



W. I. BUCHANAN DEAD STRICKEN AT MIDNIGHT IN LONDON STREET.

Expires Before Reaching Hospital—Foul Play Not Suspected—His Notable Career.

London, Oct. 17.—William I. Buchanan, of Buffalo, former American Minister to the Argentine Republic and Panama, who had been closely identified with several important American diplomatic missions, met a tragic death last night in a London street. He was discovered lying on a sidewalk in Park Lane, near the residence of the American Ambassador, in a dying condition, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and was carried to St. George's Hospital, a short distance away. Life was extinct when the ambulance reached the hospital. The cause of death is not known, but it is supposed that it resulted from heart disease or apoplexy. There were no marks of violence on the body, nor had robbery been committed. The body was



WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN. Who was found dying on a London street.

placed in the hospital morgue and the police were notified. The identity of the dead man was discovered this afternoon through inquiries sent out by the management of the hotel where Mr. Buchanan was staying. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Mr. Buchanan, who had come to London while on a mission for the United States government in connection with the Venezuelan claims, had been here for several weeks. He previously had visited Berlin and Paris. He took up quarters at Cadogan's Hotel, which is about half a mile from Park Lane. He left the hotel last night for dinner early in the evening, attired in evening dress. No one has yet been found who knows where he spent the evening, but it is supposed that he was walking home when stricken. Park Lane is a particularly quiet street on Saturday nights, when most of the residents are out of town. A passerby found the diplomat lying on the sidewalk. A policeman was summoned and he quickly called an ambulance, but it was too late for medical aid.

The name "W. I. Buchanan" was found on the clothing, which was recognized to be of American make. The initials were engraved on the jewelry. There was no other means of identification. The police made these particulars known, and the manager of the hotel and officials from the American Embassy called at the hospital and identified the body.

A cable dispatch was sent to Mrs. Buchanan, at Buffalo, informing her of the death of her husband and asking for instructions. The American Embassy and the coroner took charge of Mr. Buchanan's effects at the hotel, which are supposed to include papers of great value. It is customary in such cases in England to perform an autopsy, but the American Embassy has requested that this be waived. The hotel management says that Mr. Buchanan usually dined out frequently returning at midnight or later. Therefore, his failure to return was not noticed until this morning.

Physicians who examined the body say that death apparently was due to heart disease or apoplexy, and that there was no indication whatever of foul play, which was suggested in certain quarters.

After the State Department at Washington named yesterday of the death in London of Mr. Buchanan, Huntington Wilson, Third Assistant Secretary of State, made the following statement: "The press report of the death in London of Mr. Buchanan was a great shock to the Department of State, where he was very well known as a man of high attainments and signal abilities in the field of diplomacy.

Mr. Buchanan's official career included service as Minister to the Argentine Republic. While holding that office he settled as arbitrator a famous boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile. He was also American Minister to Panama. He also served as a delegate to the second and as head of the delegation to the third Pan-American Conference. He ably represented the United States at the Central American Peace Conference, which resulted in the Washington convention of 1907, which have meant so much to the Central American republics, and was also connected with the negotiations of the United States-Columbia-Panama treaties.

"His recent achievements as high commissioner to settle the disputes between the United States and Venezuela were important and successful. At the time of his death he had been appointed agent of the United States for the future arbitration at The Hague of the one Venezuelan case not already adjusted as a consequence of his negotiations at Caracas.

"His presence in London was unconnected with official business." To no official of the government, perhaps, did the news of the tragic death of Mr. Buchanan come as a greater shock than to A. A. Adee, Assistant Secretary of State. He had known Mr. Buchanan ever since the latter entered the diplomatic service, and their acquaintance developed into the warmest friendship. The achievements of Mr. Buchanan were referred to by Mr. Adee, who said that Mr. Buchanan possessed to a greater degree the instinct of diplomacy than any man whom he had known. He believed, said Mr. Adee, that it had been better to avoid difficulties than to make them.

