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## NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

### HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Voliva proposes to Dowle to arbitrate their troubles.

Russia says the Jews are in no immediate danger of massacre.

King Alfonso has gone to England to arrange the program for his wedding.

In a riot among coal miners near Johnstown, Pa., four men were killed and many injured.

Hermann's trial at Washington for destroying government letter press books has been postponed until April 25.

Admiral Goodrich, with his flagship Chicago, the cruiser Marblehead and the revenue cutter Perry will reach Portland May 5 for a short stay.

The New York legislature has passed another insurance regulation law, known as the "anti-perjury bill." The "big bill" only remains to be acted upon.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, will see that the Springfield lynchings are arrested and has two companies of militia on guard. Four of the leaders have been captured.

Fred O. Murray, newly appointed revenue collector at Buffalo, N. Y., has been indicted for grafting. The alleged stealing was from Erie county, of which he is ex-treasurer.

Prosecution of the steel trust has begun in Ohio.

Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, is quite sick.

Four persons were killed in a panic in a Chicago church.

Another terrible earthquake in Formosa has killed thousands.

A Springfield, Mo., mob burned three negroes and wrecked the jail.

Mark Twain has announced his intention of leaving the lecture platform.

Russia has sent to the interested nations a proposed program of subjects for The Hague conference.

Sailors on Portuguese warships have mutinied and temporarily have the upper hand. Dislike of their superior officers is the cause.

Hearst has begun proceedings in the New York Supreme court to test the validity of the election of McClellan as mayor of New York city.

The American Smelting & Refining company will soon adopt an eight-hour day for its five Colorado plant. This will affect about 2,500 men.

Dowle and Voliva are negotiating for a compromise.

A great bank is being proposed to help Wall street men.

Roosevelt is being boomed for re-election despite his refusal.

Platt says he will not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Correspondents on the isthmus say Colon could be made a model city.

The government will spend \$1,400,000 on the Jamestown exposition.

The eruption of Vesuvius has almost entirely subsided, leaving a barren land.

Governor Higgins, of New York, has signed two more laws regulating insurance business.

The meeting of the second Hague conference will be held some time after September 20.

The Pennsylvania's officers report that in target practice with 6-inch guns 17 hits were scored in 90 seconds.

Future Governor Smith, of the Philippines, is home for a rest. He says lower tariff rates with the islands is imperative.

The Northern Pacific announces that a third passenger train service will be added May 20 between St. Paul and Pacific coast points.

Prospects of the Columbia jetty bill are improving.

France is satisfied with the success of the Moroccan conference.

Germany is urging Turkey to resist the demands of Great Britain.

Anthracite coal operators have rejected the terms of the miners.

Russia has agreed to a postponement of The Hague peace conference.

The New York board of education has adopted resolutions favoring reform in spelling.

Dowle's health is falling fast and it may be that his death will settle the fight for control of Zion City.

Preparations are being made for the early beginning of work on the railroads to be built on the islands of Panay, Negron and Cebu, in the Philippines.

## TO AMEND CONSTITUTION.

Ex-Senator Turner, of Washington, Would Call Convention.

Spokane, April 17.—A convention to amend the constitution of the United States, so that many of the reforms and laws demanded by the people may be carried out, is advocated by Judge George Turner, ex-United States senator, who has recently returned from Washington, D. C. A provision for the calling of such a convention is made in article 5 of the constitution, although never in the history of this country it has been applied.

"I am in favor of having a convention to amend the constitution called," said Judge Turner tonight. "Experience has demonstrated that there are omissions and corrections which it would be wise to regulate.

"In article 5 of the United States constitution it is provided that 'congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures in three-fourths of the several states, or by convention in three-fourths thereof, or by the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress.'

"I believe that there is an urgent need for such a convention. In my opinion it is the only way by which the necessary amendment can be passed to elect United States senators by popular vote.

"There is an amendment needed to the constitution to enable an income tax law. This measure has been passed by congress, but declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court. Such a convention would make possible a uniform divorce law and also the Federal control of life insurance matters, as advocated by President Roosevelt. The convention could go over the entire constitution."

## TERRIBLE SCENES AT KAGI.

Buildings Left by Former Earthquake Are Now in Ruins.

