

# THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, April 28.

April 28.—The Indian bill was passed by the Senate this afternoon, after an all-day session. It is the best method for the Indians in general and for the Indian Territory in particular. The bill is intended to remove the restrictions upon the alienation of land by the allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes. Mr. Clegg, of Missouri, offered an amendment, exempting, however, the allottees and minors, and it is the report of Mr. Long, of the support of a similar amendment had failed. The amendment was passed.

Monday, April 23.

Washington, April 23.—Congress this morning appropriated \$1,500,000 for the relief of the homeless and deservingly in San Francisco. The measure, which was the second one passed by the House and Senate, the first carrying \$1,000,000, was passed under a suspension of the rules. It was introduced in the House, calling for \$1,000,000. When it reached the Senate, it was amended by adding \$500,000. The House agreed to the amendment, and then the bill was passed.

Washington, April 23.—Representative Gaines of Tennessee introduced a bill today admitting free of duty all goods, wares or merchandise which may be imported into the United States as gratuitous contributions for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in California, and consigned to the Governor of that state, the Mayor of San Francisco, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The bill further waives duty on building materials imported into the United States when satisfactory proof has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury that such building materials have been actually and permanently used in rebuilding San Francisco.

Washington, April 23.—Representative Gaines of Tennessee introduced a bill today admitting free of duty all goods, wares or merchandise which may be imported into the United States as gratuitous contributions for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in California, and consigned to the Governor of that state, the Mayor of San Francisco, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Washington, April 26.—The Ashland forest reserve in Oregon has been slightly enlarged for the purpose of including more fully the watershed of Ashland creek, which is the source of water supply for the city of Ashland and a large territory of agricultural land in that vicinity. A narrow strip of country which has been added consists of a tract lying along the summit of a spur of the Siskiyou mountains, which has the average elevation of 7,200 feet and culminates in one of the most prominent landmarks in Southern Oregon. Siskiyou Peak is a tract unfit for cultivation, and has no settlements on it. As it forms the watershed of various tributaries of Ashland creek, it is important to insure proper protection to the forest and prevent the streams from being contaminated in any way.

Washington, April 26.—Senator Fulton was today informed by Quartermaster General Humphrey that there is no intention of even temporarily abandoning San Francisco as an army transport headquarters, therefore there is no possibility of diverting this business to Portland, as requested by the Chamber of Commerce. One transport about due from Manila will unload at Seattle, and one other transport may load there, but as the government docks are unimpaired and railroads are again making deliveries at San Francisco, there will be no temporary discontinuance of headquarters at that city.

Washington, April 24.—General Greely, in command at San Francisco, has telegraphed the War Department that within a week or ten days, when the militia shall have been withdrawn, as is desired by Governor Pardee, Mayor Schmitz and the militia themselves, the force of regulars must be largely reinforced to preserve order and safeguard public interests. He says that tomorrow 5,000 regulars would not be an excessive number. He believes that half that number from outside his military division could do the work. These should be largely cavalry, owing to a lack of transportation facilities. There are 2,500 regulars now at San Francisco.

Washington, April 24.—President Roosevelt late tonight signed the joint resolution of Congress appropriating \$1,500,000 additional for the relief of San Francisco sufferers. The bill was passed by the House and Senate.

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## BUILD DISASTER PROOF.

Modern Steel Buildings Will Undoubtedly Be Erected.—Oakland, Cal., April 25.—San Francisco can be rebuilt on the disaster from earthquakes and fire will be practically impossible. The dozen or two of steel-frame buildings that witnessed the terrible heat appear themselves among the dismantled ruins as proof of this. The worst that happened to the modern buildings was a "sagging" from the earthquake. Modern architectural skill cannot overcome this, but it can minimize the loss. Undoubtedly the business center of the city, at least, will be built up according to plans that will make it perfectly safe, come what may.

There is a steady exodus from San Francisco now, and it will continue. Thousands are thoroughly frightened, and every little window shaker that occurs strikes terror into their souls. But most of the people will have their nerve back within a week and then nothing will be heard but talk of rebuilding the city. The Monadnock building, next to the Palace Hotel, will be fitted up shortly for offices, and several unfinished skyscrapers will be completed in the midst of the desolation. Three months from now there will be the greatest building boom the city has ever known. Wrecking work has begun. The streets are being cleared and the shells of buildings blown up. The Emporium and 23 others went this morning. Blasting is necessary only in the heart of the city. Throughout most of the miles of ruins there is hardly a wall standing.

