THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

KING'S FRIENDS IN PARIS

All Political Parties Regret Death of English Ruler.

HIS VISITS TO CAPITAL

Recent Guest of Mme. Waddington—Ability to Understand the French People.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, May 7.—King Edward's death causes deep and sincere sorrow through France. Genuine sympathy is expressed by every political party, ranging from the Royal and Clerical Reaction to the Extreme Socialists of the Jaurès type. The Prime Minister, M. Briand, with whom the late King conversed at length and confidentially during his brief visit here early in March when on his way to Biarritz, feels that France has lost a great friend, whose personal sympathy and real understanding of the French people and their institutions were not surpassed by any one not actually born on French soil.

King Edward was never regarded by Parisians as a foreigner, but as one of themselves. He spoke French with the fluency and esprit of a Parisian, without a trace of foreign accent. Edouard Détaille, the painter of military subjects, was a close friend of the late King, who passed over an hour in his studio last March, when Détaille showed his majesty his large picture commemorating the presentation of the colors to the British territorial regiments.

The British sovereign never forgot the friends of his earlier days, when, as Prince of Wales, he so often visited Paris. Among these is James Gordon Bennett, who is now on his way back here after a voyage to Ceylon. King Edward was a frequent guest on Mr. Bennett's yacht and at his country place at Bougival, near Paris, where they used to go often on Mr. Bennett's river yacht in the genial days when the late ruler was Prince of Wales.

The King always had a great friendship for Mme. Waddington, née King, of New York, dating from the time when her husband was the French Ambassador in London and afterward Prime Minister of France. This trait in the King's character was exemplified during his recent three days' stay in Paris. Shortly before leaving London for the Continent the King sent word to Mme. Waddington, asking her to name a day when he might call and take luncheon with her. So, on Tuesday, March 8, the King, accompanied by the British Ambassador and his physician, called, and went up in the lift to Mme. Waddington's apartment on the third floor, and after chatting with her about old times, of the theatre and politics, sat down and had luncheon in a most hearty and unceremonious way.

As the King took his leave Mme. Waddington's little grandson said to him: "They let me take cold baths now." The King replied, tapping the youngster under the chin: "Good thing, my boy. Keep it up. Nothing like a cold plunge every morning. You will then be always in splendid form and ready for anything."

[By The Associated Press.]

Paris, May 7.—President Fallières telegraphed King George to-day as follows:

I learn with emotion of the death of your beloved father. The French government and the French people will regret profoundly the demise of the august sovereign who on so many occasions has given them evidences of his sincere friendship, and associate themselves fully in the great grief which his unexpected loss brings to you, the royal family and the entire British Empire.

It is with a heart full of sadness that I ask your royal highness to accept my personal condolences, those of the French government and of all France.

M. Pichon, in a telegram to Sir Edward Grey expressing his condolences, referred feelingly to King Edward's work for peace, "to the maintenance of which both countries are laboring in common accord." By order of the government the flags over the Elysée Palace and other public buildings have been placed at halfmast as a sign of mourning. Many houses and shops in the boulevards, in the Rue de la Paix, the Place Concorde and the Champs Elysées are flying the French and British flags entwined with crape.

Nowhere in Europe has the passing of King Edward created deeper emotion than in France. The government intends to express its grief in a most marked fashion.

Premier Briand and others of the Cabinet called upon British Ambassador Bertie early to-day to express their condolences, and an extraordinary mission will be appointed to attend the funeral. Ex-President Loubet, whose exchange of visits with King Edward in 1903 resulted in the Anglo-French understanding, probably will head the embassy.

Most of the French papers appear with black borders to-day, and their editorials sound a common note of grief, which may be summed up in the words of the "Matin," which says: "England has lost a great King, the world a great figure and France a great friend."

The diplomatic consequences of a change of rulers are not dwelt on prominently, but there is no doubt that there is a popular feeling of anxiety. While the present basis of peace is regarded as solid, it is realized that King Edward's personal influence, so powerfully exercised in all the recent crises in the direction of peace, can hardly be transmitted to his successor, and the disappearance of the monarch seems likely, therefore, notably to modify the position of Great Britain on the European chessboard.

A report that the Liberals have agreed to postpone the issue regarding the British House of Lords until next year in order to avoid confronting the new reign with a grave international question creates great satisfaction here, where the decision is regarded not only as a fine exhibition of national dignity, but as the best guarantee against a rupture of the continuity of Great Britain's foreign policy, with which France is now closely associated.

