

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1906—FIVE SECTIONS—THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ALL ITALY ALARMED

Earthquake at San Francisco Causes Renewed Fear of Volcano Near Naples.

DISLIKE TO SEE VESUVIUS QUIESCENT

With All Its Damage Neapolitans Prefer Smoke from Its Crater.

AMERICAN OBSERVER NOW AT VATICAN

Jesuit Who Served at Georgetown Has Charge of Observatory.

WILD WEST SHOW MAKES A HIT

Romans Crowd Circus to See Performance and Colonel Cody Carries a Golden Cigarholder as Royal Souvenir.

ROME, April 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Ever since the receipt of the news from San Francisco Italy has been doubly apprehensive of appalling earthquake calamities. The violent eruption of Vesuvius, coupled with the awful reports from California, have caused general alarm, especially among the peasantry and the worst is feared. It is recalled that a fortune teller has for months been preaching the destruction of the large cities and the world's end, together with the second coming of Christ and that fanaticism has taken a deep root, especially in the Italian rural quarters. So few years have elapsed since Mount Pelée blotted out the town and port of St. Pierre in Martinique that the memory of that unimpeachable disaster is still vivid and the thought that similar desolation may be wrought along the bay of Naples is horrifying and distressing.

It is natural that the poorer classes and even the educated classes should pay more attention to subjects appertaining to volcanoes in a country like Italy than in any other country where earthquakes and volcanoes are unknown. Still, if the volcano would only keep within bounds it is probable that the people of Naples would not mind a little in the fireworks line. So until within the past few weeks no particular attention was paid to the eruptions. Now everybody is speculating whether there is any direct connection between Vesuvius and San Francisco and the speculation has assumed the form of wondering what is going to happen next. Upon subjects like these, though, the Neapolitans are discussing learnedly. It would begin to appear as though one man's guess was about as good as another.

Want Volcano Active.

As a general thing the Neapolitans prefer that the great mountain which dominates their lovely bay, shall be at work and not idly quiescent. They know, of course, the pertinacity of Italy that will strike within the crater, but familiarity breeds the appreciation of the danger. Traversers of all ages have remarked on the severity of mind with which the Italian peasants have gone on tending their crops and herding their flocks, regardless of the fate of Pompeii and Herculaneum. They have built their villages on the very lava itself which swept over the homes of their ancestors. A similar apparent insensibility is manifested in all volcanic districts where the people accept with as much fatalism as fisher folks accept the peril of the sea. However, when the crucial hour comes sheer terror lightens on the whole population. And as human nature remains unchanged from age to age the panic which has prevailed throughout Italy during the past month is extraordinarily like that contained in the two famous letters wherein Pliny, the younger, described the great eruption of A. D. 79. And undoubtedly there was good cause for fear. The great mountain has been obscured by smoke and lighted up from time to time by lurid flashes. Dense showers of ashes and small stones are falling all over the countryside. And far more horrible than the fall are the monstrous streams of lava which pour down the mountain side. One river of molten rock which flowed through the village of Boscorease was twenty-one feet high and six hundred feet wide. It passed through a cemetery on its way to the sea. The living had fled and it is said that only the dead remained to welcome the lava.

Coast Towns Suffer Most.

The northeastern side is the safest from the lava, for it is protected by the bulwark of Monte Somma, but even here and at Capri and San Giuseppe, to the east, there is no protection from the hot rain of ashes, and it will be remembered that the ashes buried Pompeii just as effectively as the great bed of lava sealed Herculaneum. But it is the coast towns which usually suffer the most during these latter days. "Naples commits the sin," says a local proverb, "and Torre pays for them." Portici and Resina stand on old lava beds; lava streams come down into the sea and form new promontories in the blue of the bay. This stretch of country, no more than six or seven miles wide, lost 800 of its inhabitants in the great eruption of 1851. They of that generation thought that the fear of Vesuvius were extinct. For 131 years not a curl of smoke had risen from its crater. Suddenly it waked to fury, and the lava streams are said to have flowed at the rate of a mile a minute. Since then eruptions have been very frequent and the mysterious source underground which supply the volcano shows no sign of falling.

