

LIKE A SIEGE CITY

TROOPS PRESERVING PEACE OF STREETS OF PARIS

Severe Clashes During Worst Hours, and Number of People Wounded—Thousand Arrests During the Day

PARIS.—The long dreaded May day failed to bring the revolution which inflammatory journals predicted, but none the less brought scenes of extreme violence. The labor districts which thousands of troops controlled with difficulty, and even central portions of Paris have taken on the appearance of a siege, with regiments of infantry and cavalry camped about the Are de Triomphe, the bourse the Bank of France and the great railway station, while military sentinels paced before banks and private establishments. The main thoroughfares in the residence portion of Paris remain tranquil. In the west end far removed from riotous scenes people were disposed to treat the events in the labor quarters as harmless effervescence.

It was, however, much more than that. Throughout the afternoon, dragoons, republican guards and cuirassiers charged disorderly masses, sweeping the Place de la Republique and the broad boulevard de Magneta. Toward nightfall cavalry charged with drawn swords and many persons were wounded on both sides. The manifestants overturned omnibuses and threw up hasty barricades. Over 1,000 arrests were made during the day.

At no time did the demonstration reach the magnitude of a revolt, but was rather a leaderless tumult, in which the serious labor element, struggling for a principle which was hopelessly confused with violent agitators, anarchists, revolutionists, roughs and a large number of curious. The workmen never succeeded in forming a procession or even in assembling more than scattered bands. Their chief action was a reunion of several thousands in the labor exchange at which a resolution was adopted not to return to work until the eight-hour day shall have been accepted.

The worst hours of the day was toward 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the police practically lost control and were compelled to rely on the mounted troops. The latter, forming in lines twenty yards across and fifteen yards apart, swept around the Place de la Republique, driving the disorderly crowds into the surrounding streets. Most of the mob sought refuge in the Boulevard de Magneta and at the Quai de Valmy, which became centers of disorders. Here trumpets sounded repeating commands to disperse and the cavalry galloped into the crowds, trampling and injuring many. Here a considerable number were wounded. By 6 o'clock calm had been in a measure restored and most of the troops returned to their barracks.

Throughout the disorders the authorities succeeded in executing their original plan of holding the disturbers strictly within the limits of the labor districts and not permitting them to press toward the wealthy commercial and residential sections.

Vehicular traffic is completely suspended. Cabs, omnibuses and street cars are not running, the result being to give the usually busy boulevard as singular aspect of desertion. Enormous crowds of curious people fill the streets. The Opera and other state theaters are open, the Opera having two squadrons of cuirassiers in the basement while Felix Weingartner is conducting a Beethoven and Berlioz festival in the auditorium. Ten of the leading theaters closed on account of the exceptional conditions. The banks were closed throughout the day.

Dragoons occupied the streets surrounding the bourse and the other great financial establishments.

The temper of the workmen is threatening. They claim that the police acted brutally, and cite many incidents of innocent people being beaten and arrested. They declare that this was only the beginning of the movement.

Reports from the provinces show that there were violent demonstrations at Marseilles, Brest, Bordeaux, St. Etienne, Lyons and Rouen. At Marseilles processions carrying red flags and creating violent disorders came in collision with the troops and a number of persons were injured.

A FIRE THREATENS

PERIOD OF DANGER FOR SAN FRANCISCO REFUGEES

A LAUNDRY IS BURNED

THE BUILDING AND THE CONTENTS ARE TOTALLY DESTROYED

General Alarm Sounded, and Hard and Successful Fight Made to Save the Adjoining Buildings

SAN FRANCISCO.—A fire which threatened the destruction of the general hospital at the Presidio in which were more than seven hundred patients, broke out at 4:15 o'clock in the morning in the hospital laundry. A general alarm was sounded and besides the regular post fire organization, hundreds of soldiers turned out to fight the flames. The laundry building and contents were totally destroyed, but by tremendous efforts the fire was confined to that building and did not reach the hospital buildings only a few yards away.