Tokio, April 17.—One hundred and nine persons are known to have been killed and 29 injured in the earthquake in the southern part of the island of Formosa last Saturday, but further details, it is expected, will swell the death roll, as the shock was more severe than that of March 17.

The town of Kagi was again the principal sufferer, the houses which escaped destruction in the former disturbances being now in ruins. Doko and several other towns and villages were also affected by landslides, which have completely changed the topography of the country. The officials are working feverishly to relieve the thousands of persons left homeless by the earthquake. Terrible scenes are reported around Kagi and Doko.

Later reports received from Formosa confirm the earlier rumors of the complete destruction of Kagi, where seven persons were killed and 35 injured. At Daigo 400 buildings were destroyed and at Ajonui 1,191 buildings collapsed and 749 were damaged and three persons were killed and 15 injured.

These later advices say that this shock was more powerful than that of March 17, but as the people had been warned they were able to escape.

## Portrait of Franklin.

New York, April 17.—The portrait of Benjamin Franklin, from Dorchester road, London, the residence of Ambassador Reid, which has been restored to the United States by Earl Grey, arrived today on the American liner St. Paul, in a tin case addressed to President Roosevelt. In view of the approaching bicentenary Franklin celebration soon to be held in Philadelphia, Earl Grey, who, with Countess Grey, was recently entertained in this country, thought it fitting that the picture should be restored at this time.

## Mob Members Guilty of Murder.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 17.—Governor Joseph Folk, in a statement to the press said: "The lynching at Springfield was a most disgraceful occurrence. Whatever the offense of the negroes may have been and however deserving they may be of punishment by law and not by a mob, and when a mob takes the law into its own hands, as this one did, any member of it is guilty of murder."

## Great Influx of Aliens.

New York, April 17.—A new high water mark in the tide of immigration will be set when the aliens who arrived at this port today on nine European steamships, and those due tomorrow on eight big ships which are expected to pass in Sandy Hook before nightfall, have been permitted to land on United States soil. On the vessels which arrived today were 11,839 immigrants. The steamers due tomorrow are expected to add at least a like number.

## Revolt Against the Sultan.

London, April 17.—According to the Daily Mail's correspondent at El Arenal, Morocco, a young relative of the sultan will soon be proclaimed ruler in the south and a formidable revolt against Fez is maturing at the city of Morocco.

## OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

### TO SECURE SETTLERS.

Southern Oregon Towns Unite for Common Welfare.

Medford—Rogue river valley, fair as a garden and bounding with manifold products of the soil, surrounded by high hills rich in mineral wealth, and lying on the main line of railroad communication with the outside world, has witnessed a demonstration of enthusiasm never before equaled by its citizens. Pursuant to a meeting recently held at Grants Pass, at which 60 were present from Medford, a representative gathering of men from Ashland, Grants Pass, Gold Hill, Central Point and Jacksonville convened upon invitation of the Medford Commercial club last week to discuss means and adopt plans for organization to secure more settlers and increased advantage in all lines for the Rogue river valley and for Southern Oregon as a section.

The organization will unite all towns of the valley and will comprise all commercial bodies in the cities named. Delegations were met at the depot by the Medford Commercial club with a band, and the visitors likewise brought musicians, whose efforts added to the enthusiasm. Dinner was served for 400 by J. F. Reddy, of the Nash hotel.

William Colvig presided at the meeting at the Davis opera house. W. I. Vawter delivered the address of welcome, followed by the best speakers from towns represented. The tone of the addresses indicate that the entire valley will be united in working for the advancement of every enterprise of common interest to this section of the state.

### Water Rights on Walla Walla River.

Salem—State Engineer J. H. Lewis has addressed a circular letter to attorneys interested in the suit involving irrigation and power rights in the Walla Walla river. The letter suggests a series of questions to litigants which, when properly tabulated, will show the facts in each case without a great mass of conflicting testimony. The suit pending in the Circuit court of Umatilla county was originally started to determine the rights of a few claimants, but when the court came to consider the priority of various claims, other water users' rights were involved.

### The Dalles to Advertise.

The Dalles — The Dalles Business Men's association has opened quarters in the Vigt block, with J. S. McDonald as secretary and manager. Mr. McDonald is recently from Detroit, Mich., and is a promoter of ability. He is preparing a line of advertising, descriptive of the resources and possibilities of The Dalles and vicinity, to be circulated in the East in localities where people are looking to the West for homes and for investments. The association is enthusiastic in the belief that much good will result.

