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Today's Theatrical Offerings
OPERA HOUSE—Valeska Suratt.
BROADWAY—"The Red Ballet."
PIMA—"Girls Justice."
DE LUXE—"The Ragged Earle."

The Arizona Daily Star

Weather Forecast for Today
N. M.—Fri.-Sat., fair in south.
Ariz.—Fri.-Sat., fair and warmer.
"TUCSON SHINES"

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RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS ORDER STRIKE

CZAR DETHRONED BY REVOLT

RUSSIAN ARMY JOINS POPULACE TO THROW OFF PRUSSIAN YOKE

Nicholas Abdicates When Petrograd and Moscow Are Seized by People; Younger Brother is Regent; New Popular Government Set Up; Czarina, a German Princess, Hiding

(By Associated Press.)

PETROGRAD, March 15.—The emperor of Russia has abdicated and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, his younger brother, has been named as regent.

The Russian ministry, charged with corruption and incompetence, has been swept out of office.

One minister, Alexander Protopopoff, head of the interior department, is reported to have been killed, and the other ministers, as well as the president of the imperial council, are under arrest.

A new national cabinet is announced, with Prince Lvoff as president of the council and premier, and the other offices held by men close to the Russian people.

TROOPS JOINT WITH POPULACE.

For several days Petrograd has been the scene of one of the most remarkable uprisings in history.

Beginning with minor food riots and labor strikes, the cry for food reached the hearts of the soldiers, and one by one the regiments rebelled, until finally those troops that had for a time stood loyal to the government, took up their guns and marched into the ranks of the revolutionists.

The president of the duma, Michael V. Rodzianko was the leading figure among the deputies who unanimously decided to oppose the imperial order for a dissolution of the house. They continued their sessions and M. Rodzianko informed the emperor, then at the front, that the hour had struck when the will of the people must prevail.

Even the imperial council realized the gravity of the situation and added its appeal to that of the duma that the emperor should take steps to give the people a policy and government in accordance with their desires.

The empress, who, it is alleged, has been influential in the councils opposed to the wishes of the people, is reported to have fled or to be in hiding.

SOLDIERS PRETENDED TO CHARGE MOBS.

Although considerable fighting took place, it is not believed the casualties are large.

The early period of the uprising bore the character rather of a mock revolution staged for an immense audience. Cossacks charging down the street did so in a half-hearted fashion, plainly without malice or intent to harm the crowds that they playfully dispersed. The troops exchanged good natured raillery with the workingmen and women and as they rode were cheered by the populace.

Long lines of soldiers stationed in dramatic attitudes across Nevski prospect, with their guns pointed at an imaginary foe, appeared do be taking part in a realistic tableau.

Machine guns firing blank cartridges seemed to add another realistic touch to a tremendous theatric production, which was using the whole city as a stage.

MOCK BATTLE ENDS; REVOLT BECOMES REAL.

Until Sunday night this pageant continue devoid of serious interruption. Then a flash the whole scene had to theatric quality and it became a genuine revolution.

The regiments had received an order from the commandant to fire upon persons assembled in the street. This caused immediate dissension among the troops who did not understand why they should be compelled to take violent measures against their fellow citizens, whose chief offense was that they were hungry and were asking the government to supply bread.

Several regiments deserted and a pitched battle began.

A long slight battle occurred between the mutinous regiments and the police at the end of St. Catherine canal, immediately in front of the historic church built over the spot where Alexander II was killed by a bomb. The police finally fled to cover and were seen no more on the streets during the entire term of fighting.

LOYAL SOLDIERS UNITE WITH PEOPLE.

On the street Monday morning, the government troops appeared to consist all the principal squares of the city. Then came a period when it was impossible to distinguish one side from the other. There was no definite line between the factions. For two hours the opposing regiments passively confronted each other along the wide Liteiny prospect in almost complete silence.

From time to time emissaries from the revolutionary side rode in the opposing ranks and exhorted them to join the side of the people. For a while the result seemed to hang in the balance. The troops appeared irresolute, awaiting the commands of their officers, who themselves were in doubt as to what they should do. Desultory firing continued along the side streets between groups of government troops and revolutionists, but the regiments upon whose decision the outcome rested still confronted each other with machine guns and rifles in resolute.