WRECKED ON FIRST TRIP

Steamer Goes on Reef, but All on Board Are Saved.

St. John's, N. F., May 7.—The maiden voyage of the steamer Normandy, bound from London to Toronto, ended suddenly early to-day, when, in a dense fog, she crashed on to Great Island, near Bay Bulls, about twenty miles from here.

An hour later she worked off the shoal and sank in twenty-five fathoms of water. She had a crew of twenty-six men, commanded by Captain Hawthorne, and the captain's wife, three children and two maids, all of whom got ashore safely at St. Mary's in the ship's lifeboats.

The Normandy was launched only four months ago. She was laden with pig iron for the trip across the Atlantic, but was intended especially for the grain carrying service on the Great Lakes.

As soon as news of the disaster reached here the steamer Portia was dispatched to Bay Bulls to bring the shipwrecked people to St. John's. The Portia is expected here late to-night or early to-morrow.

PEARY LECTURES IN BERLIN

Warmly Received, but Not So Enthusiastically as Zeppelin.

Berlin, May 7.—Commander Robert E. Peary gave his polar lecture at the Casino to-night under the auspices of the Berlin Geographical Society. About two thousand persons were present.

Professor Albrech Penck, president of the society, introduced the commander, expressing regrets in behalf of the Emperor and the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, that they were unable to be present. He greeted among other distinguished men present Count Zeppelin, upon the mention of whose name the greatest ovation of the evening occurred. Commander Peary was warmly received, but the conqueror of the pole was unable to vie with the hero of the air with the patriotic German audience.

After the lecture, which followed the lines of his lecture as delivered in other places, the cheering was renewed when Count Zeppelin went forward and was presented. President Penck then handed to Commander Peary the society's gold medal, which had been named, in honor of the African explorer, the Nachtigall medal.

Commander Peary expressed his thanks and great satisfaction at having polar and African exploration linked together in one medal. He complimented the Germans upon the good exploration work they had done in both fields.

The American explorer will leave here for Rome to-morrow night.

WAR FEVER IN ECUADOR

Government in Statement Says Relations with Peru Are Unchanged.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, May 7.—The government has addressed the following note to the press:

"Notify the public that nothing has been arranged as yet with Peru. The international situation is stationary. Ecuador sustains her rights based upon the justice of her cause."

Warlike enthusiasm here increases. The first reserve corps is under arms and ready for a campaign.

PRESIDENT FONSECA'S TOUR

Brazil's Executive Will Spend Four Months in Europe.

Cherbourg, May 7.—President Fonseca of Brazil, accompanied by his family, arrived here to-day.

He will go first to Paris, where his son, who is ill, will be treated, and later will make a four months' tour of Europe.

THE POPE RECEIVES AMERICANS.

Rome, May 7.—The Pope to-day received in private audience the Right Rev. Frederick Eis, Bishop of Marquette, Mich., who is here at the head of a small pilgrimage. The Pontiff was most gracious and inquired about the affairs of the vicariate.

REPORTED HIS OWN DEATH.

London, April 30.—An astounding case was heard at Longton, Staffordshire, recently, when James Merry, a collier, was remanded on a charge of issuing a false certificate of his death.

It was also stated that he had served a month's imprisonment for stealing flowers from a cemetery to place on his own grave.

Dr. Lefevre explained how it was done. He attended Merry, he said, for bronchitis on February 23, and on March 1 Merry visited his surgery and asked for a death certificate.

He had disguised his face and Dr. Lefevre did not recognize him. He said that Merry had become worse during the week and had died suddenly on the previous night.

The story seemed straightforward. Dr. Lefevre said, so he gave the man the certificate.

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DEAD NOW NUMBER 1,500

Cartago Destroyed by Earthquake Lasting Four Seconds.

SOME AMERICANS MISSING

Stricken City Was Without Aid for Hours, All Communication Being Cut Off.

San José, Costa Rica, May 7.—The list of dead at Cartago now numbers not less than 1,500. The city was destroyed by an earthquake which lasted four seconds. It was a tremendous movement, which followed a few minor shocks during the course of the day. It occurred at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. No one had time to run out of the houses, which fell crashing to the streets. Had the great shock come during the sleeping hours hardly any one could have escaped.

The railroad and telegraph lines were broken, and the electric light wires fell, leaving the city in total darkness. Thousands ran panicstricken in all directions in an effort to save themselves, leaving behind those under the ruins.

