ARMY IS EXPECTED TO HOLD DOWN LID

St. Petersburg Resembles an Armed Camp.

ARRESTS MADE BY WHOLESALE

Dictatorial Powers Are Given Civil Authorities.

GREAT STRIKE IS TO COME

Peasants Have Been Enlisted in the Elaborate Plan Laid Out by Leaders of the Social Democrats and Group of Toil.

POWERS OF THE DICTATOR.

The powers conferred upon M. Ver Der Launitz, Prefect of Police, and M. Zinovieff, Governor of the province, are little short of those of petty dic-Searches and arrests can be made without process of law, news-papers forced to suspend publication and persons deported by administrative order without trial.

Public and private meetings are forbidden. Those arrested may, if it is desired, be tried by military court and summarily executed. The only real difference between "extraordinary security" and full martial law is that power is exercised by the so-called civil instead of military authority.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.-With the imperial ukase dissolving Parliament, which was promulgated early this morning, the curtain rose upon probably the ast act in the great drama of the Russian revolution. The people and the gov ernment now stand face to face, and upon

the army depends the immediate issue. Even should the government, however, ecced in restraining an outbreak of the people, the victory probably will only be emporary, and will simply confine the steam for the final explosion. No one loubts that the severity of the storm will rise in the country in response to the Emperor's dispersal of the men whom he welcomed two months ago to the palace as "the best men in Russia";

but the die is cast. The government has elected to fight, capital today bore eloquent testimony of the preparations made to repress masses by force. The city was packed with soldiers and resembled an armed camp. During Saturday night additional that it will somewhat appease the peastroops were brought in and disposed of ants and give the Government a minoraccording to plans previously adopted.

These reinforcements included four infantry regiments of the Chevaller Guards, Hussars, mounted Grenadiers and a battery of machine guns. The troops occupled railroad stations and the bridge across the rivers and canals, and the patrols of both police and gendarmes were everywhere distributed.

Hundreds of Agitators Arrested.

The work of gathering in revolutionary agitators began immediately after the ukase placing St. Petersburg in "a state of extraordinary security" was promulgated, and hundreds of arrests were made before daylight.

The powers conferred upon M. von der Launitz, Prefect of Police, and M. Zinovieff, Governor of the Province, are little short of those of petty dictators, Searches and arrests can be made without process of law, newspapers forced to suspend publication and persons deported by adhistrative order without trial.

Public and private meetings are forbid-Those arrested may, if it is desired, be tried by military court and summarily tween "extraordinary security" and full martial law is that power is exercised by the so-called civil instead of military authority.

News Carried to Peasants.

Although the news of the dissolution of Parliament spread like wildfire among the members of the various political or ganizations, the masses here generally are hardly awake to the momentous event. The news traveled fast in the country, and the general expectation is that the peasantry, accepting the dis-

their hopes, will rise en masse.

The proletariat organizations have been preparing for months for just such provocation to declare open war. It is impos sible to describe the consternation with which the Constitutional Democrats learned the news. Although it had been bruited for the past three days, the ukase was received by them in blank amaze

Parliament Is Not Terrorized.

Even Saturday night's caucus did not believe the government would dare to take the threatened step, and seriously discussed the attitude to be taken toward Minister of the Interior Stolypin when he appears in Parliament tomorrow to answer interpellations. The government uncalculated on catching the opposition off its guard, but if it expected to strike terror to the hearts of the memhers of Parliament it has falled signally

Some time ago, when dissolution seemed imminent, the various groups of the position virtually agreed to follow the example of their French compatriots of the States-General and meet, if driven

whenever circumstances dictated until a stitution was firmly established

Members Depart for Finland.

After a hurried secret conference this morning it was decided, on account of the possibility of the meeting being broken up and the members arrested, that they go immediately to Finland and decide upon the future course to be sued, and small groups left this after-noon and evening by train. Whether word was given them to meet at Viborg or Helsingfors is unknown, but it seems robable that Finland, in future Russian ilstory, will become synonymous with the 'tennis court' of the French Revolu-

lion. Even Count Heydon, the leader, and other members of the Right, are under-stood to have departed. It is improbable, however, that Parliament as a body will attempt formally to set up its authority against that of the Government. The Constitutional Democrats and intelectuals generally recognize that have no weapon with which to fight the

General Strike Follows.