Since President Cleveland's last administration, during which time Mr. Buchanan first came prominently before the public, he had, with short intervals of intermission, been connected with the Department of State in some of the most important diplomatic work which has engaged the attention of the department, and the uniform success which attended his undertakings and his fine personality shined him to be regarded as one of the most successful of American diplomats.

In the early years of President Cleveland's administration...

KILLED AT HIS OWN DOOR.

Major of Newport, N. C., Assassinated by Unknown Person.

Newport, N. C., Oct. 17.—Y. Z. Newberry, while entering his home last night, at Newport, N. C., was shot in the back of the head and killed instantly by some unknown person. Mr. Newberry was Mayor of his town and a member of the Board of County Commissioners. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He leaves a wife and two small children.

"KINGS" LOSE TITLES.

Scotch Majesties Have Also Sold Fanning and Washington Islands.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—Fanning and Washington Islands, of the South Sea group, have finally passed out of the possession of the Greig brothers, James, George and William, the Scotchmen who were known as the "kings" of these two islands.

The brothers officially lost their titles when the British government constructed a cable station on Fanning Island, James Greig, "King" of Washington Island, is here. Several months ago the two islands and two others near the group, Christmas and Palermis Islands, were bought for \$250,000 by Father E. Rogie, a French missionary, well known in the South Seas, acting as guardian for the invalid, Count Cecilie.

A stock company will be established, of which the Greig brothers will be directors.

SAVED AS BOAT SINKS.

Crew Works at Pumps Eighteen Hours Off Maine Coast.

Portland, Me., Oct. 17.—After working at the pumps for eighteen hours the captain, mate and four seamen of the three-masted schooner Theresa Wolf, light, from New York to St. John, N. B., were taken from their sinking vessel by the crew of the Popham Beach Lifesaving Station early this afternoon.

The Wolf sprang a leak at midnight last night. The crew worked desperately pumping all night. This morning they were about to launch their only boat when the sparker boom fell and crushed it. A signal of distress was hoisted to the mainmast top.

Although the vessel was fifteen miles at sea, Captain Anson Oliver, who was sitting on the piazza of the Hotel Rockledge, saw it with his glass and notified the lifesavers. Captain Spinyne and his crew, with their boat in tow of the tug Seguin, which luckily was coaled up, raced to sea.

25,000 TAKE COMMUNION.

Pittsburg's Baseball Field Scene of Vast Attendance at Lord's Supper.

Pittsburg, Oct. 17.—The greatest religious gathering ever held in this city, and perhaps in the country, occurred at Forbes's Baseball Field here to-day, when about twenty-five thousand persons assembled at the ceremony of the Lord's Supper, the event being the principal feature of to-day's session of the convention of the Disciples of Christ (Christian Church).

About one hundred elders and one thousand deacons of the Church officiated during the ceremony in passing bread and wine (grape juice) to the great gathering. Eleven barrels of grape juice were consumed. A choir of five hundred voices led the music. Ideal weather added greatly to the comfort of those present.

Many of the pulpits in this city and those of surrounding towns were occupied to-day by delegates to the convention. Four big gatherings at the various convention halls to-night closed the day's programme. The principal sermons were preached by I. N. McCash, of Berkeley, Cal.; M. M. Davis, of Dallas, Tex.; S. M. Martin, of Seattle, and H. O. Breeden, of San Francisco.

NEW VANDERBILT ROUTE TO CHICAGO.

From Philadelphia It Will Be 845 Miles, Against the Pennsylvania's 818.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—After opposition on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a generation, a traffic agreement has been arranged between the Reading and Vanderbilt interests that promises to provide a new through passenger line between Chicago and Philadelphia early in the spring.

An inspection party of prominent officials started from here yesterday to go over a portion of the route, which will utilize the Reading from here to Newberry Junction, the Beech Creek branch of the New York Central to Clearfield, Penn., and from there over the Lake Shore by way of Franklin, Penn., to Ashtabula, Ohio, and thence direct to Chicago, a total distance of 845 miles, against the Pennsylvania's 818 and the Reading-Lehigh Valley-Grand Trunk combination of 853 miles.

SUICIDE EPIDEMIC IN RUSSIA.

