



PREMIER QUILTS OFFICE

NO CABINET IN BRITAIN.

Mr. Asquith Summoned to Biarritz—Sir Henry's Condition.

London, April 5.—Great Britain to-night is in a peculiar position, being without either Premier or ministry. The long expected resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, was officially announced. According to the court circular he resigned on the urgent recommendation of his medical advisers, and since the constitution of the country provides no automatic successor, it resting with the King to choose a new head of the government, and since, in accordance with custom and precedent, the whole Cabinet resigns with the Premier, no step to appoint a ministry can be taken until H. H. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been summoned to Biarritz for the purpose, has seen the King.

The position of the country is unprecedented, there being no previous example of a change occurring in the Premiership while the sovereign was abroad. On this account, the course of procedure to be followed is open to some doubt. Sir Henry's condition remains unchanged, according to the physicians' bulletin posted today. The King, telegraphing his acceptance of the Premier's resignation, conveyed an expression of his regret and esteem, with best wishes for Sir Henry's recovery.

Mr. Asquith, who has been acting Premier for some time, will leave here probably tomorrow morning for Biarritz. At a Cabinet meeting this morning, specially called, he submitted the Premier's resignation, and the situation was fully discussed.

Although so long anticipated, the announcement of the Premier's resignation had not been expected for some days, and comes as a surprise to the country. Sir Henry's condition had shown some slight improvement recently, and his resignation was not due to any sudden impairment of his physical condition. On the contrary, among his friends his resignation is regarded rather as a sign that the doctors are now more hopeful of his recovery.

Monday, April 6, had been fixed for Mr. Asquith to move in the House of Commons the second reading of the licensing bill, the measure that is regarded as the most dangerous of all the government bills to the ministry's tenure of office. Under the changed conditions this debate probably will be postponed until after Easter and an adjournment of Parliament moved to enable the Chancellor to proceed to Biarritz to kiss hands on his appointment as Premier and submit his proposals for the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

It may be inferred that no more contentious business will come before the House of Commons until the new ministers are appointed. Confidence in this matter is most active in all political circles to-night. It is believed that David Lloyd-George, president of the Board of Trade, will succeed Mr. Asquith as Chancellor, and that Sir Edward Grey will retain his portfolio as Foreign Secretary, but nothing can be predicted with certainty.

Among the interesting predictions is that Winston Spencer Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, will take the place of the Earl of Egin as Colonial Secretary, and that Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, will probably be ordered to accept some other office.

Mr. Asquith to-night declined to be drawn into any statement of the situation. Mr. Asquith's accession to the Premiership will be well received by all sections of his party, with the possible exception of the extreme Radical and Labor men, who are inclined to see in his imperialistic views the end of some of their aspirations for socialist reforms. Similar feelings are likely to prevail in the Irish benches of the House of Commons, where he is not regarded as a sure friend of Home Rule in any degree beyond giving Ireland control of merely local affairs.

Among the general public Mr. Asquith is looked upon as showing the highest career open to talent, having at a comparatively early age, from an insignificant beginning, attained the highest position in the state. Nobody doubts his great ability and administrative capacity. During the recent weeks as deputy leader in the Commons he also has shown unsuspected warmth of disposition. The only question in men's minds is whether he has the art of managing men. He is said to lack the personal enthusiasm and charm of manner which distinguished his famous predecessors and is regarded as one of the first essentials in gaining followers.

Mr. Asquith's wife was once described by Gladstone as one of the cleverest young women he had ever met. She is an admirable political hostess and will be invaluable to her husband in his new post.

Biarritz, April 5.—A special courier arrived here today with the letter of resignation from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British Prime Minister. It was announced later that King Edward had accepted the Premier's resignation and had summoned H. H. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to come at once to Biarritz. It is the understanding here that the Premiership will be offered by the King to Mr. Asquith.

The resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the first Liberal Prime Minister of England since Lord Rosebery gave up office in 1895, has its dramatic phase for as he passes from the stage the mixed forces which he held together as a party appear also to be relaxing grasp on political power. The Campbell-Bannerman government has been a combination of many factions and too many factions; all the elements of opposition to conservatism and of discontent united to make common cause against the old government, and when joined together in an administration a working team of Home Rulers, Laborites, Socialists, Liberal Imperialists and Little Englanders was found quite impossible. But it speaks much for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's leadership that the disintegration of his party has come on so much more swiftly since the attack of heart trouble, which occurred last fall in Bristol, where he had gone to make a political speech, removed him from the possibility of active leadership.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was not only the leader of the House of Commons, but also its father, for he represented Strirling with honor in the Tory party in Scotland, while his brother sat for years in the House of Commons on the Conservative side. When he first stood as a Liberal candidate for Strirling, young Campbell was twitted with his father's allegiance to the other side, but he retorted that loyalty to his political faith ran in the family, and that as his father was consistent in his Toryism he would be consistent in his Liberalism. His early years in Parliament were not eventful, and he became known rather for his geniality and hospitality than for the political sagacity which he showed later. He had a varied experience in the government, holding the positions of financial secretary to the War Office twice, secretary to

STREETCAR JAMS AUTO.

Letter Explodes—Young Woman Occupants Burned.

While trying to cross the path of a south-bound Columbus avenue car at 79th street yesterday afternoon a girl touring car, containing four persons, was hurled against an "L" pillar with such force that an explosion immediately followed, and the machine and its occupants were enveloped in smoke and flames.

In the car were the Misses Besse and Rosalind Morris, daughters of Adolph Morris, of No. 303 West 106th street; Clarence Mott, of No. 536 West 112th street, and the chauffeur, Richard Large, of No. 1,091 Fox street, The Bronx. The two young women were badly burned about the face and hands, and had to be removed to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Captain Daniel A. Flaherty, of Engine Company 56, who was on the front of the trolley car, leaped over the dashboard and rescued Miss Rosalind Morris, and her sister was taken out of the machine by Mr. Mott.

Patrolman Ryan turned in a fire alarm after sending for an ambulance. All the occupants of the car were taken to a nearby drug store, where Dr. Archer, a surgeon of the Fire Department, attended to them before the arrival of the ambulance.

The party had been rehearsing the wedding ceremony of Miss Besse Morris and Clarence Mott, at the Hotel St. Regis. The wedding had been set for April 14, but it was said by Miss Morris's relatives last night that it was doubtful if she would have sufficiently recovered from her injuries at that time to be able to go through the ceremony.

Engine Company 74 was at 94th street and Amsterdam avenue at the time in response to a false alarm, and immediately started for the scene of the accident, where the automobile was sending up sheets of flame and plenty of smoke. On the way down one of the horses ran into an "L" pillar at 83d street, and was so severely injured that it had to be shot.

PITCHED OUT IN AUTO SMASH-UP.

Meriden, Conn., April 5.—An automobile containing R. M. Davis, of New York, with his wife and sister and the chauffeur, Joseph Farrell, of New Haven, ran into a fence early today at the side of the Berlin Road, half a mile beyond Meriden.

All were thrown out, the chauffeur was rendered unconscious, and Mr. Davis's leg was broken. The others were not injured. Farrell was able to return home today, but Mr. Davis will be confined to his bed for some time.

WILL BOOM JUDGE GRAY.

Active Campaign for His Nomination—Johnson Bureau Active.

Washington, April 5.—Supporters of Judge George Gray, of Delaware, for the Democratic nomination for President have completed arrangements for establishing headquarters in Washington, and to-morrow they will actively enter upon a campaign in behalf of Judge Gray. Richard J. Beemish, of Philadelphia, who will be in charge of the bureau, says that the movement is being made without the aid or encouragement of Judge Gray, who, it is added, has not said a word nor done anything that could be construed as seeking the nomination. The fund that is to finance the Washington headquarters has been subscribed, it is understood, by a few Delawareans and Pennsylvanians.

The work to be done will be supplemented by that of a similar bureau in Judge Gray's home town, Wilmington. A league of Gray clubs is also in process of formation. The work of this organization, it is said, will be done largely in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, the New England States and the South.

