MAY KINDLE OTHER FIRES IN EUROPE

Establishment of Republic in Portugal Might Lead to Further Outbreaks in Spain.

TALK OF BRITISH ALLIANCE

Fonseca's Visit May Have Encouraged Revolutionists—Hope to Avert Civil War —France Sends No Warships.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Diplomacy is already occupied with the effects the establishment of a republic in Portugal would have on the international relations of the European powers. Portugal's economic importance is great, and should a republic actually be established it is believed not improbable that the commercial ties would lead Portugal to turn the dynasty understanding with Great Britain into a formal alliance.

From a political point of view the epoch making events in Portugal are of chief interest with reference to possible further outbreaks in Spain, when the political atmosphere is now very unsettled. The Republicans are strong in Madrid and other Spanish cities. They have made notable strides, particularly in the last election, and the controversies and demonstrations over the relations between the Church and the State have been a perpetual source of unrest.

It is considered here that the presence in Lisbon of Marshal Hermes Fonseca, President-elect of Brazil, when he was wildly acclaimed by the people, and the assassination of Dr. Bombarda, the Republican Deputy, were incidents which fanned the smouldering fires of revolution. Lisbon's gay decorations in honor of the Brazilian President-elect became emblems of the Portuguese cry of revolt.

When President-elect Fonseca arrived at Lisbon a regiment of infantry escorted him to Belem Palace, from the balcony of which he addressed a great crowd, praising the Portuguese people as "the source from which sprung my fatherland and the Brazilian nation." The crowd cried "Long live the Republic of Brazil!"

On Sunday last King Manuel officially visited Señor Fonseca on the Brazilian battleship Sao Paulo.

As there is no confirmation of reports that the revolution has engulfed the rest of the country, there is a possibility that civil war will be averted.

It is pointed out here that the navy has shown increasing sympathy with the Republicans since the revolt of the warship Vasco da Gama in 1906. The sailors have been resentful because of the conviction and imprisonment of their comrades. Since that time the navy has been the object of suspicion, and at the recent elections, as a measure of precaution, the government ordered the warships to leave Lisbon. While the higher officers of the army are faithful to the monarchy, the subalterns have embraced Republican doctrines.

Advices to the French Foreign Office say that disorders broke out this afternoon in Oporto, but were repressed by the troops. It is also reported that the Duke of Oporto has embarked on the yacht Amelie with members of the royal family.

France, for the moment, is not sending a warship to Portugal, but will adopt some measures to protect French citizens there.

BRITISH MINISTER REPORTS

Says Proclamation of Republic Was Received Enthusiastically.

London, Oct. 5.—The British Minister at Lisbon, Sir F. H. Villiers, telegraphed to the Foreign Office this evening as follows:

"A serious disturbance broke out here on Monday night when some troops of the garrison declared themselves Republicans. Fighting occurred throughout yesterday morning.

"Troops heretofore loyal went over to the revolutionists and a republic was proclaimed. Great excitement prevails. The proclamation of a republic was received enthusiastically by the people.

"I believe that a provisional government is being formed.

"King Manuel is said to be at Mafra at the royal palace with the Queen Mother and the Prince Royal, but I have no precise news."

FRANCE NOT SURPRISED

Paris Press Says Developments in Portugal Were Expected.

Paris, Oct. 5.—The French press expresses no surprise at the developments in Portugal. The "Temps" points out that for months the monarchy has been struggling against insurmountable difficulties. It says:

The savage murder of King Carlos and the Crown Prince placed upon the throne a child incapable of individual initiative and judgment—the plaything of men and events in the royal drama—who could not purify the corrupt political atmosphere. This condition could not endure. Incapable ministers struggled through financial scandals, with the old monarchical framework cracking and falling. This collapse was the Republican opportunity.

The "Temps" wonders whether in the event of the success of the republic Spain will make armed intervention to restore the monarchy.

The "Journal des Debats" considers that the real cause of the revolution was anarchy, which it says has been destroying the nation for more than a generation.