Every house and building was totally destroyed, including four churches and the palace of the Central American peace court, the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

Some Americans are reported to have been killed, but identification, even by the records, is at present impossible. The foreign colonies set about at once to organize rescue movements, and worked strenuously to save those who were pinned down by the wreckage.

It was not until the following day that San José learned of the disaster, and so assistance from this source was not forthcoming for many hours. No medical aid could be obtained, and the survivors suffered greatly from lack of food and water. Many of the wounded died, suffering terribly. Entire families have been wiped out. Rafael Angel Troyo, the Costa Rican poet, whose works are known in many countries, is among the dead.

The College of the Silesian Priests fell while the priests and children were at prayer. Two priests and ten children were killed.

The earthquake, which brought almost total darkness and great clouds of dust from the falling buildings, was followed by a roaring which came apparently from deep down in the earth, and for six hours the disturbances continued. No more formidable disaster has occurred in the history of Costa Rica, and perhaps in Central America.

President Gonzales Viquez and President-elect Ricardo Jiménez are personally in charge of the work of rescue, but there is little hope that those under the ruins can escape. The buildings have been levelled, and doubtless those beneath them have been crushed.

Some days must elapse before the real situation can be determined. The monetary losses reach far into the millions. Foreign help is needed badly, and must be prompt if good is to come of it. Thousands are homeless and without food.

Fires that broke out immediately after the destruction of the town added to the horror of the situation, and heavy rains that have fallen since have made the conditions almost unbearable, even for those who escaped injury.

Hundreds of survivors are camped around the ruins of their homes, which they refuse to leave. Some reports place the wounded at several thousands.

Nearly all of Costa Rica is afflicted, as more or less damage has been caused by earthquakes at San José and other points.

EARTHQUAKE LOSSES LARGE

Dead in Costa Rica Number 1,000 and Damage Aggregates $25,000,000.

Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, Costa Rican Consul General in this city, received a cable dispatch from his country yesterday saying that one thousand persons were killed in the earthquake, ten thousand more being rendered homeless. The damage, it is believed, will aggregate $25,000,000.

Dr. Ulloa's advices said that Paraiso, a village with a population of 3,500, had been wiped out. San José was also badly damaged.

HOUSE PROBLEM IN ROME

Government Plans to Care for Employes in the Capital.

Rome, April 27.—King Victor Emmanuel has laid the foundation stone of a new block of buildings to be constructed for the occupation of government employes. More than two years have passed since a sum of £300,000 was voted by parliament for this purpose. A tract of land near the Porta Salaria, in the upper part of the city and not far outside the walls, a little more than twelve acres in extent, has been acquired, and houses will be built there for the accommodation of part of the great army of government clerks and minor officials who at the present moment find the greatest difficulty in lodging their families with any comfort and decency.

Similar blocks of houses will, it is hoped, soon be begun in the Piazza d'Armi for the use of others whose employment lies in the lower part of the city. It is only by measures of this kind that any relief can be given to the existing overcrowding in Rome, since it would appear that little can be hoped for from private building enterprise.

The housing problem, though it affects Rome more seriously than other cities, is beginning to present itself in other parts of Italy also.

DEATH OF GYPSY VIOLINIST

Career of Louis Munczy, Who Left Estate Valued at $450,000.

Vienna, April 28.—Louis Munczy, the most famous of Hungarian gypsy violinists, died recently at Budapest, at the age of sixty-three years. He had travelled over the greater part of the world with his band, which he conducted, while playing the first violin himself, and had appeared before most European monarchs, including King Edward. He was a particular favorite of the late Empress Elizabeth, who frequently summoned him to play before her.

His career was an interesting one, as an attempt was made in his youth by a wealthy patron to make an orthodox violinist of him by sending him to study at the Vienna Conservatorium. Despite this training, however, the traditions of his race were too strong, for, like other gypsy musicians, he was never able to play classical music correctly, but always modified the score while playing so as to make it suit the gypsy style. Munczy made a great deal of money, some of it by the proceeds of the sale of jewels which Hungarian ladies used sometimes to tear off their necks and hands and throw at his feet when they were carried away by his playing. He is said to have left property worth about £90,000.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON KING

Says Americans Will Be Grieved at Passing of Friend.

HIS PERSONAL TRIBUTE

London Plans Are Uncertain, but He Will Go to Berlin and Complete Itinerary.