## DEAD EXCEED 1,000.

Only a Small Proportion Has Been Identified, Says Coroner.

San Francisco, April 25.—Coroner William Walsh estimates that the total number of dead will be not less than 1,000. His reports are complete, and his estimate is made up from all the data he has been able to collect. Coroner Walsh said: "Bodies that the deputy coroners have found and buried number 300, as follows: At Polk and Bay street, 32; at Portsmouth square, 23; at Washington square, 12; at the Six-Mile house, 200; at Laurel Hill, 23; scattered in different parts of the city, 10. "No thorough search has been made of the district south of Market street or the Chinese quarter. Many lives must have been lost in these sections. "South of Market street were the cheap lodging houses, and many of these collapsed from the earthquake. There is little chance that half of the inmates of the collapsed buildings had opportunity to escape. This is also true of Chinatown. "Shortly after the earthquake, soldiers and police, so I have been told, buried bodies found along the waterfront. I have received no official report of these. "The total number of dead will undoubtedly reach, if it does not exceed, 1,000."

## LAY TRACK TO HAUL DEBRIS.

Southern Pacific Offers Valuable Aid in Clearing Ruins.

San Francisco, April 25.—As a welcome relief to the officials and citizens of San Francisco, who have looked upon the ruins of the city and upon the monstrous piles of bricks and stone and twisted iron that were once their homes and places of business, is the announcement that the Southern Pacific railroad will aid in any way in the work of clearing away the debris. The railroad officials are ready to build a track through the heart of the devastated city, from Harrison street to the bay, and to run their flatcars in for the wreckage that must be removed before new buildings arise and normal conditions can be restored. In this great work between 3,000 and 4,000 men will be employed. The railroad will carry the debris wherever the authorities want it taken, and by so doing will make possible the performance of the enormous task. It is said that an application will be made immediately to the supervisors of San Francisco for a franchise for this spur track. The route is not known, but the rails will perhaps be laid along the lines of least resistance.

## Can Pay All Insurance.

Oakland, Cal., April 25.—State Insurance Commissioner E. Myron Wolfe announced today that nearly all the large insurance companies would be able to make satisfactory adjustments of the losses caused by the San Francisco fire. He estimates that the amount for which the companies are liable will probably reach \$250,000,000. Mr. Wolfe says he hopes the authorities of San Francisco will now grant the hitherto unanswered appeal of the fire insurance companies for an auxiliary salt water system on Twin Peaks.

## Finger Cut Off by Ghoul.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 25.—Passing through this city today on a Denver & Rio Grande train was a San Francisco fugitive who said her name was Miss Logan. She wore a bandage on her left hand and said that, while she lay unconscious upon the floor of the lobby of the St. Francis hotel in San Francisco after the earthquake last Wednesday morning, the third finger of her left hand was cut off and she was robbed of rings that she wore there.

## Tsi An Opens Her Heart.

Pekin, April 25.—The empress dowager has sent to the American legation a check for \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the disaster at San Francisco, and is sending \$20,000 to the Chinese in that city.

# BOILS WITH ANGER

## Russia On Eve of New Revolutionary Outbreak.

## CONSTITUTION IS A MERE FARCE

Opposition to Despotism is United by Deprivation of Liberty—Idle Workmen Organizing.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—The political situation has grown threatening. The publication yesterday of the new draft of the "fundamental law" or "constitution" of Russia has aroused a storm of indignation, and amidst the present great distrust of the government's motives has furnished just the stimulus needed to solidify the entire opposition in Parliament. The Reich insists that, with the realization of the new Russian plan, and under the false conviction that the revolution is suppressed, the government has not hesitated again to show the cloven hoof, not even masking its intention to dissolve Parliament, if it is found to be troublesome.

M. Brianchaninoff, in the Slovo, calls the draft of the "fundamental law" a "mockery" which will be resented by every honest man, be he a member of the "Black Hundred" or a Social Revolutionary, adding that "such a mixture of lies and false logic on the eve of the assembling of the real masters of the country can only tend to push the people to a fresh revolution with its attending conflicts and anarchy. The existing regime seems fated to go down in blood."