The initiative, therefore, naturally will fall to the proletariat. This the Social Democrats and the Group of Toll in Parament all along have recognized and the most elaborate preparations have been nade to repeat the tactics of last Fall and paralyze the country with a general trike. But the plans at this time have been perfected with much more delib-eration, and involve not only the paralysis of cities, telegraphs, railroads and all means of telegraph throughout the empire, but a complete strike of peasants

in the country as well.

They confidently believe the loyalty of the troops has been so shaken that the military supports of the Government will the army will be divided against itself. A council of workmen's deputies already has been elected at Moscow and with a similar convention here in conjunction with the Group of Toll of Parliament a rising of the people will be engineered. Collisions to Be Avoided at First.

The leaders at a recent meeting in Moscow issued instructions to branch or ganizations thoughout the empire, warning them against premature divided action and specifically instructing them, when the signal is given, to extend the strike gradually and carefully, avoiding ollisions at the beginning.

M. Chernoff, who escaped Friday from the offices of the Misla, when a raid was made upon a sitting of the central ommittee of the Social Revolutionary party, which was being held there, is egarded as one of their most skillful

While M. Stolypin, who succeeds M. Goremykin as Premier, undoubtedly is a nuch stronger man than his predecessor he probably will be unequal to the task of piloting the country through the revolutionary upheaval which is just ahead, and the general belief is that a dictatorship must come soon

Sop for the Peasants.

The Government's action, as indicated in an interview by the Associated Press of Controller of the Empire Von Schwanebach, will prove that the dissolution of Parliament does not mean an annull-ment of the principle of popular representation granted last Fall, and is cer-It is the intention of the Government, however, to follow up the dissolution with the promulgation, under authority of the fundamental law, of the Government's agrarian programme, in the hope lty in the next Parliament

The vaciliation which existed at Peterhof, even to the last moment is evident from the fact that two drafts of the ukase declaring St. Petersburg in a state of extraordinary security were read The stronger one, which proclaimed full martial law, was discarded at the eleventh

No Warning of Dissolution.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the events connected with the dissolu-tion of Parliament is that the Government carefully avoided notifying the representatives of the foreign powers of what was coming. No word of official warning was received even by the representative of Russia's ally, France.

The only intimation that something was about to happen was the appearance of guards at the embassies, legations and consulates shortly after midnight, but this norning, immediately after the guards had been stationed, notes were sent explaining the measures taken to protect the representatives. Up to this evening no communication had been transmitted

The representatives of the powers were busy today dispatching long telegrams to their Governments, advising them of the sudden turn of events. There were several conferences of diplomats this afterspon concerning the advisability of askg for warships or at least hiring steamtake off foreign subjects, in case f necessity, but no concerted action was decided upon. Tonight the trains are filled with foreigners departing abroad.

CARMEN MAY GO ON STRIKE

Strong Sentiment in Favor of Aiding the Linemen.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.- That the SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—That the strike of the electricians and linemen on the United Railroads will spread to other departments of the street car system and that the carmen will inevitably be drawn in if a settlement is not speedly arrived at, is the opinion of President Richard Cornelius, of the Carmen's Union.

Cornelius stated that there is a strong sentiment among the men in favor of the linemen and declared that rather than see the union crushed, the carmen will strike, but he did not think it would come to that. Cornelius intimated that there is much discontent and dissatisfac-tion among the carmen with conditions under which they are working at pres ent. The electricians held a meeting this afternoon, but no action looking toward a settlement was taken.

Peace Delegates of Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, July 21, Saturday,-The Salvadorean delegates to the conference which arranged the treaty of peace between Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala arrived here today accompanied by out of the Tauride Palace, wherever and American Minister Merry,

STEP WAS FORCED **DECLARES THE CZAR**

Only Way to Deliver the Empire From Reign of Blood and Terrorism.

PARLIAMENT A FAILURE

Dissolution Does Not Mean Return to the Old Regime, and Representative Government Is

Not Abandoned.