WARFARE SWEEPS CITY LIKE TORNADO.

Suddenly a few volleys were exchanged; there was another period of silent suspense and the government regiments finally marched over to join the revolutionists. A few hours after the first clash this entire section of Petrograd in which are located the duma building, artillery headquarters and the chief military headquarters, passed into the hands of the revolutionary forces and the warfare swept like a tornado to the other parts of the city where the same was duplicated.

At first it seemed a miracle that the revolutionists, without pre-arranged plan, without leadership or organization, could, in such a short time, with comparative ease, achieve a complete victory over the government. But the explanation lay in the reluctance of the troops to take sides against the people.

PEASANTS AND CITY MEN JOIN IN FIGHT.

The scenes in the streets were by this time remarkable. The side thoroughfares where the troops were stationed were completely deserted by civilians, except for a few daring individuals who creeping along walls and ducking into courtyards, sped from one side to the other. But the side streets were choked with people. Groups of students, easily distinguished by their blue caps and dark uniforms, let thus step with rough garb of rebel soldiers and were joined by other heterogeneous elements united for the time being by a cause greater than partisan differences. Unkempt workingmen, with ragged sheepskin coats covering the conventional peasants' costume of dark blouse and top boots, strode side by side with well groomed city clerks and shopkeepers.

This strange army of people, mustered on the street corners shouldered their newly acquired rifles and marched on to join the ranks of the deserting regiments.

COUNCILS OF MINISTERS ATTACKED BY TROOPS.

At nightfall only one small district of the city, containing the war office, the admiralty building, St. Isaac's cathedral and military hotel, still resisted the onslaught of the revolutionary forces And the battle for the possession of Petrograd came to a dramatic conclusion. In the admiralty building the council of ministers secretly assembled for a conference, and the last regiments loyal to the old government were drawn up as a guard.

While the council sat in the last meeting that they were destined to hold, the building was surrounded and the besiegers poured rifle and machine gun fire upon the defenders. For a few hours the fiercest battle of the day continued. The streets were swept by a deadly fusillade and the crowds scattered for the nearest shelter, some of the people being compelled to spend the night in courtyards or corridors of office buildings or wherever they first found refuge.

Toward morning there was a sudden

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German Influence For Years a Thorn In Side of Russia

(By Associated Press.)

Unrest in Russia and dispute between the government and the duma have occurred repeatedly since the beginning of the European war and apparently the dissensions came to a head when Emperor Nicholas suspended the duma and the council of the empire on March 12. The many changes in governmental places and the continued growth of Liberal feelings both in the duma and council of the empire led to predictions that a change in the fundamental government of the Russian empire would come with the end of the war.

Affairs in Russia, which had led to the installation of two premiers up to March, 1916, when Boris Stormer took the head of the government, reached a crisis in November last year, when Stormer, who was accused, by Liberal leaders in Russia with sympathies with Germany, was removed and his place taken by M. Trepoff. The removal of Stormer resulted from a clash between the duma and the cabinet, in which the duma was victorious. After the appointment of Premier Trepoff it was believed the crisis in Russian governmental affairs had been passed safely. Dissensions arose quickly, however, and the council of the empire (serve its political weight on the side of the duma. On December 12, Germany announced its peace offer and three days later both the duma and the council of the empire voted in favor of the rejection of the peace terms. Before adjournment on December 30 the duma adopted a resolution denouncing "dark forces" in the empire.

In the interim Gregory Rasputin, the "mystic monk" who was reputed to have great authority with Emperor Nicholas and the members of the imperial family—credited to Germany, was murdered dramatically by Russian noblemen of Liberal inclinations on January 1 and his body thrown into the Neva. The Liberals soon received another setback, when, on January 10 it was announced that Prince Golitzine had been appointed premier to succeed M. Trepoff. On January 15, Emperor Nicholas, in his new year ukase, announced the appointment of many new members to the council of the empire. This action resulted in the progressive majority in the council being exceeded by men of conservative leanings opposed to the Liberal movement in Russian affairs.