Police Attempt to Restrict Sale of Deadly Drugs in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17.—The prefect of police here has applied to the Ministry of the Interior for permission to apply restrictive measures to the sale of certain drugs, on account of their widespread employment for purposes of suicide. Self-destruction, so prevalent in Russia during the era of demoralization following the rebellion, has become epidemic in St. Petersburg, as many as twenty cases in one day occurring frequently.

TWO KILLED IN RAILROAD COLLISION.

'Katy' Flyer Took an Open Switch and Ran Into a Freight Train.

La Grange, Tex., Oct. 17.—The "Katy" flyer on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, south bound, ran into an open switch at Halstead, six miles east of here at 5:38 this morning, crashing into a freight train.

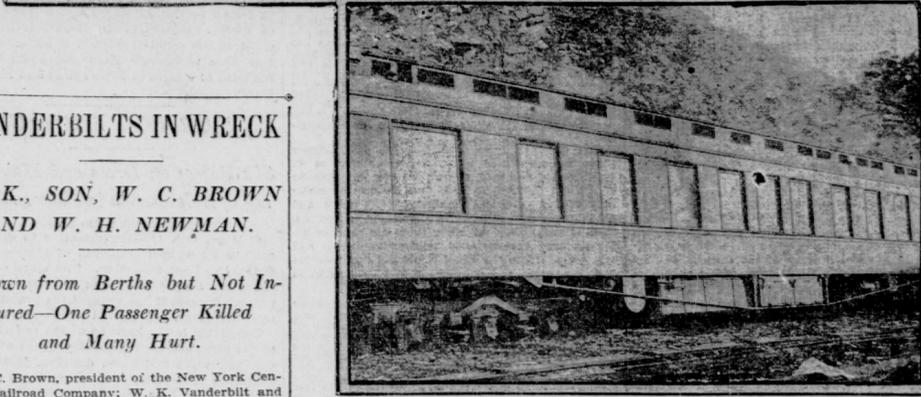
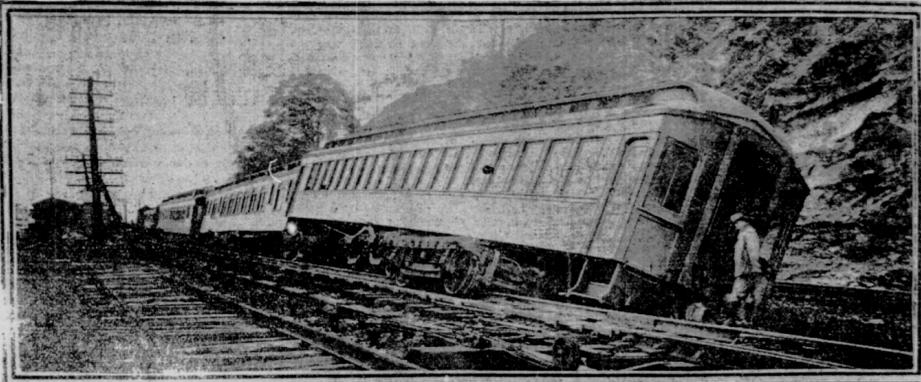
BOY IMPALED ON TREE BRANCH.

Falls Twenty-five Feet to Death from Tall Butternut.

Leonard W. Tilmann, twelve years of age, of White Plains, met death yesterday in an unusual way when he fell while climbing a tree and was impaled on a sharp branch, while several little companions looked on, powerless to aid him.

Leonard, with several other boys, climbed a tall butternut tree on the outskirts of New Rochelle. While reaching for a big nut Leonard lost his footing and fell twenty feet and struck on a sharp branch near the foot of the tree which penetrated his abdomen. He was taken to the New Rochelle Hospital, where he died.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL TRAIN WHICH JUMPED THE TRACK AT RHINECLIFF.



W. K. VANDERBILT'S PRIVATE CAR, IDLE HOUR, AFTER IT LEFT THE RAILS.

VANDERBILTS IN WRECK.

W. K. SON, W. C. BROWN AND W. H. NEWMAN.

Thrown from Berths but Not Injured—One Passenger Killed and Many Hurt.