The medical department of the regular army has been putting into practice the experience gained in the camps established on the Atlantic coast during the Spanish-American war. Surgeons and assistants who attended the dying and the sick when typhoid fever and maladies decimated the regiments in camps have been safe-guarding the health of San Francisco's stricken thousands ever since the earthquake, and sanitary regulations have been provided in accordance with the bitter lessons taught during that period. As a part of the general system of army relief there has been established on a level lawn south of the music stand in Golden Gate park a complete regimental field hospital, probably the first that has ever been erected in this city. A detail of one hundred men under command of Captain H. H. L. Gilchrist, constitutes the administrative force and the hospital has now a capacity of three hundred patients although but eighty have been received to date. A consignment of odorless excavator troughs, which are pronounced the highest type of sanitary convenience have been received. The system will be installed at once. Every effort is being made by the health commission to concentrate the hospital work at as few points as possible and as rapidly as the patients from the smaller emergency hospitals can be made comfortable at the larger ones, the smaller ones are being abolished. This serves a double purpose, concentrating the work and at the same time permitting scores of physicians who until now have been giving all their time and attention to this work, to give some thought to their own interests.

Twenty-six of the drug stores in the district not wiped out by fire were decided upon by the health commission as locations for free dispensaries. Within three days at the most each of those stores will be supplied with drugs and will be placed in charge of competent druggists. The supplies will be secured from the main drug supply station at the Presidio, and at any one of these dispensaries it will be possible to have filed, free of charge, all physicians' prescriptions.

The commercial banks belonging to the clerking house association have arranged to open for new or "special" business. The arrangement is to receive all deposits that customers may desire to make on new accounts. The depositors may check out these new balances without restriction or limit. The plan for new or special business was adopted in Oakland and other parts of Alameda county and so successful was it in its operation that the banks have now resumed regular business and are receiving more money than they are paying out. The savings banks are most anxious to resume business, but they are not willing to jeopardize the interests of their depositors by opening their vaults a moment before it is quite safe to do so, the contents of several vaults (not savings banks) having been prematurely opened having been destroyed.

A large proportion, if not a majority, of the business men, who were thanking their lucky stars during the big conflagration that their valuables were inclosed in fire proof vaults, have awakened to desperate realization of the unquestionable force of the San Francisco fire.

OFFERS AN INSULT

VENEZUELA SEES FIT TO SNUB COLOMBIA AGAIN

UNFRIENDLY FEELING

REFUSAL TO RECEIVE DR. HERRERA CAUSES FEELING

Action Such That It Cannot Well Be Overlooked, and Talk of War Indulged In—China Is Stubborn

ST. PETERSBURG.—Absolute confirmation of the reported retirement of Premier Witte, which has been the sole topic of conversation in political circles, is still lacking, but in St. Petersburg only a few skeptics express doubt that the once powerful premier has surrendered the reins. Count Witte himself is as silent as a sphinx on this subject. A strong intimation was given that the appearance of Count Witte's resignation will not be announced until the convocation of the national parliament, and the plausible theory was advanced by people at court that Count Witte's dismissal is not a move in the direction of reaction, but really is due to the desire on the part of Emperor Nicholas to put himself in line with the result of the elections and that his purpose is to reorganize the cabinet to meet the new conditions by the inclusion of some constitutional democratic ministers, though the leadership of the ministry will rest in the hands of a man of the emperor's own choice.

Close observers will not be amazed by the retirement of Minister of the Interior Durnovo as well as of Premier Witte. The liberal leaders, however, are nonplussed by the remarkable change of commanders at this crucial instant and are inclined to interpret it as showing that reaction has obtained the upperhand. These prophets predict the dissolution of the national parliament and all sorts of retrograde movements.

There is much speculation as to the probable successor of Premier Witte. Count Ignatieff, who generally is regarded as one of the leading spirits in the reactionary movement, but who, during the debate preceding the adoption of the national parliament law on September 19, 1905, showed that he could be liberal when the necessity arose, is mentioned instead of Former Finance Minister Kokovosoff, who, however, was received by Emperor Nicholas at the Tsarskoe-Selo. M. Gorev, former minister of the interior, and M. Akayamoff, minister of justice, have announced that they are not in line for successor.