Four days later the emperor, because of the changes in the government which included the appointment of Alexander D. Protopopoff, whom Petrograd newspapers described as the "power behind the throne," as minister of the interior, announced the postponement of the opening of the sessions of the duma and the council of the empire. Meanwhile the disagreements continued between the Liberals in control of the duma and the so-called conservatives, who gained control of the government in the elevation of Prince Golitzine to the premiership. President Rodzianko, president of the duma and one of the foremost Liberal leaders, clashed verbally with Minister Protopopoff and reports from Petrograd were that a duel between the two men was inevitable.

The Petrograd press on January 21 was reported to be pessimistic over the postponement of the sittings of the duma and the council of the empire. The emperor, in a rescript to Premier Golitzine on January 21, promised a more benevolent attitude towards the government and urged the premier to devote his attention to the question of supplies of Russian armies, which the duma had severely criticized.

The imperial order was taken to some Russian quarters to mean that the government and the duma and the council of the empire soon would be working together and without contentions.

The session of the duma was reopened on January 17. On March 4 it was reported that the council of the empire had adopted a resolution calling upon the government to explain what measures it had taken to check the disorganization of transport service and to guarantee that the army and country should be supplied with food, fuel and raw materials. This was followed by reports of unrest in Petrograd over the shortage of food supplies.

On March 12, Emperor Nicholas suspended the sittings of the duma and the council of the empire, the imperial ukase reading as follows:

"The sittings of the duma are adjourned owing to extraordinary circumstances until further notice. They will be resumed not later than April."

On Monday, it was down, members, except the Rightists, met in executive session, notwithstanding the adjournment order. The result was a virtually vote to place the duma squarely on the side of the revolution and to authorize the executive council of that body to declare the present government over and organize a provisional government. President Rodzianko, who presided, sent a telegram to the emperor, informing him of the developments and calling on him to listen to the voice of the people.

"The hour has struck," he said, "when the will of the people must prevail."

The following have been named as the "staff" of the temporary government:

Michael V. Rodzianko, N. V. Nekrasoff, A. I. Konovalyeff, L. I. Dmitrieff, A. F. Kerensky, M. S. Peltekiin, V. V. Shulgin, S. I. Shidlovsky, Paul N. Milukoff, M. A. Makarooff, V. N. Lvoff, V. A. Rieczky, Colonel Engelhardt.

The order dissolving the duma was issued by the emperor just before he left for the front recently. That trouble would result was evidently anticipated and the residents of Tsarskoe-Selo were warned to make all arrangements to remain in the suburb for an indefinite period and the roads leading to the town were guarded.

CONTRACTS FOR WARSHIPS SET A WORLD MARK

Largest Single Order for Fighting Craft Ever Placed by Any Nation Is Awarded Private Concerns; Patrol Boats and Submarines to Be Next

WORK TO BE RUSHED REGARDLESS OF COST

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Contracts for what is believed to be the largest single order for fighting craft ever given by any nation were placed by the navy department today. Private builders undertook to turn out four great battle cruisers and six scout cruisers, costing nearly $12,000,000 for hulls and machinery alone, and pledged themselves to keep seventy per cent of their working forces on navy construction.

In response to an appeal to their patriotism by Secretary Daniels, the major shipbuilders have agreed to accept ten per cent net profit on the battle cruisers whose cost will represent about $72,000,000 of the total sum involved in today's contracts. A fifth battle cruiser will be built at the Philadelphia navy yard, so as not to strain the limit of facilities of private establishments. The builders are besieged with offers of merchant work and are getting as high as fifty per cent profit on these jobs with more work in sight than they can do. They have placed their facilities at the disposal of the government, making it unnecessary for the president to consider employing authority to commandeer plants.

CRUISERS NEW TYPE.

Both classes of cruisers ordered today are new types to naval architecture and are designed for a speed of 35 knots an hour.