Stockholm, May 7.—ExPresident Roosevelt, who arrived here to-day, was greatly shocked when he learned of King Edward's death. What effect the death will have on his London plans he cannot for the present say, but it is his intention to go to Berlin and complete his itinerary as announced.

Mr. Roosevelt to-day sent a message to Ambassador Hill, inquiring if King Edward's death would make necessary a change in the Emperor's plans, desiring to be advised should the Emperor go to London. In that event the former President would undoubtedly be either the guest of the American Ambassador or go to a hotel. He has a fixed engagement to lecture at Berlin University on May 12.

Speaking of the late King's tact, Mr. Roosevelt gave an illustration of what he termed the finer sense of things which the King possessed.

"Next to the ring John Hay gave me," he said, "I value the miniature King Edward sent me, after I became President, of John Hampden. That was a present a sovereign could make with dignity, and one a democratic President could accept. All historians and royalists agree that Hampden was a good man. The King must have known that Hampden was one of my four heroes—Timoleon, Hampden, Washington and Lincoln. Such a selection as the miniature showed extreme tact.

King America's Friend.

"I have a personal feeling about the King's death. I know from having been President that he had an earnest desire to keep the relations between Great Britain and the United States on the closest and most friendly terms. King Edward's death removes one influence that tended strongly for peace and justice in international relations. His own people and those in other lands must feel that loss."

Former President Roosevelt issued the following to-day:

"I am deeply grieved and know that all Americans will be deeply grieved at the death of his majesty King Edward VII.

"We feel most profound sympathy for the British people in their loss. We in America keenly appreciated King Edward's personal good will toward us, which he so frequently and so markedly showed, and we are well aware of the devotion felt for him by his subjects throughout the British Empire, while all foreign nations learned to see in the King a ruler whose great abilities, and especially his tact, his judgment and his unfailing kindliness of nature, rendered him peculiarly fit to work for international peace and justice.

"Let me repeat that I am sure all American people feel at this time the most sincere sympathy for his family and his nation."

Mr. Roosevelt sent a personal telegram to the Queen Dowager.

Will Modify Programme.

The death of the King will serve to modify greatly the programme of festivities planned for Mr. Roosevelt. The Swedish government has not as yet been formally notified of his majesty's demise, and accordingly Mr. Roosevelt and Prince Wilhelm put in a rather busy day. However, to-morrow's state dinner in honor of the former President, which was to have been held at the palace, has been cancelled and the court will go into mourning to-morrow morning.

The prince and princess, in the absence of Gustaf V, who is in the south of France, accompanied the Roosevelts this afternoon to the Northern Museum, the Biological Museum and the open air museum, after which the party had luncheon at the palace.

Professor Uchermann, of Christiania, after examining Mr. Roosevelt's throat to-day, said that its condition was only such as was natural after the strain of being overworked for six weeks. Mr. Roosevelt will make an effort to cancel his scheduled speeches here.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt spent a comparatively quiet day in the company of the Crown Prince and Princess, and in the evening were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the citizens. In a laudatory speech at this dinner the Premier, Mr. Lindman, said:

"We are glad to welcome the foremost citizen of the great Republic to which Sweden has sent so many loyal citizens."

After referring to the former President's efforts toward world peace and the conservation of natural resources, as well as his endeavor morally to uplift his fellow countrymen, the Premier continued:

"Your motto, Colonel Roosevelt, has been honesty, justice and good character in every citizen. You have sought to promote self-reliance and foster such a spirit in the nation that the stronger would help the weaker when the weaker was in need and deserved it, and the manner in which you have worked to these ends has made your name respected and honored throughout the world."

Silent Toast Drunk.

Mr. Roosevelt, with the consent of the presiding officer, proposed a silent toast as a mark of sympathy to the British people in the loss of a King who was devoted to the welfare of the people and of humanity.

Some four hundred men and women of distinction from all parts of Sweden took part in the dinner, which was a subscription affair. Some of them travelled many hundreds of miles to be present. Not less than sixteen hundred applications for seats had to be rejected.

In his toast to the former President the Premier, Mr. Lindman, coupled Mrs. Roosevelt's name with her husband's as a true wife who had contributed to her husband's success at every step.

Mr. Roosevelt in response touched upon the question of the hour in Sweden, the propaganda which has been spread by a certain faction of love without children. The ex-President did not name the leader in this propaganda, but strongly denounced race suicide as one of the most unworthy things of all time. It happens that the Swedish population, next to France and Spain, has increased more slowly than any other, and the speaker was applauded enthusiastically. He was congratulated by the Premier and others on his bold and unequivocal declarations.