STOLYPIN IS MADE PREMIER.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22 .- An imperial ukase relieves M. Goremykis of the Premiership and appoints M. Stolypin Premier. He also retains his present post of Minister of the In-

M. Sticlinsky, Minister of Agriculture, has resigned.

The Parliament building was closed today and guarded by police, who resion except to the Pres Vice-President of th and The streets are empty and bear the usual Sunday aspect.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.-General von Schwabach, Controller of the Empire, and one of the members of the Ministry who remains in office, tonight gave the Associated Press the govern-ment's explanation of the motive necessitating the dissolution of Parliament. In a most emphatic fashion he tried to impress upon the correspondent the idea that the dissolution did not mean a return to the old regime and that the Emperor had not abandoned his purpose to introduce a representative government

"You can tell the American people," said General von Schwabach, "that this step was forced upon us as the only way of extricating the country from the horrible reign of blood and terrorism which prevails. The dissolution of the present Parliament does not mean to re-turn to irresponsible absolutism. The past is dead forever.

Believes in Popular Representation. "From His Majesty's own lips I can assure you that he still believes in the principle of popular representation and

firmly intends to adhere to it; but he became convinced that the Parliament was elected under abnormal conditions and did not represent the true sentiment of

ment," he replied, "the intransigeant temper displayed convinced us (the Min-istry) that the principal object of those in control was to make it the center of revolutionary agitation, instead of set-tling down to constructive work, and therefore that sooner or later its dispersal would be necessary, but we wished to wait until its incapacity and true role ourned themselves into the minds of the

Wrote Its Own Death Sentence.

"As we anticipated, Parliament proceeded to write its own death sentence by demonstrating that it neither was nor desired to be a legislative body, but simply a revolutionary tribunal. Nevertheless Emperor Nicholas continued to hope for a change of tactics and only nsented to dissolve it when every other alternative had been expressed. "Ten days ago His Majesty was pre-

pared to accept a Parliamentary Ministry; but the Constitutional Democrats, their mad insistence on impossible conditions, deliberately rejected the opportunity. Thereupon the Emperor conferred with men of all shades of politopinion-dozens of them every and finally became convinced that dissolution was imperative." Basis of Representation Undecided.

"Does the delay in announcing the date of the new election indicate a change in the basis of representation to

universal suffrage?" was asked. "Not necessarily," replied General von Schwabach. "On that point no definite

decision has been reached." "Do you think there will be an out-

"Certainly not in St. Petersburg; probably they will be worse in the south. I am convinced the army is loyal. The dissensions which occurred among the troops have not sapped their fidelity as a whole, and once they are engaged against revolutionaries who do not hesitate to resort to the throwing of bombs they will do their duty."

Stolypin Has All the Resignations. General von Schwabach was not cer tain what other changes in the Cabinet were involved by the accession of M. Stolypin to the Premiership. All the Ministers, he said, had placed their resig-

nations at the disposal of M. Stolypin,

as he was entitled to make any changes he deemed wise. General Schwabach pointed out that old school and never could be induced slavishly to attempt to execute a pollcy of repression like that which marked careers of Ignatical and Von Pichve. Of M. Goremykin, the retiring Premier,

the General said he was well intentioned, but too old and inactive to cope with the The General said there would be no final meeting of Parliament to hear the

ukase ordering its dissolution. Troops Will Bar Parliament Doors. "The life of Parliament has terminathe declared. "A session tomorrow

seditious speeches, perhaps necessitating bloodshed. If the members attempt to enter the building they will find it in possession of transmit

possession of troops."

General von Schwabach declared that
the members of Parliament would not be
arrested either for their acts or speeches in Parliament, however treasonable they might have been, as they were covered by legislative immunity; but he did not conceal the purpose of the Government hereafter to hold members strictly to

account for open acts of treason.

In conclusion the General expressed the hope that the dissolution of Parliament, as had as it looked, would turn out for the best, and did not hide the joy with which the government at the present moment would welcome the support of the Constitutional Democrats.