The scouts were awarded on bids submitted yesterday, prices ranging from $1,950,000 to $3,984,000 and stipulated time of delivery from thirty to thirty-two months. These figures can be no guide to the actual cost or time, however, as under the emergency clause of the naval appropriation bill, construction will be hastened to the limit, the government footing the bill for additional cost.

The battle cruisers, the fixed limit of cost of which is $13,000,000 per ship, exclusive of speeding up expenses, were placed as follows:

Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-dock company, two ships; Fore River Shipbuilding corporation, one ship; New York Shipbuilding corporation, one ship.

With the exception of the New York company each private builder will have to install new ways and machinery for the huge craft. The government will bear its fair share of this expense. Already an appropriation of $6,000,000 has been ordered expended to equip the Philadelphia yard for capital ships building.

4 SHIPS TO BE BUILT ON COAST.

Four of the scout cruisers will be built on the Pacific coast, two by the Seattle Construction company and two by the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. The other two will be built by William Cramp Sons of Philadelphia. Cramps and the Union Iron Works also have bids upon also to build a number of destroyers. In addition to the fifteen destroyers authorized by the last naval appropriation bill, the department is planning to contract for twenty craft of this type, the small best emergency fund.

Of the authorized building program remaining to be contracted for are three dreadnaughts, thirty-eight submarines, fifteen destroyers, and seven auxiliary vessels. Bids will be opened early in April on these craft and at the same time orders will be placed for more than 100 coast patrol boats. A committee of small boat builders already has approved the plans for these craft which will be of high speed and 110 feet in length, insuring good sea-going qualities.

COMPLETE TIE-UP OF NATION'S RAILWAYS TO BEGIN SATURDAY

Action Follows Rejection of Brotherhoods' Demands; Even Appeal by Wilson Will Fall on Deaf Ears; Strike Will Be Extended to West Daily Until It Is Complete by Wednesday

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 15.—"A progressive strike" of the 400,000 members of the four great railroad brotherhoods, to begin at 6 o'clock (central time) Saturday on eastern roads, was ordered here late today.

The brotherhoods presented to the conference of railroad managers a demand that the provisions of the Adamson law be put into effect at once. The railroads declined and submitted a counter proposition.

The counter proposal of the railroads was that the entire controversy be submitted to the Goethals eight-hour commission. This proposition was rejected by the brotherhoods and the announcement was made that the strike call would go into effect.

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COMPLETE TIE-UP WITHIN FIVE DAYS

The walkout will extend to all the roads in the country within five days. Chiefs of the workmen's organizations set the strike machinery in motion within a few minutes after the ultimatum delivered to the conference commission of railroad managers had been rejected. The compromise proposal offered by the managers was declined without debate.

Only successful intervention by President Wilson, it appeared tonight can avert a strike.

WILL NOT LISTEN TO APPEAL BY WILSON

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 for the rank and file of the brotherhoods through the use of the "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 on the constitutionality of the Adamson law.

Freight employes, yard men and engine hostlers on the New York Central lines east and west, the Nickel Plate and Baltimore & Ohio railroads and in the great yards in Chicago and St. Louis will be the first to leave their posts.

STRIKE WILL MOVE WEST DAY BY DAY

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

No formal outline of the brotherhoods' program, beyond the plans for these two days, was made either to the makers 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 twelve or twenty-four hour intervals after Sunday. If the paralysis of freight traffic that cannot does not result in surrender by the railroads before that time the employes on all passenger trains will be ordered out Wednesday. The railroad managers said tonight they expected that enough of their men would remain loyal to enable them to maintain a skeleton service on most roads.

30,000 MEN TO BE CALLED OUT SATURDAY

The managers tonight late ago took a referendum to determine how many would go on strike. This resulted, it was said, in percentages, ranging from a very few on some roads to from fifty to sixty per cent on others.

The managers estimated that between 30,000 and 40,000 men are employed on the roads on which the strike is to begin Saturday night.

The managers 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 movement of trains carrying food and fuel.

MEN ARE SICK OF ARBITRATION

When managers in their counter proposition at the final momentous conference offered to abide by any decree

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WILSON'S HANDS TIED BY SENATE IN FILIBUSTER

Law to Give President Power to Take Over Railways in Time of Emergency Killed by Stone, La Follette, Et Al.