Berlin, May 7.—David Jayne Hill, the American Ambassador, has received a telegram from Mr. Roosevelt asking him to express to the Emperor his sympathies in the death of King Edward, and suggesting that it might be thought best to modify the programme as arranged for his entertainment in Berlin, which modifications he would fully understand.

CABLES THANKS TO ROOSEVELT.

The New York Peace Society sent to Colonel Roosevelt yesterday, in care of the American Embassy, Berlin, the following cable dispatch:

"Congratulations and thanks for Nobel peace address urging league of peace, arrest of armaments and arbitration of all differences.

"NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY."

GONE TO SEE ROOSEVELT?

St. Paul Hears Frank B. Kellogg Was Summoned.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Paul, May 7.—That Theodore Roosevelt sent for Frank B. Kellogg, his so-called "trust buster," to meet him in Europe became known here to-day through a letter received by one of Mr. Kellogg's friends. The former special prosecutor who conducted the Standard Oil case for the government is now on his way to join Mr. Roosevelt and they will return on the same ship soon. It was reported that Mr. Kellogg was one of the first to receive a letter from Mr. Roosevelt when the African hunt ended, but he was unable to respond with a personal visit. The second letter, which came a few days ago, caused him hastily to prepare for a trip across the Atlantic, and, accompanied by Mrs. Kellogg, he immediately started, giving as a reason a desire to visit France.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is said here, has regarded his special prosecutor as a man in touch with the people, and the budget of news he will deliver to him will tell of the situation in relation to the people and their attitude toward the administration. Mr. Kellogg has been urged to be a candidate for United States Senator and it is possible that on his return he will have some definite announcement to make.

FINLAND DEFIES CZAR

Diet Refuses Bill Admitting Authority of Russia.

Helsingfors, May 7.—The Diet to-night as a final step in the long fight against the extension of the authority of the Russian parliament over Finland in matters of general and imperial interest accepted the report of the constitutional committee which recommended that the bill dealing with the extension of this authority be returned to the Emperor without action.

It is understood that the Diet will shortly be dissolved.

BARONESS VAUGHAN'S BONDS

King Leopold Said to Have Given Her $6,000,000 in Congo Debentures.

Brussels, May 7.—M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, charges in an open letter published to-day that on the day before he was operated on the late King Leopold, through Baron Snoy, commandant of the royal household, turned over to Baroness Vaughan $6,000,000 worth of Congo bonds which could not be found when the Congo was annexed by Belgium.

BISMARCK'S IDEA OF WOMEN

Predicted Day When They Would Become a Force in Politics.

Berlin, April 28.—Some interesting observations of Prince Bismarck on female suffrage have just come to light. They were made by the Iron Chancellor to a young woman who broached the subject to him at a watering place shortly after his dismissal, and were to the following effect:

"What I am I have become through my wife. I respect every woman who elevates us men, teaches us religion and morality, upholds our ideals for us and weaves roses of heaven into our earthly life. . . . It was my desire to draw women into politics, but we are not ripe for that yet; we are still only in the schoolroom. Our Queen Louisa was a politician, but one with a pure heart. She wished to make her Fatherland great, rich and powerful. No one on earth have I reverenced more. In her salon she brought together the wise and noble spirits of all nations. If only the cultured women of our aristocracy would be politicians of that kind! They should not trespass upon man's preserves, but influence him, moderate him and lead him to good. Formerly politics was carried on in ladies' salons, but they were in many cases women who were not good and pure and who also pursued selfish aims. I don't want women of that kind, but only those with pure hearts.

"But the day will come when women will be called on to co-operate. We men are all clumsy. We Germans especially are always ungainly bears, even diplomatists. Moreover, much less would be made public, for a sensible woman's mouth can keep silence. On the other hand, it can draw from an opponent in a tone of harmless chatter many a secret that he would not give up to us men. Woman's mouth chats so ingratiatingly on most difficult subjects that we never notice, old donkeys that we are, that we have told them more than we intended to. For everything that is feminine beats us in cunning."

FORTUNES MADE IN RUBBER

Many Exaggerations in London, However—Boom for Clerks.

