



BRITISH PREMIER RESIGNS OFFICE

Asquith Is Chosen as His Successor.

MANY CHANGES IN CABINET

Battle on License Bill Delayed as Result.

SORROW AMONG RADICALS

Young Politician Suddenly Rises to Height of Ambition—Brilliant Career of Retiring Premier Ends in Hopeless Sickness.

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

The position of the country is quite unprecedented, there being no previous example of a change occurring in the Premiership while the Sovereign was abroad. On this account the course of procedure to be followed is in some doubt.

Sir Henry's condition remains unchanged, according to the physicians' bulletin published today. The King, in telegraphing his acceptance of the Premier's resignation, conveyed an expression of his regard and esteem, with best wishes for Sir Henry's recovery.

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

Delays Battle on License.

Monday, April 6, has been fixed for Mr. Asquith to move in the House of Commons the second reading of the licensing bill, the measure that is regarded as the most dangerous of all the government bills to the Ministers' tenure of office. Under the changed conditions this debate probably will be postponed until after Easter and adjournment moved to enable the Chancellor to proceed to Biarritz to kiss the King's hand on his appointment as Premier and submit his proposals for the reconstruction of the Cabinet. It may be inferred that no more contentious business will come before the House until the new Ministers are appointed.

Promotions in Cabinet.

Speculation in regard to this matter in all political centers tonight regarded it as certain that David Lloyd George, president of the Board of Trade, will succeed Mr. Asquith as Chancellor, and that Sir Edward Grey will retain his portfolio as Foreign Secretary, but nothing can be predicted with assurance.

Among the predictions is one that Winston Spencer Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, will take the place of the Earl of Eglon as Colonial Secretary, and that Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, will withdraw in order to accept some other office. Mr. Asquith tonight resolutely declined to be drawn into any statement of the situation.

Will Not Please Radicals.

Mr. Asquith's accession to the Premiership will be well received by all sections of his party, with the possible exception of the extreme radicals and labor men, who are inclined to see in his imperialist views the end of some of their aspirations for socialist reforms. Similar feelings are likely to prevail on the Irish benches of the House, where he is not regarded as a sure friend of home rule in any degree.

With the general public Mr. Asquith is looked upon as having the highest career open to talent, having at a comparatively early age from an insignificant beginning attained the highest position in the state. Nobody doubts his consummate ability and administrative capacity. During the recent war as deputy leader in the Commons he also has shown unexpected warmth of disposition.

Not Good Manager of Men.

The only question in men's minds is whether he has the art of managing men. He is said to lack the personal enthusiasm and charm of manner which distinguished his famous predecessor, and which is regarded as one of the first essentials in securing followers.

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

KING HAS CALLED ASQUITH

Selects New Premier on Receiving Bannerman's Resignation.

BIARRITZ, April 5.—A special courier

Arrived here today with the letter of resignation from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British Prime Minister. It was announced later that King Edward has accepted the Premier's resignation and has summoned Herbert H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to come at once to Biarritz.

It is the understanding here that the Premiership will be offered by the King to Mr. Asquith.

CAREER OF RETIRING PREMIER

Wealthy, Ardent Liberal and Man of Wonderful Tact.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the retiring Premier, came from the shop-keeping class, once referred to superficially by Napoleon I, but which furnished the stews of war in muscle and cash to aid in the downfall of the French Emperor. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 7, 1856. His father was



Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Who Has Resigned as British Premier.

The late Sir James Campbell, of Strathclyde, Scotland, in the west of Scotland, was the father of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. At the beginning of the 19th century James and William Campbell, brothers, started a little linen draper's shop in the east end of Glasgow. Both prospered speedily, and the father of the future Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland became a political power in the Scotch city. Five years after the birth of Henry, his father was Lord Provost of Glasgow. When King Edward was born in 1801, Lord Provost Campbell was knighted. Sir James, however, still kept going up money as a drygoods merchant, and he gave his two sons a university education. The eldest son, James Alexander, went to Glasgow University, and became a strong Tory like his father. Henry went to the same university and also to Cambridge, returning a convinced Liberal. In after years both boys became members of the House of Commons and voted against each other on almost every motion.