### Overhauling Beet Sugar Factory.

La Grande—The work of overhauling the machinery at the sugar factory has begun and is being rapidly completed. Half a dozen mechanics are employed. In a short time the factory will be completely renovated and overhauled in all departments. Mr. Taylor, the new factory superintendent, is expected to arrive from Logan, Utah, within a few days. The demand for feed is much greater than in any previous season, as the acreage is very much larger than ever before.

### Opinion Under Carey Act.

Salem—Commissioner Richards, of the General Land office, says, in reply to a query from Chief Clerk Brown of the State Land board, that it is proper to reclaim desert land under the Carey act by pumping water, provided the cost was not too great to admit of permanence. Secretary Hitchcock concurs in the opinion. This question arose from the proposition of W. E. Burke to irrigate land in Harney county from wells.

### Brings Settlers to Medford.

Medford — Edward Andrews, who went to the Dakotas recently to secure settlers for the Rogue river valley, has arrived from the East with the first installment of his party. There were 17 in the car, all homeseekers, from the vicinity of Mankato and Crystal Springs, Minn., and Mitchell, South Dakota. The country looks good to them and they will locate here. More are expected to follow soon.

### Establish New Course.

Willamette University, Salem—President Coleman has announced that a friend of the university had given the institution \$2,000. Half this sum will be used as a loan fund for students who need help, and \$1,000 will be used in establishing a university course in electrical engineering. Willamette will then be well equipped in these lines.

### Opinion on Bond Taxation.

Salem—The attorney general, in reply to a query from the assessor of Lane county, holds that city bonds and county warrants may be taxed the same as other property. He says the state constitution distinctly authorizes taxing such property. He says that all money due from the state or any subdivision thereof is subject to taxation.

### Plants 50-Acre Orchard.

The Dalles — Carl Williams of the firm of A. M. Williams & Co., is preparing to plant an orchard on 50 acres recently purchased from C. L. Phillips. The land lies south of The Dalles, and will be devoted entirely to Royal Ann cherries and Crawford and Solway peaches.

### ENLISTS AID OF PRESIDENT.

Fulton Persuades Him That Umatilla Sheepmen Are Right.

Washington—President Roosevelt has assured Senator Fulton that he would overrule Secretary Hitchcock and see that Umatilla county sheepmen holding permits to graze in the Wenaha forest reserve are accorded the privileges of driving sheep across the Umatilla Indian reservation in going to and returning from their summer range. Mr. Fulton took the matter up with Indian Commissioner Lepp and found that he was willing to accept the proposition, provided Indian property can be properly protected. The senator assured him that sheep could cross the reservation without damaging Indian property.

The president will confer with Mr. Hitchcock in the immediate future and see that some regulation is provided that will be acceptable to the stockmen. He declared that their request to cross the reservation was entirely reasonable and should be allowed.

The recent trouble at the reservation is believed to grow out of the fact that Agent Edwards favors giving this right to sheepmen.

### Examines Booth-Kelly Bill.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has received a copy of Senator Fulton's Booth-Kelly bill in response to a wired request. It authorizes the secretary of the interior to exchange certain lands in the Klamath Indian reservation, ownership of which has been vested in the California & Oregon Wagon Road company by the United States Supreme court. By its terms the company can select not exceeding 87,000 acres in townships 31 and 32, in one or more tracts, in lieu of an equal number of acres of road lands. The bill also grants waterpower rights and millsites and right to construct a railroad through the reservation. The governor will authorize the state land agent to investigate and report.

### Look for Early Berries.

Milton—From present indications the strawberry crop in this vicinity will be from two to three weeks earlier than usual and, unless the unexpected develops, will be the largest on record. Fred Beller, a prominent fruit rancher, says that his strawberries were already commencing to bloom and he expected to have fruit on the market in less than a month. Fancy prices will be demanded for the early fruit, which will probably be placed on the market two weeks before the famous Hood River fruit has matured.

### Two Convicts Pardoned.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has issued pardons to John Zavier, sentenced in 1902, for eight years, from Josephine county, for rape, and to A. W. Hassey, sent from Douglas county for two years for burglary in January, 1905. Zavier was pardoned because of excellent prison record and doubt of guilt, complaining witness having admitted that the prisoner was not guilty. Hassey's pardon was recommended by the judge and district attorney.