New Premier Talks on Situation. PARIS, July 23 -M. Stolypin, the successor to the Premiership, tele-graphs to the Matin as follows:

"The Emperor is firmly and absolutely decided to maintain the regime of the national representation accorded by the manifesto of October last, and for that reason has dissolved Parliament, whose abstract discussions and attempts at infringement seriously men-ace the existence of the new regime. "St. Petersburg is absolutely calm, and communications from the interior show that the opportuneness of the measure taken is generally under-

OUTLAWS FLEE TO VIBORG

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT HELD IN HOTEL DINING-ROOM.

Manifesto Will Be Issued to the People Stating That Time for Action Has Arrived.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23, 1:30 A. M.-The following dispatch has been received from the representative of the Associated Press who accompanied the Parliament members to Viborg. It is dated Viborg,

midnight, and says: "Two hundred members of Russia's out law Parliament are gathering here at the Hotel Belvidere, awaiting the arrival of Count Hayden, M. Stakovitch and other prominent members of the Right, before pening the session, at which will be adopted a manifesto that the people be summoned and that they stand by the dissolved Assembly. The members are of all shades of opinion, especially the Constitutional Demograts, Group of Toll and Social Democrats.

"Present among the members here ar M. Mouromtseff, President of the House; Prince Peter Dolgoroukoff and Profess Grozkull, its Vice-President, and other officers. The meeting will be called to-gether as a regular session of Parlial ment.

"The dining-room of the hotel where they are assembled is in great contrast to the surroundings of the Tauride Palace. It is crowded to suffocation with excited, perspiring delegates, who are gathered according to party affiliations and inthe country, and it was necessary to make another appeal to the nation."

"What is the history of the ukase?"
was asked the Controller,
"Ever since the assembly of Parlia"Ever since the assembly of Parlia"The veryilled "the intravsiceant" ate summoning of a constituent Assembly by revolutionary means, to which the Constitutional Democrats object. "The Constitutional Democrats appear to

be downcast over the dissolution of Parof Toil and the Socialists are in an exceedingly combative mood

"The corridors of the hotel are crowded with correspondents and sympathizers with the members of Parliament. Among these latter are a number of members of the Council of the Empire. A crowd

Was Very Close to His 90th Birthday.

It Is Said That the Great Interests in Which He Had Holdings Will Not Be Affected by

NEW YORK, July 22.—Russell Sage died suddenly today at his country home, Cedarcroft, at Lawrence, L. I. The immediate cause of death was heart failure, resulting from a complication of diseases incident to old age. The veteran financier would have

good health since his arrival at his Summer home about six weeks ago. At noon today he was seized with a sinking spell and collapsed, falling into clousness about two hours fore his death, which occurred at 4:30 o'clock.

Sage, her brother, Colonel J. J. Slocum; Rev. Dr. Robert Leetch, Dr. Theo dore S. Janeway, of New York; Dr. J. Schmuck, a local physician, and Dr. John P. Munn, for many years Mr. Sage's family physician, who was summoned from New York when the first alarming symptoms were manifested.

Wednesday at the West Presbyterian hurch, in West Forty-second street, of which Mr. Sage had been a member for many years. The interment will take place in Troy Thursday. Mrs. Sage and her brother, Colonel Slocum are named as the executors of Mr. Sage's will.

It is generally believed that Mr. Sage's vast interests will not be seri-1898, Mr. Sage said:

"I suppose somebody wanted to make a little money by affecting stock values, and they hit on this old trick."

Asked if stocks had been much af-

"I understand not. The properties in which I am interested cannot be seri-ously affected by the rumor of my death."

ward march in quest of a homestead.

Like many other financiers, he was the on of poor parents, his fath of the Council of the Empire. A crowd gathered in adjoining streats, but there was no demonstration."

The correspondent telephoned later that the conference had adjourned until 8 A. M. No action was decided upon, but it was resolved in principle to adopt an address to the people stating that the time for action had come, in view of the unconstitutional procedure of the government, but appealing to them not to resort to measures which would entail bloodshed.

Sage, being able to give him little besides an example in thrift and industry and a common country school education. Until he was two years of age his parents lived near the village of Sconon-doah, where he was born. They then removed to another farm near Durham-ville, in the same country, where the future multi-millionaire spent his boy-hood, working on the farm in the Summer and attending the district school in the Winter.