Probably no European ruler takes the interest in economic questions manifested by the king of Italy. The great agricultural conference called by the king of Italy at the suggestion of an American named Lubin was developed by the king. And his majesty has been entertaining during the last few days in right royal fashion the delegates to the international postal congress.

CHINESE DROWN AT SEA

British Vessel Strikes Chinese Ship and Thirty Men Go to Bottom.

SINGAPORE, April 28.—The British steamer Haverham Grange, having on board 3,000 Russian troops bound from Vladivostok to Odessa, arrived here today and reported having been in collision in the Straits of Malacca with the Chinese steamer Bentong. The latter sank and thirty of the Chinese men on board the vessel were drowned. The Haverham Grange brought the seventy-one survivors to this port. Its forepeak is full of water.

NEW SPANISH TARIFF LAW

Measure Becomes Effective in July and Has a Reciprocity Feature.

MADRID, April 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The new customs tariff has just been published by the government of this country. Articles I and II of the royal decree accompanying the tariff provide that appeals against its classifications and rates may be made to the Spanish government at any time before the end of the present month. These will be submitted to the tariff commission and considered by the government in the course of May, and the tariff, with such amendments as may result from decisions on these appeals, is to come into force on July 1 next.

According to Article III, the duties contained in the second column of the tariff (i. e., the duties forming the minimum tariff) are to be applicable to merchandise from countries where Spanish products enjoy most-favored-nation treatment, provided that the Spanish government consider that the treatment accorded by such countries to Spanish goods affords an equivalent advantage. The duties contained in the first column (i. e., the maximum tariff) are to be applicable to the goods of all other countries, the government being empowered to add surtaxes to these duties in the case of countries which treat Spanish vessels or goods in a specially unfavorable manner, as well as in the case of goods on which export bounties have been given. Non-European products imported from a European country are by Article IV, to be subject to special duties.

PEDIGREE GOES WITH HORSE

French Court Makes a Ruling Important to Purchasers of Thoroughbreds.

PARIS, April 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—An important decision affecting the sale of thoroughbreds in this country has been given by the Third Chamber of the Paris court. Madame Myrille Beer bought eight race horses for \$4,000 from the late Baron de Bresson. The purchase was made last May, and it was stipulated that the count should be able to buy back the animals and to bear all the necessary costs of the transaction. As the count did not show any desire to repurchase, Madame Beer had the horses sold at auction in October last. Before doing this she tried unsuccessfully to get the stud book certificates of the animals. As the result the sale did not come up to her expectations, she sued Comte de Bresson for \$5,000. She also sued for a smaller sum, M. Aumont, who refused to give up the certificates of one of the animals. The court ordered the count to pay \$1,500, conjointly with M. Aumont. The judges further decided that certificates are necessary in the case of horse sales. The court also ruled that the Turf code only forbids and does not prohibit the sale of horses born and trained in France, whose pedigrees are in the English or French stud book are allowed to enter for events. The judges specially set forth that in the case of horse sales where the certificates are absent, due certificates depreciated the value of the animals offered for sale. Both Comte de Bresson and M. Aumont have to pay the law costs in connection with the action.

WOMAN IN PRETENDER'S CAMP

Citizenship of France Tells of Her Experience with Insurgents in Morocco.

PARIS, April 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Madame du Gast, the marvelous Frenchwoman in the front again, this time on an Arab steed. She rode into the Spanish camp or Presidio at Mellia, in Morocco. She had been among the followers of the Moorish pretender and it was under the name of a woman that she entered the Presidio. She was escorted from the pretender's camp by a sheik and a contingent of soldiers. The daring Frenchwoman says that the pretender received her with affection and organized a hunting or shooting party in her honor. He, however, refused to allow her to take snapshots, either of herself or of his officers. Madame du Gast affirms that the pretender's troops are numerous and well organized and that they are preparing to wreck the Sultan's army. She was also at Mar Chica recently and was nearly touched by a shell when the place was bombarded by the Turks. She found Mar Chica quite devoid of commercial activity.

FAMINE IN NORTH MOROCCO

Food Reaches Coast, but Cost of Transportation to Interior is Too High.

