

DEFEAT THE ARMY BILL

Opponents to the Measure Make Gains in the German Elections.

JOHANNIS PROVE GOOD POLITICIANS

Carry Many Seats After Sharp Contest—Results of the Balloting Up to Date—A Quiet Day Through-out the Empire.

Berlin, June 16.—At 2 o'clock this morning returns from seventy districts indicate that thirty-six have been carried by parties opposed to the army bill, fifteen have been carried by the party favoring the bill and fifteen are in doubt, between the government and the opposition parties, with the balance in the majority of them strongly in favor of the government. The government parties have lost three of their former seats, viz to the Reichists, one to the social democrats, one the second ballot shall decide, and one to a south German democrat. The government has won one seat from the opposition.

The Reich democrats have won two seats, besides having secured many chances for easy victories on the second ballot. A curious feature of their two accomplished victories in new fields is that they won at the expense of the Reichist radicals, also enemies of the army bill, and not, as was expected, at the expense of the national liberals, the friends of the bill. Although the social democrats' gains are undoubtedly enormous, they will not prove a large profit to the reports have so far indicated. He reports from the cities come in first and last in the cities that the social democratic candidates always run best.

The police of this city closed up the social meetings at the Germania hall, the toll, the Concordia, the Elysium and the leading hall, owing to overcrowding. The crowds poured into the streets and were quickly dispersed by military police.

During the day the socialists distributed a million handbills here. They spent 100,000 marks in the Fifth division alone—the largest sum ever expended by a single party in an election. The handbills were distributed in all the cities and worked hard.

The socialists vote in Berlin 30,000 of the vote of 1890. The socialists have won easily in Hamburg and Altona. Altogether the vote promises a socialist victory. The women rendered great assistance in the canvass.

Conservative candidates. In spite of tremendous exertions, the united conservatives and anti-Semites have lost 3,000 votes, and the socialists have gained 3,000 votes. The radicals have lost nearly 20,000 votes. It is stated that the socialists are likely to win three out of four of the rebalots against the radicals.

In Berlin not a single candidate pledged to support the army bill has gained even the bare honor of a rebalot. The prospects of a rebalot are, therefore, very gloomy. Roughly speaking the socialists vote shows a great increase everywhere. The radicals vote has diminished greatly, chiefly in the cities, as the last election. The radical party voted for the anti-Semitic candidates.

Looks Bad for the Army Bill.

Not 10 per cent of the votes cast in Berlin were given in favor of the army bill. Scarcely one city spoke in such emphatic terms. The provincial returns are to be equally emphatic in the same direction. The great success of the social democrats has caused a profound sensation.

Socialists in High Feather.

As the day wore away the social democrats received great encouragement from the returns. At the headquarters of the executive committee, the returns were being tallied. An enormous vote evidently was being tallied for socialist candidates in the Rhine river, Saxony, and the provinces. The returns from the cities were also being tallied. The socialists were also confident that they could capture the Third Berlin district on the second ballot. The socialists were also confident that they could capture the Third Berlin district on the second ballot.

At Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Darmstadt—New ballot necessary. Osnann, national liberal, with 9,200 votes, and Herr Kramer, social democrat, with 5,300 votes, were the leading candidates. Osnann sat for the city in the last Reichstag.

Frankfurt-on-the-Main—New ballot necessary. Herr Schmidt, social democrat, with 12,400 votes, and Herr Bruns, national liberal, with 7,700 votes, were the leading candidates. Schmidt sat for Frankfurt in the last Reichstag.

Bayreuth—New ballot necessary between Herr Frank, social democrat, and Herr Bruns, national liberal, with 14,800 votes, and Herr Bruns, national liberal, with 15,031 votes, were the leading candidates. Schmidt sat for Frankfurt in the last Reichstag.

Bremen—New ballot necessary between Herr Schmidt, social democrat, with 12,400 votes, and Herr Bruns, national liberal, with 7,700 votes, were the leading candidates. Schmidt sat for Frankfurt in the last Reichstag.

