

REVOLT PAST CONTROL PEASANTS FIGHT TROOPS.

Thousands Besiege Cities—Burn and Pillage Towns.

Bucharest, Rumania, March 25.—The peasants of Rumania are, at least temporarily, beyond the control of the government forces in the field. This is shown by the stories of pillaging and incendiarism coming in from all parts of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The plundering continues on a large scale in the districts of Roman, Putna, Jassy and Potosani. The peasants are setting fire to everything within reach, but they flee on the appearance of the soldiery.

The foreign consuls at Jassy have asked the authorities to take measures to protect the resident foreigners, and the Prefect of Jassy has given assurances that the necessary precautions will be adopted. The Minister of War, General Mano, has ordered the mobilization of four additional regiments there, though 12,000 troops already have been concentrated in that place.

Anarchy prevails at Nanolosa, and the reports from that village are alarming. A bloody encounter between peasants and military is reported from Galatz, where on Sunday the troops fired on a gathering of peasants, killing twenty-five.

From Vaslui it is reported that organized bands of robbers are marauding the district. The leaders of these bands have assumed the title of "general," and contributions are being levied from all villages and farms.

Reports from the naphtha district show that it is still quiet. Austrian gendarmes at Zenatzky have arrested some Rumanian soldiers who were endeavoring to sell loot.

A serious conflict between peasants and troops took place at Baceni, in the district of Vaslui, where two thousand peasants armed with rifles and revolvers, attacked a company of soldiers. The troops fired several volleys, killing forty peasants and wounding large numbers, but the soldiers were so greatly outnumbered that they finally were obliged to retreat.

At the village of Teleorman, in the Alexandria district, Wallachia, peasants sacked the synagogues and burned forty houses. The rioters also demolished and completely pillaged Zimboa, another village. The army reserve men are fraternizing with the marauders and sharing in the plunder.

Thousands of peasants surrounded the little town of Rosiori de Vede, in the Alexandria district, with the intention of looting it if a favorable opportunity arises. The troops there are too few to hold out indefinitely.

The total number of troops now in Moldavia is 32,610, but large reinforcements are still required. The Conservative Cabinet, which succeeds the Liberal Ministry headed by Prince George Cantacuzene, which resigned yesterday, took the oath of office this afternoon. It is composed as follows:

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—M. STURDEA. Minister of the Interior—M. BRATIANU. Minister of Finance—M. COVDESCU. Minister of Public Instruction—M. HAREB. Minister of Public Lands—M. CARP. Minister of War—General AVERESCU. Minister of Justice—M. STELIAN. Minister of Public Works—M. MORTUZUN.

TEN VILLAGES BURNING.

Report That Revolt Has Spread to Southern Wallachia.

London, March 26.—In a dispatch from Sofia a correspondent of "The Morning Post" says he has been informed from a trustworthy source at Ruscuk that ten Rumanian villages near there are burning, and that the flames are visible from Ruscuk.

Ruscuk is in Bulgaria, on the south bank of the Danube. On the other side of the river, about seven miles below, is the town of Giurgewo, whence a railroad runs north to Bucharest, a distance of about forty miles. If the information conveyed in the above dispatch is correct, it would appear that the disorders have broken out in an entirely new section of Rumania, far up to the present time. The province and adjacent sections of Wallachia, Ruscuk is in the southern part of Wallachia.

EXPLOSIONS IN HIGH SCHOOL.

Students in Capital Set Off Bombs—No Serious Casualties.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The High School of Sciences, situated on Vassili Island, was the scene to-day of a series of explosions. There were no serious casualties. The explosions were arranged by members of the senior and junior classes when the faculty were about to expel for offences against discipline. The first detonation occurred in a hall where a lecture was being given. Several cupboards containing apparatus for chemical research were blown to splinters, and the instruments driven over the heads of the class. In the rioting that followed some of the students threw bombs filled with ill-smelling materials at unpopular members of the faculty, and at the same time smaller bombs were exploded in other parts of the school and in the street in front of the buildings. No one was seriously hurt. The school was closed and the police searched the dormitories.

"SALOME" GIVEN AT BRUSSELS.

Brussels, March 25.—Richard Strauss' "Salome" was given at the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie here to-night, and was well received.

Unloads the Liver, Opens the Bowels, Relieves the Kidneys.