PARIS, April 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The correspondent of the Petit Parisien, telegraphing from Tangier, says that he has just made a journey in the north of Morocco, where he found the natives in extreme distress, compelled to live on food usually given only to animals, and driven through hunger to commit many crimes. The country people are seeking into the towns in the vain hope of finding work, and are forced to subsist on such charity as they can obtain. Imported commodities, such as French flour, Russian barley, rice, etc., reach the port at a cost of transportation to the interior is too high and the poorer classes are thus unable to obtain them. The crops promise to be much above the average this year, but before harvest time arrives a large number of people will die of starvation unless aid is forthcoming in time.

GERMANS ILL SUITED

Indignation Exists Over Appropriation of Money for Poor Officers of Army.

STRENGTHENS THE MILITARY CABINET

War Party Will Be More Powerful Through Money Appropriated Under Law.

COLLECTION SAID TO BE BLACKMAIL

Money Raised from People Who Can Never Afford to Pay.

NEW LAW TO BE PLACED ABOARD

Condition of German Armies Will Not Permit Government to Borrow Needed Funds at Home.

BERLIN, April 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A vast deal of indignation has been aroused in German military circles by the news that the subscription of \$3,500,000 for needy officers has been successfully brought off, and that that sum has been deposited with the chief of the Kaiser's military cabinet. For some years past it has been noted that the number of military cadets has been slowly but surely diminishing. This has been especially the case with the so-called "officer families," that is to say, the families that for generations past from father to son have followed the profession of arms.

Such families, however, are notoriously poor. A stern life of duty, "black living" and "high thinking" was their lot. But as luxury increased in the German army it became more and more difficult for such officers to exist. High pay, regimental subscriptions, mess expenses—everything—has increased 50 per cent in the last thirty years. Little by little the army has been crowded by young men of wealthy parents who joined for the social distinction the military coat gives, but not from any love of the profession. Some ill-advised persons suggested that the list should be discreetly passed around and a fund raised which would enable the Kaiser to purchase a select number of officers and the poorer aristocratic families desirous of taking up the profession of arms. The thing that has caused indignation among the better class of officers is that this money is levied from the millionaire bankers in Berlin; men whose sons, by their professions, are in the military caste, are absolutely barred from joining the Kaiser's uniform as officers. It is, therefore, a sort of blackmail which they pay for one reason or another, but which they certainly do not provide willingly.

Strengthens Military Cabinet.

A second objection is that this fund will be an arm high more in the possession of the Kaiser's military cabinet. As the money will only be used to ineffectual officers, there must be some distributing center. But this opens the door to favoritism of the worst kind. The department of the army with this money in its gift will be the object of all kinds of applications, more or less justified, and the distribution will be more or less arbitrary. There is no doubt that the discontent with the system of promotion in the German army (and particularly the Prussian army) has been steadily increasing; so much so, indeed, that the great majority of officers are asked to be retired with the rank of captain. The great mistake the authorities are said to be making is to imagine that the present crisis in the army can be got rid of by giving a few marks a month extra to the sub-lieutenants. What has caused the present crisis is the obsolete fashion in which the army is given. When it is notorious that not an officer in a hundred, however great his merits, has any prospect of rising above the rank of major unless his name is preceded by "von" it is comprehensible that the great mass of them end by getting disgraced. There is, however, one remedy of any change, as the Kaiser shows a tendency to make his army more and more aristocratic instead of democratic.

One of the peculiarities of the Kaiser is the peculiar veneration he has for his grandfather. He bombarded that most respectable of sovereigns with the word "great," an adjective to which William I. would certainly have been the last to lay claim. William I. lived in great times, and it may be said that he came in on the crest of the wave. This is why his grandson insisted on baptizing him "William the Great" and streets and monuments in bronze and marble all over Germany as if out of the popper cast. The latest monument has had a curious history. It is to be erected at Strassburg and Alsace. The Strassburg monument which the people there are to raise to the man who conquered them is to cost about \$400,000. Of this sum \$15,000 was subscribed by the functionaries, the officers and such commercial people as were afraid to refuse. As, however, it could never be admitted that the subscription was a failure, the remainder was simply taken from the secret service fund, at the disposal of the Kaiser. When the Kaiser comes twelve months hence to unveil the monument the ceremony will have a grimly humorous side.