The really dangerous element in the situation, however, is not in the attitude of the Liberals but in the possibility of another upheaval from below at the very moment when the intellectual forces of the country have been united. For some time the Social Democratic and other proletarian organizations have been trying to arrange a general uprising to coincide with the convocation of Parliament, but apparently they were making no headway. Now, however, a great movement among the idle workmen of the capital, who number 42,000, has come to the surface, and there is more than a suspicion that this movement is simply the cover for a real uprising which is being organized behind it.

Meetings of men out of work held in the suburbs during the last few nights were attended by orators of the Social Democratic party. A council of men out of work has also sprung into existence like the famous Workmen's Council which directed the big strike of last fall. Proclamations have been issued calling upon all workmen to support the men out of work, who demand that the city within a week shall put them to work upon the construction of new street railroads and bridges, for which \$4,000,000 has been appropriated.

## ARMY IN CHARGE.

San Francisco's Hungry Being Fed by Quartermaster's Department.

San Francisco, April 26.—Gradually the National Government is taking over the work of succoring the homeless and foodless thousands of San Francisco and tomorrow the representatives of the United States Army will have charge of the gigantic task of issuing food to all those who remain in the city. This development resulted from the meeting of the executive committee today and the work will be turned over to the United States Quartermaster of this department, who will establish a complete system of issuing rations at all of the 58 stations throughout the city. This was a day of optimistic reports from all sides. "Conditions improving," was the happy expression from those who had charge of the duties of caring for their less fortunate townsmen during the last few days. In fact the most important duty will hereafter be performed by the United States Army, that of distributing the food and supplies which have been donated most lavishly by the people. The citizens of San Francisco have turned their attention to the details of the reconstruction of their business.

## Wants Philippine Traffic.

Washington, April 25.—Senators Fulton and Gearin today received a telegram from the Portland Chamber of Commerce asking that Portland be made the temporary headquarters for shipping supplies to the Philippines, pending the rebuilding of warehouses and docks at San Francisco. The Senators will take the matter up with the Quartermaster-General. The President today sent a message to Congress urging an immediate appropriation for rebuilding the warehouses at San Francisco.

## Estimate Insurance Loss.

San Francisco, April 26.—There are 107 companies to share the San Francisco loss. This loss is estimated by the local agents at between \$175,000,000 and \$200,000,000. New York sends word that the insurance men there think the loss will not exceed \$125,000,000. Chicago's loss was \$125,000,000, and three companies defaulted to the amount of \$45,000,000. The loss in Baltimore was paid in full. It amounted to \$35,000,000.

## Another \$25,000 for Japan.

Washington, April 26.—Another contribution of \$25,000 from the Christian Herald was received today by the Red Cross for transmission to Japan for the relief of the famine sufferers.

## SOON REOCCUPY BUILDINGS.

Steel Structures Only Had the Inner Woodwork Burned Out.

San Francisco, April 23.—Today property-owners have had an opportunity to inspect some of their holdings, and in a measure to ascertain what damage had been done. The new modern steel buildings were found to be almost intact. In every instance it seemed that the earthquake had not damaged them. The steel frames were in perfect plumb and as strong as ever. Cornices and fancy trimmings fell, but that was all. Even when the fire swept through them, only the woodwork was damaged.

The Fairmont Hotel on Nob Hill will be rushed to completion; the Claus Spreckels building on Market and Third streets will be occupied within a few days. The Union Trust building on Montgomery and Market street has only lost the interior woodwork, and as soon as men can put in the lumber it will be ready for occupancy. The St. Francis Hotel is in the same category, and the work of renovating the interior will soon be commenced. An inspection of the Call building at Third and Market streets disclosed the fact that several floors were in good condition and could, after slight repairs, be used as formerly.

The new Monadnock, on Market street next to the Palace Hotel, was found to be in first-class condition, even the woodwork in the interior being intact, and the owner, Herbert E. Law, announced tonight that within ten days he would be renting offices in this building. The Monadnock is a large structure of steel and brick almost completed when the fire came. Marble and lumber have been ordered from Los Angeles, and a big force of men will rush the building to completion.