W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central Railroad Company; W. K. Vanderbilt and his son, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and W. H. Newman, former president of the railroad, escaped injury in a fatal railroad wreck on the Central at Rhinecliff, N. Y., early yesterday morning. Mr. Brown was hurled from his berth, but was uninjured, and, in company with the Messrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Newman, at once took charge of the work of extricating the derailed and overturned day coach, which bore the brunt of the accident, caused by a broken rail. The smoker was also overturned.

The train, which left Albany at 3:15 a. m., was due here at 7 o'clock and was scheduled to stop at Poughkeepsie at 5 a. m. It had passed through the yards at Rhinecliff when the defective rail was struck, and the train, including two private cars, one used by Mr. Brown and the other, the Idle Hour, used by the Vanderbilts, skidded along the ties for a distance of several feet. The fourth car, in which there were fifteen passengers, turned on its side, stopping the momentum of the sleeping cars and the private cars, which had been attached to the train at Lyons, N. Y.

While the cars left the rails, the engine remained on the track. The force of the wreck of the day car threw a number of passengers from their berths, but only the passengers in the overturned day coach were seriously injured.

RETURNING FROM INSPECTION TOUR.

Mr. Brown and the other directors of the road, who had been upstate on a tour of inspection, at once realized what had happened, and, leaving the private cars, hurried to the aid of the injured, at the same time ordering the trainmen to search for any who were fatally hurt.

In the midst of the wreck of the upset car was found the body of James Korakoskie, of No. 79 Eldridge street, this city, who was returning from Buffalo. In another part of the wreck the searchers found Mrs. F. S. H. Teasdale, of Brooklyn, who, with several children, was on her way to the city. Mrs. Teasdale is the most seriously injured and was removed to her home, where she was reported as having received internal injuries, which are not expected to prove fatal. Nine others were taken from the overturned car by the officials of the road, who ordered a special train hurried to the scene of the wreck with a number of surgeons. The list of injured, exclusive of Mrs. Teasdale, follows:

BONAD, Samuel, No. 193 Second avenue, New York; chest injured. CZUCHOWICZ, Nick, Depew, N. Y.; right hip bruised. FERGUSON, John P., No. 615 Rugby road, Schenectady, N. Y.; left hip bruised. FRANCIS, Argent, Waterbury, N. Y.; scalp wound. HAMBURGER, Morris, Utica, N. Y.; left arm slightly injured. LEVY, H., No. 54 Suffolk street, New York; face and hand injured. MERRIMAN, Colla, No. 389 Sheridan street, Albany; left side injured. OPPENHEIMER, Samuel, Rochester; bruises on body. SPOFFORD, W. F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; tramman; head and back slightly injured.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN GIVE AID.

Moses Wright, the engineer, had stopped his locomotive as soon as he felt the derailed cars tugging behind him. He jumped from his cab with a torch, and found the wrecked cars in darkness. In the day coach he found a woman with five children, one a baby, pinned under a seat. Before he could help her a number of excited men tried to take the torch away from him to look for articles they had lost. The engineer drove them back under threats, and extricated the woman, whose arm was torn, but not broken.

H. Schlemmer, of New York, the fireman, distinguished himself by dashing ahead with a red lantern and stopping an express from New York which was due on the northbound track, on to which the wrecked train had partly fallen.

At the point where the wreck occurred there is a straight track, and it is believed by the railroad men that a defect in the rail caused the break immediately after the engine passed over the spot. The train was running at a comparatively slow speed, as it was following two sections which had left Albany half an hour earlier.

When the special bearing the road directors and the injured reached New York Mr. Brown declared that he had been in several railroad wrecks, but that this was the first time that he had been thrown from his berth.

Albany, Oct. 17.—On receipt of a telegram early to-day notifying the Public Service Commission, 2d District, of the wreck at Rhinecliff, Commissioners Decker and Sague and Inspector Buchanan started for the scene of the accident and began an investigation, which will be continued at Albany and New York.

