

VOLCANO LESS VIOLENT

Continued from first page.

mare in an automobile, reaching that place with great difficulty. They hoped to get a boat at Castellammare to take them from there to this city, but the fishermen refused to take the risk of crossing the Bay of Naples, as they would have had to pass Mount Vesuvius, which is about half way between Castellammare and Naples.

Robert Underwood Johnson, associate editor of "The Century Magazine," said to-day:

Each day it becomes more impossible to visit even at a distance the afflicted districts. The ashes have reached preposterous proportions, filter into everything, block the trains, trams, automobiles, carriages and horses. Only the soldiers seem to overcome them.

Before the interruption I took a train for Torre Annunziata. On arriving at Torre del Greco the heavens seemed to open, and we were soon half buried in ashes and hot cinders. The train drew up in total darkness, relived only by lightning flashes. Thus we waited events. Soon the darkness took purple and yellow tinges, the detonations became louder than the loudest thunderclap, and the ashes burned our eyes. It was a perfect picture of Dante's Inferno. The train could not proceed, the ashes were so thick on the track. Presently the train divided, but I was left behind. The poor women fugitives, thinking they were about to lose their lives, began to chant Hailies for the dead, giving a last weird touch to the infernal scene.

Carabinieri came to our rescue, proposing to take us to the sea. We then found we were on a bridge, with the sea on one side and Torre del Greco on the other, thirty feet below. In the blindness darkness we descended hand in hand, a human rope, a false step meaning death. However, our troubles were not over. The port was full of ashes also. Small boats could not put out or put out nearly we trusted back to the station to find there was no prospect of a train. We had then been five hours in that plight, so, seeing that heroic measures were necessary, Mr. Caribiniere led us to a boat, where finally we found a cab which brought us to Naples.

The distress among the tens of thousands of fugitives is appalling. The government has forwarded supplies of food and money, several of the Italian cities have done the same, and private citizens are contributing money for the assistance of the sufferers, but more help is needed.

The loss to property by the volcanic outbreak is estimated at \$20,000,000, and it is announced that fifty thousand persons have been rendered homeless. It is estimated that it will require an organized body of one hundred thousand men and the expenditure of many millions of dollars to raze houses made unsafe for habitation, erect temporary huts of refuge and extricate and bury the dead.

The morning opened with the atmosphere oppressive and yellow with ashes from Mount Vesuvius, causing a feeling of greater apprehension. The volcano was completely hidden in a dense mass of cinder laden smoke, the only other signs of activity being frequent heavy detonations and rumblings.

From all quarters came reports of the accumulation of ashes, the flight of the terror-stricken inhabitants of towns and villages, the collapse of buildings and the insufficiency of the relief measures. It was no longer possible to reach the points which have suffered most severely. Even the soldiers detailed to guard the ruins at Ottajano were recalled. The military forces have earned the gratitude and admiration of the people. No danger has seemed too great for the troops to encounter and no fatigue too severe for them.

The employees of a tobacco factory in Naples, thinking the roof was about to fall in this morning, fled in panic from the building and communicated their fears to so many people outside that the police were compelled to interfere and restore order. Many persons were injured. The prisoners in the city jail mutilated this morning owing to fright and succeeded in breaking open some of the doors inside the building, but were subdued by the guards.

According to the "Mattino," fifty houses, three churches and the municipal buildings at Somma have collapsed, the sand and cinders are six feet deep there and all the inhabitants have fled. Torre del Greco, Sarno and San Gennaro have been evacuated and Portici, Ciricello, Reggio and Morino are practically uninhabitable. At Torre del Greco the downfall of ashes and sand continued. The inhabitants were awaiting steamers. At San Giuseppe the ashes and sand are over four feet deep.

OUTLOOK REASSURING.

Director Matteucci Thinks Greatest Danger Past.

Rome, April 11.—Professor Matteucci, in charge of the observatory at Mount Vesuvius, telegraphed from there at 10 o'clock this morning as follows:

The situation of myself and the carabinieri in the observatory was very grave throughout the night. Up to 8 o'clock this morning the observatory was enveloped in dense showers of sand, but the volcano is now calmer. The seismic instruments show quieter records than yesterday. I shall remain here as long as possible. If my words could influence the population they would be words of encouragement and sympathy, for I am most confident that Vesuvius will soon return to its normal condition.

The "Vita" to-day published a dispatch from Castellammare, timed 3.30 o'clock this morning, saying that trains had arrived there with thousands of fugitives from Torre del Greco. These persons were in a pitiable state. They said that Torre del Greco was visited by a terrible storm, accompanied by the fall of boiling water and stones as large as eggs. The houses began falling and the population fled.

The volcanic tempest at the time of sending the dispatch had begun again at Torre Annunziata.

