

**Telegram  
Union Plates.**

Home Dressmaker should keep  
Scrap Book of our Pat-  
terns. These will be found very  
to refer to from time to time.

SUIT FOR THE SMALL BOY



Boys' Russian Suit, with or  
Revers Collar and Shield.  
cheviot, velvet, corduroy,  
serge, percale and galatea  
materials for this model. The  
are double breasted and the  
collar may be omitted. The  
are straight. The Pattern is  
sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. It  
is 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material  
year size.  
Pattern of this illustration mailed  
any address on receipt of 10  
in silver or stamps.

**A SIMPLE GOWN.**



Ladies' Dress.  
serge was used for this  
It is also nice for black or blue  
gabardine, cheviot, shepherd  
chiffon cloth, velvet and cordu-  
The waist fronts are cut low  
ished with revers facings. The  
is in coat style. A smart col-  
a peplum form attractive  
of this model. The Pattern is  
in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44  
inches bust measure. It re-  
quires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material  
4-inch size. The skirt meas-  
ures 3 yards at its lower edge.  
Pattern of this illustration mailed  
address on receipt of 10 cents  
or stamps.

No. ....

to call:-

standing a cargo of  
Best Screened  
Sydney Coal  
(OLD MINES).  
or Usual Good  
Coal.

**MOREY & CO.**

Liniment Cures Dan-  
Druff.

**Costume  
Serges.**

**15 PIECES  
NAVY and BLACK DRESS  
SERGE,**

the remains of a large purchase bought  
in the last month of 1915, and are now  
being offered at PRICES FAR BE-  
LOW PRESENT VALUES.

**Come early for a nice Spring  
Dress Length.**

**Specially Attractive Values!**

**Ladies' Costumes and Skirts.**

**38 NAVY & BLACK SERGE COSTUMES, British and Ameri-  
can Styles, all good fitting, prices from \$10.00 to \$40.00 each.**  
From advices received, the goods are quite up-to-date and  
far below present values. Now is your time for a Smart  
Spring Costume for little money.

**22 BLACK and NAVY SERGE SKIRTS, Special Price \$5.30.**

**BISHOP, SONS & CO., LTD.**

**Children's  
and Misses'  
Dresses.**

**Serge Dresses.**

Just what is wanted for Early Spring for  
School Dresses; sizes 4 to 14 years. The  
style, fit and finish you will find perfect. Big  
bunch and many colours to select from.

**\$2.50 to \$7.70 ea.**

A chance you ought not to let pass. Be  
in time.

**War News.**

**Messages Received  
Previous to 9 A. M.**

**REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.**

LONDON, March 15.  
A successful revolution is taking  
place in Russia. The reactionary  
party has been overthrown. Reports  
from Petrograd state that the  
Duma, backed by the Army, suc-  
ceeded in overthrowing the Government  
completely. The revolution centred  
in Petrograd and Moscow. Prominent  
reactionaries, including former  
Premier Struma, have been imprison-  
ed. The Government is now in the  
hands of a Committee of Safety. The  
garrison at Petrograd and Moscow  
went in a body to the revolutionists.  
Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, has  
abdicated. Emperor Nicholas II. was  
born in 1868 and succeeded his fa-  
ther, Alexander III., Nov. 1st, 1894.  
His mother, the Empress Marie, is  
sister to Dowager Queen Alexandra  
of England. The heir-apparent to  
the Russian throne is Grand Duke Alexis,  
who will be 13 years old in July next.  
Grand Duke Michael Alexandro-  
vitch becomes Regent in Russia.

Powerful elements in the Duma  
and Army overthrew the Government  
to drive out pro-German officials.  
Many were killed in rioting at Petro-  
grad and Moscow. The new govern-  
ment is in complete control and  
strongly pro-Ally.

A Provisional Government has been  
established at Moscow and Petro-  
grad. The Duma controls the national  
situation.