The Presidential boom of John A. Johnson was to-day launched upon the capital and Congress with true Western originality, when to every Washington correspondent and Democratic Congressman was handed a special delivery letter mailed directly from the newly established headquarters of the Minnesota Governor in Chicago.

The letter was signed by Frederick B. Lynch, treasurer of the Minnesota Democratic Committee, and transmitted a printed pamphlet setting out concisely the points of availability of Governor Johnson as the Democratic Presidential candidate and giving a terse review of his public services.

EQUITABLE SAVING.

No New Skyscraper—Part of Office Force Transferred.

Following out a policy of retrenchment rather than expansion in operating expenses, the present management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society not only has definitely abandoned the idea of building a modern skyscraper on the site of its building, at No. 120 Broadway, but has taken steps to transfer a large part of the office force of the company from this building to the Hazen Building. The latter structure, which is in Greenwich street, between Carlisle and Albany streets, one block west of the Broadway building, is also owned by the Equitable.

The space vacated in the Broadway building by the office force will be leased to outsiders at good figures, greatly increasing the revenue of the building, which, under the new management, has already been increased from 2 1/2 to an average of 4 per cent. Under the new arrangement a representative of each department moved into the main building to transact business direct with the patrons of the company.

The general officers and heads of departments will remain in the home building, being in constant touch with their subordinates by means of private telephones and teleautographs.

In all, between six hundred and seven hundred clerks are to be transferred to the new quarters in the Hazen Building, where the space has been arranged more advantageously than it was in the old. The auditing department has already moved, and the medical and inspection departments, the actuarial department and the bureau of assurance contracts will follow.

The decision to abandon the idea of putting up a skyscraper in the place of the old Equitable building will be somewhat of a surprise. Many a state man, who had undreamed that such a building would have been necessary for a hearing had it not been for the financial stringency.

AUTO SPEEDERS FIND A FRIEND.

Four automobile drivers were arrested for speeding yesterday in the North avenue boulevard, New Rochelle. Judge Schlesinger fined two of them \$50 each and paroled the other two for a hearing to \$50. Judge Van Aulen, his predecessor, fined a party, Judge Van Aulen, his predecessor, fined a party, Judge Van Aulen, his predecessor, fined a party.

R. T. WILSON'S ILL AT HOME.

R. T. Wilson, the banker, is ill at his home, No. 311 Fifth avenue. M. Wilson is head of the R. T. Wilson Company, bankers, brokers and commission merchants, of No. 33 Wall street.

RETIRING BRITISH PREMIER AND HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.



H. H. ASQUITH.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

POTATOES IN THE PARK SOCIALISTS UP IN ARMS

TO GROW NEAR FIFTH AVE

Will Be Raised on \$1,000,000 an Acre Land to Rejuvenate Soil.

Potatoes in Central Park! Experts from the Department of Agriculture in Washington have recommended the growing of potatoes or corn in Central Park in order to get the soil in the city's great pleasure ground into the right condition so that grass will grow luxuriantly. Park Commissioner Henry Smith, who has just received a special report from the government's experts, is likely to choose potatoes, because the growing tops will not obstruct the view, while corn might.

Just who will get the potatoes next fall is something that Commissioner Smith will decide when it comes time to dig them. Just what potatoes would cost on ground worth \$1,000,000 an acre, like that in Central Park, if the city engaged in potato raising for profit is something that almost dazes the imagination. Only the directors of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company would be able to purchase them in quantity. One potato would be worth as much as a large lobster or a terrapin, and the tubers probably would be sold as costly souvenirs. The potato bugs which chew up the leaves and vines will constitute the real aristocrats of bugdom.

The horny handed farmers on Long Island will doubtless indulge in a hoarse "How-haw!" when they read that the city is going to raise potatoes in Central Park in order to get back a good soil.

It is a rather serious problem—that of restoring the exhausted soil in Central Park so that grass will flourish. It is so much of a problem that Samuel Parsons, the landscape architect, estimated that if the old plan of covering the ground with fresh, rich mould was continued it might cost the city \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000. Those are not the exact figures, but in a general way the proposed retooling with mould would amount to about the latter sum.

