CZAR HAS ABDICATED IN FAVOR OF SON, GRAND DUKE MICHAEL REGENT

Struggle Between Duma and Reactionary Party Ends in Revolution—German Influence Overthrown.

A despatch from Petrograd says: After a brief revolution in Petrograd, born of the united forces of the Duma and the army, Emperor Nicholas II. has 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.

Alex. Protopopoff, head of the Interior Department, ex-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 Pokiovsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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

Famous Russian Guards Joined Duma.

One of the most impressive scenes of the revolution was the arrival of the Preobrajensky Guards, with their colonel and officers, at the Tauris Palace. The men, all of giant stature, were drawn up in ranks of four deep the whole length of the enormous Catherine Hall, where the President of the Duma had come to greet them. On the appearance of President Rodzianko the colonel's voice rang, "Preobrajenskys, attention!" The whole regiment stood at salute. Rodzianko saluted them as follows: "Soldiers of the true faith, let me as an old soldier greet you according to our custom. I wish you good health." "Your Excellency!" came the thunderous response.

The President continued: "I want to thank you for coming to the help of the members of the Imperial Duma to establish order and safeguard the honor and glory of our country while your comrades are fighting in the trenches for the might and majesty of Russia. I am proud my son has been serving since the beginning of the war in your gallant ranks. Return quietly to your barracks and come here at the first call when you may be required."

"We are ready," answered the guards; "show us the way."

"The old authority is incapable of leading Russia the right way," was the answer. "Our first task is to establish a new authority which we all believe and trust, which will be able to save and magnify our mother, Russia."

The soldiers marched out shouting, "Hurrah, Rodzianko!" He was greeted in the same manner by the officers and men of the Grenadier Guards and officers and troopers of the Ninth Cavalry Regiment. All the regiments after visiting the Duma returned to the barracks with bands playing and colors flying amid the enthusiastic cheering of the people.

Russian Empress Hiding.

A despatch from Lonodon says: According to information received here the Russian people have been most distrustful 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 populace. A Petrograd despatch to the Daily Chronicle says the Empress of Russia has been placed under guard.

New Provisional Government.

A later despatch from Petrograd says: Emperor Nicholas abdicated at midnight on Thursday night on behalf of himself and the heir-apparent, Grand Duke Alexis, in favor of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

At 2.30 o'clock Friday afternoon Grand Duke Michael himself abdicated, thus bringing the Romanoff dynasty to an end.

The Government, pending a meeting of the Constitutional Assembly, is vested in the Eexcutive Committee of the Duma and the newly chosen Council of Ministers. A manifesto to this effect was issued by the Duma Committee on Friday, and it will be telegraphed to the general army headquarters Friday evening.

A despatch from London says: The new Provisional Government of Russia, according to the latest despatches received here, is proceeding promptly to organize itself on a stable and strongly democratic basis to reconstitute the Governmental departments and to prepare steps for the vigorous carrying on of the war. There is no sign of any serious hindrance to the completion of the work of this extraordinarily swift and successful revolution. A large number of the principal cities of the empire already have notified the executive committee of their acceptance of the new regime, and there is no reecord thus far of any part of the country withholding consent.

The Provisional Government in Russia has issued the following appeal to the people, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent:

"Citizens,—The Executive Committee of the Duma, with the aid and support of the garrison of the capital and its inhabitants, has succeeded in triumphing over the obnoxious forces of the old regime in such a manner that we are able to proceed to a more stable organization of the executive power, with men whose past political activity assures them the country's confidence."

The names of the members of the new Government are then given and the appeal continues:

"The new Cabinet will base its policy on the following principles:

"First—An immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offences, including terrorist acts and military and agrarian offences.

"Second—Liberty of speech and of the press; freedom for alliances, unions and strikes with the extension of these liberties to military officials within the limits admitted by military requirements.

"Third—Abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions.

"Fourth—To proceed forthwith to the preparation and convocation of a Constitutional Assembly, based on universal suffrage, which will establish a Government regime.