King Carlos saw the danger, the paper says, and made frantic attempts to stop the rotting away of the nation, but the tempest of monarchist and Republican opposition overwhelmed the country. The paper expresses the opinion that many Portuguese unopposed to the dynasty will favor a republic as the means of giving new life and hope for the salvation of the country.

The "Siècle" advises France to recognize the Republic of Portugal and to oppose all foreign intervention should the Spanish dynasty likewise be menaced.

BALFOUR SUES EXCHANGE

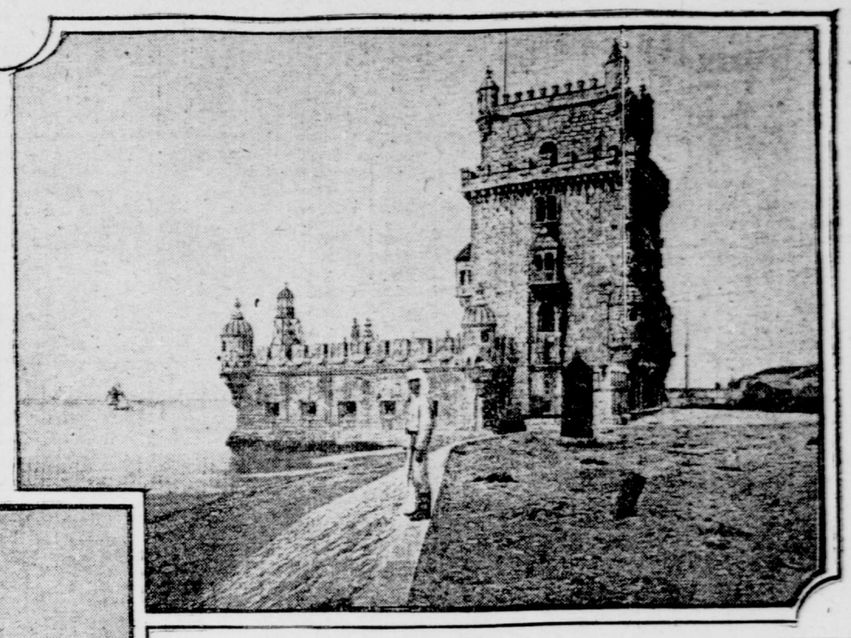
Former British Premier Asks for Damages to Winnipeg Building.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 5.—Not to be outdone by the Czar of Russia, who has started extradition proceedings against Swava Federenke, a local political refugee, the Right Honorable A. J. Balfour, formerly Premier of England, has started suit against the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The papers were filed to-day. Balfour owns a building adjacent to the grain exchange, and in his statement of claims says that it has been rendered unsafe on account of the way in which the grain exchange was constructed, and that his foundations are sinking by degrees. He asks that the damage incurred to the building and to his tenants by water be paid by the defendant grain exchange.

TWO VIEWS OF THE PRACA DO COMMERCIO, THE HANDSOMEST SQUARE IN LISBON, WHERE THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING OCCURRED.

By a curious coincidence, the struggle which ended in the establishment of a provisional government for Portugal was most bitterly fought in this square, which was the scene of the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince. One side of the square is open to the river. The assassination took place near the equestrian statue seen close to the arch.



THE QUEEN MOTHER AMELIE.
Who accompanied her son, the King, in his flight from the capital.

PORTUGAL A REPUBLIC

Continued from first page.

the rising. The members sang the "Marseillaise," while the public collected under the windows. The police entered the club and turned everybody out. The clubmen then marched to Puerta del Sol, where the police again dispersed them. One man was arrested. Beyond this trifling incident all is quiet in Madrid and the provinces.

Badajoz, Spain, Oct. 5.—Details of the rising at Lisbon are beginning to reach here. A regiment of artillery, commanded by sergeants, rode down their colonel and officers and attacked the barracks. The 16th Infantry Regiment divided into two camps, Republicans and Monarchists, and a fierce combat ensued, in which the colonel, several officers and many soldiers were killed.