In these days, when Father Knickerbocker's pocketbook is somewhat flattened and the native is shouting for subways, it is not easy to raise money for the mere growing of greener grass. In order to get around the necessity of spending a large sum Park Commissioner Smith called in H. J. Wilder and Howard S. Reed, soil experts of the bureau of soils in the Department of Agriculture. Of all the suggestions made by these men the one that stands out prominently is potatoes and corn. After general remarks concerning the condition of the park the report of Wilder and Reed says:

The park is beginning to suffer some deterioration in soil conditions as the inevitable result of keeping a single variety of vegetation growing for some time in the same locality, just as in general agriculture soil conditions suffer if a single crop is raised in the same locality year after year. The laws are usually growing upon light soils in which sandy materials predominate; these soils naturally suffer from the summer drought, which dries up the soil and makes it infertile. When the soil is dry and infertile it has usually been found necessary to give an application of some form of mould. In most cases this dressing has not been repeated in subsequent years, and the result is that the soil banks have been made the lawns have suffered from erosion. Proximity of shade trees to the lawns is another factor which is harmful to the grass, inasmuch as the water from the branches and flowing from the trunks of the trees often contains tannin and other substances harmful to the growth of vegetation.

According to the adverse conditions of the soils of Central Park due to the character of the material used in the processes of filling, grading and regrading, the material having been bought by contract in different lots from different sources, it is covered by so-called mould, which has most often been a dark brown sandy loam, fine sand or, in some cases, a fine yellow sand, no one course of treatment should be prescribed as a panacea for existing ill conditions, and when further surface covering of mould is needed no one kind is suitable to apply in all places.

The character of the underlying material, or subsoil, should be understood in order to make the present soil conditions of the park intelligible. During the processes of regrading and surface soil management which obtained until recently a great variety of filling materials has been used. Ofttimes this was of the most non-descript order, consisting of rubbish dump material, tin cans, broken crockery, pieces of wood, broken stones, brick shavings, broken iron from fire ruins, coal ashes and cinders, the soil removed when excavating cellars, water washed sand, etc. The soils added, furthermore, have usually been applied in layers one above another. Had all the materials been suitable this would have worked no harm, but in many cases these adjacent bands of soil have been so extremely different in texture and weight as to interfere seriously with the capillary movement of the moisture within the soil and to militate against the most successful growth of plants, shrubs and trees.

MRS. ROOSEVELT BACK IN CAPITAL.

Washington, April 5.—Mrs. Roosevelt and party returned to Washington about 9 o'clock this morning over the Southern Railway from an extended trip through the South. The party left here on Thursday, March 28, going direct to Vicksburg, Miss., where they boarded the yacht Mayflower for a cruise down the Mississippi as far as New Orleans. The return trip was made without special incident. The party included Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Kermit, Quentin and Archie Roosevelt, the three younger sons, Miss Hagar, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, Miss Gordon and Captain Fitzhugh Lee, the President's military aid.

SOCIALISTS UP IN ARMS

ROBINSON SCORES AGAIN.

Taken to Task for "Parlor" Speech—He Wins Verbal Battle.

The socialists and Herman Robinson, financial secretary of the Central Federated Union, fell out at yesterday's meeting of that body. His speech to the "parlor socialists" at the chapel house of the Church of the Ascension last Sunday evening was the cause of the disagreement. In this speech Robinson gave the socialist little reason for jubilation.

When the chairman brought down his gavel declaring that the discussion must end and that the regular business of the Central Federated Union must go on, Mr. Robinson was still running strong, with a clear field ahead of him.

Elias Wolf, of Cigar-makers' Union No. 90, started the fun by asking the executive committee whether the Central Federated Union had anything to do with the refusal of the Park Department to grant a permit for the demonstration the socialists had intended to hold at Union Square a week ago Saturday, the attempts at speaking being followed by the throwing of a bomb.

James Holland, of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, explained that when he, with the corresponding secretary and a delegate from the City Gardeners' Union, went before the Park Commission recently the matter of permits had come up.

"The Commissioner," he said, "asked if the Central Federated Union recognized the Industrial Workers of the World, stating that it had applied for a permit for a demonstration of the unemployed at Union Square on May 1. He was told that the Central Federated Union did not recognize the Industrial Workers of the World."