"Fifth—The substitution of the police by a national militia, with chiefs to be elected and responsible to the Government.

"Sixth—Communal elections to be based on universal suffrage.

"Seventh—The troops which participated in the revolutionary movement will not be disarmed, but will remain in Petrograd.

"Eighth—While maintaining strict military discipline for troops on active service, it is desirable to abrogate for soldiers all restrictions in the enjoyment of social rights accorded other citizens.

"The Provisional Government desires to add that it has no intention to profit by the circumstances of the war to delay the realization of the measures of reform above mentioned."

FOR CARRYING LETTER NOT SENT BY MAIL

American Sent to Jail for Three Months in England.

A despatch from London says:—At the Thames Police Court John Robertshaw, an American citizen and a fireman, was charged with having in his possession a letter for transmission otherwise than through the post. He arrived on Sunday by a Norwegian ship laden with grain for Spain. The officer of the Customs questioned the prisoner, who produced the letter and said he was going to post it when he reached Spain. The letter contained falsehoods and exaggerations and referred to Zeppelin raids that never had taken place. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

To-day is not the thing to work for. Work in to-day, but work for to-morrow.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Mar. 20—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.00; do., No. 2, $1.97½; do., No. 3, $1.91½; No. 4 wheat, $1.80½, track Bay ports, all rail delivered Montreal freights.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., nominal, 72 to 73c; No. 3 C.W., 70½ to 71½c; extra No. 1 feed, 70½ to 71½c; No. 1 feed, 69 to 70c, all rail delivered en route C.P.R. points. No. 1, $1.97.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.20, track Toronto, subject to embargo.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 63 to 65c, nominal; No. 3 white, 62 to 64c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.79 to $1.81; No. 3, do., $1.77 to $1.79, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, $2.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.22 to $1.23, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.28, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.40 to $1.42, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $10.00; second patents, in jute bags, $9.50; strong bakers,' in jute bags, $9.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $7.50, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; $7.10, bulk seaboard, export grade.

Millfeed—Car lots—delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $37; shorts, per ton, $39; good feed flour, per bag, $2.70 to $2.80.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, $12; mixed, per ton, $9 to $11, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.50 to $9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 38 to 39c; creamery prints, 43 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 40 to 41c; out of cartons 37 to 38c.

Live poultry—Fowl, lb., 18 to 22c; chickens, lb., 18 to 22c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 23 to 26c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 28 to 33c; geese, 18 to 20c.

Cheese—New, large, 26½ to 27c; twins, 27 to 27½c; triplets, 27½ to 27¾c; old, large, 28c; twins, 28¼ to 28½c.

Honey—White clover, 2½-lb. tins, 14 to 14½c; 5-lb. tins, 13½ to 14c; 10-lb., 13 to 13½c; 60-lb., 12½ to 13c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 9 to 9½c. Comb honey—extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., $2.75; select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Potatoes—Ontario, per bag, $3.50; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, $4.25; Albertas, per bag, $3.75.