The engagement resulted in the defeat of the Monarchists, and the remnants of this camp joined the 5th Infantry and 1st Chasseurs and occupied the arsenal.

The Republican leaders established headquarters and conferred with the chiefs of the army and navy.

The fighting in the streets was exceptionally fierce, the artillery playing a prominent role. What was most noticeable was the excellent arms with which the revolutionists were supplied. A revolutionary regiment forced the station agent at Torre dos Bargens to provide a special train on which to proceed to Lisbon.

The city was placed in a state of siege and under military rule at the first sign of the rising. In the night several regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery killed those of their officers who resisted. They marched into the town and signalled to the warships lying in the river, which also revolted and hoisted the Republican flag. The same flag was hoisted on Almada Fort and at Barreiro, where a general strike was proclaimed.

Fought from Dawn to Midnight.

The revolutionists concentrated in the Rotunda Avenida, where a large fair was being held. They turned the theatre tents into a military camp. Protected by artillery, the loyal troops marched against the insurgents, engaging them in a combat which lasted from dawn until midnight.

Large numbers were killed and wounded on both sides. The hospitals are filled. The artillery on shore did great destruction, and was answered by the warships, which bombarded Necessidades Palace. The Duke of Oporto commanded the mountain artillery, which was repulsed by the insurgents.

Everything is paralyzed, commerce, traffic, telephones and telegraphs.

ARMY MAY ATTACK LISBON

Madrid Hears Majority of Regiments Favor the King.

Madrid, Oct. 5.—The Spanish government has dispatched automobiles to Portugal and has also sent warships in an effort to learn the exact situation in that country.

The dispatches received here from the scene of the trouble are conflicting, but all agree that a fierce engagement took place between the revolting regiments and the Royalists. The Portuguese government, so soon as it learned the extent of the rising, decided that it would be safest to have King Manuel leave the palace.

As he issued forth he was greeted by the Spanish Minister. The King's countenance was grave. He told the minister that he would retain as small a suite as possible, as he did not wish to expose his friends to danger. Both the King and the Queen Mother showed calmness in the face of the great calamity, to the monarchy.

Dispatches from Oporto state that no revolutionary movement has occurred there.

Late official advices from Lisbon, by way of the frontier, say that the greater part of the army remained faithful to the King. Communication with Lisbon from outlying districts, however, has been impossible, as the revolutionists cut all the bridges and blocked the highways in order to prevent the advance of the troops hurrying to the succor of the King. Nevertheless, the garrison at Elvas is now advancing on Lisbon, and the garrison at Oporto is prepared to leave for the capital on a moment's notice.

Premier Canalejas said to-night that he was ignorant of the whereabouts of King Manuel, but was certain that he was safe and possibly on his way to Gibraltar in an English warship. It is estimated that ten of the Portuguese regiments are still loyal to the monarchy.

To add to the confusing reports concerning King Manuel it was stated at the Portuguese Legation to-night that the King was aboard a Brazilian warship. It is not questioned that the King succeeded in eluding the revolutionists, who, according to one report, were not anxious to have him on their hands.

The greatest uneasiness prevails in Madrid, but all is quiet, although the fear is expressed in political circles that disorders may occur here to-night. The government has taken the most elaborate precautions to insure order, and it is understood that the troops at the garrison at Seville are ready to depart for the Portuguese frontier. The cruiser Carlos V sailed for Lisbon to-night.

PROCLAIMING A REPUBLIC

Provisional Government Appeals to People of Portugal.

Lisbon, Oct. 5.—On Wednesday afternoon the following proclamation was issued by the Provisional Government to the Portuguese people:

"The people, army and navy have succeeded in proclaiming a republic. The Braganza dynasty, mischievous and disturbing to social peace, has been forever exiled from Portugal.

"This rare event, representing the pride of an untamable race and the salvation of a country whose bravery is proverbial, fills with enthusiastic joy the hearts of patriots and finally ends our country's bondage.

"Our aspiration for a regime of liberty stands revealed brightly in its virgin essence.