Telephone Removals

Owing to the rush of removal orders received during April and May, it is requested that subscribers desiring to make any changes in telephone equipment.

Notify the Contract Department as far in advance as possible.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT New York Telephone Co. 15 Decy St. Telephone 9510 Cortlandt.

GORKY HONORED GUEST.

Chats with Mark Twain Through Interpreter on Russian Future.

Maxim Gorky was the guest of honor at a dinner last night at the home of the A. Club, No. 3 Fifth avenue, by Ivan Norodny, the exiled leader of the military party in Russia. Mark Twain sat at Gorky's left, while Nikolay Pleshkoff, Gorky's adopted son, sat on his right. Throughout the dinner Mr. Clemens and Gorky carried on an animated conversation, with young Pleshkoff acting as interpreter.

Other guests were Nicolai Tchakovsky, the representative of the social revolutionary party; Dr. Walter Weyl, Arthur Brisbane, Robert J. Collier, David Graham Phillips, Leroy M. Scott, Ernest Pool, Nicolai Burenin and Robert Hunter. William Dean Howells and Finley Peter Dunne had been invited, but were unable to be present.

Robert Hunter, who was the first speaker, said that the dinner had brought together those who were interested in the Russian people, who were fighting for freedom, and announced that a large American committee was being formed to raise funds for the movement. He gave the names of William Dean Howells, Mark Twain, Robert J. Collier and Finley Peter Dunne as among those who had already become members of the committee. Names of others who have the matter under consideration were withheld.

Mr. Hunter said an appeal would shortly be made to the American people for funds to assist the Russian revolutionists. "The idea," he said, "is to assist the Russians in securing the freedom for which our fathers fought, and which we have enjoyed for more than a hundred years—the freedom of speech, of press, of assembly, of ballot, and of religion or conscience—to which are due the peace and prosperity we enjoy."

The appeal, Mr. Hunter explained, would be silent as to the methods to be employed. "The Russians," said he, "must get freedom in their own way." The money, he said, would go to a central committee now being organized in Russia.

"Mark Twain" spoke briefly, but with warmth and enthusiasm. He said, in part: "I am so glad to meet Gorky. If we can do anything to help create a Russian republic, let us go on and do it. For the present the thing must be postponed, but if we keep our hearts in the matter the people will be free."

Gorky said: "It is a happy day that I am permitted to meet Mark Twain. He is world famous, and in Russia he is the best known of American authors. His works have appeared in a hundred editions, and no man of culture feels that his education is complete until he has read 'Mark Twain.' He is a great force, who strikes hard blows."

"I come to America," continued Gorky, "to get in contact with the deep sympathy that I know exists in America for my suffering people, who are fighting for liberty. Now, as the time that the bureaucratic government of Russia will be overthrown approaches, what we need is money, then money, money and money."

Gorky, accompanied by young Pleshkoff, went from the dinner to the home of Gaylord Wilshire, at No. 29 West 93d street, where a dinner given for Herbert G. Wells was followed by a reception. Among those present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Markham, John Corbin, Ray Brown, and Mrs. Smythe, the daughter of Julian Hawthorne.

Maxim Gorky's first day in America was a busy one, passed entirely in his apartments at the Hotel Belleclaire. Mme. Gorky also remained in seclusion. They occupy a three-room suite on the ninth floor of the hotel, on the Broadway and 7th street corner, with an outlook on Central Park to the eastward, and on the north an excellent view of the Hudson. It is the river view that specially appeals to the exiled author, and he said yesterday that it reminded him of the outlook upon the Volga from his now abandoned home at Nijni Novgorod.

Gorky denied himself yesterday to all except his Russian patriots and a few personal friends. It was explained that his time was occupied in writing. Ivan Norodny, the exiled leader of the Military party, was one of his visitors, as was also Joseph Mandelkern, who had visited Gorky in his Russian home. Leroy Scott, a member of the "A. C. Club," called for plans for securing the revolutionary leader to last night's dinner. Many admirers of the author called at the hotel and left their cards.

Mme. Gorky and Nicolai Burenin, the author's private secretary, were busy yesterday with matters connected with the writer's coming tour. Mrs. Gorky has not worked out a itinerary, but expects to visit Chicago and the other large cities of the West. The fact that he hopes to visit California has given rise to the assertion that he is seeking a climate beneficial to consumption. It is true that his physical strength was depleted in prison, but the report that he is threatened with tuberculosis is not supported by his appearance.

Gorky said yesterday: "I am not suffering from illness. It is true that I had some trouble with my lungs some time ago, but that is past." Mme. Gorky, who was once an actress, said of her husband: "He appeared in my husband's plays, but I am no longer before the public. I am now simply my husband's wife."

A MUTINY AT LISBON.