Beans—Imported, hand-picked, per bush., $6.25; Canadian, hand-picked, per bush., $7.00; Canadian primes, $6.50 to $7.00; Limas, per lb., 12½ to 13c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 26 to 27c; do., heavy, 23 to 24c; cooked, 37 to 38c; rolls, 22 to 23c; breakfast bacon, 28 to 30c; backs, plain, 31 to 32c; boneless, 33 to 34c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 23 to 23¼c; tubs, 23 to 23½c; pails, 23½ to 23¾c; compound, tierces, 17¼ to 17½c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 20 to 20½c per lb; clear bellies, 19½ to 20c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Mar. 20—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, $1.30 to $1.35. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 78c; No. 3, 76c; extra No. 1 feed, 76c. Barley—Malting, $1.35. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $9.80; seconds, $9.30; strong bakers', $9.10; Winter patents, choice, $9.25; straight rollers, $8.50 to $8.80; do., bags, $4.10 to $4.25. Rolled oats—Bbls., $7.00 to $7.15; do. bags, 90 lbs., $3.35 to $3.45. Bran, $36 to $38. Shorts, $39 to $40. Middlings, $41 to $42. Moutlile, $45 to $50. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13.50 to $14.00. Cheese—Finest westerns, 26½c; finest easterns, 25¾c. Butter, Choicest creamery, 43¼ to 44c; seconds, 40 to 42c. Eggs—Fresh, 37 to 38c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $3.00 to $3.50.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Mar. 20—Cash prices—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.81½; No. 2 Northern, $1.78⅝; No. 3 Northern, $1.72½; No. 4, $1.61⅞; No. 5, $1.43½; No. 6, $1.11½. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 60½c; No. 3 C.W., 58½c; extra No. 1 feed, 58½c; No. 1 feed, 57¾c; No. 2 feed, 56¾c. Barley—No. 3, $1.05; No. 4, $1.01; rejected, 87c; feed, 87c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.59; No. 2 C.W., $2.55⅝.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Mar. 20—Wheat—May, $1.77 to $1.78½; July, $1.72½; cash, No. 1 hard, $1.93¾ to $1.94¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.84¼ to $1.88¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.80¼ to $1.88¼. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.04 to $1.05. Oats—No. 3 white, 54½ to 56½c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $34.50 to $35.00.

Duluth, Mar. 20—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.85¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.84¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.78¼ to $1.80¼; May, $1.80¼; July, $1.74½. Linseed—To arrive, $2.85; May, $2.86½; July, $2.87½.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Mar. 20—Choice heavy steers, $10.85 to $11.50; do., good, $10.25 to $10.60; butchers' cattle, choice, $10.25 to $10.60; do., good, $10 to $10.10; do medium, $9.50 to $9.75; do., common, $8.40 to $9; butchers' bulls, choice, $9.75 to $10.25; do., good bulls, $8.90 to $9; do., medium bulls, $7.40 to $8.00; do., rough bulls, $5 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $9.50 to $10; do., good, $8.50 to $8.85; do., medium, $7 to $7.25; stockers, $7.15 to $8.75; choice feeders, $9 to $10; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $5.50; milkers, good to choice, $85 to $110; do., com. and med., each, $40 to $60; springers, $60 to $110; light ewes, $10 to $11; sheep, heavy, $8.50 to $9.50; calves, good to choice $12 to $14.50; lambs, choice, $14.25 to $15; do., medium, $10 to $12; hogs, fed and watered, $15.40; do., weighed off cars, $15.65; do., f.o.b., $14.65.

Montreal, Mar. 20—Choice steers, $8.25 to $9.50; butchers' cows, $7.25 to $9.00; bulls, $8.25 to $10; lambs, $13.25 to $14.25; sheep, $9.25 to $10; hogs, $16 to $16.25, weighed off cars.

INDIA TO CONSERVE MAN POWER FOR WAR

A despatch from London says:—The Indian Government has prohibited all labor emigration from India except to the extent necessary to supply the needs of Ceylon and Malay States. The order has been issued for the purpose of conserving India's man-power for labor in connection with the war.

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TORONTO WINNIPEG

CZAR WAS OBDURATE TO BRITISH ADVICE

Lord Milner's Mission to Petrograd Was to Arrange Compromise.

A despatch from London says:—Viscount Milner's recent mission to Russia, according to the Manchester Guardian, was undertaken principally in an effort to bring about a compromise between Emperor Nicholas and the Duma and thus avert a revolution. Lord Milner is a member of the British War Council.

Internal conditions in Russia have long been known here, the newspaper adds, and it is said the Emperor informed the British Royal family that he anticipated some such happening, but was confident he could suppress it. The Manchester Guardian continues:

"Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Petrograd, has kept his Government well informed and has been throughout a staunch supporter of the Duma and the Liberal element. It is said Lord Milner urged the Emperor to appoint a Ministry responsible to Parliament, although this was more than the Duma had asked for. The Emperor rejected the proposal on the ground that it did not harmonize with Russian institutions and could not be worked by so politically unripe a people.