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 15.—News that a general railroad strike has been ordered Saturday was received by President Wilson tonight with amazement. He had confidently expected that the meeting between the railroad and brotherhood representatives in New York would result in some kind of agreement that would prevent interference with transportation facilities, at least while the nation is on the verge of war.

No statement was authorized by the White House, and all officials professed to be ignorant of what the president might intend to do.

The president is known to regard a strike as inconceivable in view of the international crisis, the already congested condition of freight traffic and the steadily rising cost of food. Apparently, however, he feels he practically is powerless unless it becomes necessary for him to adopt measures to keep the mails moving.

After a telephone conversation with Secretary Wilson of the labor department it is understood the president decided to make no move tonight.

There is a disposition among some administration officials to believe that even if begun Saturday the progressive plan for the strike will not be carried to a conclusion. Before next Wednesday, the day the walkout would be effective throughout the country they believe a compromise will have been reached.

Precedents under which the government might take a hand in the situation are being searched tonight. A proposal now under which the president would have been empowered to take over and operate the railroads in time of emergency failed to reach a vote during the last session of congress.

Governor of Texas Cleared of Charges

AUSTIN, Texas, March 15.—Governor James E. Ferguson was exonerated of charges preferred and investigated by the legislative investigating committee in a report submitted to the house this today by the committee. The house adopted a resolution holding the charges were unworthy of impeachment.

ALLEGED GERMAN SPY TO BE ARRAIGNED TODAY

NEW YORK, March 15.—Alfred A. Fritzen, a former German army captain reached here tonight from California in the custody of department of justice agents, and tomorrow will plead to the federal court to an indictment charging him with having engaged in a conspiracy to destroy the Welland Canal.

S.P. PASSENGER TRAIN DITCHED; 2 KNOWN DEAD

Southern Pacific Number 9 Crashes Through Bridge 47 Miles East of El Paso; Engineer and Fireman Killed

(By Associated Press)

EL PASO, Texas, March 15.—The west bound Southern Pacific passenger train No. 9 crashed through a bridge at a point forty-seven miles east of El Paso tonight, causing the death of the engineer and fireman.

Engine, baggage and mail cars were badly wrecked, according to the report received at the local offices of the railway.

A wrecking train on which only employes of the company were given passage, was dispatched to the scene of the wreck shortly after receipt of the news.

Reports received so far stated that no passengers were killed.

The name of the engineer who was killed was George Walker.

No information relative to the cause of the wreck or the rate of speed of the train could be obtained at the division superintendent's office here.

PROOF OF FRAUD BY HUNT MEN IS OFFERED IN SUIT

Supporters of Former Governor Left Alone With Ballot Box in Douglas Precinct No. 1; One of Men Drunk, Is Claim

PHOENIX, March 15.—Twelve witnesses from Douglas were examined today in the governor's contest as to the proceedings of the election board of Douglas precinct No. 1 in support of the contention of attorneys for Governor Campbell that the precinct should be thrown out on account of frauds alleged to have been committed there in the interest of Governor Hunt.

The majority for Hunt in this precinct was 121.

The first witness was Assistant Attorney Bruce Stevenson of Cochise county. He said that four of the five members of the election board were not residents of the precinct; that the ballots were handled from the ballot box by A. C. Pearson and H. H. Hart; that both Hart and Pearson were betting on Hunt throughout the night of the election; that Pearson was interested and that at one

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Gerard Gives Wilson First Hand Report of Conditions in Germany

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A personal report on conditions in Germany and the events leading up to the break between that country and the United States was made to President Wilson today by James W. Gerard. Afterward it was learned that there was nothing in the report to change the attitude from the viewpoint of the United States.

The former ambassador expressed his belief but Germany is staking everything on the ruthless submarine campaign and that failure would brighten prospects for peace.

He was with the president for more than an hour, repeating and amplifying the statement already made to Secretary Lansing, in which he said Germany was determined to put no restrictions upon the relentless operations of submarines, despite the prospect of war with the United States.

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