Frederick Paulsch, a socialist delegate of the Amalgamated Sheet Workers, said the Central Federated Union had no right to protest against the granting of any permit to any one or any body of people.

BARKS OF CAPITALISTIC DOG.

"We believe," he continued, "that the protest was used to prevent the demonstration a week from yesterday. They didn't want the public to know how many hundreds of thousands of people are unemployed in New York. It caused the dynamite throwing when the permit was refused, and the police with their clubs cannot keep the capitalistic dog from barking. The entire capitalistic class all over the world is taking issue with socialism, but the socialists will go right on until the people own everything they create, in spite of all capitalistic frothing."

"We'll have a mental explosion very soon," remarked Robinson.

"Talk as you like," said Albert Abraham, a socialist; "the socialists were not invited to hobnob with President Roosevelt at Washington. How can Robinson say what he is reported to have said and represent the American Federation of Labor?"

"I'll answer you all right," Robinson said. "You talk of Marx's 'Secret Societies of Switzerland,'" said Abraham. "There is no such book."

ROBINSON DEFENDS ACTION.

"Why had I not a right to go to the meeting in the Rev. Mr. Irvine's chapel house?" continued Robinson. "The East Side papers referred to me as a coward, and made a false statement that I prevented the Park Board from giving a permit for the demonstration at Union Square. I went there and made the contradiction as an individual, and I make it publicly now. I have received no invitation yet from President Roosevelt to go to Washington, and I am not responsible for what was said about me. Now, will you be good?"

"This is a free country and I have a right to state my belief. At the meeting on Sunday night I was up against people who could not understand common sense, and I could not even dignify them by calling them socialists. I have no library with thousands of books, but I can verify my quotations from August Bebel and Karl Marx. Why, look at your own platform, the platform of the Socialist party."

A delegate asked him what party he referred to, and he retorted by saying there was no use beating about the bush.

"You can't agree among yourselves," he said, "yet the Industrial Workers of the World, as well as the Socialist party, belongs to the International Socialist party. You know that well."

Edward Kelly, a socialist, invited a boomerang on himself unconsciously by asking Robinson if he considered the Civic Federation a capitalistic institution. Robinson told him to stick to the question.

SOCIALIST STILL PERSISTS.

"Didn't you dabble with a lot of millionaires at a meeting of the Civic Federation?" persisted Kelly.

"I did not dabble with millionaires, but I attended meetings of the Civic Federation," said Samuel Debs, of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, said he had an explosion to fire off. He was reminded by the chairman that the discussion had gone as far as it could. Debs made a report for his union and then suddenly asked Kelly:

"You were present at a meeting of the Civic Federation, weren't you?"

ABRUZZI VISITS KING.

A Long Conference—Miss Elkins's Picture in All Papers.

Rome, April 5.—The Duke of the Abruzzi arrived here this morning and went to the Quirinal, where he was greeted warmly by the royal family. He had a long conference with the King, but the result of the meeting has not been learned.

All the papers this evening published the picture of Miss Elkins.

NEW REVOLT IN COREA.

Expulsion of Japanese Demanded—Court's Attitude.

Tokio, April 6.—Advice from Seoul say that insurgents are showing increased activity in the neighborhood of the capital, several minor fights having occurred. The insurgent element has been encouraged by the attitude of certain members of the Korean court.

Privy Councillor Yun has demanded the suppression of the insurgents by Korean troops instead of by Japanese. He has objected to the employment of foreigners. Viscount Sone has requested him to explain his demand.

The insurgents have issued a violent circular demanding the expulsion of the Japanese from Korean territory.

Marquis Ito, the Japanese Resident General, is expected to arrive in Seoul from Japan next Tuesday.

PANIC CAUSES 2 DEATHS.

Women Fatally Injured in Rush After Explosion—Score Hurt.

Bloomington, Ill., April 5.—The explosion of a gasoline lamp in the Modern Woodman's Hall at Ellsworth last night created a panic, in which Mrs. Paris Stanger and Mrs. John Dawson were fatally injured and a score of others were hurt.