Sir Henry's mother was the daughter of Henry Bannerman, the great Manchester merchant, and thus in the vein of the Premier flowed Scotch and English blood. When a wealthy uncle died he left Sir Henry a large fortune on condition that he assume his name, and thus the Premier became Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He was knighted in 1866.

Favorite of Gladstone.

Sir Henry soon made his mark in politics. He married Charles, daughter of the late General Sir Charles Bruce, and thereby strengthened his standing. He had no financial worries and threw himself into liberal politics until he became a great favorite with Gladstone, who was also an admirer of his Tory father, Sir James. He entered Parliament as the Representative of Stirling in 1868 and was returned for this borough at every election.

He took office in Mr. Gladstone's first administration three years after he entered Parliament. He made himself so valuable in various directions that he held office in every Liberal government since that time. He was Financial Secretary to the Admiralty from 1872 to 1874 and from 1880 to 1882. He was Secretary to the Admiralty from 1882 to 1884, and was Secretary of State for War in 1885 and from 1885 to 1886.

In the last two years his work was considered so excellent that a keen observer wrote of him: "He is one of the few ministers who know the difference between a cavalry regiment and a projected cruiser." He introduced a new and complete scheme of army reform, which led to the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief. In fact, among his many honors, Sir Henry was known as "the man who deposed the Duke." It was said of him in 1882: "Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has only one fault. He is lethargic. A few crackers tacked under his coat tail would do him good. If he could only be induced to become a vegetarian and to read only one French novel a month, he might depose the Duke of Cambridge and become famous in history as the man who created the British army."

Man Who Deposed the Duke.

Within two years, Sir Henry had brought about the resignation of the Duke without creating any commotion. War ministers of both parties had shrunk from interfering with Queen Victoria's cousin. To Sir Henry the task of getting the Duke out simply meant that it had to be done. It was a magnificent triumph of tact and earned for Sir Henry the gratitude and esteem of every man in the army.

On the same day—June 21, 1885—that the resignation of the Duke of Cambridge was announced, the Rosebery administration fell and Sir Henry's office as cabinet minister ceased for ten years. It was on a question of Sir Henry's salary that an adverse vote was given in the House of Commons. An attempt was made to reduce it in the army reform bill before the House. Lord Rosebery and his colleagues believed that the word of a minister should be accepted without reserve. Sir Henry did not need the money. He was reputed to have an income of £250,000 a year. The salary was to be £25,000 a year. His colleagues, however, stuck to the principle involved, and went to defeat through the lack of seven votes. The ministry resigned and at the next general election the conservatives were in the saddle.

Tackled Hard Job in Ireland.

It was in Sir Gladstone's second administration that Sir Henry was appointed chief secretary for Ireland—a position of the most arduous kind and which usually caused the retirement of

RALLYING FORCES TO RENEW BATTLE

Every Vote Wanted on Liability Bill.

FILIBUSTER WILL CONTINUE

Can Democrats Force Republicans to Act?

STRUGGLE TO GET CREDIT

Each Wants Glory of Carrying Out Roosevelt's Programme—No Free-Wood-Pulp Bill Will Pass at This Session.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—(Special.)—Notices have gone out from the party whose of both the Republican and Democratic sides in the House to have all members on hand tomorrow to vote upon the employers' liability bill. This announcement that action is to be taken upon the measure most urgently recommended by President Roosevelt in his recent message to Congress injects a new interest into the legislative situation that has developed within the last week.

In the notices sent to Democratic members it is set forth for the party programme to vote affirmatively on the final roll-call.

Can Democrats Force Action.

What general purpose will be served by the filibuster started last week by the Democratic minority? Will it force the Republican majority to do all of the things promised and expected by the country, and regarding which fears of failure to perform have been created, or will it have an opposite effect and react upon its originators through their having to shoulder the responsibility of impeding legislation absolutely needed?

These are questions that have arisen in the breathing spell between the remarkable and highly spectacular partisan warfare waged for three days and the beginning of another legislative week that may be marked by still more sensational developments.

