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EMERGENCY ORDERS. The following are the orders of the War Office: 1. All persons who are in possession of a license to carry a revolver or other dangerous weapon must produce the same to the nearest police station on demand.

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CZAR QUILTS HIS THRONE; PRO-GERMANS ARE ROUTED

Total Overthrow of "Dark Forces" Accomplished

Grand Duke Michael Regent--Duma Rules

London cable says: Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons tonight that Emperor Nicholas had abdicated 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 that it was comforting to know that the movement was not directed at securing peace by Russia, but was an expression of discontent with the Russian Government for not carrying on the war with efficiency and energy.

A telegram received by the naval attaché of the Russian Embassy in Paris reported that the railways and public services in Petrograd had resumed work, said Mr. Bonar Law.

Petrograd cable says: After a brief revolution in Petrograd, born of the united forces of the Duma and the army, Emperor Nicholas II, his abdicated, and his younger brother, Grand Duke Michael, second son of Emperor Alexander III, has been appointed regent.

Representatives of the nation, headed by M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, and a Provisional Government of twelve members, have established a new order.

The success of the revolution was made secure by the co-operation of the guard and regiments in Petrograd and active support given in Moscow.

One Minister, Alexander Protopopoff, head of the Interior Department, is reported to have been killed, and Premier Sturmer and the other Ministers, as well as the President of the Imperial Council, are under arrest.

The sole survivor of the old regime is Poldkovsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The whole garrison of Petrograd has gone over to the Provisional Government.

DETAILS OF UPRISING. After three days of battle between troops supporting it and those opposing it, a revolution was successfully effected in Petrograd.

Emperor Nicholas has abdicated his throne and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch has been appointed regent.

In the three days of fighting the troops opposed to the revolution were assisted by the police.

The Duma joined hands with the revolution, on being dissolved by the Emperor, and declared that the existing Government had been overthrown. The Duma resumed its sittings after it had sent the notification to the Emperor of these developments, warning him that the fate of the dynasty depended on his acceptance of the new order of affairs.

Perfect order prevails. So far as is known no foreigners were injured.

PREMIER ARRESTED. All the Ministers resigned, with the exception of M. Protopopoff. Former Premier Sturmer, Premier Golitzine and the head of the secret police, were arrested.

The jails were thrown open. The headquarters of the secret police and several Government buildings were burned.

All pro-German reactionaries are being rounded up by the new Government, which is assured of power under a mandate to pursue the war against the Central Powers.

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT. 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 crowd, during which many were killed and many others injured.

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country had allied itself with the popular will, held special meetings in which attention was called to the "serious conditions to which the country had been brought by the unscrupulous designs of Governmental heads."

THE NEW REGENT. Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, the new regent of Russia, is the younger and only brother of Emperor Nicholas, with whom he has been at odds for many years. Until the birth of Grand Duke Alexis Nicholaevitch, son of Emperor Nicholas, in 1904, he was the first in succession to the Russian throne. Grand Duke Michael is the favorite son of the Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna, sister of the Dowager Queen Alexandra of Great Britain. He also has been strongly opposed to the German influence in the Russian imperial family.

Banished from Russia by his brother early in 1913, because of his morganatic marriage to the Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna, sister of the Dowager Queen Alexandra of Great Britain. He also has been strongly opposed to the German influence in the Russian imperial family.

Born on Nov. 22, 1878, he is ten years younger than the Emperor. His education was wholly military and he has held many honorary commands in the army.

As the next in succession to the Russian throne prior to 1904, and afterward, Grand Duke Michael often acted as the personal representative of Emperor Nicholas at royal funerals and marriages.

In 1909 Grand Duke Michael had his first serious break with the Emperor, and the Grand Duke was transferred to the command of a cavalry regiment at Yelze, in Southern Russia. The next year he was permitted to return to Petrograd, and in 1911 he married his brother and the Imperial family by his marriage to Mme. Sherevleva, a divorcee. After his marriage he renounced his rights of succession to the imperial throne.

On January 1, 1913, Grand Duke Michael was banished from Russia by Emperor Nicholas and relieved of his command of the Chevalier Guards because of his marriage. A few days later an Imperial manifesto relieved him from his position as regent designate. A few months afterward it was reported in police circles in Russia that evidence had been discovered connecting Grand Duke Michael with a plot against the Emperor and the Grand Duke Alexis. At the outbreak of the European war, however, he returned to Russia and apparently resumed his former dignities and positions.

London Sees Strength for the Allies in the Russ Revolution.

"PUSH THE WAR" Is the Battle-Cry of the New Government--Country Rallying to It.

London cable says: The revolution in Russia was as successful as it was sudden. It has given complete control of the Government of Russia to the Duma, backed by the army, and what is termed the "push-the-war party" is now in power.

The revolution, which evidently was carefully prepared, broke out simultaneously in Petrograd and Moscow. The pro-Germans obeyed the instructions of the revolutionaries, immediately took possession of these cities, and equally small amount of destruction of property. In Petrograd the streets were taken up and a number of houses belonging to suspected pro-German reactionaries were burned.