A supper arranged by a church society was in progress when a gasoline lamp exploded in the front part of the hall. The three hundred persons present made a dash for a rear door which opened on a balcony. Mrs. Stanger and Mrs. Dawson and several other women were pushed off the balcony by those behind. The building was destroyed by the fire which followed the explosion.

NORD'S STERN RULE.

Decapitations—Legations Overcrowded—Congress Postponed.

Port-au-Prince, April 5.—In consequence of the lack of a quorum of Senators and Representatives, it is improbable that the Haytian Congress will convene on April 6, as the constitution provides. Its assembling is likely to be deferred for some weeks.

Arrests of suspected conspirators continue, though it is not possible to say how many persons actually have been placed in prison in the last few weeks. There are rumors that the government is substituting decapitation for shooting. A headless body was found yesterday beneath the ramparts of Fort National, in the outskirts of the city.

Additional refugees have sought safety in the French and German legations, which are now overcrowded.

SAY POLICEMEN STOLE.

Four Accused of \$15,000 Thefts in Philadelphia—Confessions Alleged.

Philadelphia, April 5.—The sensation caused here yesterday by the arrest of four policemen, charged with being in a conspiracy to rob properties on the boats which they patrolled, was followed to-night by the surrender to the city officials of William A. Frost, who is said to be one of the principals in the conspiracy.

Frost is a plumber, who has a place of business in the wholesale district where the accused policemen were on duty at night. In his confession to Superintendent Taylor of the Police Department Frost says that the policemen and Harry Rothenberger, through whose arrest the conspiracy was discovered, used his place as a rendezvous, and that there the stolen goods were divided. Such as the policemen did not want or could not use, Frost says, were left in his hands to be disposed of. Frost admits that he actively assisted in some of the robberies, according to the officials, who say that the goods recovered from the homes of the accused men, with articles which they have traced, are valued at upward of \$15,000.

Luckenbach and Sittens, two of the policemen, are said to have confessed. The others refuse to make any statement. Among the articles recovered and now at Police Headquarters are rolls of carpet, matting, gas stoves, bolts of cloth, tinware, hardware, ice cream freezers, a collection of Panama hats, lace, gloves, fancy groceries, and even patent medicines. It is said other arrests will follow.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODED.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Blow Up White Star's New Pier.

An attempt to destroy the pier and equipment used by the McClintock-Marshall Construction Company, with offices at No. 21 Park Row, in constructing a new pier for the White Star Line at West 17th street, was made last night shortly before 12 o'clock. Two bombs were exploded with little damage, although the force of the explosion roused thousands from sleep and drew a large crowd to the place.

The police say they think the explosion was the work of union men, who are fighting the construction company because the company hired "scab" workmen at the pier. The two bombs were placed at the west side of the pier. A hoisting boiler which was standing exposed and a big crane which was in use on a temporary track on the pier were wrecked.

"There was no one on the pier when the explosion took place, and no one was injured. A tug was alongside the pier and several men were on board, but the boat was not damaged. The police found the fragments of what appeared to have been a bomb. The remains of the other, if there were two, and the two explosions lead the police to believe that there were, could not be found.

LONG DOING BUSINESS AT OLD STAND.

Brockton, Mass., April 5.—Wolves sliding down hill and using their tails for rudders, bears sitting beside anthills and making a noise like a saw, and crows playing football with a piece of china are only a few of the wonderful sights that it has been the pleasure of Dr. William J. Long, President Roosevelt's "nature faker," to witness, according to the stories he told an audience which he addressed here to-night. His address was delivered in the Congregational Church, which was crowded to the doors.

FIERCE RIOTS IN LISBON

TROOPS FIRE ON CROWDS.

Monarchists Win at Polls—Republicans Charge Fraud.

Lisbon, April 5.—The elections here to-day, which were conducted peacefully with the exception of minor disorders in some of the disaffected districts, were followed to-night by serious rioting, which was put down only by vigorous action on the part of the police and the troops. The rioting broke out in different parts of the city as by a preconcerted plan. Troops which had been patrolling and others which had been held in reserve were immediately ordered into action. They repeatedly charged the mobs, which in places filled the streets, but without effect. The rioters used clubs, stones and whatever other weapons were at hand, and finally the troops were obliged to fire on them, killing and wounding many persons.

