

THE POST ALWAYS HAS THE LAST WORD— Before the women of Washington start out to shop, through THE POST, this morning.

The Washington Post.

Weather—Partly cloudy today; probably thundershowers tomorrow; fair, warmer, gentle to moderate south winds. Temperature yesterday—Maximum, 87; minimum, 60.

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SIXTEEN MILITANTS BEGIN 60-DAY TERM

Noted Women Put on Prison Uniforms at Occoquan.

WON'T PAY \$25 FINES

Sentenced After Stormy Court Hearing by Judge Mullowny.

WILSON NOT TO INTERFERE

Supt. Whittaker Declines to Show Any Favor and Bars Prisoners From Receiving Any Visitors Except Relatives or Attorneys—Dine on Prison Fare—Compelled to Retire at 8:30—Will Be Put to Work Sewing Under the Supervision of Matron—Malone Their Attorney.

Sixteen of the most prominent militant suffragists in the United States indulged in their first jail shower bath last evening at Occoquan, tried on their first prison suits and ate their first prison meal.

Judge Mullowny, of the police court, "sent 'em down" yesterday afternoon for forbidden picketing at the White House gates. He told them it was either \$25 fine for each or 60 days, and the ladies tilted their noses at an anti-streaf angle and indignantly informed him that it would be jail for them. They left the court at 5 p. m. and were sent direct to the workhouse.

Collector of Customs Dudley Field Malone, of New York, laid the cases of the women before President Wilson last night at a long White House conference. The President is said to have refused to interfere.

Noted Women in Party.

Here are the names that have put Occoquan nationally on the map: Mrs. Robert Walker, 36, Baltimore; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Washington; Mrs. Janet Gardner, 40, Washington; Miss Alison Fotheringham, 27, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. John Winters, Brennan, 62, New York City; Mrs. John Rogers, 49, New York City; Mrs. Louise Parker Mayo, 49, Farmington, Mass.; Miss Doris Stevens, 23, Omaha, Neb.; Miss Eleanor Calman, 43, Methuen, Mass.; Miss Mary Hall Ingham, 50, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, 57, Morrisstown, N. J.; Miss Julia Hubbert, 33, Norristown, N. J.; Miss Minnie Abbott, 51, Atlantic City, N. J.; Mrs. Beatrice Reynolds Kincaid, 42, Mountain View, Cal.; Mrs. Paul Reynolds, 25, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Anne Martin, 41, Reno, Nev.

Welcomed by Whittaker.

The suffragists made the trip by train, arriving shortly before 6 o'clock. Just as they were being taken to the workhouse, Superintendent Whittaker received them with a few well-chosen words of welcome and turned them over to matron Minnie Heardon, who immediately proceeded to put them through the routine customary with arriving prisoners.

Change to Regulation Garb.

After the shower came surprise No. 1. The soft, stylish tunic that the ladies had laid aside for their bath had been removed, and they were informed that they would not need it any more until September 15. For the first time the ladies who have defied the police and braved the police court seemed to blanch. By then the clothes will be out of style.

No the ladies are to dress very simple white summering at Occoquan, and will be far from the maddening styles. Jewelry is not worn there, either, so they were relieved of their rings and bracelets and watches and diamonds and other ornaments.

One-Piece Suits of Gray.

Prison suits were donned. The prison suit is a gray-colored, one-piece dress cut to fit the average female figure. One thing in its favor is it is roomy and comfortable. And the prison hose! Well, they call 'em stockings at Occoquan, and they're plain cotton and dark blue, and they're not built for show, but to wear at the heel. The necessary undergarments are coarse and frill-less. The prison shoes are black leather with flat heels and broad, roomy toes. As to hats and bonnets, there ain't going to be none.

All dressed up at last, the only place to go was to supper. It was the usual prison fare.

Supt. Whittaker said later that he had not heard how they enjoyed it. He said he could not state off-hand what the fare would be, as it was made up a week ahead, but he was pretty sure that there wouldn't be any extras because of the company.