The commission in a statement to-night says: The pieces of broken rail which were the immediate cause of the accident were shipped to the New York Central superintendent's office in New York after having been carefully examined by the commissioners and the inspectors. The investigation included close inspection of the cars in the derailed train and of cars in the train immediately preceding it, which were also injured by the broken rail and were set off at Stantsburg, the station next south of Rhinecliff.

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted on Day Line steamers.—Adv't.

TWO SOLDIERS ESCAPE THROUGH BATH BEACH SEWER TO FREEDOM.

Military Prisoners Working at Fort Hamilton Flee When Sentry Turns His Head.

Two privates belonging to the 2d and the 15th Regiments of Cavalry, stationed at Governor's Island, made their escape on Saturday night from the military prison at Fort Hamilton. It is believed that both men escaped through the Bath Beach sewer, which runs from Bath Beach to New York Bay, a distance of a mile. Both soldiers are known to be men of reckless daring, who would stop at no chance, however slight, should their liberty hang in the balance.

The men who adopted the sensational means of escape are John Brummer, twenty-one years old, of the 2d Cavalry, and Charles A. Cornell, twenty-four years old, of the 15th. They had been prisoners on charges of insubordination for several months on charges of insubordination, and were watched more closely than is the ordinary prisoner owing to their previous records. It was just as dusk was coming on Saturday evening that the two cavalymen saw their opportunity to escape, and they made short shift of it. They were engaged in raking up leaves near the parade grounds at the time under guard of a sentry from the 98th Company, Coast Artillery. As the sentry turned his back for an instant, the two prisoners dropped their rakes and ran swiftly in a northeasterly direction.

The sound of the men's feet on the hard road aroused the sentry's attention, and he wheeled in his tracks to discover the two men fully a hundred yards away. He fired three shots at the fleeing soldiers, but they dodged the bullets by running in zigzag fashion from side to side of the road. Desire for freedom lent wings to their feet, and despite the efforts of the sentry and of half a hundred soldiers who had been brought out from the barracks by the shots, they scaled a fence near the Dyker Heights Meadows and disappeared. Within two minutes afterward the whole garrison had been turned out and the search for the deserters was begun.

Major Herman Schum, in command of the fort, ordered Lieutenant Boatwright, with twenty men, to make an exhaustive search on the reservation. Each man was armed with his rifle and a lantern, and not a spot on the grounds was left unexamined, without result. All through the inky blackness of the Dyker Meadows, stepping every little while into pools of water in the swampland, the searchers made their way, yet without trace of the fugitives. Both prisoners were dressed in the dark brown prison uniforms, and this made it impossible to follow their movements in the fast gathering gloom.

The hunt for the men was finally abandoned at 10 o'clock, but an hour afterward word was brought to the commanding officer that the two men had been seen to board a trolley car at Fifth avenue and 86th street. The report had it that the soldiers had discarded their uniforms for checked suits and wore derby hats.

All day yesterday the hunt for the deserters was continued, but no word of them was obtained, and their whereabouts remained a mystery. It was not until last night that soldiers beating in the brush in the Dyker Meadows came across an uncovered manhole. Investigation showed that this opened into the Bath Beach sewer, and that the entrance was ample enough to admit of the passing of a man. Ladders were procured and the searchers descended into the sewer, and with lanterns tried to find some trace of Brummer and Cornell, but without success. It was found that the sewer was fully twenty feet in diameter, with only about two feet of water running through it. It was this sewer through which the city authorities of Brooklyn drove in an automobile on the occasion of its official opening. What the soldiers did when they reached the emptying of the giant sewer is problematical, as it opens directly into the waters of the bay. It is the opinion of the officers of Fort Hamilton that previous escapes of prisoners have been effected in the same manner.

Brummer is the man who escaped from Fort Hamilton last August and made his way to Danbury, Conn., where he was arrested for stealing a pair of trousers from a line. He said at the time that he was on his way to Wallingford, Conn., to see his dying father.

MRS. BRUCE PRICE KILLED. Automobile Hits Tree—Mrs. C. H. Coulter's Arm Broken.