This determined action on the part of the authorities seemed to have the desired effect, and soon afterward the mobs were dispersed. At a late hour most of the Republican voters had gone to their homes, but bands of youths continued to make demonstrations before the churches. They confined their disorders, however, to shouting, and a recurrence of the disturbances during the remainder of the night seems unlikely.

With the exception of minor disorders at Anjos and Alcantara, the elections passed off quietly throughout the country, as far as present advice indicates. In this city there were slight disturbances during the day in certain sections owing to the numbers of electors, who suspected that unfair methods were being adopted.

There was much rioting at the police, but the latter did not hesitate to scatter the crowds with a strong arm.

Up to midnight counting had not begun in many of the districts. Strong police guards were assigned to watch the balloting throughout the night. No trouble is reported from Oporto.

The ballot boxes, according to custom, were installed in the churches, and the voting, due to the agitation throughout the country and the active campaign of the Republicans, probably was the heaviest in Portugal's history. The large vote cast and the great number of candidates make the count slow, and because of bad communications in the provinces, it is unlikely that the full returns will be in before Tuesday.

Nevertheless, a large Monarchist coalition majority, composed of the two old rotative parties, the Nationalist-Clerical and the Franco groups, is assured. Ninety-nine out of 146 Deputies to be chosen, already reported elected, are Monarchists.

In a general way the elections turned out as planned by the parties in control. The Republicans, who had only two seats in the dissolved Parliament, increased their representation to possibly twenty. In Lisbon they swept the populous sections of the city, but gerrymanders in the outside districts offset in a measure this advantage. The Republican leaders are raising the cry of "Fraud." They say that while government pressure seemingly relaxed, the old electoral machinery was in full operation, because of the fear on the part of the government of a great Republican movement, and that therefore the elections do not represent in any way the sentiment of the country.

As the suffrage is limited to those who can read and write, or who pay certain direct taxes, the Republicans contend that it was an easy matter for the authorities to manipulate the registry list against the Republican partisans among the masses, 80 per cent of whom are illiterate. Nevertheless, leaders like Machado, Almeida and Cunha say that the seats which they won give them sufficient strength to wage open war against the old system as soon as Parliament reassembles.

The Monarchists apparently are satisfied with the result of the election, saying that the extravagant claims of the Republicans are utterly disproved.

"MINE MERGER'S" VICTIMS.

Easterners Said to Have Lost Hundreds of Thousands in Swindle.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] San Francisco, April 5.—Investors of Philadelphia and other Eastern cities have been badly bitten by the organizing here of the Manhattan Merger Mines Company, and the loss will run into hundreds of thousands. One Philadelphia man dropped \$150,000.

W. C. Cox, who organized the merger, sent out alluring advertisements saying that the merger company had secured control of the Union Jack, the Mipah, the National Bank of Manhattan, the Kawich Gold Mining Company and the Tonopah Gold Mining Company, and offered two shares of merger stock for one of any of these stocks. It was declared that the merger stock would be worth double the value of any of these stocks inside of two months. Many holders of these stocks responded to the lure and sent on stocks, but Cox never forwarded any merger stock.

It is declared that his company is wholly on paper and that he never obtained control of any of the stocks mentioned. He is now reported as carrying on a similar game in Rawhide.

SUICIDE ON PRETORIA.

German Girl Plunges Into Sea—Steamer on Way Here.

Halifax, April 5.—The Hamburg-American liner Pretoria, Captain Schotter, from Hamburg March 15 and Boulogne March 1, bound for New York, arrived here to-day short of coal. The steamer met at quarantine, where she was transferred to a tug one hundred or her six hundred and fifty passengers, who are bound to points in Canada. In her hold the Pretoria carries an assortment of animals, including lions, tigers, a jaguar, monkeys and over one thousand birds.

After taking aboard three hundred tons of coal the steamer started for New York.