New Loan Abroad.

The Cologne Gazette semi-officially states that the new Russian loan will not be placed upon the German market for the reason that the financial necessities of the empire and Prussia render fresh calls upon the German money market undesirable. Of course Russian loans and Russian securities are being handled in the Berlin markets all the time. How far the decision of the leading German banks not to renew their recent experiment of participating in Russian loan is due to the influence of the German government must always remain a matter of conjecture.

Herr Bebel, in discussing the Algerian conference with the interests of the Socialists of the world, maintained that the work which has been raised about Morocco has been altogether out of proportion to the extent of German interests and to the results achieved. He referred in particular to the emperor's demonstrative visit to Tangier, and asks what would have been done in Germany, if, for example, King Edward had acted in a similar fashion. He contrasted the exhaustive character of the French yellow book with the meagre contents of the German white book, and declared that the meagreness of the latter was a testimony of the government's lack of interest in the matter. He pointed out the German Reichstag in matters of foreign policy. The French yellow book showed that M. Delcasse had from the first been ready for negotiations and for compromise. The Sultan had been prepared to agree to the French demand, and was only induced to return a definite reply for all time to state, or to repay an amount, subject to periodical re-assessment.

GAELIC TEACHING IN SCOTLAND

Public School Teachers Should Know Language of Natives According to Officials.

GLASGOW, April 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mr. MacNeill, secretary for Scotland, has just been talking upon the subject of Gaelic teaching in the highlands. He said that while all sympathized with the oft expressed idea that there ought to be room in Scotland for all Scotch men and women, they could not do that in the case of Scotch people did not end in Scotland, and while they were not willing to admit the truth of Dr. Johnson's saying that the best view out of Scotland was the highroad to England, still they did admit and insisted upon their obligations to take part in the wider duties which fell to their country among other nations. The two points to be emphasized are broadly, that a teacher in the highlands must know the language of the people, and that Gaelic speaking teachers should be found and trained for that purpose. It must be remembered the work of local authorities. It was the school of education though supervised by the department, lay mainly in the hands of boards that engaged and employed teachers, and it was at the local centers that pupils were trained. The department did not interfere with the selection of the teacher, provided he was duly qualified; and the Highland boards were in as favorable a position as other boards to increase their choice.

Alexandre MacNeill thus explains the reason for his views on Gaelic teaching. "In these homes for children and invigorating ocean air and upland breezes and plain nourishing food, under the simplest conditions and the maximum of freedom about 8,000 of Glasgow's poorest children enjoy the priceless boon of a fortnight's stay in the open air, and carrying with them the memory of the work of the work which their friends of Glasgow of which there are about 3,000 has taken deep root. West end friends, members of the league, have entered most heartily into the work, and are sending gleams of sunshine through the post, or carrying by hand the little sufferer, and thereby relieving the dull monotony of the little sufferer, and in many cases giving fresh impulse to maternal affection, which in these poor homes crowded cares so frequently overtake. A large hospital home at Prestwick for these cripples having a delightful southern exposure and an enclosed sun veranda, opening out at several points to the front play green of the home, is at present full of children."

SERBIA FEARS REGICIDES

Would, However, Retire Them to Gain Approval of the Other Nations.

BELGRADE, April 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—It is reported here that the British government will soon fill the post of British minister at Belgrade, which will be remembered, has been vacant since the royal tragedy. Of course, it will be necessary that the Serbian government should thereby remove the obstacle to the renewal of diplomatic relations. That obstacle consists in the maintenance of the regicides in their present positions. There seems, however, to be every disposition on the part of the Serbian ministry to place in retirement the regicides, if they are willing to do so. The British government would be satisfied with that measure. There is an opinion outside Serbia that if all the conspirators, who number about sixty, were to give their heads today or tomorrow to the object of a similar penalty they would constitute a formidable nucleus of disaffection, and being for the most part of the time young and energetic men, they would at once become a serious danger for the state. It is thought undesirable in existing circumstances to create a fresh element of unrest in the country.