The boy began his business career at

the age of 12 years, when he was apprenticed to his brother, Henry Risley Sage, who kept a grocery store at Troy. Here young Sage worked first as an errand boy and later as a salesman, spending his leisure time, of which there was little, in perfecting his rudimentary knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. DEAD OF OLD AGE

Great New York Financier

HIS END COMES SUDDENLY

His Death.

celebrated his 97th birthday August 4. Mr. Sage had been in exceptionally

There were present at the end Mrs.

ously affected by his death. Several times within the last few years rumors have been set afloat of Mr. Sage's death. On one such occasion, in June,

ected, he answered:

metic.

The boy early showed signs of the remarkable talent for "dickering," which subsequently made him one of the earliest and most famous millionaires of the United States. Here he formed the parsimonlous habits which in his later life made him a laughing stock on Wall street and the butt of the humorists of the Nation.

He saved every penny possible, and, by judicious investments and "dickera" increased in remarkable fashion. He was a good judge of horseftesh and in course of a few years became recognized as the shrewdest of the many "hoss traders" who swapped lies and laid plans to cheat one another around the red-hot stove in the Sage grocery store, of Winter days and evenings.

in the Sage grocery store, of Winter days and evenings.

After he had annexed most of the spare cash of this contingent of bucoilc "surething" men, to whom he sold tobacco and rum over the counter, in addition to staple groceries, young Sage became ambitious to play for higher stakes. Accordingly, he obtained a release from his apprenticeship at the age of 20 years and formed a partnership with another brother, Elisha, and embarked in the grocery business at Troy.

cery business at Troy. cery business at Troy.

In this store also young Sage sold rum and other cheering and inebriating drinks by the glass over the counter, and if the oldest inhabitants of Troy were to be believed, took a peculiar delight in this particular branch of the corner grocery

particular branch of the corner grocery business.

The partnership flourished. Elisha Sage soon dropped out and John P. Bates suc-ceeded him. The partners soon built up a large business, dealing largely in West-ern and Northern New England products. They also drove a large trade in horses, and for some years controlled the Troy and Albany markets in Vermont and Canadian horses.

and Albany markets in Vermont and Canadian horses.

In 1841, when only 25 years of age, Rus-sell Sage had acquired a fortune, exclusive of his business, of \$75,000. He had become a man of importance in Troy, and, being a member of the dominant Whig party, was consulted on all questions of party weal. In 1842 his partner, John P. Bates, retired from the firm, leaving him sole owner.

At this period the whole Mohawk Valley was ablaze with projects for the building of railroads. Thurlow Weed, at that time editor of the Albany Journal: Lew Benedict and other Whig politicians at Albany were among the most energetic promoters of the new enterprises. When the Albany & Schenectady Railroad was opened some years previous they had invited Sage to accompany them on the initial trip of the first train. He did so, and was so charmed with the possibilities of railroading that he minutely inspected the construction and equipment of the road, Returning home, he at once put aside all turning home, he at once put aside all other business and made an extended trip through Central New York, where the various roads between Albany and Buffalo were under construction. He became a railroad enthusiast, and, seeing a new and profitable career before him, he thus early began to advocate the consolidation of all the short roads under one company, his ideas being crystallized later in the formation of the New York Control.

Central.
In 1850 Russell Sage was nominated by
the Whigs of Troy for member of Congress. Owing, however, to the defection
of the Silver Grays, he was beaten by
David Seymour, a Democrat. In 1852,
however, Sage was elected by a small
majority, beating Seymour, but in 1854
he was re-elected by 7000 majority, the
largest ever given at that time in the
district.

FROM CLERK TO MILLIONAIRE

Russell Sage Learned the Art of

"Dicker" Early in Life.

Russell Sage, multi-millionaire and
Nestor of American financiers, was born
on August 4, 1816, in Verona township,
Oneida County, N. Y., where his parents,
Ellisha and Prudence Sage, members of a
little company of ploneers from Conoutspoken kind. It was mainly due to his efforts that attention was called to

(Concluded on Page 2.)

The Weather. TODAY'S-Fair and warmer. Northwe YESTERDAY'S Maximum temperature, 73 deg.; minimum, 59. Clear.

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enty persons killed in railroad wreck in North Carolina. Page 3. Political. Bryan raises goosefish on sound-money Demo-crats by his free-silver interview in Lon-don. Page 2.

