senting symptoms of illness, and all pupils in whose families influenza is prevalent.

The ventilation of the trolley cars through the cooperation of the traction company.

No more clothing to be received at the Belgian relief headquarters, 443 Broadway. The present lot of clothing, weighing 4,000 pounds, in headquarters, to be forwarded.

Better Off Than Most Cities.

"Albany is better off than many cities of its size," said Dr. Swalm last night, "and it is only with the cooperation of the citizens of Albany in conforming to the suggestions of the authorities that the closing of all public places may be prevented. If we close at all, we will close all around. I do not want to act hastily, but the health of the citizens must be considered."

Physicians and nurses have been obliged to give up their sleep for several nights to help in the abating of the epidemic and reports indicate the lack of nurses and physicians to stem the tide of illness. One physician is known to have made 125 calls in one day, and after 10 o'clock at night he skipped counting calls.

The epidemic is claiming its patients in various forms and a few have resulted fatally. Arthur Everhart, an employe of the Consolidated Car Heating company, who lived at 533 Third street, was among those who died yesterday, and Stephen Kampfman of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Kampf of 161 Dove street, died Sunday night at St. Peter's hospital after an illness of four days. Another victim was James Flynn, thirty-two years old, for two years employed at the Albany Ice Cream company. He died Sunday morning in St. Peter's hospital. Mrs. Anna McCormick of 185 Elk street died in the Albany hospital Sunday morning.

Corporal Matthew J. Van Dusen, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Van Dusen of 324 South Swan street, died Sunday afternoon in a base hospital at Camp Meade, a victim of influenza. Another Albany boy who died a victim of the epidemic was Matthew J. Long of 15 Second street, who died at Camp Upton. L. J. Vincent Myers Ward, son of Vincent H. Ward of New York, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus D. Ward of

That's Why I Tried

Edward Jones, superintendent of schools, the school nurses yesterday visited every Albany school and sent home all pupils who complained of feeling ill. All pupils, having members of families confined to their homes with any form of cold, were also allowed to go home.

Individual cases were marked with severity yesterday. Charles B. Sullivan of the law firm of Carlisle, Ainsworth and Sullivan, is seriously ill at his home in South Allen street. Private Philo S. Ely, stationed at Syracuse, son of Mrs. William Chester Ely of Clinton avenue, is recovering from influenza at camp, while his sister, Elizabeth, is ill at the Albany home. Miss Ruth Birdseye, daughter of John C. Birdseye, also is afflicted with the sickness.

SPREADS OVER NATION.

Full Forces of American Red Cross to Be Mobilize.

WASHINGTON Oct. 7. Mobilization of the full forces of the American Red Cross to combat the epidemic of Spanish influenza which rapidly is spreading over the country was determined upon today and instructions sent to all chapters.

In cooperation with the public health service and the state board of health the Red Cross will enroll nurses and will freely use its accumulated hospital supplies to fight the epidemic. A call also will be made for volunteers to go into the homes where mothers and housekeepers are ill and assume the management of the household.

Reports today to the public health service showed both that the disease is spreading and that the number of cases reported where it had been prevalent heretofore is increasing. This however, was not the situation in army camps, the number of new cases reported during the forty-eight hours ending at noon today showing a slight decrease. Pneumonia in the camps continued to increase, with 4,532 new cases and 1,284 deaths reported since Saturday.

Influenza cases reported from all camps since the disease became epidemic September 12, now total 147,000 pneumonia cases, 17,103, and deaths 4,816. Camp Dodge, Iowa, reported the largest number of new influenza cases during the forty-eight hours period to noon today, with 3,002 cases and Camp Funston, Kansas the next largest,

a complete survey of the plant.

The initial explosion probably occurred in a shell loading room, and was possibly caused by an inadvertent act on the part of one of the operators, says the statement. The theory that it occurred in the amatol kettles or the T. N. T. separating magazine is rejected.

Mr. Gillespie announced the reconstruction of the huge plant had already been started.

The first explosion, according to the statement, occurred about 7:45 o'clock Friday night in unit 1 of the six inch shell plant where seventy-six men were at work. Twelve of these, including two government inspectors, are accounted for. The balance, sixty-four, are missing. Less than the number of bodies have been recovered.

"All the available evidence," said Mr. Gillespie, "points to the initial explosion having occurred in one of the regular operating rooms in which the 105 milli-metre loaded shells are handled under established methods which have been in vogue in this plant without accident for more than three months.

"And more definite information as to the original cause is purely a matter of conjecture one of the possibilities being an inadvertent act on the part of one of the operators, a risk of this character being unavoidable with an operation of this kind."

Mr. Gillespie said the speed of the fire and the subsequent explosions were due to exploding shells and that the main storage area of the plant, including the principal magazine located at a distance safely away from the operating plant area, were not involved in any way.

MILITARY FUNERAL FOR MEN OF ARMY AND NAVY

Captain McCabe and Private Timmins Buried in Albany and Jean Maher in Rensselaer.

Two military funerals of Albany men who have died in camps in this country and one in Rensselaer took place yesterday.

The funeral of Captain William J. McCabe who died in Camp Dix, Nevada, took place at 9 o'clock at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. The [illegible] was celebrated by the Rev. Peter Cronin. The absolution was pronounced by Mgr. Hughes, while the Rev. Father Thomas and the Rev. Father [illegible] acted as deacon and [illegible] Father Cronin officiated in the services at the grave. The body was escorted to the cemetery by a company of the local provisional regiment, [illegible] Company of Albany. Brown

Cross in Italy during the Austrian defeat of June 15-23 will never be written. Some of it lies in the experience of young American volunteers in canteens at advanced posts who waited for every combatant who appeared until ordered to fall back out of fire. More is in the memories of Red Cross ambulance men who for ten days and nights drove their freight through continuous shell fire and occasional machine gun attack. The remainder is buried in columns of figures at headquarters in Rome from which, within a few hours of the first warning, supplies were poured along every road to the front.

Before dawn on the night of June 15, the first American shock came. Behind the wasting Italian army were four sections of American Red Cross ambulances. Many of the Americans on duty were new to Italy, and to war. The others were veteran drivers from the French front, some of whom began their service long before the United States declared war. The contrast is that between the records of the veterans and the amateurs there stands today little difference. Unpreparedness under fire is soon learned if it can be learned at all, and to balance the veteran's experience the new man is frequently the more eager, in a career in which the value of eagerness runs a close second to dexterity and common sense.

A report made to the Italian supreme command by the commander of American Red Cross ambulance section 2, the largest of the four sections, takes special notice of the case of a volunteer ambulance driver of Nutley, N. J., who on the night of June 15 was on duty at an advanced post which was hit by an enemy shell which demolished part of the house and completely destroyed his ambulance. Returning to the headquarters of the section, he took charge of another ambulance and returned to the field of battle in order that he might continue his work of relief.

Many Instances of Bravery.

The report of section 2 is full of similar instances of bravery. John Walker Miller, Jr., of Boston, Corporal Charles and Frederick I. Ayer of Scarsdale, New York, were ordered to a forward post. Arriving at a point where the road was [illegible] with barbed wire obstacles and two machine guns a quarter of a mile away, with the help of the wounded men who [illegible] they [illegible] and opened [illegible] and [illegible]