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Bruce Price, a wealthy resident of Tuxedo Park, was killed and Mrs. Charles J. Coulter's arm was broken and she was otherwise hurt in an automobile accident this afternoon on the road from Tuxedo Park to Arden. The other occupants of the car, Mrs. Coulter's twelve-year-old son and the chauffeur, were unhurt.

The car, a large touring Panhard, owned by Mrs. Coulter, was going north on the main road from the Harriman estate, five hundred feet from the Arden station, when the chauffeur pulled out to one side to pass a car ahead. The machine skidded in the brush on the side of the road, throwing Mrs. Price against a tree and killing her almost instantly. A passing car rushed the other members of the party to the Tuxedo Hospital, where it was found that Mrs. Coulter was suffering from a broken arm and shock.

Mrs. Bruce Price was one of the well known residents of Tuxedo, and mother of Mrs. Emily Post. Before her marriage she was Miss Josephine Lee. Her husband, who died several years ago, was an architect in New York.

Mrs. Coulter was formerly from Albany, and has lived in Tuxedo for several years. She purchased the Griswold house three years ago.

WELLDIGGER UNEARTHED. Body of Man Buried Two Weeks Ago Found Seventy Feet Down.

Sayville, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Standing in an upright position, and totally unmarked, the body of John Coffin, who was buried two weeks ago to-day while digging a well on his father's farm, two miles north of Central Islip, was found this afternoon by Edward Gildersleeve, the well digger in charge of the rescue work.

During the first two days after young Coffin was buried a shift of men worked day and night to rescue him, in the hope that he might still be alive. Since then, however, all hope of saving him had been abandoned, and work was done only in the daytime. The well was ninety feet deep, and Coffin's body was found at a depth of seventy feet, the safety rope which he had tied about his body being still in place. All about his head was a mass of shifting sand, and it was this which had caused Coffin's death, as it is calculated that he must have been suffocated almost immediately after being buried.

When the body had been brought to the surface it was taken to a local morgue, and a burial permit was issued by Coroner Sayage.

MCARREN IMPROVING.

Temperature and Pulse Both Normal, Reports Dr. Hughes.

The condition of Senator Patrick H. McCarren, who has been in St. Catherine's Hospital, Williamsburg, since last Wednesday, when he was operated on for appendicitis, continued to improve yesterday. Dr. Peter Hughes, who performed the operation, did not reach the hospital until after 1 o'clock. He spent two hours with his patient, and when he departed he said that the Senator's temperature was normal and his pulse regular. The Democratic leader still suffers from nervousness, but otherwise, said Dr. Hughes, yesterday was the best day he has had since the operation.

Hundreds of persons called at the hospital to inquire about the Senator's condition, and so many flowers were received that an entire room was set apart for them. Since Senator Carren has been a patient in the hospital the demands on the telephone service have been so great that the telephone company was requested yesterday to make connections only in cases of necessity.

Mrs. Mary McCarren, the aged mother of the Senator, is still in ignorance of his illness and has been told that he is out of the city on business. In spite of the fact that all news of his condition has been kept from her, she said yesterday that she felt something was wrong with her son. It was said at her home that Senator McCarren never went away from the city without first informing his mother that he was going and telling her when he planned to return.

ALFONSO DENOUNCED.

SOCIALISTS PARADE IN PARIS AND LONDON.

Six Thousand Troops Prevent Disorder in French Capital—English Police Active.

(By French Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Oct. 17.—The grand socialist demonstration here protesting against the execution of Ferrer passed off very noisily but without any serious disorder, to-day. The twelve thousand manifestants, singing the revolutionary song "L'Internationale," varied by spasmodic shouts of "Vive Ferrer!" "Down with Alfonso!" "Down with the priests!" marched slowly through the streets, escorted and controlled by six thousand infantry and cavalry and with squadrons of Republican Guards police sandwiched in the procession, so as to keep the entire demonstration completely in hand. The "Apaches" and professional criminals were conspicuous by their absence, probably because it was daylight. M. Lépine, Prefect of Police, was heartily cheered by the spectators, who gazed at the manifestants with feelings of curiosity rather than sympathy. It was everywhere apparent that the masses of onlookers realized that the popular sentiment of disapproval of the manner in which Ferrer was tried and executed was being exploited for local political purposes by MM. Jaurès, Hervé and Vaillant and the anti-militarist leaders.