Desperate Game of Politics.

This time the filibuster has nothing to do with pending legislation, but in large measure with matters that have not even received consideration from committees. It is not a protest against something the majority proposes to do, but a demand that certain things be taken up and put to vote before the regular appropriation measures shall be allowed to go forward unobstructed.

The Democrats are playing a desperate game of politics and are fully justified in their own estimation under the prevailing circumstances. If they win the far greater point beyond that of mere protest, which they have in mind, however, it will be a wonder. The chances are against them. The majority leaders are resourceful in expedient masters of strategy. In the long run the Democrats will have to go to the people with the question as to whether they deserve the credit. The astute Republicans are bent on preventing them from getting the credit. That's the whole situation in a nutshell. It's a game of fierce, relentless, practical politics all around.

Free wood pulp and print paper is

FORECAST OF THE WEEK.

Politics will fill a measure of the public eye during the week. It is no less than six states and 24 districts political conventions will meet to choose delegates to the National conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties; two states will hold primaries and three candidates for Presidential nomination—Secretary Taft, Governor Hughes and William J. Bryan—are programmed for active speech-making tours in various states.

In Congress the Democratic filibuster promises still further to enliven matters in the House, while the Senate will give its time to appropriation measures.

Something the Republican leaders do not propose to provide for at this session under any circumstances as matters now stand. This central item in the Democratic programme of forcing action may afford the minority campaign ammunition after Congress adjourns.

After all, it isn't the Democratic minority so much as the "big stick" that will inspire the Republicans to "do something." The White House is watching the situation in Congress with supreme interest, but with great equanimity. It isn't borrowing trouble, nor crossing any bridges until they are reached.

DR. DAY EXCORIATES RICH

SELL DAUGHTERS TO COUNTS AND "NO ACCOUNTS."

Most Rich Men and Their Sons Are Fools—Market for Rich Girls Among Ragged Royalty.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, addressed a meeting of the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association today. He spoke of a bright industrial future that will follow the present depression. Dr. Day said:

"I hope you young men, and old men, too, all have work. If you have not, you will have soon. This Nation is too big to be ruined, too big to stop long. The business of the country is not going to stagnate or wither. It is going on.

"Men get rich and then get fat and get dyspepsia and die. The Lord takes care of that. Most of them are fools, but they die and leave their millions to sons and daughters instead of to Syracuse University.

"And most of the sons are fools, too. They spend the money for automobiles and yachts and great establishments and bye and bye you get it all back marked and highly spectacular partisan warfare waged for three days and the beginning of another legislative week that may be marked by still more sensational developments.

"The daughters distribute wealth, too. They give some of it to those counts and no accounts the papers are full of. Most of it goes abroad, but it comes back again. Many of the daughters sell themselves and give a bonus. We have a market here in this country for rich girls—just as much a market as they have in Constantinople. This market goes all to the ragged and tattered royalty that nobody has any use for abroad.

"It is a spectacle for men and angels and you cannot be personal about such things, but you know what I mean; and you can put it down that most of those sales are not turning out very well, and that's a good thing."

WOMAN KILLS BURGLAR

With Bullet Ends Struggle Between Father and Negro.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5.—Mrs. Edward Jones, a prominent white woman of this city, shot and killed a negro burglar at her home here tonight. The burglar was engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with her aged father, Barney Rhedy, and was attempting to pull him out through a window, where it is said a negro confederate stood.

SOLDIERS SHOOT LISBON RIOTERS

Death Follows Election in Portugal.

MONARCHISTS IN MAJORITY

Mob Fights Until Troops Fire Several Volleys.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS

Monarchists Retain Control by Wholesale Frauds, but Republicans Have Twenty Seats and Will Make Open Fight.

LISBON, April 5.—The elections here today, which were conducted peaceably with the exception of minor disorders in some of the disaffected districts, were followed tonight by serious rioting, which was only put down by most vigorous action on the part of the police and troops.

