

VOTE NOT TO REVISE

Belgian Deputies Reject the Socialist Proposal.

MAY GRANT PARTIAL REFORMS

Serious Riot at Louvain, Near Brussels, in Which Five Persons Were Killed and Twelve Wounded.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The Chamber of Representatives today, by 81 to 64 votes, rejected the proposal to revise the Belgian constitution so as to provide for universal suffrage.

The debate followed yesterday's lines. Mr. Smets, Socialist, accused the government of being anxious to loosen 60,000 soldiers against their brethren. But they would be unable to exterminate Socialism, he added, and enough Socialists would remain to continue the struggle.

The government was not willing to counsel the King to do his duty, nothing was left but for the Socialists to address His Majesty directly. The Catholic party intervened. If he but said the word, peace would be re-established.

M. Weuste, leader of the right party in the Chamber, when summing up the debate for the government, pointed out that a vote hostile to revision did not imply absolute hostility to reform, if this was discussed in peaceful times.

This speech is regarded as showing the willingness of the government to grant partial reform in the future.

Great excitement followed the vote in the Chamber. The Socialists held a meeting in the Malouin theatre, today. M. Vandervelde, the leader of the Socialists in Belgium, urged his hearers to be calm and said he hoped King Leopold would still intervene.

The people of this city are generally impatient with the agitation, which greatly impedes their work.

In an interview after the Socialist meeting, M. Vandervelde said: "The defeat in the Chamber is a triumph for the country. What the government has arbitrarily refused to do today will be realized by Belgian people tomorrow. This is a memorable day in the history of Socialism. Never has such an impressive spectacle been offered to the world. Three hundred thousand men have gone on strike, not for an increase in wages or personal benefit, but for the sake of their political convictions. The Catholic party ignored the popular will and if the King be wise, he will show that he is King of the Belgian people. The days for street riots are over. We are ready to fight and there lies our strength."

It was rumored here late tonight that King Leopold had decided to take the initiative and dissolve Parliament.

A serious riot has occurred at Louvain, near Brussels. The Socialists held a demonstration in front of the residence of M. Schollaer, president of the Chamber of Deputies. The police, in attempting to disperse the mob, were met with a shower of stones. The civic guard then fired on the mob. A similar riot occurred in another part of Louvain and altogether five persons were killed and several wounded. Some of the wounded carried the dead and wounded to the Malouin des Proletaires. Another riot is reported to have occurred at Bruges, in Flanders. Here the police charged the Socialists with drawn swords, and 19 of the latter were wounded. The rioting at Louvain began at about 7:30 tonight. A band of Socialists paraded the streets of the town, smashing windows with bottles and stones. They broke through the police cordons in the Rue Tierselmont. The civic guards stationed in the Place Saint Antoine ultimately became lashed pressed by the rioters and fired a volley. The guard fired a second volley in front of the Catholic Club. It is rumored that 12 policemen were wounded. In some quarters the number of wounded policemen is placed at 30, and several are said to have been severely injured. The streets of Louvain are barred, and the maintenance of peace has been assumed by the military.

German Socialists Assist. BERLIN, April 18.—The Socialist executive committee has sent 10,000 marks to assist the Belgian Socialist movement, and has published a call to the German Socialists, asking them to make individual contributions for the same purpose.

STUDENT TROUBLES IN RUSSIA. Most of the Moscow rioters have been exiled to Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The St. Petersburg University and a number of other high educational institutions were reopened yesterday. The attendance was light, and hostilities of ill-smelling chemicals were opened in many of the lecture-rooms. Student reports give the total number of arrests in Moscow during the last two or three weeks as 1800. They anticipate the exile to Siberia of the greater part of the 400 students who offered the government armed resistance from the University of Moscow.

The turbulent elements attempt to utilize the theaters as places for the distribution of revolutionary literature. At Nijni-Novgorod, during the recent celebration of the birthday anniversary of Gogol, the Russian author, leaflets were thrown from the gallery of a theater at a moment when the place was darkened. The ushers picked up the packages and began distributing them, thinking they were theatrical notices.