"Viscount Milner then proposed that the Emperor appoint a Ministry acceptable to the Duma, suggesting Sergius Sazonoff (now Ambassador at London) for Premier and Foreign Secretary. This proposal also was rejected. Lord Milner made other suggestions and also held conferences with various leaders of Russian opinion in the hope of working out some scheme that would avert a revolutionary outbreak. Every effort was shattered by the obduracy of the Emperor.

"It is notable that the outbreak promptly followed Lord Milner's return from Russia. His failure was generally understood to mean that nothing could be hoped from the Emperor, and that the people must work out their own salvation."

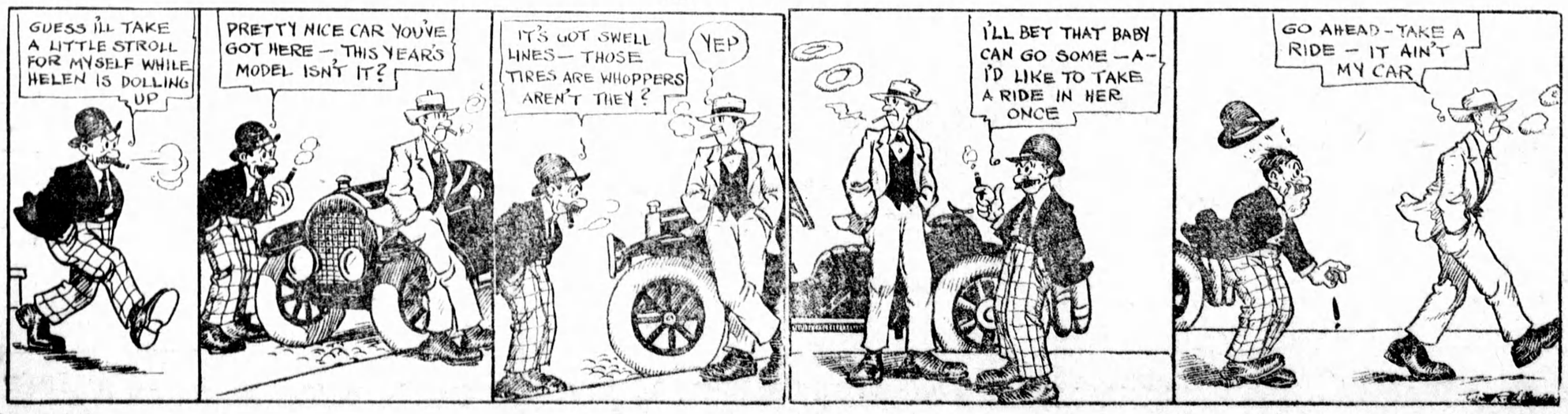
BREAK WITH GERMANY EFFECTED BY CHINA

A despatch from Washington says:—China has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, taken possession of all German merchant ships in Shanghai, about six in number, placed their crews on shore, under guard, and placed armed guards on the vessels.

MAY MODIFY EMBARGO ON FRESH FRUITS

A despatch from Ottawa says:—That there may still be a possibility of modification of the order prohibiting the importation of fresh fruits, other than bitter oranges and lemons, into Great Britain is indicated by a cable message received by the Government here from the Colonial Office. The message is to the effect that the prohibition of fruit imports into the United Kingdom is still under consideration. In the meanwhile, it states, it has been decided that overseas supplies of fruit for the navy, including gifts from British dominions, should be allowed to be continued in spite of the prohibition.

FIVE GERMAN SHIPS ARE SEIZED BY CHINA

A despatch from Shanghai says:—The Chinese naval authorities early Wednesday morning took possession of the German steamers Albenga, 4,249 tons; Deike Rickmers, 4,176 tons; Mei-Dah, 1,628 tons; Mei-Lee, 1,682 tons, and Silkaing, 1,840 tons. The vessels were lying in the Whang-Poo River. The crews were put ashore. The taking over of the vessels was accomplished without untoward incident.

The Doings of the Duffs.