APENTA The Safest and Most Reliable HOUSEHOLD APERIENT WATER. A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE. ALSO SPARKLING APENTA (NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED), IN SPLITS ONLY. A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use. Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

TO LIGHTEN REPRESSION. Douma Strongly Favors Abolition of Drumhead Court Martial.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The question of drumhead court martial, which forms the bitterest grievance of the Liberals against the Stolypin Ministry, was raised in the lower house of parliament to-day on a motion of the Constitutional Democrats for the appointment of a committee to draft and submit immediately a bill providing for the abolition of this summary procedure. The debate was carried on with surprising decorum. There was no demonstration beyond the handclapping and hissing. The feature of the session was a brilliant speech by M. Maklakoff, Constitutional Democrat, of Moscow, a lawyer, and leader of his party in the house, on the constitutional aspect of martial law. The debate will probably last all day to-morrow.

The Octobrists, as well as the Socialists and Social Revolutionists, have signified their adherence to the resolution of the Constitutional Democrats, which is expected to be adopted by a large majority. The resolution is not strongly opposed by the government. There was a dramatic incident in the speech of M. Teelinco, Constitutional Democrat, a lawyer of Moscow, who said: "Sacrifice liberty for the sake of order? That is the question which has been put before us. But what are the alternatives? Is it to be a Jewish massacre? What court has punished them?" As M. Teelinco asked this question he looked squarely at M. Krushevan, who spans to his feet and said he was ready to answer for his acts before any court.

BURIAL OF SENATOR BERTHELOT.

Paris, March 25.—Senator Berthelot and his wife, who died on March 18, were buried at the Pantheon to-day. President Fallieres, the Cabinet ministers, diplomatic corps, members of the French Academy, judges, deputies, senators and deputations from the learned societies were present. The Minister of Education, M. Briand, made an address. At the conclusion of the service all the troops composing the garrison of Paris filed before the catafalque. Every school in France was closed to-day.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF VIEWS.

Sir William Lyne Says Colonies Favor 15 Per Cent Preferential Duty.

London, March 25.—Sir William Lyne, Australian Minister of Trade and Customs, who is at present visiting in London, said to-day on the subject of preferential trade that there had been a striking increase in the importation of American machinery, particularly agricultural implements, to Australia, and that the German trade with Australia also was increasing. Australia could not, without starving its own people, go in for free trade with Great Britain, the Minister said, but a 15 per cent preference duty, as proposed, would place the British manufacturers in a favorable position to compete with the foreigners. Sir William thought he was safe on this point. Two-thirds of the population of Australia favored this preference with Great Britain.

GUNS BRING DOWN BALLOONS.

Neufahrwasser, West Prussia, March 25.—Artillery practice against balloons began here to-day. Two free balloons, released at sea, were fired on as they floated landward. One of them was torn by three shrapnel shells and came down. The other floated inland uninjured. A captive balloon, towed within range by a tug, was also brought down.

NO MARVIN ARREST.

Governor Decides Evidence Does Not Warrant It.

Dover, Del., March 25.—Governor Lea and H. W. Beards, superintendent of the Philadelphia office of the Pinkertons, held a conference here to-day on the kidnapping of Horace Marvin, on the question of making an arrest. Pending the outcome, the Pinkerton men were called off the case. The Governor, who requested the interview, refused to permit an arrest unless the Pinkertons had sufficient grounds upon which to base a charge. As this was not the case, an arrest that was contemplated was not made. Mr. Beards subsequently went to Philadelphia. The Pinkertons will not say what their next move will be.

Representative Wilson, of Newark, who introduced the bill in the Delaware Legislature, appropriating \$2,000 for the search for the abducted child, said to-day that he had received a commendatory letter from President Roosevelt on the matter. The Pinkertons to-day exhumed the body of a Negro infant near Kitt's Hammock, thinking it might be that of the Marvin boy. A Negro woman was recently seen digging the grave, and this was regarded as suspicious.

BIG GAS WELL BURNING.

Fire Also Catches at Vent Opened by Pressure—Workmen Helpless.

Sapulpa, I. T., March 25.—A great gas well two miles east of this place caught fire last night and is burning furiously. Workers have been unable to do anything to check the flames. The pressure has torn a hole in the earth a quarter of a mile from the well, the gas has ignited there and flames are shooting high in the air. The ground is torn up for several hundred yards, and the force of the escaping gas hurled large stones far into the air.