The rioting broke out in different parts of the city, as though by a preconcerted plan. Troops which had been patrolling and others that had been ordered into action, and they repeatedly charged the mobs that in places filled the streets, but without effect. The rioters used clubs, stones and whatever other weapon was at hand, and finally the troops were obliged to fire upon them, killing and wounding a number.

City Quiets Down Again.

The determined action upon the part of the authorities seemed to have the desired effect, and shortly the mobs were well dispersed. At a late hour most of the Republican voters had gone to their homes, but bands of youths continued to demonstrate before the churches. They confined their disorders to shouting, however, and a recurrence of serious disturbances during the remainder of the night did not seem possible.

With the exception of minor disorders at Anjos and Alcantara, the elections passed off quietly through the country, so far as the present dispatches indicate. Slight disturbances occurred during the day in certain sections, owing to the number of electors who suspected that unfair methods were being adopted. There was much hooting at and deriding of the police, but the latter did not hesitate to scatter the crowds with a strong arm.

Heavy Vote; Slow Count.

Up to midnight, counting had not commenced in many of the districts. Strong police guards were assigned to watch the returns through the night. No untoward incident is reported from Oporto.

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

Nevertheless, a large Monarchist

coalition majority, composed of the two old "rotative" parties, the Nationalist-Clerical and the Tranquilist groups, is assured. Ninety-nine out of 146 Deputies to be chosen, already reported elected, are Monarchists. In a general way, the elections turned out as planned by the parties in control.

The Republicans, who had but two seats in the dissolved Parliament, increased their representation to possibly 20. In Lisbon, they swept the populous sections of the city, but gerrymanders including the outside districts offset in a measure this advantage.

The opposition leaders are raising the cry of fraud. They claim that, while government pressure seemingly was relaxed, the old electoral machinery was in full operation, because of the fear on the part of the government of a great Republican movement, and that therefore the elections do not represent in any way the sentiment of the



Herbert A. Asquith, Successor to British Premiership.

country. As the suffrage is limited to those who can read and write, or who pay certain direct taxes, the Republicans contend that it was an easy matter for the authorities to manipulate the Register list against the Republican partisans among the masses, 80 per cent of whom are illiterate.

Open War on Monarchy.

Nevertheless, leaders like Machado, Almeida and Cunha say the seats they won give them sufficient strength to wage open war against the old regime as soon as Parliament reassembles.

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

EXPLAINS RUSSIAN POLICY

BARON ROSEN SPEAKS OF MANCHURIAN SITUATION.

Says Chinese Sovereignty Is Not Jeopardized by Russian Administration of New Towns.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Speaking today with a representative of the American Press who asked him for an explicit statement regarding Russia's attitude in Manchuria, in view of the latest developments at Harbin, Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, declared that much that was being printed in that connection was misleading. In a general explanation covering some of the essential features of the situation the Ambassador said:

"I have noted with regret certain comments relating thereto in some of the daily papers, which comment I think are manifestly based on incomplete information or on a misconception of actual conditions existing in that remote part of the world. In the first place the question of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria is in no way involved in the steps taken by the railroad authorities toward the organization of a municipal administration in the Russian settlements at Harbin and Chailar. These settlements have sprung up within recent years around the central station, machine shops and other establishments of the railroad company at these points on the strips of land bordering on the tracks which had been leased to the company in 1896 for a term of years by the Chinese government, the lease containing a special proviso conferring to the company the absolute and exclusive right of administration of the lands leased. Such a stipulation is in itself by no means abnormal, considering that under existing treaties foreigners in China and foreign settlements in the so-called open ports enjoy the privilege of extra territoriality and are therefore not subject to Chinese jurisdiction or administration. Nor could this stipulation freely conceded by the Chinese government be considered as constituting an infringement on Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria.

"In short, nothing could be further removed from the spirit of Russia's policy in the Far East than any desire whatsoever of questioning, let alone impairing, the sovereignty of China in the provinces leased. Her sole aim being the maintenance of the status quo as well as of her rights under existing treaties and the cultivation of the most friendly relations with China, no less than with Japan."

