

They suggest that Government control be instituted similar to that established in Great Britain.

Says Russia Faces New Era.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Unshackling and rejuvenation of Russian industry and finance were predicted today by M. Novitsky, financial head of the Russian mission. Already, in the short life of the Provisional Government, he said, the reconstruction has begun.

"Russia," M. Novitsky said, "is facing a new era of economic development, and there is no doubt that the United States may share largely in that development. The United States, with a surplus capital and a steadily increasing industrial production, requires the immensely large Russian market as an outlet for its trade and investment. The industry restrained by the old régime by prohibitory and selfish legislation will now be able to expand freely and attain its fullest development.

The present low value of the ruble, selling at less than half par, was explained as due to the upheaval of Russia's foreign trade.

"The war has placed upon Russia an enormous financial burden, amounting now to \$16,000,000,000. Her national debt, only \$1,500,000,000 in 1913, has now reached \$20,000,000,000. Nevertheless, compared to the country's national wealth and resources, this is much lower than the debt of other belligerents. The Government is at present drawing up an approximate estimate of the valuation, which will doubtless exceed all expectations.

"Since the unsuccessful Russo-Japanese war Russia has been steadily developing her economic and financial resources. During the next decade Russia's wealth more than doubled. You can imagine what the development will be when power and authority have passed to the people and the most powerful principle of efficiency, the principle of democracy, is established."

RUSSIAN ARMY IMPROVED.

Revolutionist, Formerly in New York, Cables His Impressions.

A Russian officer's opinion of the effect of the revolution on the Russian Army was cabled to Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward, yesterday by Nicolai Nakariakoff, a noted revolutionist and former editor of a Russian newspaper in this city. He reveals that thousands of high officers of the army were slaughtered by their men at the outbreak of the revolution.

Nakariakoff, who had been a refugee from Russia since the beginning of the European war, conducted his newspaper in New York under the name of Ivan Ellert. A week after the revolution started in Russia he left this country, revealing to his friends for the first time his true name.

Upon reaching Petrograd he was welcomed by prominent revolutionary leaders and introduced to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. They appointed him an officer of the Russian Army and deputized him to go out among the soldiers and agitate a continuance of the war against Germany. He is a strong pro-war advocate, and since he left Petrograd he has traveled the length of Russia and visited nearly every army division.

His cablegram follows:

"It has been revealed that immediately after the outbreak of the revolution in Petrograd many regiments killed some of their leading Generals and Colonels, thus disorganizing a vast section of the army. The officers who drew upon themselves the wrath of the men were such as had enjoyed an undesirable reputation.

"They had been known for their cruelty and barbarity. Prior to the revolution drastic measures had been intensified by the old régime, making the life of the rank and file utterly intolerable. The prevailing impression was that instead of fighting Germany the Czar was fighting his own people.

"When the revolution broke out the Generals and Colonels who had distinguished themselves by their cruelty were among the first victims. The good-natured officers—those who had treated the men properly—were all spared and are now treated with respect and affection, but the number of those that have been removed or put to death was large.

"In various divisions and regiments the result is felt rather keenly. When soldiers of two different regiments meet one of their topics of conversation is the cruel officers that the respective regiments had put out of the way. The conversation of this nature is carried on in monosyllables and with something like soleran reticence. The men hate to talk of this.

"At present there are harmony and good-will in the army. The men respect their officers, although they don't address them as slaves do their masters, as they had been wont to do under the old régime. Altogether there is a great psychological rebirth going on in the Russian Army, and it takes a deep observer to appreciate and realize all these changes."

JEWS FREE IN RUSSIA.

Cables Indicate They Enjoy Absolute Equality as Citizens.

The status of the Jews in Russia is now one of absolute equality with all other citizens, according to a cable dispatch from Petrograd to the Jewish Wahrheit. Everywhere their emancipation has been complete. Practically all the Jews support the Provisional Government, the only exceptions being a few extremists and anarchists who have recently arrived from New York.

At a recent mass meeting of Jews in Petrograd a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the war aims of the Allies and calling for a continuation of the war. Many Jews are volunteering for service in the army, and at Minsk preparations are being made for a congress of delegates representing all the Jewish soldiers, which will meet in the near future.

RUSSIA BUILDING UP NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Government Asks Monopolies in Minerals, Fuel and Sugar—In- come Tax Increased.

PETROGRAD, Friday, June 29.—Great activity is being shown by the Provisional Government with the object of improving Russia's financial and economic condition. The main items of the Government's program are better organization of the supply and distribution of food and raw material, resorting where necessary to State monopolies; the increase of national revenue and productivity, and the creation of new specialist State organizations to relieve or extinguish overlapping departments.

Details were published today of the plan already announced for a Supreme Economic Council, representing all interests, which aims at the organization of national production. With the council will work a new Economic Committee, also representing many interests, which will unify the measures of the different State departments, coordinate economic and financial statistics, and organize technical research.

The Provisional Government has issued a law increasing the existing progressive income tax to 30 per cent. on incomes over \$200,000. Another new law increases the war tax on increment of industrial profits to 60 per cent. A third law establishes a supplementary progressive income tax, rising on the largest incomes to more than 30 per cent., and making, together with the highest ordinary income tax, 60 per cent. of the income.

Bills establishing monopolies in minerals, fuel, and sugar were submitted yesterday by the Government, and a bill transferring fodder supplies to the hands of the State has been drafted. The Minister of Supplies has approved a bill authorizing the local authorities to requisition for public use agricultural machinery which is not being effectively employed.

Ex-Foreign Minister Pokrovsky, in an interview published in the Pirzheviya, declared that the United States was denying Russia incalculable assistance by her arrangements for payment of contracts made through American firms. He added, however, that if the Provisional Government desired to obtain the confidence of financial and industrial circles at home it must refuse to adopt the extreme program of the Socialists.

PETROGRAD, June 30.—Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Council and the labor member on the British delegation now visiting Russia, has transmitted to the Russian Foreign Minister a document in which the directors of a number of important undertakings, mainly British, working in Russia point out the serious position of industry. In many instances the stoppage of production is threatened.

The directors ask security for property and the adoption of all possible measures to prevent the threatened ruin of industrial enterprises, which are of the utmost importance for Russia.