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San Franciscans determined to return to old homes as soon as possible. Page 1. Home Pire & Marine Insurance Company will go into liquidation. Page 2. After a reasonably successful session the Chautauqua Assembly closes at Gladstone Park. Page 4. Sports. Schillers defeat Hop Golds, winning amateur baseball championship and side het. Page 5. Portland wins from Scattle by a score of 4 to 2. Page 5.

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HOME IN BAY CITY

No Houses for People Who Would Return.

RENTS ARE JUMPED SKY HIGH

Some Place Must Be Found for Multitude Now in Tents.

ACTIVE WORK IN RUINS

Site of City Resembles a Railroad Camp, With Thousands of Toilers Cleaning up With Teams, Scrapers and Cars.

BT F. A. SINSHEIMER.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 22—(Special Correspondence.)—San Francisco's greatest need is homes. The people who were driven from the city at the time of the disaster are eager to return, several thousand laborers are imperatively needed to aid in the work of rebuilding, but there are no houses for them. The re-habilitation committee has set to work to furnish relief, but the resources its command will admit of only slight assistance. This committee will build some 2000 homes for workmen, but this will not even serve to house the thousands

still living in tents. It is to individual initiative that the city must look. Evidences that this will be forthcoming are beginning to appear. In the Richmond district, the section located between Golden Gate Park and the neck of the bay, several homes being erected and have been rented in advance.

Still it is to the stretch of land south of Market street that the people must look for the rebuilding of homes in suffi-cient quantity to solve the problem. Here dwelt the thousands of the city's poorest and it is to this section that they wish

Old Quarters Have Strong Hold.

In passing it may be mentioned that this desire to return to the old location is stronger than anyone imagined it would be. The Chinese will be satisfied with nothing but the old Chinatown, The Italians will have nothing but the old Latin quarter. They spurn sections where more air and light are possible After all the old location is even though it be only ashes and debris and that is what counts.

It is this spirit in a broader sense which insures the rapid making of the New San Francisco. People want to Those who we are anxious to return. Outsiders have repeatedly remarked upon the love of San Franciscans for their city. There was a suspicion that it was not genuine, that it was mere bradoccio.

"You in San Francisco are boomers," remarked a New Yorker to the writer some months before the disaster. are always shouting, but I think you shout more because it makes business than because you believe what you say."

Schools Open Today. The error of his argument has been proved by the events of the last week. city schools will open on Monday and the great army which for two months poured out of the city has begun to pour back again. Travel to the city has increased this week until it is greater than it was a year ago.

People are coming back because they

like to live here. They have in the last

cities about the bay, Los Angeles, and

three months tried Oakland, the other

the cities of nearby states, but they have nearly all felt the call of "home" and are returning.

The truth is that they are coming back too rapidly for the good of the city. They cannot be accommodated. They have driven rents up to prohibitive fig-ures. They are driving the men of small

means from their houses. A case in point will give a fair idea of the situation. A printer paying \$35 a month was this week told that after August 1 his rent would be \$100 a month. Of course he will have to move out. The landlord will receive \$100 a month for the house from a wealthy family, which has returned to the city, which

it vacated at the time of the disaster. Rents Are Mounting Fast.

All rents are advancing. The man of moderate means with a family will be hard put until 10,000 or 15,000 homes can be built. Single men likewise are feeling the pinch. Rooms in private families which formerly could be had from \$10 to \$15 a month now bring from \$30 to \$30. So far all of the restaurants have

shown a most commendable spirit in keeping the price of meals to refugee prices. The restaurants today give more for less money than before the disaster. Moved by a generous impulse at the outset they refused to raise prices and in several cases even lowered them. New restaurants which have sprung up with the rapidity of the proverbial mushro have followed the example thus set for

The housing altuation grows more serious every day. The outside field is being scoured to secure workmen, but when brought here there is no place for them to live. Tenting ordinarily would not be a bad experience in San Francisco during the Summer, but this season the nights have been unusually cold, and

(Concluded on Page 4.)



THE LATE RUSSELL SAGE.

VETERAN FINANCIER WAS NEARLY oo