RIOTERS WOUNDED AT VEVEY.

Militia Called Out to Disperse Mob Which Stoned Gendarmes.

Vevey, Switzerland, March 25.—The general strike which was proclaimed here recently in sympathy with the strikers in a chocolate factory culminated to-day in serious disorders. The cantonal authorities were compelled to call out the militia. The mob attempted to sack a condensed milk factory, and stoned the gendarmes sent against them. The gendarmes were forced to use their arms for self-protection, and several persons were wounded.

SENATOR'S BROTHER FOUND DEAD.

Pensacola, Fla., March 25.—Attilla F. Mallory, a brother of Senator Mallory, was found dead in his office late to-day. A workman entering his office shortly after Mr. Mallory's return from dinner found him on the floor. Mr. Mallory's father was secretary of the Confederate navy during the Civil War.

SACKING OF SAN MARCOS. Nicaraguan Outrages Reported—American Business Suffers.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, March 21 (via New Orleans, March 25).—News of the sacking of San Marcos, Honduras, an account of a fresh revolt in the interior of Honduras and information of considerable financial loss to American interests because of the war have been received here.

The sacking of San Marcos was related by General Garcano, of the Honduran army, who, Nicaraguan dispatches said, had been killed at San Marcos on February 24. General Garcano was concealed for several days after his defeat at San Marcos, and finally gained the Honduras lines uninjured. He then gave an account of outrages perpetrated on women and defenceless citizens of the captured town, which, he said, was looted and sacked by the soldiers of Nicaragua.

The revolt occurred at Camayagua, Honduras, where on March 20 150 men took up arms and captured the plaza. A force of six hundred men was sent from San Pedro to suppress this revolt and orders were given for a body of Indian allies to join the six hundred on the way to Camayagua. The principal losses to Americans have occurred in the banana industry. The reports of the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railroad, which transports the greater part of Honduras's banana output from the interior to the seaboard, say that the shipments of bananas have already fallen off to about one-quarter of their usual volume. It is reported that little boys and girls have been sent into the fields to cut and gather the bananas, while the women transport and load them on the railroad cars. The men have gone to war.

The American gunboat Marietta is said to have done good work in the interests of American shipping at Trujillo, the first Honduran port captured by Nicaraguans. On her arrival on March 15 she reported that the Nicaraguans made an attempt to molest small vessels at Trujillo which were the property of Americans, but they desisted on receiving a warning from the Marietta. The Marietta is expected here to-morrow. A column of Honduran soldiers under General Chomorro has marched into the interior of Nicaragua. On March 11 this column captured Totomilpa, Nicaragua, after a three-day struggle. The soldiers killed one hundred Nicaraguans, besides capturing considerable ammunition.

TATUMBLA NOT SUNK.

Honduran Gunboat Now Said to Have Driven Off Ometepe.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, March 25.—The United States gunboat Marietta and the Nicaraguan gunboats Ometepe and Jacinto were at Trujillo, Honduras, on Saturday night. The Honduran gunboat Tatumbla has arrived here from Celba. The Marietta is expected here to-morrow.

Puerto Cortez, March 21 (via New Orleans, March 25).—Details of the engagement between the Honduran gunboat Tatumbla and the Nicaraguan gunboat Ometepe near Trujillo on March 14 have been received here. The steamer Olympia, with Honduran troops on board, joined the Tatumbla at Celba on March 12. A large Hotchkiss gun was transferred to the Tatumbla, making her armament one Hotchkiss gun forward, under W. P. Kennedy, who served with the Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish-American War; one Hotchkiss gun aft, under J. Greenwood, and one 4-inch gun amidships under J. Adams Muench, formerly on the Brooklyn. The expedition proceeded at midnight on March 12 to Stevens Island, a small island in the bay. The main force was landed seven miles west of Trujillo. These forces marched along the beach toward the Ometepe, which was a small gunboat, the San Jacinto, headed toward the Tatumbla close to shore. The Ometepe soon changed her course and fled to the north. The Tatumbla between the two Nicaraguan gunboats became apparent.