The revolutionaries are governing the country by means of their decrees. These mandates are enforced by the army.

The casualties probably did not exceed 500.

The Government of Petrograd is now in the hands of a committee consisting of representatives of the Duma, the Zemstvos and municipalities, presided over by President Rodzianko, of the Duma. This body met yesterday, with five Cabinet Ministers attending, and sent to Emperor Nicholas a request for the establishment of a Parliamentary Government.

The military in Petrograd is taking orders from the committee, and is patrolling the city, which is quiet. The fighting which occurred was in the barracks, and a number of officers were killed.

The chief of the Council of the Empire was imprisoned with M. Sturmer. A report that M. Protopopoff was imprisoned is incorrect. The people sacked his house, and are seeking him. The committee is in control of all Government buildings.

News of the revolution will not be altogether a surprise to the public.

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The struggle between the Duma and the reactionary party in Russia has been known to be proceeding with great bitterness for a long time, and repeated changes in the Ministerial ranks showed that matters were far from settled. Little was permitted to appear in the English papers, but from time to time news percolated from different quarters as to how deep Russia was struggling against pro-German influences in the persons of Sturmer, Protopopoff and other high personages. The assassination of Rasputin was another proof as to what lengths the struggle was proceeding, but the disappearance of this notorious personage appeared still to leave the German reactionary influences exceedingly strong in the high places.

ARMY AND NAVY UNITED. The military committee of the Duma, says Heuter's Petrograd correspondent in a dispatch dated 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."

The President of the Duma sent telegrams to the commanders of the Baltic, Black Sea, Caspian, and the chiefs of the armies on the northern, southwestern, western, Rumanian and Caucasus fronts, and to the chief of the general staff requesting that the army and navy preserve absolute calm, and to be sure that the struggle against the foreign enemy was not suspended or weakened even for a single moment. The telegrams sent these commanders added:

"As hitherto, the army and navy must continue firmly and valiantly to defend the country and while the provisional committee is sided by the military elements in the capital and with the moral support of the people in restoring calm and regular activity, every officer, soldier and sailor should fulfill his duty."

The officers of the Petrograd garrison at a general meeting unanimously agreed to recognize the authority of the executive committee of the Duma until the formation of a permanent Government.

An Imperial Bodyguard Regiment rode into Petrograd. It is estimated that there are now 10,000 troops in the capital. The political prisoners in the Schlussburg have been released. The military police have been ordered to report at the head of their units. The 20 miles west of Petrograd, has joined the revolutionary movement. Two deputies, Peppeloff and Tashkin, on instructions from the Duma Committee, proceeded to Kronstadt, where the troops placed themselves at the disposal of the Duma.

M. Peppeloff was appointed commander of Kronstadt, which is Russia's great naval station.

REJOICING IN MOSCOW. "Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, resounds with popular rejoicing over the overthrow of the Government," says a Moscow correspondent. "The officers have rallied to the new National Government, and a military committee has been formed to preserve order and regulate food supplies. The committee is made up of brigades of artillery, five regiments of infantry and the armed militia."

General Drososky, commander of the troops in the Moscow district, has been arrested. More than 1,000 police and gendarmes also have been arrested and brought to the town hall. All the political prisoners in the great Butynsky prison have been released.

The cities of Kharkov and Nizhni Novgorod, the latter the capital of the province of the same name, have declared for the new Government."

Russ for War, Hate Huns

Petrograd cable says: "Your correspondent has been in the streets both night and day for the last three days. He has seen long lines of hungry men, women and children, and has seen the wanton firing of rifles, machine guns, and civil war in the main thoroughfares, but has not heard a single word against war."

"A shortage of food, the lack of organization and the neglect of the most elementary precautions are popularly ascribed to German influences. This is a word of provocation on every lip. With combined fervor warriors, religionists—all Russians—resolved the extermination of those influences."

The killing of Rasputin was the match that set fire to the vast heap of patriotic determination that Russia would deserve well of her allies if she would give herself the chance. The fire quickly spread, ran from class to class, from civilians to troops. It smoldered in Petrograd on Saturday, burst into flame on Sunday, and to a conflagration yesterday. This morning your correspondent hears that its purpose has been achieved. All of the regiments in Petrograd have declared for the Duma and the people and the naval barracks have been opened to enable sailors to make common cause."

CANUCKS KEEN TO FINISH JOB

Of Teaching Fritz Manners On the French Front.

"Watchfully Waiting" Mired in the Mud.

(By Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press.)

Canadian Headquarters in France (via London) cable says: This is a period of "watchful waiting" mired in the mud for the Canadians at the front. A visit to the trenches shows that the men are keen to finish the job of teaching Fritz manners, but the immediate task is to wrestle with the spring break-up which, this year more than usual, has made Northern France a difficult country for the movement of armies. The Canadians are tired of trench warfare, and express the hope that it is true that the Germans are equally so, and are preparing for what Hindenburg wants, a trial of strength in the open field.