Members of the national parliament are arriving by every train. The approaching session of that body will be chiefly concerned with the solution of the agrarian question. Agrarian troubles already have been resumed in several districts of the country. Reports received here show that the peasants in the vicinity of Atkask have risen, burning the residences of the gentry and devastating estates.

"The emperor may have decided to accept Premier Witte's resignation, but until the fact is published in the Official Messenger nothing is absolutely certain. You can say, however, that Count Witte desires to go. He is worn out with the struggle. Nevertheless the situation at Tsarskoe-Selo changes with unexpected rapidity. A few hours may see the promulgation of Count Witte's retirement, or, on the contrary, the dismissal of Interior Minister Durnovo."

The above authoritative statement was made to the Associated Press. The moment is certainly very critical. For the present Count Witte's enemies at court certainly have the upper hand, and on the very eve of the battle in parliament the emperor seems to be about to commit the fatuous blunder of changing his commander.

The Reich attributes Count Witte's downfall to two causes, the victory of the constitutional democrats and the consummation of the loan, adding that the emperor "simply jettisoned the premier when he had finished with him."

If Count Witte goes there will be few words of regret in Russia. Although his ability is recognized here, as it abroad, the ministry has occupied an anomalous position.

WITTE LIKELY TO GO

RUSSIAN PREMIER SAID TO HAVE SURRENDERED REINS

Retirement Looked Upon as Victory For the Reactionists, But Emperor's Program Not Real Plain

WASHINGTON.—Colombia and Venezuela are worse estranged than ever before as a result of Vice President Gomez of Venezuela refusing to receive Dr. Herrera, the minister plenipotentiary who went to Caracas three weeks ago to perfect a treaty with Venezuela for the settlement of the disputes between the two South American governments concerning the navigation of rivers flowing through the two countries and concerning commerce passing over the common boundaries.

War is being freely talked in South American diplomatic circles. The insult to Colombia is regarded by some of the diplomats here as one she cannot well overlook, specially since this is the second time the Castro government has refused to receive a representative of Colombia. Just a year ago Lucas Caballero went from Colombia to Caracas. There were repeated delays as to his reception, and finally the Venezuelan government refused to recognize him officially. At that time President Castro insisted that Colombia failed to expel Venezuelan refugees but the excuse was not regarded as a valid one by Colombia.

Later an envoy from Colombia went to Venezuela, and last December protocols were signed for a resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries and for the framing of a treaty settling the navigation and frontier questions. In accordance with these protocols Dr. Herrera was sent to Caracas to perfect the treaty. Dispatches from Mr. Russell, the American minister in Venezuela, says that Vice President Gomez refused to receive Dr. Herrera officially and said it would not be possible to do so until the treaty had been perfected.

Latin-American diplomats are at a loss to know just how the Castro government expected the treaty to be perfected and signed if the Venezuelans refused to receive the man empowered to act for Colombia and there is discussion of the unusual situation.

Mr. Mendoza, the Colombia minister, is in New York, where he has been for several weeks, and the legation here has had no advice concerning the sudden break in what seemed to be the friendly relations between Colombia and Venezuela. It was through the good offices of the American minister, Mr. Russell, that the protocols looking to a settlement of all difficulties were framed, and it is suggested here that what is termed "the slap at Colombia," is an indirect thrust at the United States.

Says Death List Is Large
SAN FRANCISCO.—Coroner Walsh said:

"When the debris is cleared away there will be at least a thousand additions to the death roll. I would not be surprised if the number reached 1,500."

"Down in the fish market district, where hundreds of men were at work at the time of the earthquake, several structures collapsed and the workers had no time to save themselves. Few victims are being found now because the debris in the places of death is as yet untouched. We cannot excavate the ruins, for that work would require a thousand deputies. We can only wait for what we know must be a terrible harvest."

There has been another earthquake shock. It was slightly felt in San Francisco, but down the peninsula as far as Palo Alto the shock was very severe. No damage has been reported.