From many towns it is reported that political prisoners are generally resorting to starvation tactics to enforce their release or obtain a hearing. Forty-eight persons thus secured their release a short time ago from a detention prison in this city, where they had been held without an inquiry for nearly a year. In the great transport prison for condemned criminals here, which is now filled with political prisoners, the wardens are seeking to persuade their charges from refusing food by promising their release shortly.

Many students are preparing to go abroad for study. It is said that this number has increased recently, and attention is being given to the project, attributed to

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BERLIN, April 18.—Herman Ganswindt, whose so-called flying machine has attracted wide attention here and abroad, was arrested today for protracted deception, forgery and guilting the public into subscribing for shares of an aeroplane company. He obtained money in small sums from hundreds of persons. Ganswindt recently flooded the papers here with immense advertisements of flying machines, containing the indorsements of clergymen and other persons inexperienced in business from all parts of Germany. It transpired that some of the names were forged, including the name of Duke Ernest Guenther of Schleswig-Holstein, Emperor William's brother-in-law. The police had long suspected Ganswindt and detectives had been working on the case for five months. He recently offered a flying machine which, he said, would reach the planet Mars. The pris-

oner also claimed to have invented a motor having multiplying powers, resulting in a sort of perpetual motion. Ganswindt, who was originally a lawyer and then a farmer, has been experimenting with the machinery of various inventions, some of which practically realized his expectations.

Starvation and Disease in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—The reports received here from the famine-stricken district of Russia more than justify the anticipations of acute suffering in those localities. Scarcely and typhoid fever are spreading and devastating the country. The famine is especially acute in the Altai (highlands of Siberia) region. The starving people there have consumed even the last remnants of their seed grain and no Spring crops have been sown. The last wheat sold in Altai fetched 24 roubles per peck against the normal price of 16 to 20 roubles per peck. In some places the scarcity of fodder is so great that half the houses have been unattended to save the lives of the cattle and horses.

The gravity of the situation is evidenced by the latest disease statistics. At Menzlinak, Government of Oufa, there have been upwards of 400 cases of typhoid; at Belibelsky 623 cases of typhoid, and at Akmolinsk over 1000 cases have occurred. Similar reports come from Voronez, Kazan and Saratoff. The Red Cross Society is furnishing all the aid at its command in the way of free kitchens and medicines.

Scandal in High Life. LONDON, April 18.—The Marquis of Downshire was granted a divorce today because of the misconduct of the Marchioness who was his second wife. Captain Joseph Laycock, of the yeomanry. The case was not defended, counsel for the co-respondent admitting the truth of the charges made in the pathetic letter to the Marquess. The divorce was granted on the ground that the Marquess, for the sake of the past, to speak one word of farewell and say he would try to forgive her and they need never meet again. He ignored the appeal. The co-respondent, Laycock, is a millionaire, and is well known in hunting circles. He served under General French in South Africa, and was twice mentioned in the dispatches. He was best man at the marriage of the Duke of Westminster, Laycock's brother-in-law, the motor car which won the Paris-Berlin race.

Yerkes' Traction Plans. LONDON, April 18.—During the course of today's session of the select committee of a bill for the introduction of American capital, contending that all orders for the machinery and equipment required for Mr. Yerkes' scheme were going to be placed with the introduction of the bill. Lord Knutsford, a member of the committee, interposed and remarked that the committee did not care whether the capital was American or British, so long as the committee was satisfied that the line would be properly financed.

German Tariff Changes. BERLIN, April 18.—At today's session of the tariff committee of the Reichstag, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, Count von Posadowski-Wehner, announced that the government under no circumstances would agree to tax raw copper, concerning which petitions have been received from the industry. The new tariff bill, relating to the duties of animal fats, were adopted in accordance with the government proposals.

Australian Tariff Bill. MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 18.—The Federal House of Representatives today reduced the duty on imported machinery from 20 to 15 per cent. The tariff bill was afterwards passed through the committee stage. It goes to the Senate April 22. The bill contains a provision allowing a suspension of duties where there is evidence that such duties tend to the formation of trusts or combinations.

Lively Fight at Denver. DENVER, April 18.—Rube Smith, of Denver, tonight defeated Eddie Toy, of California, before the Centennial Club. The decision was given after 10 rounds of lively fighting.

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