Over Two Thousand Fed.

The relief committee and the women had served 2,124 people in the tents up to Friday night and transportation had been provided for over 1,100 from Omaha to points east and north. The railroads of Omaha have asked George F. West of the Northwestern to apportion their share to all and transportation is freely given. The Milwaukee and the Northwestern care for those to Chicago and the Illinois Central care for those to St. Paul and those to Minneapolis, St. Paul and other northern points. Mr. West says the Burlington, Wabash and Missouri Pacific also have been generous in giving transportation to all going to points touched by those roads. The refugees are divided among the railroads and the Great Western takes the telephone and the Burlington takes the telegraph. Superintendent Morris has ordered enough supplies for two days, so all can be fed as they come in today. Many more are fed than come on the regular trains, as many have no funds for meals and these are provided for at the relief station today or tomorrow. Superintendent Morris has ordered enough supplies for two days, so all can be fed as they come in today. Many more are fed than come on the regular trains, as many have no funds for meals and these are provided for at the relief station today or tomorrow.

FREE NAVIGATION OF NILE

Arrangements Are Made Between Soudan and Congo Free State for Vessels.

BRUSSELS, April 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A temporary arrangement has just been made between the governments of Soudan and the Congo Free State as a preliminary of a more permanent settlement of the questions which have recently been in dispute between the two governments. The basis of the arrangement is that the Congo Free State shall abandon posts south of the fifth parallel, north latitude and north of the water-shed of the Congo and Nile basins, which they have occupied since the conclusion of the modus vivendi negotiated by Major Lemaire of the Belgian army, for the Congo government, and Major Roulois, governor of the Bahari-Ghazal, in March, 1898. The arrangement also provides that the disputed territory shall for the present be administered by Soudanese officials.

Would Have Federation Pay Interest on State Debts While Keeping Revenues.

SYDNEY, April 28.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The conference of the state premiers here has reaffirmed the resolution of last year's conference at Hobart in favor of the extension for thirty years of the eighty-seventh clause, or Braddon clause, of the constitution, whereunder the commonwealth returns to the states three-fourths of the revenue derived from customs and excise duties.

AUSTRALIANS CONSIDER LAWS

Would Have Federation Pay Interest on State Debts While Keeping Revenues.

CLOTHING IS NEEDED

Wearing Apparel Required for Refugees from California Stopping in Omaha.

PUBLIC IS ASKED TO HELP THEM OUT

Work of Mercy Continues with Unabated Zeal by All Local Forces.

ANOTHER TRAIN LOAD WILL COME TODAY

All Railroads Converging in City Take Their Share of Traffic.

TOURISTS SHOW GRATITUDE FOR AID

Over Two Thousand of the Sufferers Have Partaken of Hospitality at Omaha's Tent Dining Rooms at Depot.

Work of relief for the refugees from San Francisco is still being carried on at Union station by Superintendent Morris of the Associated Charities and the good women of Omaha. Saturday was practically a day of rest, as few sufferers came through, although many who came in during the night were supplied with meals and clothing and sent on their way home.

Miss Nan Dorsey and some of the members of the Visiting Nurses' association waited at the tents until 4 o'clock Saturday morning to care for the refugees who arrived on the late trains. Fifty-nine came on a late Union Pacific train and these were given hot broth and other edibles, and the sick were cared for, the electric lights making the place as light as day.

Still more stockings and underwear are needed for these people and should be sent direct to the tents. Most of the survivors are footsore from their two days' tramp in getting out of the burning city and have no clothes except what is on their backs, so a change is almost imperative. Some of the merchants have been sending shirts and waists for the women, which are most necessary. Ogden is highly praised by many who come through. One trainload was supplied with a whole outfit of new waists for the women by that town, but thousands more are in need. Little opportunity has been had to bathe the swollen feet and very few have had a change of footwear. The first day the tent was up 136 pairs of hose were given out. A few refugees are expected today, but a train of 426 is en route, which is expected to arrive at Omaha today or tomorrow. Superintendent Morris wishes help and clothing on that occasion.

Former Governor of Nebraska Waits the Last Call Surrounded by His Family.