An investigation made has demonstrated that the fear that San Francisco will suffer a period of hard times as an aftermath of the disastrous fire is unfounded. Careful estimates made by authorities competent to speak show that within the next year there will be over \$200,000,000 available for rehabilitation of San Francisco. It is expected that a large part of his money will come from eastern and foreign capitalists.

Horse Poisoner Sentenced

NEW YORK.—The alleged leader of a gang that, it is charged, has poisoned over 1,000 horses in Greater New York during the last five years was sentenced to serve a year in the penitentiary. He was Samuel Geller, 30 years old, of Brooklyn. Geller was charged with having poisoned seven horses by giving them arsenic.

NEBRASKA NOTES

A Lincoln stone company is doing prospect work on new stone quarries at Nehawka and if the ledge is of sufficient thickness a large force of men will be put to work.

The Grand Island Fire department closed a very successful fair having cleared over \$500, which will be kept for the expenses incidental to entertaining the next firemen's state convention in January.

J. Stone and O. A. Davis residing south-west of Plattsmouth, captured eight wolves. The wolves have been very troublesome in that vicinity, as they have caught and carried off many chickens and young pigs.

Otto F. Wilems, a prominent German living near Diller, died of rheumatism of the heart, aged 45 years. For a long time he conducted a general store at Shay and was also manager of the elevator at that point.

Floyd, the 7 year old son of Jesse Pell, of Plattsmouth fell from a play house and broke the bones in his left arm in two places, but he walked home, a distance of one mile, before having the fracture reduced.

Dr. Kelley, assistant superintendent at St. Agnew's Insane Asylum, Agnew, Cal., who was killed in the earthquake, was the first superintendent of the Nebraska insane hospital at Norfolk fifteen years ago.

John Hollett of Wymore, was up before the insanity board of commissioners on the charge of inebriety. He was found guilty, but the chairman of the board paroled him after giving him a lecture on the evils of the drink habit.

While holding a subsoiler on an emery wheel C. A. Hill, a blacksmith at Filley, had a portion of his nose cut off and a frightful gash inflicted in his cheek, caused by the pieces of machinery flying up and striking him in the face.

Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Houlgate of Plattsmouth have adopted a 13 year old girl from the New York Children's Home society of New York, who was taken to that city by Rev. J. W. Swan of University Place, who is one of the field workers for the society.

The dry goods firm of J. T. Sheean & Co., of Harvard, has been transferred into the Harvard Mercantile company. Mr. Sheean retiring from the business and Mr. Delany the company of the Sheean firm being associated with other parties in continuing the business under its new name.

Emma Noetzelmann, a weak-minded German woman about 28 years of age of Fullerton, was sent to Baltimore from which place she will be deported by the United States authorities. She was brought to this country two years ago by a brother, who has since abandoned her.

Charles Glines, employed as pile-driver man by the Towle Bridge company at Sutherland, fell twenty-eight feet and sustained some severe bruises. His escape from death was almost miraculous, as he fell through an opening in the timber that was only about two feet square and grazed a piling.

Levitt Ashenfelter of Beatrice, reported to the officers that someone had stolen his horse and buggy, which had been left at the rear of the Paddock block, where Mr. Ashenfelter has charge of the billiard room. After a search of an hour the animal was found and here evidence of having been driven hard. The parties who used the rig will be arrested if apprehended.

The West Point Farmers' Institute society is making rapid strides in the matter of increase in membership. Large numbers of the best farmers of Cuming county are enrolling themselves as members and it is the aim of the executive committee to make the coming institute better than the ones already held and of real interest and value to that farming community.

A. Smith, the manager of a small dry goods store on lower Main street at Fremont, who has been having all sorts of trouble with police and sheriff's forces lately, was adjudged insane and will be taken to the asylum at Norfolk for treatment. His mania takes the form of drawing checks on banks where he has no money, hiring livery rigs and making things lively on the streets. His friends there have been unable to find out anything about where he came from or where his relatives live.