Chronology of Pickets From Original Arrests To Terms at Occoquan

Penalties paid so far by the militants for picketing the White House, annoying the President and creating disturbances at the Capitol:

June 20—Flagged banners termed scurrilous in front of Russian mission, causing first demonstration by public and destroying of banners by infuriated mob.

June 22—Two arrested and released on personal recognizance.

June 23—Four arrested and released on personal recognizance.

June 26—Nine arrested, required to deposit \$25 collateral for appearance in police court. Sentenced to three days in District Jail.

July 4—Thirteen arrested and served three days in jail. This time obtained permission from Judge Mullowny to knit while serving sentence.

July 14—Sixteen arrested and sentenced to two months in the District workhouse at Occoquan, Va., yesterday.

Still defiant, others are on their way here to resume picketing in a day or two.

NAB 4 GERMAN SHIPS

British Destroyers Sink Four More Off Holland.

THREE ARE DRIVEN TO SHORE

Of These, Two Are Ablaze When Stranded—Remaining Three of Fleet of Fourteen Vessels Escaped Back to Rotterdam—Dutch Angered at Attack on Teuton Shipping.

(By the Associated Press.)

London, July 17.—The admiralty announces the capture of four German steamers by British destroyers in the North Sea. The steamers are the Pellworm, Brietzels, Marie Horn and Heins Blumberg.

Two other German steamers were with the four vessels later captured when the group was signaled by the British war craft. All six made for the Dutch coast and two of them reached the shore. These two were badly damaged by gunfire.

Seventeen Ships Try to Sail.

A Reuter dispatch from Ymuden says four German ships have been sunk by British destroyers in the North Sea, four captured, three straggled and three forced to return to Rotterdam.

Since Saturday seventeen German steamers have sailed from Rotterdam, three at one time and fourteen at another, the dispatch says. Of the first group, the Magdalena Blumenthal, 1,536 tons gross, was wrecked off Zandvoort. Of the second group, owing to the action of British destroyers, not one vessel was able to proceed, eight being captured or sunk and three succeeding in putting back to Rotterdam. Of the three remaining steamships, which were stranded, two were afire.

Dutch Angered at British.

A Reuter dispatch from Ymuden, dated July 16, says that according to official information it has not yet been ascertained whether the British attack upon or pursuit of the German steamers occurred within Dutch territorial waters. Eyewitnesses are quoted as declaring that the steamers were attacked at least 4 miles from the coast. The Dutch naval authorities, it is added, are investigating.

Although an official statement regarding the places of the attack is still lacking, the Amsterdam Handelsblad says a dispatch from that city, takes it for granted that "British destroyers flagrantly violated Dutch territorial waters."

"The violation," it adds, "was still worse because the British did not hesitate in its execution, despite the danger to the inhabitants of a district which might have been bombarded. The government will not fail to protest."

Says Shells Hit Shore.

The newspaper prints the story of an eyewitness of the attack, the manager of the local hotel at Bergen-Aan-Zee, who says a considerable number of destroyers were firing at the German ships.

A number of shells fell in the neighborhood of Bergen, but so far as is known without injuring any one. One shell, according to the story, fell in.

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LIEUT. THAW WINS THRILLING COMBAT

Battles German Aero at Height of Two Miles.

Paris, July 17.—Twelve thousand feet above the ground Lieut. William Thaw of the Lafayette Escadrille, just had a thrilling fight with a German fighter, even though they are nations with which the United States is making common war.

Thaw had killed the mechanic in the German machine whereupon the pilot dived at top speed. Thaw followed and "finished" the Teuton pilot when the latter had descended to within 100 feet from the ground.

DRAFT PLANS FINISHED

Today Baker Takes Final Details to President for Approval.

PROCLAMATION TO FOLLOW

Complaints in Senate Over Quotas No Halt to Operation of Law.