The revolution was comparatively  
bloodless. Some fighting took place  
on the first day, during which some  
bridges in Petrograd were blown up  
in order to isolate certain sections of  
the city. So far as is known here, no  
prominent persons were killed. Vir-  
tually all the so-called pro-German  
reactionaries are in custody. The  
Government at Petrograd is now in  
the hands of a Committee consisting  
of representatives of the Duma, pre-  
sided over by President Rodzianko,  
of the Duma. This body met yester-  
day with five cabinet ministers at-  
tending, and sent Emperor Nicholas  
a request for the establishment of  
Parliamentary Government. The mili-  
tary at Petrograd are taking orders  
from the Committee in patrolling the  
city, which is quiet. The fighting  
which occurred was in barracks. A  
number of officers were killed. The  
Chief Council of the Empire is im-  
prisoned with M. Struma. The report  
that M. Petropoff was imprisoned  
is incorrect. The people sacked his

house and are seeking him. The  
Committee is in control of all Govern-  
ment buildings.

News of the revolution reached  
London too late for the evening news-  
papers, but it will not be altogether  
a surprise to the public. The sudden  
closing down of the Duma and Coun-  
cil of Empire at Petrograd, the news  
of which reached London on Sunday,  
together with the news of food riots  
in the Russian capital, which, accord-  
ing to telegraphic reports were not  
of a serious nature caused consider-  
able suspicion here as to how events  
were progressing.

The proclamation by the military  
governor of Petrograd forbidding any  
street assemblages and declaring that  
any disorders would be ruthlessly  
suppressed, made it apparent that af-  
fairs were graver than the despatches  
allowed by Russian censors would  
indicate. Then came two days of ab-  
solute silence from Petrograd, which  
extended even to official war bulle-  
tins. Rumors began to circulate that  
some kind of a revolution was hap-  
pening. Although they were circula-  
ted from Scandinavian capitals and  
were declared to be groundless, sus-  
picion remained. The struggle be-  
tween the Duma and the reactionary  
party in Russia had been known to  
be proceeding with great bitterness  
for a long time. Little was permitted  
in the English papers, but from time  
to time news from different quarters  
as to how Liberal Russia was strug-  
gling against pro-German influence  
in the persons of Struma and other  
high personages was received. The  
assassination of Rasputin was an-  
other proof as to what length the  
struggle was proceeding, but the dis-  
appearance of this notorious person-  
age appeared still to leave German  
reactionary influences exceedingly  
strong in high places. Visible signs  
of the revolution began on Thursday  
March 8th, when strikes were de-  
clared in several big munition fac-  
tories as a protest against the short-  
age of bread. Men and women  
marched through the streets, most of  
them in an orderly fashion. A few  
bread shops were broken into and  
clashes between the strikers and po-  
lice occurred. Squads of mounted  
troops appeared, but during Thursday  
and Friday the utmost friendliness  
seemed to exist between the troops  
and the people. On Saturday, how-  
ever, apparently without provocation,  
the troops were ordered to fire on the  
people marching through Nevsky  
Prospect. The troops refused to fire,  
and the police replacing them fired  
rifles and machine guns. Then came  
a clash between the troops and the  
police, which continued in a desultory  
fashion throughout Saturday night  
and Sunday. Regiment after regiment  
joined the revolted and seized the ar-  
senals and other strategic points.  
Until Sunday night there was no in-

formation that the affair would grow  
to the proportions of a revolution.  
From then until Tuesday morning  
there was almost continuous fighting  
in the streets. To-day the city  
emerged from a week's nightmare of  
revolution and figuratively smiled  
under a brilliant flood of sunshine  
following a series of gray days ending  
with a snow storm yesterday after-  
noon. Planks were pulled down from  
the windows, and long-closed stores,  
banks and business establishments of  
every description re-opened their  
doors for ordinary activities, seem-  
ingly having confidence in the new  
temporary government. Little sleighs  
for hire, the most widely appreciated  
conveyances in Russian cities, began  
to appear again on the streets, which  
for six days had been absolutely void  
of any means of private transporta-  
tion. The newspapers with the ex-  
ception of revolutionary publications  
which sprang into life with the suc-  
cess of the revolt, failed to appear.  
The street car service at noon had  
not been resumed, but it was believed  
the night would see the service run-  
ning. The visible signs of the des-  
perate clash for authority had turned  
the city into a battle ground, where  
the charred ruins of a jail which is  
still pouring clouds of smoke sky-  
ward. Here and there the remains  
of other police institutions and homes  
of a few individuals who were re-  
garded as offenders against the  
rights of the people. In front of  
other government institutions which  
it was not seen fit to destroy, are  
piles of charred embers showing  
where wreckage of documents had  
been dumped. Defenders of the old  
regime, and doubtless a few re-  
mained uncaptured, put up a last  
feeble defence last night from the  
roofs of the wrecked Astoria military  
hotel and St. Isaac's Cathedral facing  
on two sides of the same square.  
They were soon silenced by sharp-  
shooters. With the re-opening of  
bread, sugar, tea and meat shops,  
women with bags and baskets lined  
up, often the length of a block, to re-  
plenish stores exhausted by the long  
siege. The most remarkable feature  
of the revolution has been the swift  
orderly transition whereby the con-  
trol of the city passed from the re-  
gime of the old government into the  
hands of its opponents. Until Sunday  
there were disorders in the streets,  
which never went beyond quiet gath-  
erings.