Quelled by Admiral—Two Hundred and Fifty Men Arrested.

Lisbon, April 11.—A mutiny occurred here yesterday on board the Portuguese cruiser Don Carlos I. Admiral Ferreira, commander of the naval forces, went on board the vessel and ordered the mutineers ashore. Over two hundred and fifty men were landed under guard and confined in the naval barracks.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE.

Paris, April 11.—The Foreign Minister, M. Bourgeois, in the course of the debate on the foreign budget in the Senate to-day, said that France's intentions were unequivocally pacific. The government, he said, did not dream of changing its foreign policy after the sincerity of both the Russian alliance and the British understanding had undergone the test of the Algerias conference. The statement elicited loud applause.

GERMANY'S BIG ANNUAL DRINK BILL.

Amounts to \$672,588,000, Against \$99,722,000 for Schools.

Washington, April 11.—Germany's enormous drink bill is explained in letters to the Bureau of Manufacturers from Consuls Brittain and Günther. Each inhabitant consumes a yearly average of 4 1/2 quarts of wine, 12 1/2 quarts of beer and 8 quarts of brandy. For a population of 69,000,000, the expenditure for liquor is \$672,588,000. The average for male citizens over fifteen would be \$736. German expenditures on schools were \$99,722,000, for clothing, people's insurance \$64,244,000, and for the army and navy \$26,867,000.

PREMIER MAY KEEP OFFICE.

Rumor That Emperor Has Declined Count Witte's Resignation.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—The "Strana," a Conservative-Liberal newspaper, to-day says that it has learned from high authority that the Emperor has declined to accept Premier Witte's resignation.

COMMONS TO MEET AGAIN APRIL 24.

London, April 11.—The House of Commons this evening adjourned until April 24.

AMERICAN RED CROSS ACTION.

Washington, April 11.—The following official announcement was issued to-night: The American National Red Cross announces that it will receive and forward to the Italian Red Cross any contributions for the relief of the sufferers from the disaster caused by the eruption of Vesuvius in Southern Italy. The headquarters of the Red Cross are in this city.

PEOPLE READY TO RULE

DANGER SIGNS IN RUSSIA.

Opposition to Loan—Radical Division—New Rebellion.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—An article assailing the new national loan is published here to-day. It emanates from M. Petrunkevitch, who is regarded as the probable leader of the majority in the national parliament. M. Petrunkevitch says that the conclusion of a loan which means the yearly addition of \$125 to the tax burden of each family at a time of such stress and on the eve of the convocation of the national parliament can be regarded only as a new attempt on the part of the dying bureaucratic régime to strengthen itself for the struggle with the people. The article closes with this warning:

We are not enemies of the fatherland, seeking to destroy its credit, but we wish the government to understand the danger of the path on which it has entered. Submit the loan to the approval of the Parliament. Only then can the terms, hard as they may be, be accepted and discharged by the people.

The seats in Parliament of MM. Petrunkevitch, Rodicheff and Karavaieff, the three most prominent leaders of the Constitution Democrats, are endangered by a protest which has been filed by the Mayor of Rzhnev, seeking to set aside the elections in the province of Tver.

Inspired by the strength shown by the Radical movement, the Octobrists at Moscow have decided to rename their party the "Russian Liberal Party," and to include in its programme more liberal planks on the labor and agrarian questions and the autonomy of nationalities.

A caucus of Constitutional Democrats elected to Parliament has been called for May 4 to formulate a line of action for the party. Discussions, however, have appeared already. The most radical members advise a refusal to take the prescribed oath until the Emperor has sworn fidelity to the constitution. M. Kedrine believes that the opposition should immediately demand the annulment of the imperial manifesto of March 5, which gave the government control of the proceedings of Parliament, as being inconsistent with the previous imperial manifesto of October 30, 1905. The more practical members believe that the first duty is to strengthen the party's position by a coalition with the peasants, on the basis of an equitable settlement of the agrarian questions.

The Social Democrats and the Social Revolutionists and other proletarian organizations are secretly selecting delegates to the big congress which it has been planned to hold in Finland some time this month, when an ultimate plan of action will be decided. The government is seeking to prevent the meeting by all possible means. The delegates are being hunted down and arrested by the police, who last night arrested sixty representatives of the workmen at Narva.

Election disorders have occurred at Astrakhan, where a great mob of revolutionists formed on the outskirts of the city and swept down on the polls in an attempt to prevent voting. Though the authorities, anticipating trouble, had concentrated the police reserves of the whole province at Astrakhan, the gendarmes were defeated by the mob, which was dispersed only by the free use of a large force of Cossacks. Later the crowd reformed and made a demonstration in front of the Governor's palace, but was again dispersed. The election was then completed.