London, April 30.—A broker here says that while fortunes have been made in the rubber boom, stories of profits have been exaggerated. He adds:

"There was a story going about the other day that a well known firm has made a quarter of a million sterling. I know personally one of the partners. He tells me that what they have actually made is £70,000. This, of course, is a nice amount, but there is a good deal of difference between £70,000 and £250,000, and there is just about this rate of difference between half the stories you hear and the actual facts.

"The other day I was going out of my own office and I saw an open application for shares lying on the desk. It was signed by one of our messenger boys, and read:

"'I beg to hand you check for one shilling and threepence on application for five two shilling shares.'

"Some firms have doubled and trebled their staffs. There have been night shifts as well as day shifts of clerks, and various firms of accountants to the Stock Exchange have been providing clerks for evening work. All firms are giving their clerks bonuses. Instead of getting only the usual Christmas bonus, clerks are getting a bonus every quarter, and some firms I know are giving them a bonus every account. The Stock Exchange benevolent fund will also benefit enormously by the boom. The collection this year looks like breaking all records.

"Brokers who in normal times are able to leave their offices in the afternoon have been kept working at high pressure till 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and the activity has been marked in the Mark Lane end of the city by offices that have long been empty being taken and turned into hives of industry night and day."

HIGHEST CLIMB IN NEW GUINEA.

Geneva, April 30.—News has been received here that the Dutch alpine expedition to explore the "Mont Blancs of the Pacific" in Dutch New Guinea, headed by the well known Dutch explorer, Mr. Lorentz, has ascended in succession the Hellwiggebirge, Trengebirge and Oranienkette, which had never been climbed. Their altitudes are roughly estimated to be between 14,000 feet and 15,000 feet.

The great task, however, was to attack the Wilhelminenspitze. The Dutch climbers struck snow at 15,000 feet and with great difficulty reached the summit, the height of which Mr. Lorentz estimates as 24,200 feet. This peak, according to the same authority, lies about ninety miles inland from the northern portion of the island.

WORLD-WIDE MOURNING

Many Tributes to Edward, the Peacemaker.

ROYAL PLANS FOR FUNERAL

Many Sovereigns Will Attend the Services in England in Person.

Berlin, May 7.—Emperor William, who is at Wiesbaden, issued an order to-day that officers of the German navy wear mourning for eight days, and that the flags of their vessels be halfmasted on the day of King Edward's funeral. German ships in English waters or in the company of British vessels are instructed to conform with the British observances, and to fire salutes at noon on the day of the funeral.

Following the announcement of the death of King Edward, all of the engagements of Emperor William for the next two days were cancelled. The Emperor will arrive in Berlin to-morrow morning.

Madrid, May 7.—The Spanish court will go into mourning for one month. King Alfonso and Queen Victoria telegraphed their condolences to Queen Dowager Alexandra and King George.

All of the Spanish papers to-day devote much space to the death of King Edward, extolling especially his influence in favor of peace. "The Liberal" says:

"The man who was considered frivolous as a prince was a working monarch of infinite tact, who devoted himself, body and soul, to his mission as chief of state."

Lisbon, May 7.—King Edward's death has caused profound emotion in this country. King Manuel will go to London to be present at the funeral, the day of which will be observed throughout Portugal as one of mourning.

St. Petersburg, May 7.—The Empress Dowager Marie will leave for London tomorrow.

Biarritz, May 7.—Flags on the hotels and displayed in the streets are at halfmast.

Princess Beatrice of Battenberg has left for London.

Brussels, May 7.—King Albert announces that he will attend the funeral of King Edward.

The monarch's condolences had been conveyed to the British Legation by the grand marshal of the court.

Christiania, May 7.—King Haakon and Queen Maud left to-day for London to attend the funeral of King Edward.

The whole city is in mourning. The theatres are closed.

Rome, May 7.—The Chamber of Deputies adjourned to-day as a sign of mourning for King Edward. Before adjournment tributes were paid to the late monarch by the Premier, Signor Luzzatti; the Foreign Minister, Signor San Giuliano, and the President of the Chamber.

The Pope has telegraphed his condolences, as have the Premier and the Foreign Minister.

Tokio, May 7.—It was officially announced this evening that the court will go into mourning for a period of three weeks for King Edward.

The death of the King has cast a gloom over the nation, in which profound sympathy is felt for the British court and empire. Japan, as Great Britain's ally, feels the loss most keenly. The ball of Prince Asaka, planned for this evening, has been postponed, and all public functions have been suspended. It is confidently believed that the demise of the British monarch will not affect the alliance of the two countries.