"Citizens! The present moment redeems and recompenses for all the struggles and the sorrowful apprehensions we endured. This moment must be the commencement of a period of austere morality and immaculate justice, in order that the glorious communion of principles shall make of our sacrifices for our country the base of our political programme and our generosity toward the vanquished, and the base of our moral programme.

"Citizens! Let interest for our beloved country animate you and a single desire—that to be great—unite you. The republic has confidence in the people for the maintenance of social order, respect for justice and devotion to the common cause of liberty. Consolidate with your love and sacrifice the work which springs from the Portuguese republic."

The provisional government will assemble for its first council to-morrow. Civil Governor Leao has sent out broadcast an edict to the people of Lisbon, declaring that "Work and Order" shall be the device of the newly liberated country, and commanding the people to preserve order and respect the persons and property of both Portuguese and foreigners, whatever their rank, position and political or religious opinions may be.

Provisional President Braga has issued a manifesto to the army and navy. He says:

The government of the republic salutes the troops of land and sea, who, with the people, have established a republic for the happiness of the country.

The government has confidence in the patriotism of all, because the republic is made for all. It hopes that the officers of the army and navy who have not yet shared the revolutionary movement will present themselves at headquarters and swear absolute loyalty to the new regime. Meantime the revolutionary forces must guard all positions for the defence and consolidation of the republic.

General Carvalhaes has been named commander of the Lisbon division. In thirty hours' continuous fighting the conduct of the populace and troops was exemplary. Not a single case of personal vengeance has been reported.

BRITAIN MAY AID KING

Old Treaty Provides for Help if Dispossessed by Rebellion.

London, Oct. 5.—The Portuguese Legation to-night is still without news of events in Lisbon, and no connected account of the fighting which led to the establishment of a Republican government is yet available.

Conflicting reports are current as to the whereabouts of King Manuel and the other members of the royal family, but the latest Lisbon dispatch states that they hurriedly left for the palace at Mafra.

By an old treaty alliance, confirmed seven years ago, Great Britain is bound to come to the assistance of the King of Portugal, should he be dispossessed by rebellion, but this succor must be "duly applied for." Therefore, in the opinion of British statesmen, no difficulty is likely to arise in the present case, although should King Manuel claim British protection he would be received upon a British warship as on British territory.

As its first duty to-day the British government ordered two warships, the cruiser Newcastle and the cruiser Minerva, to Lisbon to protect the interests of British subjects. Then followed a conference at the Foreign Office between Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and Marquis de Soveral, the Portuguese Minister to Great Britain. From the fact of this prompt and prolonged conference it is concluded generally that Great Britain will use her friendly offices in the emergency.

A London firm which does a large business in Portugal received a cable dispatch this morning from Oporto containing an order for goods. This is an indication that the revolution up to this forenoon had been confined to Lisbon.

The London morning newspapers express deep sympathy with the King and the Queen Mother, and, while recognizing the strength of the republican movement in Lisbon and the enormous influence the brilliant success of the republic of Brazil is likely to have on the course of events in Portugal, they hesitate to believe that the dynasty has disappeared for all time.

It is considered exceedingly doubtful whether the provinces are as republican in feeling as Lisbon, or whether the revolutionary parties are sufficiently united to form a stable and enduring government. At the same time it is admitted in government circles that it is much to be feared that Manuel has joined the ranks of the kings in exile.

The question that is deeply engaging public attention is the influence a successful revolution in Portugal is likely to have on Spain. It is thought that the republican movement would gain a great accession of strength in Spain, and though the power of the clergy in Spain is far greater than in Portugal the forces of discontent are so extensive that a situation of great danger might develop.

AMERICAN INTERESTS SMALL

Warships Not Likely To Be Sent to Portuguese Waters.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The government has no idea at present of sending any American warships to Portugal on account of the revolution. The cruiser Des Moinese is at Gibraltar and could be used in case the American Minister at Lisbon or the State Department officials should deem it wise to have an American ship in Portuguese waters. There are no American interests of any particular importance in Portugal, and few Americans live there.

