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WEATHER—GENERALLY FAIR

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A REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA! CZAR NICHOLAS ABDICATES! GENERAL RAILROAD STRIKE!

ORDER IS GIVEN FOR 400,000 MEN IN U. S. TO QUIT

It Calls for Great Progressive Strike to Begin at Eight O'Clock (Atlantic Standard Time) Tomorrow Night—Walkout to Extend to All Railroads in Country Within Five Days.

IT APPEARED LAST NIGHT THAT ONLY SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION BY PRESIDENT WILSON CAN PREVENT GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY.

New York, Mar. 15.—A "progressive strike" of the 400,000 members of the four great railroad brotherhoods, to begin at six o'clock (central time) Saturday on eastern roads, was ordered here late today. The walkout will extend to all the railroads in the country within five days. Chiefs of the workmen's organizations set the strike machinery in motion within a few minutes after an ultimatum delivered to the conference committee of railroad managers had been rejected. A compromise proposal offered by the managers was declined without debate.

Only successful intervention by President Wilson, it appeared tonight, can avert a strike. The brotherhood leaders gave no indication that even an appeal from the nation's chief executive can change their purpose to obtain a basic eight hour day and protective feature of their organizations. They refused flatly to submit their case to the eight hour commission, headed by Major-General George W. Goethals, or to await the decision of the supreme court of the constitutionality of the Adamson law. Freight employes, yardmen and engine hostlers, on the New York Central lines, east and west; the Nickel Plate and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, and in the great yards in Chicago and St. Louis, will be the first to leave their posts.

More Will Follow on Sunday.

They will be followed on Sunday by the same classes of workmen on the Southern Railway, the Norfolk and Western, the Virginian, Chesapeake and Ohio and on a group of northwestern roads.

No formal outline of the brotherhoods programme beyond the plans for these two days, was made either to the managers or to the public. It was said, however, that the freight employes on the other roads in the country would be called out in groups at 12 or 24 hour intervals after Sunday.

If the paralysis of freight traffic, thus caused, does not result in surrender by the railroads before that time, the employes on all passenger trains will be ordered out Wednesday.

Expect To Operate.

The railroad managers said tonight they expected that enough of their men would remain loyal to enable them to operate a skeleton service on most roads. The managers some time ago caused a census of their employes to be taken to determine how many would refuse to go on strike. This resulted, it was said, in varying percentages, ranging from a very few on some roads to from fifty to sixty per cent. on others.

The managers estimated that between 50,000 and 60,000 men are employed on the roads on which the strike is to begin Saturday night.

The members of the managers' committee will remain here until tomorrow. If the men ask another conference it will be granted.

They said they would make every effort to operate their roads in spite of the strike. Preference will be given to the movements of trains carrying food and fuel.

When the managers, in their counter-proposition at the final momentous conference offered to abide by any decree of the Goethals' commission if the Adamson act were declared unconstitutional. W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, spokesman for the employes, declared:

"That would be only another form of arbitration and our men are sick

and tired of arbitration."

Eight-hour Day.

The brotherhood chiefs contend their demand for the basic eight-hour day for all classes of work, with pro rata time for overtime, would give them only what they would gain under the provisions of the Adamson law. They have abandoned their original demand for time and a half for overtime.

Declaring that the rank and file of the brotherhood membership had become impatient and would tolerate no further delay in enforcing their demands, Mr. Lee said the supreme court might adjourn without handing down a decision on the Adamson act. In that event, he declared, there would be no decision until next winter, and the men would not wait.

The managers' refusal to comply with the ultimatum of the brotherhoods was based upon the contention that they must "wait and abide" by the decision of the supreme court on the Adamson act. They asserted their willingness to submit the whole controversy to the eight-hour commission if the law is declared unconstitutional and agreed to accept any decree of the commission.

Crisis Confronts Nation.