The press is unanimous in its expressions of grief and in declaring that the death of King Edward is a severe loss not only to Great Britain, but to the cause of peace and humanity throughout the world. To-morrow's papers will be black bordered and will devote columns to eulogizing King Edward and his success in advancing the cause of international peace.

The "Kokumin," generally used as a government organ, refers to the late King as the personification of peace. The "Asashi" is at a loss to know how the world will recover from Edward's death. The "Hochi," in a special edition containing a column printed in English, expresses the hope that the spirit of peace encouraged by the late monarch may long remain the guide for international policies. The "Jiji" calls Edward the great friend of peace and humanity, and other papers make similar comments.

It is stated that the Emperor and Empress are deeply grieved.

Vienna, May 7.—Emperor Francis Joseph was deeply affected by the news of King Edward's death. He made a call at the British Embassy to extend his condolences, and subsequently directed that the members of the royal family and court functionaries should not attend the international sporting exhibition, which was to have been opened to-day. As a consequence the opening has been postponed.

BIG MASSACRE REPORTED

Rumor Says 1,000 Chinese Soldiers Were Killed in Lhassa.

Peking, May 7.—A report was received here to-day to the effect that one thousand Chinese soldiers, members of the garrison at Lhassa, have been killed as the result of a sudden uprising of Lamas.

The report is not yet fully confirmed.

BANKRUPT COSTA RICA MINES.

The schedules in bankruptcy of the Montezuma Mines, of Costa Rica, with offices at No. 45 Broadway, show that the liabilities are $76,127 and the assets amount to $307,263, consisting of real estate, ten mining claims, land, etc., at Montezuma, $245,000; equipped mine, mills, buildings, etc., $38,154; supplies, $15,000; bullion concentrates in New York, $7,000; mine cars, $1,017; office furniture, $300, and cash, $792. The principal creditor is James W. Johnson, of New Brunswick, N. J., whose claims amount to $74,600. There is also $1,000 owing to employes.

FAT FOLKS FAVOR

Home Mixture That Takes Off the Fat Rapidly—Causes No Wrinkles—No Stomach Ills and Requires Neither Dieting Nor Exercise.

Too much fat is both uncomfortable and dangerous, but usually fleshy people prefer to put up with its inconvenience rather than punish themselves with the tiresome exercising usually prescribed, or endanger their health by taking the so-called "cures" and patent fat "reducers."

This self-sacrifice of comfort and health to overabundant fat is entirely unnecessary, however, as Mrs. Luella Bigger tells us there is a home receipt that is far superior in every way to anything money will buy for reducing superfluous flesh. It is said this simple mixture will take the fat off of man or woman at the rate of at least a couple of pounds a week without even causing wrinkles. Moreover, it does not disturb the stomach, but is a good thing for the system, clearing away pimples, and, best of all, it does not interfere with the diet. You can use it and at the same time eat whatever you like. This receipt is as follows:—½ ounce Marmola; ½ ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 3½ ounces of Peppermint Water. Get these ingredients at any drug store, mix them together at home and take one teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

Mrs. Bigger, as is well known, is a famous beauty expert, and whatever she recommends is sure to be found eminently satisfactory.

ALLAWAY'S REVIEW

We have had an unusual week—one full of abnormal exhibits. At the outstart optimism was preciptated by rushing reports that in France and Germany and in Great Britain there was sudden competition for American securities upon the part of conservative banking interests. And many American corporations were named as having accepted foreign bids for their bonds. St. Paul was in this list, Atchison was there, Chesapeake & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio, and others similarly important. This information, in extraordinary contrariety to what thitherto had been the record, infused the stock market with enthusiasm, naturally enough. Advanced quotations became the fashion in every stock exchange quarter.

Wall Street for a long time past has been trying to be pessimistic; yet upon the very first appearance of encouraging suggestions of the foregoing sort the entire Stock Exchange rank and file hurried into hurrahs and purchases. Nobody doubted anything. Nobody asked for any manner of corroboration. There was widespread, virtually universal, enthusiasm over the discovery that all Europe was suddenly rushing into a sprightly rivalry to determine who should most quickly and most largely absorb American issues. Forthwith, of course, Wall Street was able to evolve justification a-plenty for the cabled disclosures. Southern Pacific was about to distribute $100,000,000 from its hitherto veiled oil possessions, Union Pacific was going to do something even larger, Reading had a programme correspondingly cheerful—the entire Stock Exchange list was budding with bonuses. Even little old weazened Wabash was about to bestow endowments. Not only in good faith, but with earnestness and enthusiastically, the average man in Wall Street hailed the arrival of this somewhat belated millennium. Quotations hardened, even boomed.