The military and police measures taken by M. Lépine were admirable. The socialist paraders were simply conducted by his detachments just like a flock of sheep, and thousands of infantry, cavalry, police and flying squads of police bicyclists scoured the streets in the rear of the manifestants, and thus made it impossible for the "Apaches," burglars and looters to operate. Great credit is due to the popular and masterful prefect, who had over fifteen thousand troops under arms, besides the entire police force of Paris.

Thugs attacked a priest in the Tuilleries gardens after the paraders had dispersed, and attempted to throw him into the lake, but the police rescued him. One shot was fired. Twelve arrests were made.

Socialist Senators and Deputies headed processions in a number of cities. M. Jaurès spoke at Lyons, and addresses by delegates of the General Federation of Labor were made at other places. C. I. R.

BARCELONA IN REVOLT.

People Attack Montjuich Fortress—Many Bombs Thrown.

Lisbon, Oct. 17.—Cable dispatches from Barcelona say that the situation there is increasingly disquieting. Twenty-seven bombs have been thrown in the last four days, five persons having been killed and twenty-one wounded. On Saturday an attempt was made to rush the fortress of Montjuich to release the prisoners. A bomb was thrown against the door, but it failed to explode, and the attacking party fled on the approach of the guards.

RED FLAGS IN LONDON.

Police Stop March on Spanish Embassy—Incendiary Speeches.

London, Oct. 17.—The red flag was raised in London this afternoon, and a great mob moved on the Spanish Embassy to make a demonstration of its disapproval of the execution of Francisco Ferrer at Barcelona a few days ago. Several bodies of police were stationed at the approaches to the embassy, and they drove off the crowds in their usual bloodless, effective way. Considerable excitement and uneasiness, however, pervaded the neighborhood. The groans and hootings were plainly heard at the embassy and at Buckingham Palace near by.

No one was injured seriously, although the mounted police rode against the crowds and scattered them several times.

The trouble began with a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square, which was organized by several socialist and labor bodies. Several hundred of the members of these organizations marched to the square carrying red flags draped with crepe and bearing inscriptions denouncing King Alfonso. A black bordered banner was raised against the Nelson column with letters which could be read from afar: "To hell with the Murderer Alfonso."

J. F. Green, secretary of the "Friends of Russian Freedom," called the meeting to order and read a telegram from the Countess of Warwick, saying: "No words are too strong to express Europe's horror at the murder of Ferrer."

Several Laborite members of Parliament delivered strong orations. Victor Grayson, of Manchester, the Socialist member, capped the climax by declaring that if the head of every king of Europe was torn from his body it would not pay half the price of Ferrer's life. He called the Russian Emperor "a dirty monster," and said that King Edward, who could have prevented the execution, was responsible for whatever might happen in England as a result of it. He demanded the expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador.

Strong resolutions were adopted before the meeting ended. Several thousand persons assembled in the square, most of them having been attracted by the same curiosity which takes them to the suffragette demonstrations. The Socialist societies, carrying their banners, then marched in good order toward the Spanish Embassy, singing revolutionary songs and hooting King Alfonso. A great rabble accompanied them, filling the streets.

It was dark when they reached the square in front of the embassy, and they found that the place was filled with platoons of police. The embassy windows were dark and there was no sign of life there. The police would not let the procession enter the square, or even stop. The crowds were turned back and kept moving up Victoria street toward the Parliament buildings, singing, shouting and groaning. The reserves were then brought up, and they drove the mob into the side streets, dispersing it without serious trouble.

RIOTING IN BERLIN.

Police Break Up a Socialist Procession—Many Arrests.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—Three meetings held here to-day to protest against the execution of Francisco Ferrer, under the auspices of the Social Democrats, were largely attended that thousands could not gain admission. Violent speeches were made, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the execution as "the most hideous of all judicial murders" and conveying sentiments