Genoa, Oct. 5.—The American gunboats Petrel and Wheeling arrived here to-day from Port Said. It is expected that they will remain a week at this port unless ordered to Lisbon.

GERMANY HAD FEARS

Visit of King Manuel to Berlin Put Off to Spring.

Paris, Oct. 5.—The express train for Lisbon was crowded, the passengers including representatives of French business houses with interests in Portugal. Among the passengers were Senhora Castello Branco, wife of the Portuguese Foreign Minister. She was surrounded at the station by a group of anxious Portuguese women.

The "Temps" says that the projected visit of King Manuel to Berlin in December was abandoned before the outbreak of the revolution through a pretext, Emperor William deciding that he had better come in the spring. The paper adds that there are difficulties of long standing between Germany and Portugal over a treaty of commerce, and further that the Lisbon court's sympathies with Great Britain were regarded unfavorably at Berlin.

Germany, the newspaper thinks, feared that the Portuguese monarchy would not endure and attributed the situation to the fact that King Manuel refused to marry a Bavarian princess or an Austrian archduchess.

Following the discovery of bomb factories in Lisbon, arrests were made daily among medical students who were members of a secret revolutionary society, with branches in the Lisbon Medical School and the University of Coimbra.

The government's action against the Clericals also complicated the situation. Following the expulsion of the Jesuits from the monastery Aldea Ponte, many Spanish priests known as "Mariannes," who had settled in various parts of the country, establishing convents and monasteries, were ordered out of the kingdom and their establishments closed by authority of the law of 1902, which permitted the establishment of religious orders only for charitable and educational purposes.

The unrest which had gradually increased since the discovery of plots to overthrow the monarchy and set up a military dictatorship or a republic was aggravated by serious strikes among the cork cutters and coopers. More than twenty thousand men stopped work at Barreiro and rioting followed. The strikers seized railroad trains and threw out of the freight cars and burned thousands of bales of cork. Municipal guards, regiments of infantry and cavalry were dispatched to Barreiro and a collision between the strikers and the soldiers ensued. Fifty strikers were injured.

The Republican movement which found inspiration in the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince Luiz Philippi on February 1, 1908, grew in strength steadily, and the elections of last August added materially to the Republican membership in the Chamber, where the Republican quota had been trebled during the last three years. In districts where the Republicans failed of carrying the elections their vote showed a marked increase.

When the new Cortes assembled the government saw the danger of the Liberal Cabinet being overthrown, and on September 26 Parliament was adjourned until December 12, in order to keep absolute power in the hands of the Cabinet and tide over a troublesome period, but more particularly because the government realized that its majority was too small to withstand an attack from the coalition forces.

KING MANUEL'S CAREER

Youth Mounted Throne on the Death of Father and Brother.

King Manuel II was born on November 15, 1889, the younger son of the late King Carlos I and Queen Marie Amelie, daughter of Philippe, the Duke of Orleans. He succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother, Prince Luiz Philippe, February 1, 1908. He is unmarried. The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the end of the fourteenth century.

The young monarch is tall and well developed and of the blond type. He is considered handsome and his agreeable though retiring disposition has won him many friends in other courts. He is popular in England, and is said to have a warm spot in his heart for America. In May, 1904, he was appointed a naval apprentice, and an American squadron under Rear Admiral Barker, then at the Azores, advanced the date of its arrival at Lisbon in order to be present at the ceremony in connection with the Prince's advent in the navy.

As a lad he displayed manly traits and was fond of outdoor sports. He was reared with great care by the Queen, and on the fateful date when his father and brother were assassinated he conducted himself in a manner that attracted many kindly expressions. In the affair Manuel was shot in the face and arm.

The causes leading to the revolution are many and complicated. The King foresaw the probable outcome and adopted many measures to appease the Republican element, and is credited with an honest effort to adjust the dispute between the Clericals and the anti-Clericals. The present Cabinet is Liberal, but has been charged by the Republicans with being at heart reactionary. Recent events have indicated, however, that the popular demand for a republican form of government could not be appeased by any attitude assumed by the monarchy, no matter how liberal.

