

REVOLUTION SUCCEEDS

Dynasty of Romanoffs Ends— Nation Now a Republic.

MONARCHY IS ABOLISHED

Believers Aided Revolutionists in Overthrowing the Government—500 Persons Reported slain During the Fighting at Petrograd.

Petrograd, March 19.—Czar Nicholas II has abdicated the throne of Russia, both for himself and the twelve-year-old czaritch, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich. Grand Duke Michael, however, has been decided upon originally to reign, also has abdicated. This ends the dynasty of the Romanoffs.

Russia now is virtually a republic. Monarchy is abolished.

The executive committee of the Duma issued a manifesto stating that the government of Russia will be handled for three months by a committee of twelve. For the time being, it is believed, the monarchy has been abolished. Councils of nobility in fifteen provinces have endorsed the revolutionary government.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd to have reached the Russian capital. The dispatch says that he will probably take command of the troops.

A dispatch to the London Chronicle from Petrograd on Thursday says the government of Russia has been placed under guard.

According to information received here the Russian people have been excited during the past few days by the personal influence of Empress Alexandra. She was supposed to exercise the greatest influence over Emperor Nicholas.

The Empress Alexandra, before her marriage to the emperor of Russia in 1894, was the German Princess Alex of Hesse Darmstadt.

A popular revolution has been successful and the government of Russia rests temporarily with a self-appointed committee of the duma.

After three days of battle, in which the majority of the 30,000 troops in Petrograd outlined and supported the revolutionists, the czar has abdicated.

The czar's abdication was in compliance with the urgent demand of the people that upon his consent depended the fate of the dynasty.

Troops Back the Duma. Telegraphing from Petrograd Wednesday, Reuter's correspondent says that the fortress and great arsenal station at the head of the Gulf of Finland, 20 miles west of Petrograd, has joined the revolutionary movement.

Two dispatches from Petrograd Taskin, on instructions from the duma committee, proceeded to Kronstadt, where the troops placed themselves at the disposal of the duma.

The Copenhagen Ekstra Bladet reports that the Russian consul in Haparanda, Sweden, says that former Premier and Minister of Finance of the Interior Protopopoff were killed by the duma.

The members of the new national cabinet are announced as follows: Premier, President of the Council of Ministers of the Interior—Prince George E. Lvov.

Foreign Minister—Prof. Paul N. Minskoff.

Minister of Public Instruction—Professor Manouloff of Moscow University.

Minister of War and Navy, ad interim—A. J. Guchoff, formerly president of the duma.

Minister of Agriculture—M. Ichabarov, deputy from Petrograd.

Minister of Finance—M. Tereshchenko, deputy from Kiev.

Minister of Justice—Deputy Kerenin, ad interim.

Minister of Communications—N. Y. Nekrasoff, vice president of the duma.

Controller of State—M. Godneff, deputy from Kazan.

The proclamation by the military governor in Petrograd forbidding any street assemblies and declaring that disorders would be ruthlessly suppressed made it appear that there were graver than the dispatches allowed by the Russian censorship would indicate.

Blow for Germany. Authenticated dispatches from Petrograd, together with the consensus of governmental advisers here, indicate that the uprising was a rebellion against the growing German reaction in Petrograd. It is believed that the Russian censorship would indicate.

EAGER TO PROSECUTE WAR English correspondent states that all classes of Russians favor continuation of hostilities.

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