Bills Introduced in Congress to Equalize Drafting Where Alien Population Is Excessive—Forecast as to What Aliens May Be Drafted—What Registrants Should Know of Their Red Ink Numbers.

Final details of the draft were completed last night at a conference between Secretary of War Baker and Provost Marshal General Enoch Crowder.

Gen. Crowder submitted to the Secretary his final draft of the regulations for the actual drafting. The Secretary had seen the rules in separate form before and they required only his final approval. This they received as a matter of course and were immediately forwarded to the government printing office.

The rules, printed in pamphlet form, will be distributed by mail throughout the country. As it will be impossible for them to reach all districts before the end of the week, copies will be furnished to the press immediately, subject to release on the day of the draft.

Regulations to President Today.

Secretary Baker today will have a final conference with President Wilson and will turn over to him the draft regulations. They will be made the subject of a proclamation by the President. There was no time yesterday for the draft. Before the cabinet meeting adjourned the War Secretary hurried from the White House for an important conference with his military chiefs.

Disatisfaction in the Senate over the State draft quotas is having no effect in halting the operation of the law.

Provost Marshal General Crowder said his office had nothing to do with what the Senate might say. "Congress enacted a law directing us to draft men according to the population of the States," was the statement issued at the Crowder office. "The census bureau furnished the population figures. We assigned the quotas. That's all we had to do. We merely obeyed the letter of the law, and are willing to demonstrate all the processes by which we followed it. We have nothing to do with any question of the makeup of the population. That is beyond our realm."

Senate Moves to Equalize Quotas.

Despite this opinion by the State Department, the Senate yesterday moved to equalize the quotas and at the same time make foreign slackers in this country do military service.

Two plans have been suggested for changing the law so as to eliminate this inequality: Reappointment of quotas with the alien registrants left out of consideration, or amendment of the draft act so that aliens will not be exempt. Both suggestions have many supporters in Congress, and it is not unlikely that one of them will be given administration approval.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate military committee, revealed that he had drafted a measure to make all aliens, wherever possible under existing treaties and excepting enemy aliens, subject to draft. The senator said he had not discussed the question with the administration officials, and probably would not introduce his bill until he had secured some opinion from the White House or the War Department.

Bill by Representative Rogers.

Meantime Representative Dent, chairman of the house military committee, submitted to Secretary Baker a bill introduced by Representative Rogers proposing to adopt the other alternative regarding aliens. It would provide that the draft quotas be apportioned according to the population of "military eligible," instead of according to total population, thus excluding aliens from the totals upon which apportionments are made. Mr. Dent said that if the Secretary approved, his committee probably would report the bill favorably.

At the War Department there has been no indication whether either of these proposals will have the backing of the administration.

Forecast on Alien Ruling.

Meanwhile other branches of the War Department were hurriedly applying to the Department of State for a ruling on whether aliens in this country could be drafted.

A forecast of the State Department's decision follows.

"No alien who has not taken out his first papers can be drafted. Italian and Japanese citizens are exempted especially by treaty.

"Enemy aliens naturally cannot be drafted and neither can aliens of nations not at war with the United States, but fighting as allies of Germany.

"The United States cannot permit conscription within its borders of subjects of foreign countries for the purpose of serving in the armies of those countries, even though they are nations with which the United States is making common war."

As far as can be told now, every registrant will have to be informed not only of the serial number placed on his card by the local exemption

BRITISH CABINET SHIFT MAY DESERT KAISER

Sir Edward Carson No Longer Head of Admiralty.

ENTERS THE WAR COUNCIL

Winston Churchill Named as Minister of Munitions.

E. S. Montagu Appointed Secretary for India, While Former Munition Minister Is Minister of Reconstruction—Sir Eric Geddes, a Business Man, Is New First Lord of the Admiralty.

(Special Cable from the London Times to The Washington Post.)

London, July 17.—New ministerial appointments have been made which will surprise the whole country.

Sir Edward Carson enters the war cabinet as minister without portfolio. Dr. Christopher Addison leaves the ministry of munitions for the new ministry of reconstruction.