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Scheme to Tide Over the Present Financial Depression.

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Loan Certificates Will Be Issued to Institutions in Need of Help—Views of a Prominent Banker on the Situation.

New York, June 15.—In view of the serious drain upon the banks here, caused by demands from the interior, the clearing house decided at a meeting held today to issue one per cent loan certificates to tide the banks which need help over the present financial troubles. The meeting was a general one and began at noon. President Williams of the clearing house committee said: "The action of the committee, as far as taken, has been largely with a view to giving tone to the country. It is likely to be followed by other centers. The clearing house is not, but we want to strengthen the outposts."

The proposal of the committee, to which President Williams referred, is that every clearing house center in the country issue clearing house certificates, which would make available for use between the banks a vast amount of perfectly good assets which are now uncurrent. In the opinion of sagacious and conservative bankers of this city, it would be a long step toward the restoration of confidence. The last time clearing house loan certificates were taken out was during the Baring trouble, when the example of the New York banks was followed by Boston and Philadelphia. This course would virtually make each clearing house group a single bank of discount and would distribute the burden of accommodations more equally than at present. The clearing house would be able to obtain it from their neighbors without attracting attention or creating distrust.

Views of a Bank President.

Speaking of the money stringency and the shipment of large amounts of currency, particularly to the western and northwest, the president of a large national bank said: "The report today that the demand from the country banks for rediscount was larger at present than at any time in his long experience, and particularly from banks in the northwest and west."

The demand was general, however, and extended from the Pacific to the Atlantic. In fact, he said, nearly four months ago, and has gradually increased until it has assumed its present large proportion. As he observed, the clearing house certificates, which were issued in the last clearing house, were sent in, in their shortest time paper, paper maturing in a month or six weeks, that was regarded as an indication of the stringency of the situation. It was therefore hoped that it had reached its height.

The demand from the south, it was said, were only such as were expected at this time of the year and were not unusually large. There had been fewer failures in the south than in any other part of the country. Some of the large southern cities were not asking for accommodation. The south, said the bank president, was believed to be in pretty good condition.

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Nothing to Fear in the South.

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INDEPENDENTS ENTERTAINED

Senator Allen Explains the Position of the People's Party.

AS TO THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Views of the Nebraska Senator on the Subject—Danger of Becoming the Slave of the European Money Power.

Red Cloud, Neb., June 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Senator W. Allen, accompanied by J. M. Devine of Lehigh, Neb., and George W. Blake, chairman of the independent state central committee, arrived here this morning. In the afternoon the senator addressed an open air meeting at the court house grove and was followed by Mr. Devine. There were about 350 people present. Among other things the senator said: "In the campaign last year we were told that the great question to be settled by the people of this country was that of the tariff, and that when this was properly determined, prosperity would be brought to every home. In its plan the republican party took strong ground in favor of protection, declaring that protection against cheap goods imported from Europe was in the interest of the farmer and laborer, and in fact all classes of our people. The democratic party asserted with equal emphasis that a low tariff was the only source of prosperity. It is true that each party pledged money to the people, but it was well understood by the people that both Harrison and Cleveland were pledged to the single gold standard."

Position of the People's Party.

"The people's party, while taking strong ground on the question of national taxation, asserted that the crowning evil of the age was the monopoly of money and that was the system of coinage then in vogue. Now existing in this country was asserted by the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The people's party asserted that the industrial depression would cause the people to lose in less than twelve months the people would have ample evidence of the necessity of a speedy return to the time honored doctrine of bimetalism."

"For centuries before the Christian era silver equaled with gold was the money of all nations and continued so with slight variations in the ratio until 1873. During all this time we have abundant evidence that the world suffered great inconvenience and near disasters. In 1873, however, the gold standard was adopted, and the people have since then been suffering from the effects of the gold standard. The people's party asserted that the industrial depression would cause the people to lose in less than twelve months the people would have ample evidence of the necessity of a speedy return to the time honored doctrine of bimetalism."

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