FOREIGN STOCKS DEPRESSED

London, Oct. 5.—The news of the revolution depressed foreign stocks fractionally on the Stock Exchange to-day. Portuguese securities fell from 68 to 66, and consols eased ⅛ in sympathy.

There was, however, not much selling, and the pressure had little effect on other sections of the market.

FIVE REPUBLICANS LEAD

Organization of Revolutionary Party Explained by Senhor Lima.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Sebastiao Magalhães Lima, one of the chiefs of the Portuguese Republican party, who long predicted a revolution in his country, had planned to deliver a lecture here on Saturday, explaining the Republican ideas and organization. In view of the events in Portugal he made public the text of his lecture to-night.

He says that the Republican is the only organized party in Portugal. It is ruled by a directory of five members, subordinate to which are committees in every district, commune and parish. All classes are included on an equal footing, but the proletariat form the bulk and the real strength of the party, which by establishing schools in each political centre has done a great work of education among the masses.

Senhor Lima is convinced that the proclamation of a republic in Portugal will have world-wide effects, more immediately upon Spain. Brazil, speaking the same language, will be assured of an ally, and the federation of the Iberian Peninsula, he believes, will be a decisive step toward a Latin federation with Southern and Central American republics, which have the same language as Spain.

Such a federation, continues Senhor Lima, would undeniably involve a vast transformation in the politics of Europe, and who knows if a Latin federation might not be a step toward that ideal now far off—a federation of all nations.

A single incident was all that was needed to start a revolution, and the assassination of Professor Bombarda supplied it. The navy, which always had been in the vanguard of Liberalism, took the lead in the movement, and the army followed.

The assassination of Bombarda took place in the consulting room of his insane hospital. The assassin was Lieutenant Rebalia Santos, who previously had been treated in the hospital for a mental disorder. He had come to Bombarda for a consultation. Bombarda asked Santos how his health was, whereupon Santos whipped out a revolver and fired thrice upon him.

Though wounded in the abdomen, Bombarda, who was of powerful stature, seized his assailant and the two men fell locked in each others arms. They struggled desperately, but Santos was able to disengage his arm and fired the remaining cartridges.

Servants in the hospital rushed in at this moment, but Bombarda rose, and, throwing himself before Santos, cried out to them: "Don't strike him; he is mad." Then he fell unconscious and died a few hours later.

Bombarda's recent adhesion to the Republican movement caused a sensation in Portugal, and although it was evident that Santos was suffering from madness, the Republican and anti-Clerical masses accepted the assassination as a deliberate plot to wipe out one of their leaders.