Then in shocking surprise came announcement of the news as to England's king. The bear contingent tried to rise from its numbness; prices were hammered, some depressing market effect was exerted. And thus to the opening upon the Stock Exchange yesterday there was a speculative locking of horns with results then registered in a single hour's session that leave quotations for the week altogether upon the side of the bull party.

That announcement of the death of the most important political figure of the world should be made the text in Wall Street for security market buoyancy is a record difficult to comprehend. In him who has just died there was pledge to the world of peace; this English leader, of his age the diplomat incomparable, was not merely the steadfast friend of America but was ever the stanch intervener in all possible controversies between the old world and the new; and in so far as our own country is concerned the loss of such continually animate and resolute friendship can in no way have overestimation—while, in so far as Great Britain's own issues are concerned, there is loss inestimable for conservatism, even for safety. European politics, a boiling caldron, loses governing influences which have long kept back threatening scalding explosions at embittered national centres. The death of such a man as Edward of England has in it, certainly, not one whit of warrant for enthusiasm in any market of the world. And the Wall Street exhibition of yesterday is not merely to be accounted in bad taste, but is unnatural, abnormal, foolish utterly. Such performance merely provides antagonistic opportunity for enemies of a sensible market situation. The record reflects mere strength of manipulation—can have no sane relation to value. There seems, though, somehow, forever to be a curious inclination upon the part of Wall Street toward mental dislocation every time anything of size discouraging develops—a hurrying to the conclusion, apparently, that a few furious temporary bids, a bit of bravado manipulation, can extinguish every adversity. Aside from what in the present instance is peculiarly illustrative, hark back to the market reception of the dreadful news of San Francisco's earthquake. Quotations had been limp. They rushed into buoyancy. What was initiative—what was sequel—needs no recounting. The stock market is never bluffed more than temporarily.

Wall Street hails the flotation of great issues of bonds and notes for sale to Europe as an unqualified bullish factor. Not a single dissentient is heard in the cheerful chorus. But calm consideration compels attention to another phase of the question. The mere fact that our railroad corporations are obliged to seek European financial assistance testifies to inability to sell such new securities at home. And the low prices which such high class bonds as City of New York issues bring no doubt warrant the seeking of foreign capital.

Furthermore, there would seem to be no particular encouragement in the creation of hundreds of millions of American indebtedness to Europe by reason of these current transactions. The bonds sold take precedence of the stocks of the selling companies and to that extent weaken the position of the shareholder—for these new obligations bear interest which must be provided for and create actual obligations which must at some date be paid off. In the matter of the short term notes, as in the case of Baltimore and Ohio, there is the fixed period of three years. Evidence of need of money is hardly to be welcomed as a bullish argument. Creation of prior liens is scarcely to be considered as a bull point. Yet, in its present mood, Wall Street can see nothing but delight in these transactions. The fact that the country is running into deeper debt with Europe is held to be pleasing.

Meantime, our own home bond market stays lethargic. Gilt edged 4 per cent. bonds of a long list of our very best railroads sell below par. Herein is the real explanation of the necessity of borrowing money from Europe. Of course the borrowing railroads will be relieved to the extent of obtaining immediate command of large sums of money, which they evidently need badly. But these sums must be repaid, and the annual interest upon them is further burden upon earnings.

What is anomalous in Wall Street's present mood has to do with the fact that there are no conditions here which require such foolish pretence as is paraded. General business is slackened—hard times are not threatened. Crop conditions have been hurt—but only measurably so. It is discouraging that Western lands suffer from lack of normal moisture. It is reason for lament that fruit both in the Southwest and in the Northwest has been badly hurt. But at the worst it is measurable crop shortage, nothing like crop destruction, which is registered. And in business there are labor troubles which threaten and are embarrassing, but no crises in any quarter that mean disaster. Bad elements in the situation have been exaggerated—just as hopeful factors are being foolishly hippodromed. In all likelihood 1910 is going to be productive up to the average of the last decade.

The influence that must most affect the stock market, governing quotation fluctuations, does not have chiefly to do with these things. There is a new and different burden—the burden of avalanches of new securities that the normal markets of our own country are not prepared to digest. H. ALLAWAY.