SUICIDE ON THE VOYAGE

Liner Hamburg Arrives in Port Short of Coal.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The Hamburg-American liner Pretoria, Captain Scott, from Hamburg March 15, and Bologna, March 19, bound for New York, arrived here today short of coal. The steamer met a succession of unusually heavy gales, during which the seas swept her decks, but no serious damage was done.

On the first day out from Hamburg, a young German girl ran from the second cabin to the deck, climbing the rail, and in full view of the passengers, jumped into the sea. The liner was stopped and a boat lowered, but the effort to save the girl was unsuccessful.

FLEET'S COMING ASSURES PEACE

Evans Says Voyage Was Well Timed.

READY TO DEFEND THE COAST

Interests in Pacific Greater Than in Atlantic.

COMMERCIAL WAR NEAR

Will Be Fought With Brains and Dollars, Not Guns, Says Evans. Efficiency of the Fleet Increased as It Progressed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Admiral Robley D. Evans, in an interview printed in the Chronicle today, said:

"The greater interest of the United States today is in the Pacific. The coming of the fleet to this coast has not only demonstrated to the world that we have battleships which can be brought together for a long cruise at a moment's notice, but it has called the attention of the people of our own country to the fact that we have a Pacific Coast as well as an Atlantic Coast and that it will be defended just as much as every inch of land around New York, and that our interests in the Pacific are today greater than in the Atlantic.

Voyage Has Assured Peace.

"This is the short road to the countries of the Far East, where the greatest commercial development is to be. With development will come war, but it will be a commercial war, fought with brains and dollars and not with 16-inch guns. It will be generated by such men as Herzman, and the part of the Navy is only to be always ready. We do not plan nor fight commercial battles.

"The coming of the fleet was most opportunely timed by the President and its arrival in the Pacific has resulted in the present assurance of peace. Not that I ever believed that there was any actual danger of war. The people of both countries realized too well what a dreadful calamity such a war would have been.

More Efficient Each Day.

"If the Navy should ever be called upon to fight in the settlement of our interests in the Pacific, it would have to stop with its guns the commercial development for which the leaders of industry are battling with brains and dollars.

"We accomplished much in the cause of peace in the Pacific when we demonstrated that the efficiency of the fleet increased with each day of the cruise. When the fleet sailed through the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific, the ships were in better condition and better prepared for action than they were the day we sailed. That was proved by the target practice at Magdalena Bay and the records of that practice, which are most satisfactory, will show it."

LAURIER SAW WAR POSSIBLE

Suppressed Speech on British-Japanese Fight With United States.

BOSTON, April 5.—(Special.)—There has just been received in this city copies of the so-called "suppressed" speech of Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier, delivered in the Canadian Parliament on January 25, 1908, in which he pointed out the possibility of war between Great Britain and Japan on one side and the United States on the other.

At the time of the delivery of the speech every possible effort to keep it secret is said to have been made and to such good effect that hardly an inkling of it was given to the public. The part of the speech which contained these startling statements is as follows:

"If the interests of Great Britain were to be jeopardized in the Northern Pacific ocean, we might see, unfortunately, war break out, the fleet of Japan and the fleet of England riding the waves together for a common purpose and against a common enemy. It is possible that under that treaty we may see the fleet of Japan weighing anchor in the harbor of Vancouver for the protection of these British interests, to which Canada attaches such vital importance."

EVANS IS STEADILY IMPROVING

Takes Two Hours' Drive and Enjoys Bath in Hot Mud.

PASO ROBLES HOT SPRINGS, Cal., April 5.—Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans was strong enough today to take a two hours' carriage ride through the hills surrounding the springs. This morning the Admiral was given his first "mud bath" in the Kurhaus since his arrival here. This was followed by massage treatment for an hour. As he looked at the hot, black, oozy mass in which he was being packed and the sulphurous steam rising from it, he remarked jocularly:

"This is newer hell than I ever was before." He not only enjoyed the novel

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THE TYPE OF CITIZEN WHO "COULDN'T GIVE ROSS ET AL A FAIR TRIAL," AND WHY.