Pointing out to the four chiefs the grave international crisis which con-

WILL DEFEND THE CAPITAL

London, March 15.—"The military committee of the Duma," says Reuters' Petrograd correspondent, in a despatch added Wednesday, "has asked all the officers not yet employed by the committee to undertake the organization of the soldiers who joined the people and help guard the capital. The committee issued a statement pointing out that at the present moment, when facing an enemy who wishes to take advantage of the temporary weakness of the country, it was absolutely necessary to make every effort to maintain the power of the army. It added that the blood of the Russians who have died during the two and a half years of war pledged the people to do this."

GLASGOW WOMEN PROTEST

Glasgow, March 15.—Lively scenes were witnessed here today when a procession of women organized by Socialists marched to the city chambers and protested against the alleged hoarding up of the potato supply. Most of the women were of the artisan class. Several banners were displayed, including one reading: "No potatoes, No Sugar, What Next?"

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA PLACED UNDER GUARD

London, March 15.—A Petrograd despatch to the Daily Chronicle dated Wednesday says the Emperor of Russia has been placed under guard.

fronts the nation, they appealed to their patriotism to prevent a strike at such a juncture in national affairs. The brotherhood chiefs, in a formal statement prepared after the final break, expressed indignation at the attitude taken by the railroads in asserting a strike without saying, "the statement declared, "that the railroad employes have been patient and loyal to the interests of the country and in the event of war, have offered their services to the government. It must not be overlooked that during this period, when the railroads have persistently denied their employes that which was intended by the president in his proposition, and that which was intended by the congress in the Adamson law, the railroads, during a year's period, show net earnings of over a thousand million dollars, while the employes with no increase in wages have suffered an increase in cost of living equal to more than forty per cent.

"If, after more than a year, we have failed to secure some relief, and train and engine men conclude to fold their hands and starve in reality rather than by degrees, should they be considered disloyal to their flag?"

THE BRITISH VICTORIOUS ONCE MORE

Another Great Victory Between Peronne and Bapaume.

TAKE TRENCHES FRONT OF OVER TWO MILES

Germans, However, Succeed in Entering Trenches East of Arras.

BULLETIN.

London, Mar. 15.—Another important gain has been made by the British troops between Peronne and Bapaume, according to the official statement issued tonight. Trenches on a front of two and a half miles, running from the south of the St. Pierre-Vaast Wood to the north of the village of Saillisset have been occupied. Southeast of Arras the Germans entered British trenches.

The communication says: "The area of the enemy's withdrawal has extended toward the south. We have occupied his trenches on a front of two and one-half miles, from south of the St. Pierre-Vaast Wood to the north of the village of Saillisset. "Early this morning a strong enemy counter-attack east of Achiet-le-Petit was successfully beaten off by our troops. We have improved our position in this neighborhood. "This morning, after a heavy bombardment, the enemy succeeded in entering our trenches southeast of Arras. A few of our men are missing. Another enemy raiding party was repulsed during the night northeast of Neville-St. Vaast."

ADM. LECAGE HEADS FRENCH WAR OFFICE

The Figaro, Leading Paper of Paris Seized—Deputies Asked to be Calmer.

London, Mar. 15.—Admiral Lacaze, minister of marine in the French cabinet, was today appointed minister of war, pro tem, according to a despatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Co. Admiral Lacaze succeeds General Louis Lyautey, who last night tendered his resignation to Premier Briand.

Leading Paper Seized. Paris, Mar. 15.—The Figaro was seized this afternoon. This action is in the newspaper this morning criticizing the attitude of the chamber of deputies toward General Lyautey, who resigned last night as minister of war.

Paris, Mar. 15.—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies decided unanimously this morning to discuss the general political situation from the debate next week on the provisional credits for the national defense. The committee came to the opinion that applications ought to be considered apart from politics, and in the same spirit of concord and unanimity as has prevailed up to this time.

CZAR BESIEGED IN HIS PALACE AT PETROGRAD

Uprising of Russian People Results in Overthrow of Muscovite Dynasty Amid Wild Scenes—Reactionaries and Pro-Germans Vanquished and Several Leaders Said to Have Been Killed or Imprisoned.