Tatumbla then headed toward Hog Island, and both Nicaraguan vessels headed directly for her. The Ometepe gained range on March 14, 1907, and struck the Tatumbla. Nine shots were fired, but none struck the Tatumbla. The Tatumbla returned the fire from her stern gun. Muench took charge after four shots had been fired, and fired nine shots. The second and seventh shots struck the Ometepe, and the Ometepe turned up signals and, with the San Jacinto, turned and headed for Trujillo. The Tatumbla did not follow. Officers of the United States gunboat Marietta, which arrived here on March 18 from Trujillo, said to-day that they had seen the Ometepe damaged, and said they had heard that several men had been killed or wounded.

ARBITRATION EXPECTED.

Negotiations for Peace in Central America.

Washington, March 25.—Negotiations for peace in Central America are being carried on with great earnestness in Washington. Mr. Creel, the Mexican Ambassador, and Mr. Cores, the Nicaraguan Minister, called at the State Department to-day to discuss the Central American war with Mr. Root, and although Mexico and the United States have not as yet found a way to restore harmony among the warring republics, it is believed that arbitration will be effected in a short time. Nicaragua is unwilling to make overtures for peace, as, it is disclosed, such a step would be regarded by President Zelaya as an indication that he stands in fear of Salvador, the avowed ally of Honduras, and Guatemala, which is supposed to be ready to assist Honduras. If the United States and Mexico were jointly to advise Salvador and Guatemala that they must remain neutral, it is held by friends of President Zelaya that the war would come to an end, as Honduras was defeated, and its capital is expected to fall into the hands of the Nicaraguans in a few days. It is known, however, that Mexico and the United States are unwilling to force peace upon Nicaragua, and remain neutral, and, in fact, do not wish to take any active part in peace negotiations, unless Nicaragua indicates in some manner that it desires peace. Mexico and the United States are willing to force peace upon Nicaragua, but it is believed that some plan will be evolved which will not make possible an arbitration which will in any way humiliate any of the belligerents.

MOVING 75-TON SEESAW.

Dundy Once Tossed Nickel for It and Lost Says Coney Island Story.

Coney Island saw the first moving of the season yesterday, when a Brooklyn firm began to transfer the great steel seesaw of Steeplechase Park from the plot in Surf avenue now owned by the Friede Globe Tower Company into the interior of Steeplechase Park proper. The seesaw will make way for the giant Friede Globe tower. The structure weighs seventy-five tons and is 100 feet high and 200 feet long. It will take several days to move it into the park and put it into position again. There is a Coney Island story connected with the seesaw, reminiscent of Elmer S. Dundy. The structure was built by Thompson & Dundy at a cost of \$25,000. This was before Luna Park was undertaken. Thompson & Dundy needed money to complete Luna Park and decided to sell the seesaw. "Skip" Dundy went to George C. Tilyou, owner of Steeplechase, and suggested that he buy it for \$25,000. Tilyou knew Dundy needed money, and though he wanted it, he wanted it in cash. Dundy buying the steel structure, Dundy became impatient. Tilyou one day remarked that he knew Dundy needed money, but he did not want to buy the seesaw for a while. Dundy was hurt. "Just to show you I don't need money," he is said to have replied, "let us toss up a nickel to see whether you buy it from me for \$25,000 or I buy it from you for the same amount." Dundy said: "If I win you buy it from me for \$15,000, if I lose you buy it from me for \$10,000." Tilyou hesitated, but finally consented. The nickel was tossed, and Dundy won. Dundy went away whistling and came back in an hour to inquire about his nickel. Tilyou was on a street car and had already picked it up. A southerner.

HANSON PROMPTLY RAID. GETS EVIDENCE HIMSELF.

Three Arrests in Alleged Poolroom in Lower Broadway.

On information obtained by Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson, a raid was made by the police yesterday afternoon on an alleged poolroom on the fifth floor of an office building in lower Broadway, between Rector and Morris streets. Mr. Hanson was present during the raid, and afterward examined the prisoners, a man and two women.

According to Mr. Hanson, the business of the place was done entirely by telephone and mail. The money of the bettors as well as the payments by the alleged poolroom, the Deputy Commissioner said, were sent by check or money order.

Following the arrests, according to the police, a large number of checks were confiscated, and Mr. Hanson refused to say whether he would have the signers of the checks before him. In reply to a question he said:

"There were a large number of checks and many of them were made out by large Wall Street brokers. I will not say at the present time whether these men will be taken to court and examined under the Dowling law."