According to information received  
here, the Russian people have been  
most distrustful during recent events  
of the personal influence of the Prin-  
cess Alexandra. She was supposed  
to exercise the greatest influence over  
Emperor Nicholas. It is stated her  
whereabouts are not now known, but  
it is believed she is in Seveluska, fear-  
ing the populace. Empress Alexandra  
before her marriage was the German

Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The Petrograd correspondent sends  
the following despatch under date  
14th: Your correspondent has been  
in the streets both night and day the  
last three days. He has seen long  
lines of hungry men, women and chil-  
dren, seen wanton firing of rifles and  
machine guns, and civil war in the  
main thoroughfares, but has not  
heard a single word against the war.  
The shortage of food, lack of organ-  
ization and neglect of the most ele-  
mentary precautions ascribed to Ger-  
man influences; this is the word on  
every lip. With combined fervor war-  
riors, religionaries and all Russians  
resolved on the extermination of  
these influences. The killing of Ras-  
putin was the match which set fire  
to the vast heap of patriotic deter-  
mination that Russia would deserve  
well of her Allies if she would give  
herself a chance. This morning your  
correspondent hears its purpose has  
been achieved. All of the regiments  
in Petrograd have declared for the  
Duma, and the people and the naval  
barracks has been opened to enable  
sailors to make common cause.

After 36 hours of continuous fight-

ing the whole area was on Tuesday at  
noon in the hands of the revolution-  
ists. Regiments called out to dis-  
perse the street crowds which were  
clamoring for bread, refused to fire  
upon the people, but mutinied, slay-  
ing their officers, and in many cases  
joined the swelling ranks of the in-  
surgents, with the exception of a  
Finnish regiment, which took pos-  
session of the army building on the  
Neva and kept up a desultory rifle  
and machine gun fire. The last of the  
regiments to remain loyal to the  
Government capitulated after a sus-  
tained battle on the Morskaya. The  
police disappeared from the streets  
which were patrolled by automobiles  
packed with soldiers and students  
who were wildly cheered by the peo-  
ple as they sped by. The Govern-  
ment was declared to be overthrown  
by the Duma leaders who met at  
Maveritchsky Palace after the regu-  
lar session had been adjourned by Im-  
perial ukase. In a telegram to the  
Emperor, the popular representatives  
declared a special committee, com-  
posed of the leaders of the various par-  
ties in the Duma, would submit lists  
of names for the new cabinet. Sim-