## STEEL MILLS ARE CROWDED.

Structural Material for Bay City May Be Made Abroad.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 23.—According to Pittsburg steel men the rebuilding of San Francisco may be greatly retarded on account of the inability of Pittsburg steel mills to supply structural shapes for the new city. The Carnegie Steel Company and the Jones & Laughlin Company, the big independent concerns, are already so crowded that they have practically closed their order books of delivery of building material within eight months' time. Never before in the history of structures has there been such a demand for material as this year, and it is feared that it will be well nigh impossible for the mills to take on additional work. According to the local steel men the San Francisco people will be compelled to go to Great Britain and Germany for a large amount of their building material.

The mills of Germany are busy at the present time, and will be able to take on but little additional work. Those of Great Britain, however, will be able to handle a great many of the orders. On account of the high freight rates from the east to the Pacific Coast the foreign steel mills will be able to deliver structural shapes at San Francisco as cheap and probably cheaper than the local mills will be able to do. The Pennsylvania and Lackawanna Steel Companies and the Illinois Steel Company will be able to handle some of the work. It is believed that the local mills will, if possible, attempt to put aside some of their present orders, in order to accommodate the more urgent work for San Francisco.

## TAKING CARE OF HEALTH.

Many Willing Workers to Improve Sanitation.

San Francisco, April 23.—The board of health reports a very encouraging health condition, considering the circumstances. Sickness is constantly on the decrease. There are very few contagious diseases, and these are being attended at Deer Lodge in Golden Gate park. Sanitary conditions in the residence districts are being improved. A large corps of volunteers started at work yesterday removing all cans of garbage to the curbs. Wagons were pressed into service today and the garbage removed to the burned districts, where it will be destroyed. Cesspools are being dug.

## Cliff House Stands.

San Francisco, April 23.—A thorough inspection made by a representative of the Associated Press, who made the trip in an automobile, shows that comparatively little damage was done in the vicinity of the Cliff. The Cliff House not only stands, but the damage sustained by the earthquake shock to this historic building will not exceed, according to the statement of Manager Wilkins, \$500. In fact, the escape of the Cliff House is one of the curious features of the disaster which has befallen San Francisco.

## Plan to Rebuild.

San Francisco, April 23.—Many of the most substantial business men and property owners of San Francisco are in consultation with the architects. While the work of clearing away the debris goes forward a great corps of draughtsmen will be busily occupied preparing plans for the new buildings. It is understood that James D. Phelan will be one of the first to rebuild on Market street. His plans are not complete.

## Says Dowie Cheated Him.

Chicago, April 23.—James Surrock, of New Mexico, today made complaint to the Federal authorities that he had been defrauded by John Alexander Dowie out of a sum close to \$20,000, and that the mails had been used in the operation.

## REVIEW OF DOWIE'S SPECTACULAR CAREER.



JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.

1898—Lands at San Francisco with \$100 in his pocket.

1899—Arrives in Chicago and begins preaching in the streets.

1902—Establishes a divine healing mission at Stony Island avenue and 63rd street.

1904—Opens headquarters and establishes a bank and newspaper at Michigan avenue and 12th street.

1906—Inaugurates metropolitan crusade, preaching nightly in different parts of the city. Mobbed by hoodlums.

1900—Purchases site of Zion City and conducts crusade in England.

1901—Starts factories at Zion City. Declares himself to be Elijah III or Elijah the Restorer.

1902—Negotiates for Mexican plantation and Texas land for colonization purposes. Refused credit by Chicago merchants. Ordered to refund \$50,000 to Frederick Sutton of New Zealand, who had invested in Zion.

1903—Receives large contributions and tithes from his people in the famous collection barrel. Leads the Zion Restoration host of 3,000 workers in eight special trains on a religious visitation to New York. Creditors press claims and Zion placed in hands of a federal receiver during several weeks.

1904—Departs on mission around the world, via San Francisco and Australia. Returns six months later and takes title of First Apostle of his church.

1905—Gets an option on 700,000 acres of Mexican land and makes trip to complete colonization plans. Stricken with paralysis on his return to Zion City. After a second stroke leaves for West Indies.

1906—Makes Wilbur Glen Voliva deputy general overseer of the Christian Catholic Church and the Zion industries.

## TESTIMONIAL FOR CARNEGIE ON HIS METHOD OF SPELLING

Andrew Carnegie recently has appeared as the financial backer of a commission of learned men to "reform" spelling and make it more phonetic. Many unnecessary letters should be omitted, it is the learned men's opinion, and sound should be consulted more than derivatives.—New York Herald.

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