JAMES E. BOYD DYING AT HOME. Former Governor of Nebraska Waits the Last Call Surrounded by His Family. James E. Boyd is dying at his home in Omaha, the result of a long and lingering sickness. More than a year ago Governor Boyd was stricken by a disease peculiar to old age, and for a time his life was despaired of. His vigorous strength enabled him to recover from the attack at the time, but he never regained his health. During last summer he was about much of the time, attending to his personal affairs, but as winter came on he lost in strength. Although not closely confined to his home, he was out but little, until in January he went to Texas, hoping that the milder climate and the sea breeze would be of benefit to him. He declined rapidly there, and some three weeks ago was brought home in a condition that was recognized as hopeless. Last night his death was momentarily expected. Governor Boyd's wife and daughter, Mrs. Bierbower, and his brother, Thomas F. Boyd, are at his bedside.

Fate of Accused Clergyman in Hands of Judges, Who Will Render Verdict by May 15.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 28.—The fate of Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church rests with his judges. The trial of the rector of St. Andrew's, Rochester, on charges of heresy and violation of the canonical laws ended today with the final arguments of counsel for the accused and for the prosecution. The ecclesiastical court of five members took the evidence under consideration and will render a verdict to Bishop Walker of the diocese of western New York on or before May 15.

Lesser California Cities Without Aid Given Large Places.

A member of The Bee staff is in receipt of a letter from relatives at Sonoma, Cal., which is a few miles from Santa Rosa, saying that nothing like the full story of the California disaster has been told. This letter says Sonoma and every other town, large and small, in that part of the state, felt the earthquake with serious results. Sonoma, a place of little more than 1,900 population, lost half a dozen buildings, including a costly high school. Fire did not succeed the earthquake in these smaller towns, except in a few cases, the damage being entirely due to the earthquake. In the smaller places, the letter says, the suffering of the people will be longer felt.

SMALL TOWNS GET LITTLE HELP

Lesser California Cities Without Aid Given Large Places.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair in East, Showers in West. Fortion Sunday, Monday Showers.

NEWS SECTION—Eight Pages.

- 1. Italy Alarmed at Eruption.
2. News Talks in Seventh Ward.
3. Banks in Stricken City Are Sound.
4. Apostle Dowle in Zion City.
5. News from All Parts of Nebraska.
6. News from All Parts of Nebraska.
7. News from All Parts of Nebraska.
8. News from All Parts of Nebraska.

WANT AD SECTION—Eight Pages.

- 1. Beauty Spots About the Homes.
2. Sleep Men Seek Better Rates.
3. Want Ads.
4. Want Ads.
5. Want Ads.
6. Financial and Commercial.
7. Financial and Commercial.
8. Financial and Commercial.

ILLUSTRATED SECTION—Eight Pages.

- 1. Bryan's Plans for Philippine Independence.
2. How to Use Voting Machine.
3. Plays, Players and Playhouses.
4. Omaha's Aid for San Francisco.
5. Fifty Years of Church History.
6. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.
7. Weekly Gist of Sporting Gossip.

COLOR SECTION—Four Pages.

- 1. Buster Brown Invents Automobile.
2. Interesting Things Far and Near.
3. The Rhybiat of the Motor Car.
4. Simon Simple Has Fun with a Cop.
5. Her Spies: Spiesberger Feels the Pulse.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, High, Low, and Wind. Rows for 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

Over Four Hundred Cars.

The Union Pacific has so far hauled 412 cars of supplies from eastern points to Green River, where they were turned over to the Oregon Short Line for the Southern Pacific.

Travelers Will Help.

The executive board of the Western Travelers' Aid association held a special meeting Saturday afternoon to make arrangements to relieve any of the California members of the association who might be in distress as a result of the recent earthquake. A letter will be addressed to each member to ascertain his condition, as well as that of his family, and relief will be offered in each case of need.

Movements of Ocean Vessels April 28.