Winston Spencer Churchill becomes minister of munitions.

E. S. Montagu is made secretary for India.

Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, a prominent railroad and business man, becomes first lord of the admiralty, the post vacated by Sir Edward Carson.

The London Times editorially comments on the cabinet shape-up as follows:

"It is not expected that the new ministerial appointments will be universally popular, though that in itself is no reason for condemning them. Some of them are good; some will require time to justify them. Some are demonstrably misplaced. If we say little this morning by way of condemnation it is because we believe in the present government as an instrument of war of importance, therefore strengthening it in these difficult times may outweigh any possible value as merely premonitory criticism."

Wise to Keep Carson.

"We may all congratulate the prime minister unreservedly on his wisdom in adding Sir Edward Carson to the war cabinet. His successor as first lord of the admiralty, Sir Eric Geddes, is the most remarkable of all Lloyd George's business men who has done great things for the military munitions and for the army-in-France before becoming what, in effect, is controller of the navy. Sir Eric Geddes' somewhat startling promotion is clearly a wise move, for the time being, and it is no doubt that President Wilson would be pleased. He has pursued a policy of conciliation toward Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey which would stand the United States in good stead if the liaison between the central empires should be ruptured."

Churchill Faces Criticism.

The Times' parliamentary correspondent writes:

"Churchill's appointment will probably arouse a good deal of criticism. It is an open secret that the prime minister has for some time thought it was advisable to allow Mr. Churchill's great ability for energy to run to waste. He left office 18 months ago. Two years have passed since he was first lord of the admiralty."

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4 MEN IN TINY SHIP FLEE TO GERMANY

Capt. Hinch Leads Party in Slipping Away From U. S.

Baltimore, Md., July 17.—Capt. Frederick Hinch, who handled the marine end in this country of the merchant submarine Deutschland, on her voyages here, has escaped from American soil and is reported to have reached Germany safely. Friends in Baltimore received word this week that he reached Germany four weeks ago.

Capt. Hinch slipped out of South Amboy, N. J., shortly after the declaration of war April 6 on a small sailing ship with a crew of three men. The vessel was of 200 tons and had been bought by him for \$8,000.

Advices to his friends here are that he and his three companions have reached Bremen, the entry port of the Deutschland and the home port of the North German Lloyd, in the employ of which he was. His father is a ship chandler there and supplies the Lloyd ships.

The schooner is supposed to be the Wanola, a vessel which was purchased supposedly for Dutch interests several weeks before the declaration of war. Government men here say that in buying the vessel Capt. Hinch dealt with third parties, and after the transfer of the vessel it was hauled off for repairs at South Amboy.

One of the men who aided Capt. Hinch in acquiring the vessel was a naturalized German-American. He was seized and is now interned. According to Baltimoreans who knew his movements, Capt. Hinch was about eight weeks in making the voyage. Whether he arrived in Bremen on the schooner or by other means is not known.

It is known here that for some weeks previous to the declaration of war Capt. Hinch was under surveillance by Department of Justice agents because of his activities. He is an officer of the naval reserve of Germany and was understood to be one of the leading figures in the German intelligence force working in American cities.

MAY DESERT KAISER

Peace Between Austria and Russia Regarded as Possible.

U. S. RELATIONS INVOLVED

Developments May Bring Up Question of Separate Peace—Only Solid Understanding Is With France and England—Michaelis' Attitude Expected to Cloak Germany's Real Purpose of More Fugious Warfare.

London, July 17.—The British government has decided that the political shift in Germany is a victory for the reactionary elements, and that the appointment of Dr. George Michaelis as imperial chancellor is only the prelude to his displacement by a dictator. The new chancellor is to reveal his policies in his first speech to the Reichstag Thursday and the center, radicals and socialist parties are determined to push "peace without annexations and indemnities" as outlined in the formal resolution which has been drawn and published.

Ludendorff Probable Choice.