Our men are filled with admiration of the troops in the Bapaume area, who go forward in a region that is a perfect quagmire, manhandling heavy guns over new ground by almost incredible exertions.

Comparative youths are found among the officers and men actually holding the Canadian front. There was one revelation of this on a visit to a major who is not yet twenty-two, and who was recently gazetted, but still wears the badge indicating his rank as that of a lieutenant. He has been plugging away steadily for eight months without leave. "Our boys are in far better spirits and condition than the enemy, who are receiving depressing letters from home. The food shortage in Germany has an undoubted effect on the morale of the enemy, even though he himself is still well fed."

RICHMIRE GIRL TELLS NEW TALE

Says Former Story in St. Pierre Case False

Starting Developments Are to Come, is Report.

Cornwall despatch: Even since Nettie Richmire made her confession that she murdered Wm. St. Pierre in self-defense, the public has believed that she was not telling the truth, and to-day this opinion was found upheld when the girl broke down and declared that she told a false story, alleging that Emerson St. Pierre was the person who shot Wm. St. Pierre. The body of St. Pierre was buried in the woods at St. Pierre.

An official at the Court House this morning stated that the confession of the girl was not taken into consideration in the case, and that the starting and advancement of developments will be decided by the jury.

The police are anxious to hear Emerson St. Pierre's story about the affair on oath. So far he has only figured in the case as a witness, according to the Richmire girl's confession that she was not telling the truth. He stands charged with suspicion of causing his father's disappearance. This charge will be changed now that he has been implicated in an accessory after the murder, though the actual charge upon which he is charged to trial can be decided only when Nettie Richmire's final confession is in the hands of the police.

Russ Empress is in Hiding

London cable says: According to information received here, the Russian people have been most distressed during recent events of the personal influence of Empress Alexandra. She was supposed to exercise the greatest influence over Emperor Nicholas.

It is stated that her whereabouts is not known, but it is believed she is in seclusion, fearing the Germans.

A Petrograd despatch to the Daily Chronicle dated Wednesday says the Empress of Russia has been placed under guard.

The Empress Alexandra before her marriage to the Emperor of Russia in 1894 was the German Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Justice consists in doing no injury to men; decency, in giving them no offense.—Cicero.

RETREAT OF HUMS GROWS TO THE SOUTH

British Take Their Trenches On 2 1/2 Mile Front North of Peronne.

TOWN'S FATE SEALED

Situation of Haig's Forces On Great Noyon Salient Improved.

London cable says: Switching his attack suddenly from the Bapaume sector to the region north of Peronne, General Haig delivered a powerful blow at the enemy's lines along a front of two miles and a half yesterday. The British troops, dashing forward to the assault with little artillery preparation, over-ran the German trench work from a point well south of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood to the region between Transloy and Sully-Salteil.

The British official report reads: "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 St. Pierre Vaast Wood to north of Sullyteuil. Early this morning a strong enemy counter-attack east of Sullyteuil-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 Artois. A few of our men are missing. Another enemy raiding party was repulsed during the north-northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast."

The importance of this successful movement as to Bapaume operations, as well as to the general situation along the western side of the great Noyons salient, cannot be overestimated. It widens and deepens the salient previously created in the German front between Sully-Salteil and Bancourt, vastly increases the menace to Transloy on the north, and Bouchevaux and Mont St. Quentin on the south; and virtually seals the fate of Peronne, almost as powerful an obstacle to the British advance to the north and east of the Somme as Bapaume has been to their progress north of the Ancre.

FOE WEAKNESS REVEALED. Furthermore, the success of the sudden attack, made most difficult by the absence of artillery preparation, reveals a weakness in the German lines in the Peronne region that foretells the extension of the withdrawal of that front. Apparently the unexpectedly strong pressure of the British forces on the Ancre line induced the German commanders to transfer many of the troops guarding the Peronne front to the Bapaume sector. This operation has opened up interesting possibilities. It may be Haig will undertake both drives at the same time.

Having advanced to within a few hundred yards of the inner defenses of Bapaume, which is being pocketed as was Combes last summer, the British are now trying to cut a way through the enemy's lines to the northwest of the stronghold, where the seizure of the Bapaume-Arras railroad would cut the enemy's communications and force their retirement from the entire Bapaume sector.

Heavy rains are precluding artillery operations on a large scale, but the British troops are able to worry the German rearwards who are withdrawing from the opposite side of the Baecqoy-Rocquigny ridge, where work on powerful secondary defenses was begun months back.

To-night's Berlin communication ignores the advance of the British announced in Haig's report of yesterday, dismissing the whole Ancre-Somme movement with a non-committal sentence.

That the Germans are being forced to evacuate the entire salient south of the Arras under the destructive fire of the British guns is clear,