### Quarter-Blood Indians May Vote.

Salem—Attorney General Crawford, in an opinion rendered upon request of M. F. Parker, of the Klamath Indian agency, holds that Indians of one-quarter blood may vote in this state. Such Indians are to be recognized as white people. He says a half-breed is to be considered a white man if his mother was a white woman, or an Indian if his mother was a squaw.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 69c; bluestem, 69@70c; red, 66c; valley, 68c.  
Oats — No. 1 white feed, \$27.50; gray, \$27 per ton.  
Barley — Feed, \$23.50@24 per ton; brewing, \$24@24.50; rolled, \$24.50@25.50.  
Hay — Eastern Oregon timothy, choice, \$15@16 per ton; valley timothy, \$12; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$12.  
Fruits — Apples, \$2@2.75 per box; strawberries, \$3.50 per crate.  
Vegetables — Asparagus, 8 1/2 @ 12 1/2 c per pound; cabbage, 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4 c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.25 per crate; celery, 75 @ 90c per dozen; head lettuce, 25c per dozen; onions, 10 @ 15c per dozen; radishes, 20 @ 25c per dozen; rhubarb, 3 1/2 @ 4c per pound; spinach, \$1 per box; parsley, 25c; turnips, \$1 @ 1.25 per sack; carrots, 65 @ 75c per sack; beets, 85c @ 1 per sack.  
Onions — No. 1, \$1 @ 1.15 per sack; No. 2, nominal.  
Potatoes — Fancy graded burbanks, 65 @ 70c per hundred; ordinary, 50 @ 60c; new Cal f rais, 5c per 10 ind.  
Butter — Fancy creamery, 17 1/2 @ 20c per pound.  
Eggs — Oregon ranch, 16 1/2 @ 17c per dozen.  
Poultry — Average old hens, 14 @ 14 1/2 c per pound; mixed chickens, 13 1/2 @ 14c; broilers, 25 @ 27 1/2 c; young roosters, 12 1/2 @ 13c; old roosters, 11 @ 11 1/2 c; dressed chickens, 15 @ 15 1/2 c; turkeys, live, 17 @ 18c; geese, dressed, choice, 21 @ 22 1/2 c; turkey, live, 8 @ 10c; geese, dressed, 10 @ 11c; ducks, 17 @ 18c.  
Hops — Oregon, 1905, 8 @ 10c; olds, 5 1/2 @ 7c.  
Wool — Eastern Oregon average best, 15 @ 20c; choice, 24 @ 26c per pound; mohair, choice, 28 @ 30c.  
Veal — Dressed, 3 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c per pound.  
Beef — Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 @ 5c; country steers, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 c.  
Mutton — Dressed, fancy, 9 1/2 @ 10c per pound; ordinary, 6 @ 7c; lambs, with feet on, 10 @ 10 1/2 c.  
Pork — Dressed, 6 @ 8 1/2 c per pound.

## SEVEN LOSE LIVES.

Powder Explodes in Turret of Battleship Kearsarge.

Washington, April 16.—Two years ago to a day later than the fatal Missouri disaster, as every sailor immediately recalled, on a Friday and the 13th of the month, seven men were done to death in the forward turret of the battleship Kearsarge by one of those accidents which acquire additional terror for sailors because of their obscure origin and the almost impossibility of prevention.

The Atlantic fleet had been for weeks engaged in most severe drills in the waters of the Caribbean sea, culminating in the quarterly target practice. This practice was just about concluding, with most satisfactory results up to Friday, and it was confidently expected at the department, upon the basis of preliminary reports received, that all records would be broken in the matter of rapidity of fire and efficiency of the gunners. But today came a cablegram from Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet, telling of a dreadful accident on one of his best ships, the Kearsarge. The news came from Caimanera, a little cable station at the mouth of Guantanamo bay, indicating that the Kearsarge itself had arrived at that place. The message read as follows:

"Caimanera, April 16.—Secretary Navy, Washington: On April 13, about 3:15 p. m., shortly after completion of target practice of the Kearsarge forward turret, while the powder was going below, three sections of a 13-inch charge of powder were ignited. The charge of powder in other lift just below and one section of 13-inch remained intact. Cause unknown. Matter is being investigated. Seven men were killed and the recovery of another is doubtful."