MANY SLAIN IN PETROGRAD AND BUILDINGS PUT TO TORCH—CAPITAL CITY, MOSCOW, NIZHNI-NOVGOROD, KHARKOV, HELSINGFORS AND OTHER LARGE CITIES JOIN REVOLUTION—HELSINGFORS, FINNISH CAPITAL, IN STATE OF SIEGE—PRO-GERMAN INFLUENCE AT COURT ALLEGED.

Petrograd, Mar. 15.—The government of the Russian empire has been overthrown by a revolution of far-reaching proportions and Emperor Nicholas has abdicated. The Czar is besieged in his palace of Tsarcho-Selo and a number of the leaders of the reactionary and pro-German party have been either murdered or imprisoned. Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch has been named as regent.

The cities of Petrograd, Moscow, Nijhna Novgorod, the three largest in the empire, and other important points are in the hands of the revolutionists. The city of Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, is said to be in a state of siege. Many buildings were burned in Petrograd and many persons killed and wounded in the terrible fighting. The revolution does not mean that Russia will withdraw from the war, but rather that she will prosecute it more vigorously.

Events leading up to the revolution began a week ago with street demonstrations of workmen, who quit work as a protest against the shortage of bread. The first two days mounted patrols kept the crowds moving, without resorting to violence when ordered to fire on the people they refused. Police were substituted, and a battle occurred between them and the troops. Regiment after regiment joined the revolters, and seized arsenals and other strategic points.

Started Sunday Night.

Until Sunday night there was no intimation that the affair would grow to the proportions of a revolution. From then until Tuesday morning almost continuous fighting in the streets and throughout the city occurred, leaving the revolutionists in full control. The latter are proceeding to re-organize the government.

Today 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, ending with a snowstorm yesterday afternoon. Planks were pulled down from windows long closed; stores, banks and business establishments of every description re-

NEW CABINET OF RUSSIA

Petrograd, Mar. 15.—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—Prof. Manuiloff of Moscow University.
Minister of War and Navy—Admiral A. J. Guchkoff, formerly president of Duma.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Ichingareff, deputy from Petrograd.
Minister of Finance—M. Terechoukoff, deputy from Kiev.
Minister of Justice—Deputy Keren-ski of Saratoff.
Minister of Communications—N. V. Nekrasoff, vice-president of the Duma.
Controller of State—M. Godnoff, deputy from Kasan.

Copenhagen, via London, March 15.—The Ekstrabladet reports that the Russian consul in Haparanda, Sweden, says that former Premier Starmer and Minister of the Interior Protopopoff were both killed in February.

ANDREW BONAR LAW INTRODUCES SUPPLEMENTARY CREDIT VOTE

Amount is £64,000,000 for Current Year—Total for Year £2,010,000,000—Total Since War Began, £3,721,000,000.

London, March 15 (4.30 p. m.).—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, today introduced in the House of Commons a supplementary vote of credit for 64,000,000 pounds sterling for the current year.

The chancellor said this brought the total voted for the year to 2,010,000,000 pounds, and since the war began to 3,721,000,000 pounds. Mr. Bonar Law said it came as a disagreeable surprise to him that the 200,000,000 pounds voted February 12 was not sufficient to carry on to the end of the financial year.

STEAMER MEMNON SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

Washington, March 15.—The British steamer Memnon, from Dakar, Africa, was sunk without warning March 13

means of private transportation. 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. (Continued on page 2)

He said 18,000,000 pounds were required for wheat from Australia; 23,000,000 pounds for advances to Great Britain's allies and her dominions, and the balance for additional expenditure on munitions.

As To Munitions. In regard to munitions, Mr. Bonar Law said, the necessity for payments now was a satisfactory indication that deliveries were being made more rapidly than in the past, on which the treasury had based its estimates for the time of payment. The total since the war began is 3,721,000,000 pounds.

by a submarine, presumably German, according to reports to the state department today from Consul Washington at Liverpool. Three Americans were aboard the ship and were saved. Six members of the crew were killed by a boiler explosion after the torpedo had struck. The vessel sank in ten minutes. Consul Washington said the submarine was submerged, but was presumed to be German.