start revolution blazing.

Officials point out that the indications of approaching revolution in Germany to-day are much stronger than they were in Russia only a few days ago. The Bavarians, including the Bavarian army corps, are known to be causing Prussia considerable concern. It is distinctly likely that in case the red flag is raised they will follow it.

More and more the idea is trickling into Germany, it is thought, that the Hohenzollerns are all that stand in the way of peace. Once this idea becomes firmly rooted in the German mind the expected revolution cannot be long postponed, in the belief of prominent officials here.

Ambassador Mente circles reveals not only a state of mind entirely favorable to peace on almost any terms that included the elimination of Prussianism, but the confession that public opinion in England and France would not support the prolongation of the war after the Hohenzollerns had abdicated.

"Let Bryan and his friends who like to send peace messages to Germany use this message," is the suggestion that officials are making now. "Let them suggest that Kaiser Wilhelm and his family join their cousins recently abdicated in Germany."

Vienna Expects Revolt Will Influence War's Course

Vienna, March 16 (via London, March 17).—The news of the revolution in Petrograd produced the greatest sensation here, but at present there is no official inclination to pass judgment upon the probable effect of this entirely unlooked for event on the European war. The general opinion here is that the course of the war at least will be influenced by the moral effect of the Petrograd coup, because its swiftness and extent have introduced a new factor in the world's political and military activities.

There is also much speculation as to what effect the news of the revolution will have on the Russian troops on the fighting front. Many incline to the belief that the Liberals plan to the contrary to augment Russia's participation in the European war, but it is felt here that they will get scant sympathy from the men in the trenches, and that the government if by so doing they can bring peace nearer.

Revolt Forces Viewpoint To Alter War Outlook

Amsterdam, March 17.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes a Vienna telegram stating that it is learned from an authoritative source that the sudden return of Emperor Charles of Austria from Budapest to Vienna last week was due to the receipt of news about the outbreak of the revolution in Russia. Diplomatic circles in Vienna are rejoicing over the visit to that city of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, at a moment when the Russian revolution makes it necessary for the governments of the Teutonic powers to examine the situation from a new standpoint, says the dispatch.

Czar Dethroned on Way to Petrograd

Russian Republic Likely to Result When Nation Votes

Situation Now Similar to That Following French Revolution, with Committee Ruling

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

RUSSIA is to-day neither a republic nor a monarchy. The form of government is in suspense. The situation is not unlike the one which followed the French Revolution. A Committee of Safety, constituted from the Duma, is in control of the government.

The next development of the Russian revolution is likely to be an order for a general election, the people to vote for deputies to a national assembly. This assembly would determine the future form of the Russian government. It would also elaborate a new constitution and code of laws.

The national assembly is sure to be a very radical body. That means that it would overwhelmingly favor a republican form of government. The odds are, therefore, much in favor of the probability of Russia being a republic.

Should the question of the form of government be put up to the people directly for decision, however, the results might be quite different, for the Russian peasantry still retains its deeply rooted reverence for the "Little Father." A majority for a constitutional monarchy would then be likely to result.

This, however, is scarcely possible. Even the candidate for the throne himself, Grand Duke Michael, says in his declaration that he will "accept the supreme power only if this be the will of our great people, who, by a plebiscite organized by their representatives in a constituent assembly, shall establish a form of government."

The representatives of the people, being the intellectuals, are certain to vote for a republic.

London Thinks Czar Will Leave Russia

May Seek Refuge in Britain or Denmark: Liberals Fear Duke Nicholas

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, March 17.—It is believed here that the Czar and his family will leave Russia immediately.

The phrase in his manifesto "not wishing to separate myself from our beloved son" is interpreted to mean that he has been ordered to go at once. It is possible for him to come here or even to go to Denmark, but his plans are known only to a very few.

There is a possibility that following his departure Russia will establish a limited form of republic. Much depends on the attitude of the Grand Duke Nicholas. Many expect him to be the "man on horseback," who, it has long been predicted, would dominate the Russian revolution when it came.