## BLAMES COMPANY.

Official Report on Steamship Valencia Disaster.

Washington, April 16.—The department of Commerce today made public the report of the special commission which held an investigation into the Valencia disaster last February, holding its sessions at Seattle. The report, which is made to the president and signed by the three commissioners, Laurence O. Murray, assistant secretary of the department; Herbert Knox Smith, deputy commissioner of corporations, and Captain William T. Burwell, U. S. N., consists of 52 printed pages and exhaustively reviews the testimony and findings of the commission.

A feature of the report is its severe censure for the Pacific Coast company, which owned the steamer. The brunt of the blame, however, is thrown on Captain Johnson, who perished in the wreck.

Sixty witnesses were examined, their testimony covering 1,860 typewritten pages. Though the commission was without power to compel the attendance of witnesses and had no funds with which to remunerate them, substantially all of the survivors of the wreck were examined, except a few who had gone to distant points before the inquiry began. In addition a large number of master mariners and members of the crews of vessels which went to the Valencia's aid were put on the stand.

## COUNTRY RETURNS TO LIFE.

Sun Shines on Naples and People Resume Business.

Naples, April 16.—The news from Vesuvius continues to be satisfactory. The sun is shining brightly this morning, and the last vestiges of the eruption are disappearing from Naples.

The work of cleaning and sweeping is still going on here. The city has about resumed its normal appearance. Reports from the villages and towns in the region of Vesuvius say that the people are gradually returning to their homes. The stores are being reopened. The inhabitants of the towns which suffered the least are actively engaged in repairing their damaged homes and churches. In the opening up of the roads they are assisted by the troops and government engineers.

## San Pedro Road Again Open.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 16.—The San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railway will be opened for through traffic again this evening for the first time since nearly 100 miles of the road between Calientes and Las Vegas was rendered useless by floods on March 24. The company has had 3,000 men at the scene of the washouts, and General Manager Wells has spent his entire time there, and has not yet returned to this city. No. 2, the first train out, leaves here at 8 o'clock tonight. No. 1 will leave Salt Lake at midnight.

## Gorky May Be Deported.

Chicago, April 16.—A special to a Chicago paper from New York says Maxim Gorky and the woman who is known as his wife may be deported because of false representations made on their entrance to this country. Officers of the Immigration bureau declare that, if the matter is properly brought before the bureau, Gorky may be deported. It is believed that persons who do not admit his opinions will lose no time in bringing up his case.

## Can't Ask Him to Attend.

Washington, April 16.—The impossibility of inviting the British ambassador to participate in the Paul Jones ceremony at Annapolis on April 24, commemorating events in which England came out second best, has led those in charge of the ceremonies to refrain from inviting the participation of any nation other than France.

## SOURCE OF FRAUDS

Chinese Minister to United States Defends Chinese Officials.

## DO NOT ISSUE BAD CERTIFICATES

Only 8 Per Cent of Number Seeking Admission Come From Chinese Government.

Washington, April 17.—Sir Cheng tung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister, has taken issue with Representative Denby on the question of fraudulent certificates of admission to the United States. Mr. Denby stated to the house committee on foreign affairs, during the hearings on the Foster bill, amending the exclusion act, that the fact that so many of those certificates were found to be fraudulent was pretty fair evidence of fraud by the Chinese officials. To this charge the Chinese minister has replied in a letter which has been made a part of the record in these hearings.

During the three years he has been in charge of the legation here, the minister says, he has kept a record of every certificate that has been issued in the provinces of Kwang Tung or Fukien to Chinese subjects departing for the United States, the Philippines or Hawaii; that the emigration from all other provinces is insignificant, and that 527 certificates represent the total number issued. However, he says the figures of the immigration for these three years show the total number of applicants for admission bearing certificates numbers 6,500. The number bearing certificates from the Chinese government, he says, is but 8 per cent of the total number seeking admission.

"Where did the 92 per cent get their certificates?" he asks, and then proceeds to answer the question by stating that under the regulations of the Immigration service officials in the following cities and countries are permitted to issue these certificates: Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Ottawa, Cuba, German protectorate of Kiautschou, Guatemala, Hawaii, Hongkong, Japan, Hokkaido, Formosa, Mexico, Philippine islands, Portuguese province of Macao, Society islands, Straits Settlement, Trinidad and Venezuela.

## INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION.

Totals for March and for Six Months Exceed All Records.

Washington, April 17.—The total immigration to the United States from all countries during March, 1906, according to a statement issued by the Immigration bureau today was 133,245, or an increase of 70 per cent over March, 1904. The number arriving in March, 1905, is given as 126,932. The number departed during the same month was 659, an increase of 40 per cent over 1904.

The Russian immigration to this country during March, 1906, was 24,203, an increase of 75 per cent over 1904, the immigration for March, 1905, being 16,318.

For the six months ended March 31, 1906, the immigration from all countries was 463,316, an increase of 38 per cent over the same period in 1904. For the same period the immigration from Russia increased 40 per cent, those arriving numbering 81,733.

## May Agree to Arbitrate.

Kansas City, Mo., April 17.—The Southwestern Coal Operators' association, through its officials here, has begun informal negotiations with John Mitchell, president of the United Mine workers of America, that may result in some sort of arbitration agreement covering this field, which includes Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and the territories. It has been suggested to Mr. Mitchell that he join the operators in appealing to President Roosevelt to arbitrate the differences between the miners and mine workers.

## Castro's Move Mysterious.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, April 17.—Passengers arriving here today from Venezuela say that the action of General Castro in retiring from the presidency in favor of President Gomez is not clearly understood in Venezuela, but the general opinion seems to be that his retirement is only temporary. General Castro has gone away, as a private citizen, unattended, and paying the regular fare on the railroad. His wife has gone another way, and the ex-president's sister arrived here today.

## Battle With Ladrones.

Manila, April 17.—The headquarters of the Philippine constabulary at Malolos, Island of Luzon, was attacked several days ago by a band of ladrones. Three native members of the constabulary and one ladrone were killed. The affair creates no alarm here, where it is regarded merely as an incident of the effort to restore order through the employment of a native constabulary. Similar conflicts between local outlaw bands are of more frequent occurrence.

## Townsites on Irrigated Tracts.

Washington, April 17.—The president today signed the Heyburn-French townsites bill, which provides for the formation of townsites on government irrigation tracts and provides water for municipal and domestic purposes as well as for development of water power on government projects.

## LAVA COOLS AND ASHES FALL.

Naples Recovers From Panic and is Cheered by King and Queen.

Naples, April 13.—Frequent detonations are still heard on Mount Vesuvius, but faintly. The main crater is gradually enlarging. The most consoling news is that the lava is cooling on all sides.

Ashes are falling everywhere, houses are collapsing and burying their occupants. Roads near the volcano are no sooner opened than they are closed again. The heaviest fall is now over Somma, Santa Anastasia, Ponticelli and other villages in a section opposite and distant from the city.

The people have recovered from the panic of yesterday, are less sullen and downhearted. It is largely due to the presence of the king and queen. They are mingling freely with the populace, doing everything in their power to alleviate the condition of the injured and mingling their tears with those who have lost friends or relatives.

The inhabitants of this city are enduring the yellow gray atmosphere of yesterday, which is even more oppressive than before. The popular costume of those who can afford it consists of an automobile coat, cap and goggles, which enables the wearer to maintain a semblance of cleanliness, but the people generally have to be contented with paper masks and raised umbrellas. The drivers of trolley cars are wearing masks of some transparent material under the visors of their caps. More shops were opened today and the city is slowly resuming its normal life.

The latest reports say that 243 houses have been damaged at Portici, 195 at San Giovanni and Teduccio, 432 at Kesina and 1,000 at Torre del Greco.

It is impossible to determine the exact number of buildings demolished at Torre Annunziata. It is estimated that about 5,000 houses in all have been partly or entirely destroyed.

In villages on the Ottajano side of the mountain all the houses are damaged. At Nola desolation reigns, the place having been almost entirely abandoned.

A committee has been formed to collect funds and organize assistance for sufferers. It is presided over by the Duke of Aosta. The government heads the subscription list with \$100,000. The amount collected up to the present time is \$300,000.

Firemen have been sent from Palermo, Sicily, and other places to the villages in this vicinity which have suffered the most from the fall of ashes, to assist in removing the ashes from the roofs and relieve the exhausted soldiers.

Camp kitchens have been established and free meals are being served.