ultaneously it was reported all the  
ministers, except M. Protopopoff, had  
resigned. The Imperial Palace, at  
Tsarskooe Sets, is said to be in a  
state of siege, but thus far no firing  
has been reported between the guards  
defending the palace and the revolu-  
tionist troops. It is stated General  
Michael Valerif, former chief of  
staff had been offered a military dic-  
tatorship on Monday, which was the  
turning point in the battle between  
the Government troops and mutin-  
cers. All principal strongholds, ar-  
senals, factories and barracks, includ-  
ing St. Peter and St. Paul fortress  
artillery headquarters, fell into the  
hands of the revolting troops, and  
the revolutionists were plentifully  
supplied with rifles and ammunition.  
At the same time all prisons for po-  
litical offenders were thrown open by  
the revolutionists, and prisoners  
marched out to join in the battle  
which spread from one part of the  
town to another with the rapidity of  
a thunder storm, and as the day pro-  
gressed it became apparent that noth-  
ing could stem the tide of the revolu-  
tion which swept westward from the  
neighborhood of the Duma and the  
chief military barracks, up the  
Nevsky Morskaya to St. Isaac's Square.  
The economic and industrial life of  
the city came to a complete standstill.  
Two of the leading hotels which  
housed officers were wrecked, others  
gave restricted service to regular  
patrons, and in response to an ap-  
peal by the revolutionists' committee  
of citizens, distributed food to the  
soldiers. The Duma was dissolved by  
Imperial order, effective March 11th,  
the Imperial ukase reading as follows:  
"The sittings of the Duma are ad-  
journed owing to extraordinary cir-  
cumstances until further notice. They  
will be resumed not later than  
April." On Monday the Duma mem-  
bers, except the rightists, met at the  
executive session, notwithstanding  
dissolution orders. President Rod-  
zianko, who presided, sent a telegram  
to the Emperor informing him of de-  
velopments and calling upon him to  
listen to the voice of the people. The  
hour has struck, he said, when the  
will of the people must prevail. The  
order dissolving the Duma was issued  
by the Czar just before he left for the  
front, recently. That trouble would  
result was evidently anticipated. Re-  
sidents of Tsarskooe Sets were warned  
to make all arrangements and remain  
in the suburbs for an indefinite peri-  
od. The roads leading to the town  
were guarded.

The Kronstadt fortress on the Ne-  
va, has joined the revolutionaries.  
General Decosovsky, Commander  
of the troops in Moscow District, has  
been arrested.

A new national cabinet is announ-  
ced as follows: Premier, President of  
Council and Minister of Interior,  
Prince Georges Lvoff, Foreign Minis-

ter, Professor Paul Miltokoff; Minis-  
ter Public Instructions, Prof. Manuil-  
off, Moscow University; Minister of  
War and Navy, ad interim, Gulishoff,  
former President of the Duma; Min-  
ister of Agriculture, M. Ychingareff,  
Deputy from Petrograd; Minister of  
Finance, M. Terschauko, Deputy from  
Kiev; Minister of Justice, Deputy  
Kerenski Saratoff; Minister of Com-  
munications, N. V. Nekossoff, Vice-  
President of the Duma and Control-  
ler of the State, M. Godnoff, Deputy  
from Razu.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandro-  
vitch, appointed Regent, is the young-  
er brother of the Czar, with whom he  
has been at odds for many years. He  
has been strongly opposed to the  
German influence in the Russian fam-  
ily.

Petrograd.—The garrison at Khar-  
kov has formally joined the revolu-  
tion, supporting the Provisional Gov-  
ernment. Strikes in sympathy with  
the movement have been called at the  
factories and on the street car lines.  
Kharikov is the capital of the prov-  
ince of the same name; it is 480 miles  
south of Moscow, and has a popula-  
tion of about 960,000.

London.—Andrew Bonar Law, the  
Chancellor of the Exchequer, announ-  
ced in the House of Commons to-  
day that Emperor Nicholas had ab-  
dicated and that Grand Duke Michael  
Alexandrovitch had been appointed  
regent. The soldiers sided with the  
Duma, but there was no serious loss  
of life. The Chancellor added it was  
comforting to know that the move-  
ment was not directed at securing  
peace by Russia. A telegram re-  
ceived by the Naval Attache to the  
Russian Embassy in Paris reported  
that the railways and public services  
of Petrograd had resumed work, said  
Bonar Law. Only to-night, he said,  
a message was received from our Am-  
bassador to the effect that a state-  
ment from the Duma announced that  
the Emperor had abdicated and that  
Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch  
had been appointed regent. There is  
some comfort for us in the compara-  
tive tranquillity with which this  
change has been conducted. There  
is also real comfort that all the Gov-  
ernment information shows that the  
movement was not in any sense di-  
rected toward an effort to secure  
peace by Russia. On the contrary the  
discontent was not against the Gov-  
ernment for carrying on war, but for  
not carrying it on with that efficiency  
and energy which the people expect-  
ed.

**THE U-38.**

PENZANCE, March 15.

The submarine which sank the  
Alonquin was the U-38. One of the  
members of the crew of the Alonquin  
says he counted 22 men on the deck  
of the submarine, and also that the  
submarine mounted two guns.

**HITT AND RUNN—Verily, "A Soft Answer Turneth Away Wrath," But—So Will a Pretty Maid!**

**BY HITT**



World Copyright Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.