Radicals Demand Republic

M. Sazonoff, who is a close friend of the Foreign Minister, probably will come here as ambassador.

I understand that the original plans of the moderates who form the government called for a continuation of the Romanoff dynasty; that they considered the Czar and the throne almost essential, and that they yielded to the radicals with the greatest reluctance and only to prevent split in the revolution at once. Only the high patriotism of the generals, such as Brusiloff, Alexieff and Ruzsky, saved the situation.

Text of Manifesto Yielding Throne

The following is the text of the imperial manifesto of abdication:

We, Nicholas II, by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland, etc., make known to all our faithful subjects: In the day of a great struggle against a foreign foe, who has been striving for three years to enslave our country, God has wished to send to Russia a new and painful trial. Interior troubles threaten to have a fatal repercussion on the final outcome of the war. The destinies of Russia, the honor of our heroic army, the happiness of the people and all the future of our dear Fatherland require that the war be prosecuted, at all cost, to victorious end. The cruel enemy is making his last effort, and the moment is near when our valiant army, in concert with those of our glorious allies, will definitely chastise the foe.

In these decisive days in the life of Russia we believe our people should have the closest union and organization of all their forces for the realization of speedy victory. For this reason, in accord with the Duma of the Empire, we have considered it desirable to abdicate the throne of Russia and lay aside our supreme power. Not wishing to be separated from our loved son, we leave our heritage to our brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, bless

Moderates Favor Monarchy The Moderates, who are largely composed of the intellectuals, including all classes when graded by the standard of wealth, win their faith on a constitutional monarchy, because they fear that the country is yet unfitted for a republican government.

If the Czar had been a strong man, instead of a weak and incapable leader, he could have done what he pleased, and would now have been in power. But he was surrounded by a set of intriguers and yielded to their will, when by a stroke of his pen he could have swept them aside and brought his country into the war with all its powers.

Of those surrounding him only one who was well known appears to have been assassinated—Sturmer. Protopopoff, an able talker, with an insinuating personality, but no stability, crumpled up completely when he found his grip was broken. He will most certainly pay the price.

FLORIDA, ALL EAST & WEST Coast. Points reached via Atlantic Coast Line. All Steel Trains Daily. Office, 1194 B way. —AGT.

Abdicates at a Small Railway Station and Returns to Front

Michael, His Brother, Calls for Plebiscite

People Will Choose Between Monarchy and Republican Government

Petrograd, March 17.—After his abdication, Emperor Nicholas returned to General Staff Headquarters.

The attitude of the armies at the front in the face of the new development is not yet known in Petrograd. It is generally believed that the appointment of Grand Duke Nicholas as commander in chief will be received enthusiastically by the troops, with whom he is extremely popular.

The abdication of Emperor Nicholas was signed at the town of Pskoff, where the train on which he was travelling toward Petrograd was halted early in the week. It is said that he had arrived on Wednesday at a point close to Petrograd, but then turned back toward Pskoff, but this report has not been confirmed.

From Pskoff, according to accounts now available, the Emperor communicated with members of the Executive Committee of the Duma, who informed him that they were sending emissaries to meet him there. Accordingly, a member of the Duma committee and one of the ministers of the new Cabinet proceeded to Pskoff, and had an interview with the Emperor in the presence of General Nicholas V. Ruzsky, a member of the Council of the Empire and of the Supreme Military Council; Baron W. Fredericks, Minister of the Court, Count Narishkin and others.

Called on Emperor to Abdicate After relating to the Emperor the latest developments in the revolution the emissaries advised him not to send any troops from the front to Petrograd, since all the troops were going over to the revolutionists as fast as they arrived.

"What is it desired that I should do?" the Emperor inquired. "Abdicate the throne," was the reply.

After devoting some time to deliberation Emperor Nicholas said: "It would be very hard to be separated from my son. Therefore I will abdicate in favor of my brother, in behalf of myself and my son."

The document, which had been prepared in advance, was handed to the Emperor, and he signed it at once.

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Map showing the extent of the German retreat, on page 5.