"Unquestionably," said a high British governmental authority today, "the present regime in Germany is intended only to cover an interim. It will shortly be followed by the recognition of a dictatorship. It is pretty certain that some strong man will become dictator."

BY RYLEY GRANNON.

The crisis in Germany has caused an enormous increase in the volume of cable communications among the allied governments. Every phase of the German situation, connected as it is with events now developing in Austria and Turkey, is repeated and discussed by the allies with extreme care. A thousand contingencies hang upon the meeting of the Reichstag tomorrow.

The United States, England and France have a good solid understanding, not dependent upon anything that the other allies may do. This understanding is not written. It could not be reduced to the form of a treaty without submitting it to the United States Senate, which is something that President Wilson does not wish to do. He has taken full control of diplomatic and international relations, and feels that he can conduct the intercourse of the United States with other nations better through diplomatic conversations than by formal notes or protocols.

With Russia, Italy, Roumania, and Greece the United States has a rather loose relation, subject to modification according to the developments of the war. Of course, there is a tacit understanding that there shall be no separate peace, and there is cordial cooperation with both Russia and Italy, even to the extent of heavy loans of money, but the relations are not such as those that bind the United States and France.

Austria Tired of War.

What would happen if Russia and Austria should decide to make peace? That is something that is quite possible, according to diplomatic gossip. Austria is tired of the war, and is specially apprehensive of Russia. There is good reason to believe that the United States would smile upon such a peace. Much would depend upon the circumstances surrounding the compact, but if it should mean a quarrel between Germany and Austria there is no doubt that President Wilson would be pleased. He has pursued a policy of conciliation toward Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey which would stand the United States in good stead if the liaison between the central empires should be ruptured."

May Explain Bulgaria's Status.

A quick understanding could be reached with Austria and Turkey, restoring diplomatic relations. With Bulgaria there has been no break whatever, and the maintenance of the Bulgarian legation in Washington is one of the anomalies of the war. If it is not permitted to remain here solely in the hope that a rupture of the Teutonic alliance will occur, there would appear to be no reason for keeping on good terms with Bulgaria. The attention of the State Department has been repeatedly called to the facility with which the Bulgarian legation might be used as a spy headquarters for Germany.

The Turkish people are becoming more violently opposed every day to the German domination that is bringing about the ruin of the Turkish empire. Mesopotamia, Armenia, parts of Anatolia and Palestine and the remnant of Turkey in Europe are all threatened by the allies. Since the abdication of Constantine it is a certainty that Greece and Turkey will soon reopen their blood feud. The Turks find no benefit in the alliance with Germany. They would break it if they could.

Watching Michaelis Closely.

This disaffected temper of Austria and Turkey, added to the demands of the democratic element in Germany, are regarded by the allies as opening most important possibilities for a change of the diplomatic map, which in turn might change the military and naval situation throughout Europe.

The new chancellor of the German empire, Dr. Michaelis, is carefully discussed by the allies, and every scrap of information is interchanged. More will be known of his late in this week, after he has delivered his maiden speech. It is believed by the allies that he will pretend a vigor and frankness that he does not possess; that he will seem to offer concessions to the antiannexationists, while promising them nothing; that he will carefully conceal the real plans of Germany, which are to use fire and sword more furiously than ever, in the desperate hope of forcing peace before the day of inevitable exhaustion.

Therefore the allies expect from Dr. Michaelis fair words, plausible suggestions of possible peace based upon honor and recognition of national rights, and other expressions calculated to allay the feelings of the elements that are combining to force the Kaiser's hand.

Hope for a Rupture.

That Germany really intends to seek an honorable and just peace is not believed for a moment by any of the allied diplomats in Washington. They

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Military Dictator for Germany May Be Appointed in Few Days

Gen. Ludendorff Likely to Take Helm, Says High British Official, Declaring Michaelis Only a Stop-Gap.

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FOUR QUIT CABINET IN PETROGRAD CRISIS

Charge Usurpation of Power by Their Colleagues.