HOME OF 50 YEARS BURNED

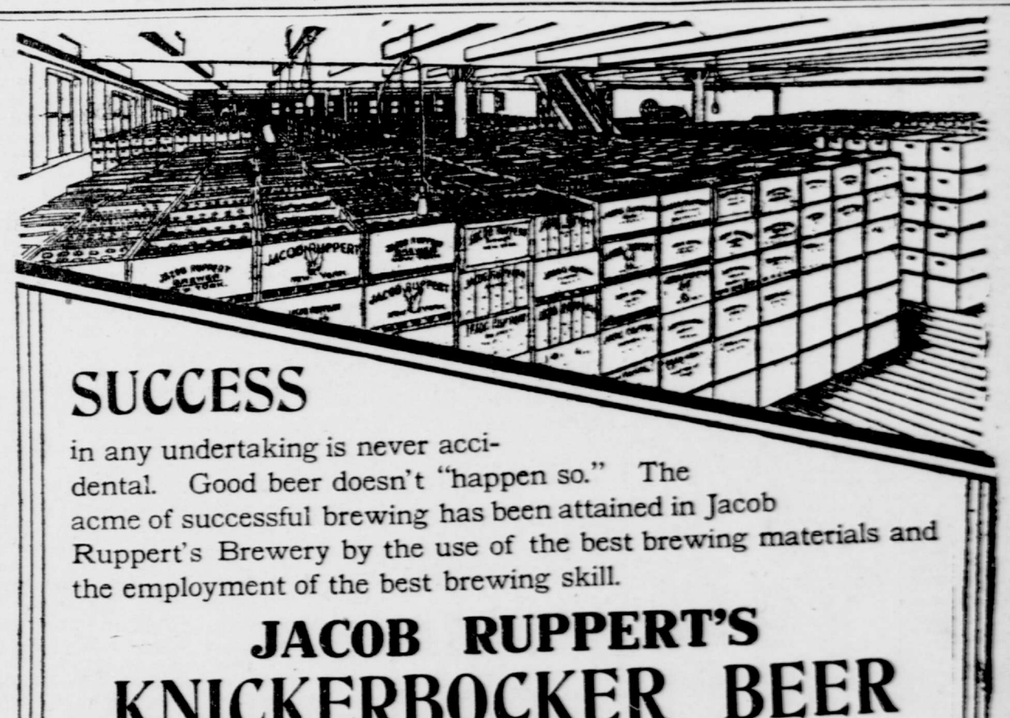
Old Couple Saved from Flames by Policemen.

The rescue of an old couple and a family of six, the destruction of a two story frame house and a stable, and considerable uneasiness among the patients in Mount Sinai Hospital marked a fire which started late last night in the rear of No. 1180 Fifth avenue. The persons brought to safety by Patrolmen Ray and Kuffrian, of the East 104th street station, were Mr. and Mrs. John Ellard, each eighty years old, and living at the above address, and John Clarke, his wife and four children, of No. 1182 Fifth avenue.

The flames spread from the stable to the two buildings so rapidly that the patrolmen, after sending the alarm, were rushed to their utmost to save the old couple, who are blind and deaf, and then get the Clarke family in the next house.

Ellard is a boss stableman and he has lived for fifty years in the house which was burned to the ground. It was said last night that his wife was born there.

The patients in the hospital became uneasy when they learned that a fire was raging directly across the street, but were soon calmed by the superintendent and nurses.



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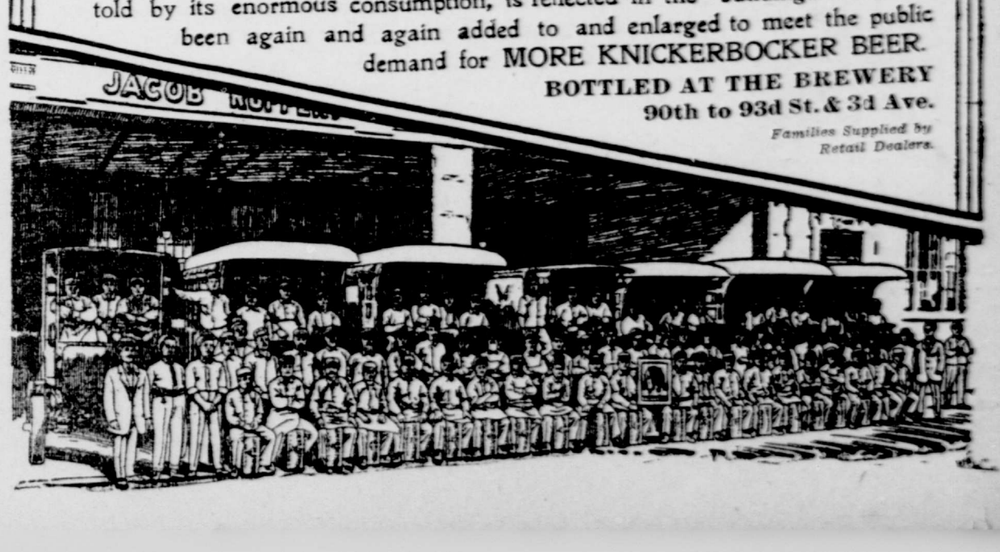
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