When the patrol wagon drew up in front of the building a large crowd gathered, and soon word was spread about that a raid was in progress. The crowd became so great that when the deputy commissioner arrived he found it difficult to push his way through. He then ordered traffic squad policemen from the various streets to the building and had them clear the street.

In the rooms, according to the police, was a telephone switchboard. This board, it was said, had three extensions and also had two wires which were not listed by the telephone company in their public book. The connections were torn off the board, and the outfit was carried to the street and placed in the patrol wagon. In the desks, according to the police, were a large number of the firm's and its patrons' checks, some of the former of which had been cancelled. The checks, it was said, were for \$1,000. After many books had been confiscated, the two women and the man were taken to the Church street station.

At the police station the prisoners gave their names as Thomas R. Keator, a broker, of Bensonhurst, who was charged with keeping and maintaining an alleged poolroom; Erna Santwrock, of No. 82 Fulton street, and Clara Robinson, of No. 111 West 11th street, Brooklyn. The women were charged with aiding and abetting a poolroom. After the women had given their names, they were taken to Police Headquarters, where Mr. Hanson examined them for about fifteen minutes. Then they were taken to the Elizabeth street station, where they were locked up.

Captain Gallagher, of the Church street station, said that Keator had an office in the building for three years, and that he had never received a complaint against him. Mr. Hanson had a long talk with the women Keator, and the other chiefs of division, the Keator was bailed out late last night. The bail bond, which was for \$1,000, was signed by Magistrate Keator. He was bailed out by William Kennedy, of No. 337 Second avenue.

MR. CANNON RELEASED.

Congressmen Cross the Isthmus and Sail for Colon.

Panama, March 25.—Speaker Cannon and the members of Congress who arrived in Colon yesterday on board the steamer Blucher and were placed in quarantine because the steamer had not been out from Venezuela six days, were released from quarantine this morning. Accompanied by Chief Engineer Stevens and Lieutenant Colonel Goethals, who is to succeed Mr. Stevens, and other chiefs of division, the Congressmen journeyed across the Isthmus, inspecting the canal work on their way, and arrived here at noon. The party returned to Colon this afternoon, and the Blucher left that port to-night.

PROTEST FROM THE CANNON PARTY.

Quarantine Regulations Not To Be Waived in Their Favor.

Washington, March 25.—It was said to-day that Speaker Cannon or some member of his party on board the steamer Blucher had appealed to Washington when permission to land at Colon on the arrival of the steamer there was refused to them yesterday because of the quarantine regulations. The officials here replied that it was impossible to waive the quarantine regulations, as such an act was not only dangerous, but would establish a bad precedent. According to the statement made here to-day, the members of the Cannon party were informed a week or more ago, at Kingston, Jamaica, that the quarantine for yellow fever had been established at Colon. The Cannon party, including Cannon, who was at Kingston, Jamaica, that the quarantine for yellow fever had been established at Colon. The Cannon party, including Cannon, who was at Kingston, Jamaica, that the quarantine for yellow fever had been established at Colon. The Cannon party, including Cannon, who was at Kingston, Jamaica, that the quarantine for yellow fever had been established at Colon.

Chicago Pacific Coast

One-way tickets from Chicago daily until April 30th, to many points in California, Oregon and Washington via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line.

Tickets good on fast trains through to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland daily without change.

Full particulars from R. M. Johnson, General Agent, C. & N.-W., J. 461 Broadway, Phone Spring 1222.

ALLISON ON THIRD TERM.

Roosevelt's Re-Election Imperative, He Is Reported as Saying.

St. Paul, March 25.—Henry E. Barnes, a Minneapolis attorney, who returned from the South to-day, says he met Senator Allison, of Iowa, on a train. "It seems inevitable," he reports the Senator as saying to him, "that President Roosevelt will be forced to run again. He has inaugurated reforms which make it almost impossible for the Republican party to nominate any person except him. The Republican party will probably think it expedient to urge and insist upon President Roosevelt's laying aside his own personal and private inclinations and running, if only to carry into effect some of the very wise public policies which he has inaugurated. In all probability Mr. Bryan will be the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency at the next election. The fact that Mr. Roosevelt is probably the only man who could oppose the candidacy of Mr. Bryan with the highest probability for the Republican party will person except him. 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