UKRAINE CAUSE OF SPLIT

Finland Also Adds to Tension in the Russian Government.

RIOTING ON NEVSKY PROSPEKT

Maximalists Try to Provoke Mutiny of Petrograd Garrison—Soldiers Invade Newspaper Office and Print Proclamation Demanding Overthrow of Provisional Government and Seizure of Property—Plans Ask Complete Independence and Threaten General Strike.

By the Associated Press.

Petrograd, July 17.—Three members of the cabinet have resigned and a special session of the council of ministers has been convened in an effort to avert a crisis. Their names are: A. I. Shingarov, minister of finance; Prof. M. Shuloff, minister of education, and Prince Shakovsky, head of the department of public aid.

The resignations of these cabinet ministers followed a sharp disagreement over questions involving the Ukraine, an extensive region in Russia embracing part of the territories of the old kingdom of Poland.

Call to Seize Wealth.

Soldiers invaded the printing office of the Novoye Vremya today and announced that publication of the newspaper should be stopped. They insisted on the composers setting up a proclamation calling on the people to come to the street with their hands and demand the overthrow of the provisional government and the confiscation of the entire "bourgeoisie press."

"Comrades," said the proclamation, "might is on our side. We must immediately seize all factories, land and other sources of production."

Disorders in Petrograd.

London, July 18.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent in a dispatch, dated Tuesday, telling of the disorders in the Russian capital, says:

"The Maximalist leaders tried to provoke a mutiny in the Petrograd garrison yesterday in consequence of reports that measures had been taken against some regiments at the front which had been insubordinate. The attempts at the outset met with little success, but gradually some of the soldiers were won over."

"Early in the evening armed groups of demonstrators paraded the streets, and later motor lorries carrying machine guns appeared and moved incessantly to and fro. The people who at first for the most part kept to their houses, finding no disorder as taking place, filled the streets as spectators and as auditors at open-air meetings."

"Then the first regiments left their barracks to participate in the demonstration, but, contrary to repeated orders of the workmen and soldiers' council, carried arms and regiment marched along the Nevsky prospect, apparently with the intention of going to the duma. The crowd watched more with curiosity than with apprehension."

Firing Empties Street.

"Suddenly five shots flashed out. They were immediately followed by the crackle of machine guns in the same direction.

"The street was instantly emptied, the regiment, which had been marching with fixed bayonets, running with the crowd to adjacent streets to seek shelter. The firing was taken up at other points and soon a fusillade was going on in the whole quarter from the city hall to Kazan Cathedral. Soldiers joined in with rifles from their places of refuge. They fired wild, there being nothing visible to aim at."

Premier Seeks Reconciliation.

Petrograd, July 7.—Premier Lvov has requested the ministers to meet at his private residence, when the cause of the dispute will be considered. It is known that he will attempt to prevail on them to withdraw their resignation. The split in the ministry occurred last night at a ministerial conference called to consider a report submitted by M. Tereshchenko, minister of foreign affairs, and M. Tseretelli, minister of posts and telegraphs, as a result of their negotiations concerning the Ukraine.

After the report was read the cabinet ministers promptly took exception to the form of a declaration drawn up by Tereshchenko and Tseretelli, and agreed to the fact that these ministers without the authorization of the government took it on themselves to commit the government to a definite policy regarding the Ukraine.

Tereshchenko and Tseretelli had earlier demanded simply had been

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TUAN NOW PREMIER AND WAR MINISTER

Li Renounces Chinese Presidency; Under Hospital Treatment.

(Special Cable from the London Times to The Washington Post.)

London, July 17.—The Times' parliamentary correspondent says:

President Li Yuan-Hung has announced his decision not to resume office. He has entered the French hospital and is under treatment for a slight internal complaint. It appears, however, that his resignation was induced not by illness, but by a disturbing incident at his residence at 5 o'clock this morning. One of the guards ran amuck with a saber, killed a colonel and two soldiers and wounded a captain and a soldier.