The revolutionists, not only of Astrakhan but of the whole southeastern part of the empire, are in an ugly mood. The government for some time has been quietly preparing to put down an armed outbreak, which was expected to occur after Easter, and has been moving troops thither. All the railroads have been placed under martial law, bridges and stations have been strongly garrisoned and arms have been served out to railroad employees.

RUSSIA ACTED ALONE.

A German Denial of Action in Fixing Date of Congress.

Cologne, April 11.—"The Gazette" to-day prints an inspired dispatch from Berlin which denies that Germany instigated Russia to call the second peace conference for the month of June in order to detract from the importance of the Pan-American Congress. The dispatch adds that this view has been disseminated in South America in order to create suspicion against Germany, and that the falsity of this view is evident, since Russia alone and unadvised called the Hague Congress.

A RUSSIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—An imperial ukase announces that henceforth a committee of finance, consisting of a president and members nominated by the Emperor, including as permanent members the Premier, the Minister of Finance and the Controller of the Empire, will examine all questions of national credit and state loans before they are submitted to legislative bodies.

SUIT AGAINST CONVICTS.

Said to Have Acquired Property by Fraudulent Means.

An unusual civil suit, in which the defendants are convicts serving terms for grand larceny, will be argued in Part III, Special Term, of the Supreme Court, next Monday. The defendants are Frank Horwitz, convict at Sing Sing prison, and his wife, Charlotte Horwitz, serving a sentence at Auburn prison. The plaintiffs are Mrs. Margaret Rowe and Mrs. Louisa Rowe, sisters, who married brothers, and residents of The Bronx. The suit is to recover property which the father of the plaintiffs, John Stothers, deeded to the defendants without any remuneration.

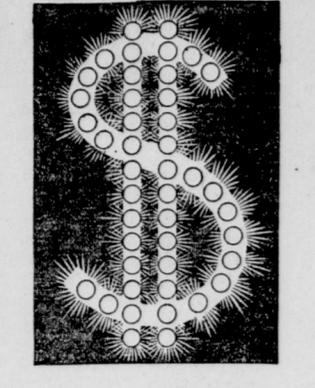
Mr. and Mrs. Horwitz were indicted for grand larceny in July, 1905, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to state prison. The husband was sent to Sing Sing, while the wife went to Auburn. About the same time that the couple were perpetrating the fraud for which they were sentenced they received from John Stothers, then living, a deed of certain property owned by him. This property was in East 42d street.

Stothers, it is said by the plaintiffs, was of weak mentality, and the couple imposed on him to such an extent that he finally gave up the property. They told him that they had wireless telegraphy from Heaven, and also that they could communicate with the dead. Other methods were used to impose on the aged man. It is alleged, and they finally succeeded through their nefarious and supernatural powers in getting the deed of the property transferred to them.

After the couple were sentenced, in July, 1905, Mr. Stothers began a suit against them. In August, 1905, to set aside the deed as having been fraudulently obtained from him and without his having received any compensation whatever, he was advised by the lawyers to drop the suit. It was finally revived by the two daughters of the original plaintiff.

STEVEDORES STRIKE AT HAVANA.

Havana, April 11.—Most of the stevedores here struck work to-day in support of the employes of the Havana Electric Railroad. The action of the stevedores induced many other wharf and harbor employes to follow the example. In view of the fact that the strike of the railroad employes has almost failed, little in-



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Interest is taken in the attempts to bring about a general strike.

Mayor O'Farrell, with the approval of President Palma and Governor Nunez, has directed that meetings of more than 25 persons during the present strike agitation shall be dispersed.

ENGINE BUMPS CAR.

One Passenger Hurt—Motorman Blamed for Collision.

A westbound 2d street car, No. 142, was run into by a dummy engine of the New York Central Railroad, going north, at 2d street and Tenth avenue, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a passenger in the car, Miss Mary W. Hoiling, of No. 42 Main street, Flushing, Long Island, received contusions on the hands and suffered from shock. Several other passengers were thrown to the floor and received minor injuries. Miss Hoiling, after being attended to by a physician, was taken to her home.

According to bystanders who witnessed the collision, the accident was due wholly to the carelessness of the motorman of the car. The engineer of the dummy, James Muller, of No. 42 West 43d street, said that the watchman, John Russell, of No. 59 West 57th street, gave warning two hundred feet north of the engine, and said further that as he approached the south crossing of 2d street the motorman tried to cut him off. Patrolman Daniel O'Rourke, of the West 20th street police station, after ascertaining the names of the engineer and the watchman, made no arrests.

Advertisement for Hardman Autotone Piano, featuring an illustration of the piano and text describing its quality and price.

Large advertisement for John Wanamaker's Dry-Air Cold Storage, featuring text about fur storage and a list of Easter clothing and gloves.