- At New York—Arrived: Caldonia, from Chicago; Celtic and Estrella, from Liverpool; St. Louis, from Southampton. Sailed: Deutschland, for Hamburg; Minneapolis, for London; Batavia, for Hamburg; Finland, for Antwerp; Campania, for Liverpool; New York, for Southampton; Konig Albert, for Naples; Furness, for Glasgow; Louisiana, for Genoa; Roma, for Naples.
At Queenstown—Sailed: Arable, for Boston. Arrived: Celtic, from New York.
At St. Vincent—Arrived: Pentam, from San Francisco.
At London—Sailed: Columbian, for Boston; and others.
At Mobile—Sailed: Ethiopia, for New York.
At Trieste—Arrived: Pannonia, from New York.
At Boston—Sailed: Romanic, for Naples; Boston, for Manchester; Brooklyn, for Marselles.
At Plymouth—Arrived: Bluecher, from New York.
At New York—Arrived: Kronland, from Antwerp.
At Chebourg—Sailed: Amerika, for New York.
At Naples—Sailed: Citta Di Milano, for New York.
At Antwerp—Sailed: Kronland, for New York.
At Liverpool—Sailed: Lucania, for New York.
At Copenhagen—Arrived: Helsing Olavi, from New York. Sailed: Olavi, from New York.
At Marselles—Arrived: Madonna, from New York.
At Genoa—Arrived: Bulgaria, from New York. Sailed: Lombardi, for New York.
At Bremen—Sailed: Breslau, for Baltimore.

CASH RUNNING SHORT

San Francisco Relief Committee Has Only Half Million on Hand.

STRICTEST ECONOMY IS NECESSARY

Only \$300,000 of Federal Appropriation Available for Use of Committee.

USE OF REGULAR TROOPS DISCUSSED

War Department Wishes to Withdraw Them as Soon as Possible.

COMMITTEE UNANIMOUS FOR RETENTION

Civil Authorities Say Their Assistance is Absolutely Necessary in Straightening Out Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The amount of money on hand for immediate relief work and the continuance of the military control of the city, subject to civil authority, were two of the most important questions discussed at the meeting of the citizens' committee of fifty, which, headed by Mayor Schmitt, now administers the affairs of San Francisco. Both developed some interesting phases and left in the minds of those striving to relieve the chaotic affairs of the city the necessity for two things—the strictest economy in the expenditure of the now available funds and the urgent need of continued military assistance. The statement of James D. Phelan, chairman of the finance committee of the citizens' relief and Red Cross funds, that he had been informed by the representative of President Roosevelt, that only \$300,000 of the \$2,500,000 appropriated by congress for the relief of San Francisco was available, and that this sum represented the extent of financial assistance that might be expected from that source, caused a decided sensation in the meeting. Mr. Phelan announced that Secretary of War Taft had transmitted to his order \$300,000, which he said was the first recognition the secretary had made of the relief work, and added that he had been informed by Mr. Metcalf, that he had been authorized to expend the remainder of the relief fund for the purchase of supplies in the east. Upon corroboration of this statement by Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Phelan simply remarked that there was only \$15,000 available cash to his order at the present and the strictest economy would be necessary.

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USE OF REGULAR TROOPS DISCUSSED

COMMITTEE UNANIMOUS FOR RETENTION

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The amount of money on hand for immediate relief work and the continuance of the military control of the city, subject to civil authority, were two of the most important questions discussed at the meeting of the citizens' committee of fifty, which, headed by Mayor Schmitt, now administers the affairs of San Francisco. Both developed some interesting phases and left in the minds of those striving to relieve the chaotic affairs of the city the necessity for two things—the strictest economy in the expenditure of the now available funds and the urgent need of continued military assistance. The statement of James D. Phelan, chairman of the finance committee of the citizens' relief and Red Cross funds, that he had been informed by the representative of President Roosevelt, that only \$300,000 of the \$2,500,000 appropriated by congress for the relief of San Francisco was available, and that this sum represented the extent of financial assistance that might be expected from that source, caused a decided sensation in the meeting. Mr. Phelan announced that Secretary of War Taft had transmitted to his order \$300,000, which he said was the first recognition the secretary had made of the relief work, and added that he had been informed by Mr. Metcalf, that he had been authorized to expend the remainder of the relief fund for the purchase of supplies in the east. Upon corroboration of this statement by Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Phelan simply remarked that there was only \$15,000