

ST. VINCENT LOSS BIG

British Island Suffers More from Volcano Than Early Reports Indicated.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE ARE KILLED

Large Area on East Coast is Completely Desolated by the Eruption.

DETAILS OF CALAMITY DEFY DESCRIPTION

Governor of Windward Island Reports that Lava Bill Flows.

NATIONS SENDING AID TO SUFFERERS

United States is Joined by Foreign Powers in Hastening Relief to the Stricken Survivors on the Island.

LONDON, May 14.—The governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Llewellyn, telegraphs to the colonial office from the island of St. Vincent under date of Tuesday, May 13, as follows: I arrived here yesterday and found the state of affairs much worse than had been stated. The administrator's report shows that the lava flow has advanced to the westward of the town of Georgetown, and is now burning in a manner similar to that which destroyed St. Pierre, and I fear that practically all living things in that radius were destroyed. The exact number of persons lost their lives. The exact number will never be known. Managers and owners of the estates, with their families, and several of the best class of people, have been killed. A thousand bodies have been found and buried. All the neighboring persons are in the hospital at Georgetown. Probably only six of this number will recover.

The details of the disaster are too harrowing for description. A coasting steamer, which is running up and down the Leeward coast with water and provisions. Twenty-two hundred persons have received relief. There are no wounded persons. The neighboring British colonies are assisting generously. Every effort is being made to grapple with the awful calamity. All the best sugar estates in the Caribbean country are devastated and the cattle are dead. The eruption continues, but is apparently moderating. Anxiety is still felt. All the officers and residents are in the hospital with me. The women are making clothing.

Sir Frederick M. Hodgson, the governor of Barbadoes, forwarded to the colonial office today the report of the colonial secretary, who has just returned from a visit to St. Pierre, Martinique. It confirms the worst accounts of the disaster. The secretary compares the ignited matter, which destroyed everything within an area of ten miles long by six wide, to burning wax. He adds, significantly, that the services of doctors are not required, as there are no wounded persons.

Governor Hodgson estimates that 2,000,000 tons of volcanic dust fell on the island of Barbadoes.

Earthquakes Two Weeks Ago.

NEW YORK, May 14.—In a dispatch from its correspondent at St. Vincent, British West Indies, the Herald says: Admonitory rumblings and earthquakes in the vicinity of Soufriere came two weeks ago.

On Monday, May 5, the lake in the old crater became greatly disturbed. On Tuesday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the mountain began a series of volcanic efforts. Severe earthquakes accompanied these terrible noises and detonations succeeded quickly. At 7 o'clock in the evening an enormous column of steam issued from the crater and lasted until midnight.

A terrific explosion followed on Wednesday morning and at 7 o'clock there was another sudden escape of steam. This ascended for three hours, when other material was ejected.

At noon three craters appeared to open and began to vomit lava. Six streams of lava once ran down the sides of the mountain, making an awful scene. The mountain labored heavily for half an hour after the appearance of the lava. Fire flashed around the edges of the craters and there were tremendous detonations, rapidly merging into a continuous roar.

The island through Wednesday night and until Friday morning. The thunderings of the volcano were heard throughout the Caribbean sea.

Rain of Rocks and Stones.

A brief rain followed, a rain of rocks and stones. There were bright flashes, numerous and marvellously rapid. These, with the thundering, the mountain shocks, the earthquake roar and the falling stones, created a scene of horror.

Large areas of cultivation have been buried beneath the volcanic matter. On the Windward coast seven plantations are totally destroyed. Nothing green is visible. Sixteen hundred and twenty deaths are already reported. There are 167 cases in the hospital at Georgetown under treatment.

The deaths have been caused chiefly by suffocation by the sulphurous gases, lightning and burning lava masses. Few of the cases in the hospital are likely to recover. The crew of H. M. S. Indefatigable buried thirty persons found dead on the Ovia estate north of Soufriere. A new crater is reported formed on the Richmond estate near the seashore.

Littered with Dead Bodies. The country districts on the Windward coast are littered with dead bodies. Kingstown, the capital, and the whole population are safe.

There have been no accidents or deaths. Clouds of dust are blowing over the city, however. The royal mail steamer Wear is transporting food and water to the Leeward coast, sailing vessels proceed to the Windward coast on the same ocean. Doctors and nurses have gone to the scene of disaster.

The majority of the corpses being found are covered with ashes, decomposed and hardly approachable. The dead are being buried in trenches, thirty in each. Much excitement was caused here, says a St. Thomas (D. W. L.) dispatch to the Herald, by a slight shock of earthquake which was felt about 4:30 Tuesday afternoon. The tremor was generally excited and many persons rushed from their houses, but the tremors of the earth stopped before any actual damage was done.

Dissemina with Food. With food enough on hand to feed the entire population of Martinique for a week the cruiser Dale is to sail this afternoon.

PRaise YANKEE GENEROSITY

English Land Prompt Aid by Americans and Urges Help for Their Kin.

LONDON, May 14.—At a dinner of the West Indian club, held in London tonight, the Hon. Arthur Ponsonby declared that in view of the generosity shown by President Roosevelt and the American people toward the Martinique sufferers, the people of Great Britain should not be behind in emulating President Roosevelt's example and helping their own countrymen on the island of St. Vincent. Sir Arthur said he feared, however, that the British administration of the island was not doing enough to help the sufferers on the island.

C. T. Cox, the administrator of the island of St. Kitts, in the Leeward group, spoke in the same strain as had Sir Arthur Ponsonby.

Mr. Cox said: "American philanthropy shows up on Martinique, yet no one in England has any idea how severely the inhabitants of St. Vincent must suffer, not only from loss of life, but from the loss of their trade, which, in normal times, is carried on the island on a small scale."

Mr. Cox who is on leave in England, expressed on behalf of the British administrators of West Indian islands the deepest sympathy for both the French and British sufferers from the volcanic eruptions. Upon all sides bitter comparisons between the British government's lack of action in regard to the sufferers in the West Indies, and the prompt and generous response of the United States to the emergency are being made.

EARTHQUAKES IN GUATEMALA

Disasters Cause Two Thousand Deaths and Destroy Vast Amount of Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The steamer Guatemala brings additional details of the earthquake in Central America last month. Guatemala left the port of that name April 25. Up to that time, 1,100 bodies had been taken up out of the ruins of Quetzaltenango. Captain Harris, of Guatemala, said: It is estimated that 2,000 people were killed. The dead were still being recovered when we sailed. The stench from the unburied corpses was frightful, and the complete pestilence the government has been compelled to employ large forces of men to clear the wreckage of the dead.

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HONG KONG IS THREATENED

Three Fresh Cases of Plague, Bringing the Total Up to Eighteen.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 14.—Reports from Hong Kong, received through the arrival of the steamer Empress of India, indicate the health conditions of Hong Kong to be a threatening condition.

India left there on April 22. During the two previous days, three fresh cases of plague were reported in the colony, two of the victims being Chinese. The third's nationality was not specified. This brings the total for the year up to eighteen cases.

The cases of communicable disease in the colony for the week prior to the sailing of the Empress, were: six deaths, six deaths, cholera, 24, with 21 deaths, enteric fever, one fatal case; puerperal fever, one fatal case; smallpox, four, with two deaths.

News also was brought that Macao had been declared an infected port, twelve cases of plague having been located there since the beginning of the year.

MORGAN IS GOING TO SPAIN

To Negotiate for Entry of Spanish Line into Shipping Combine.

MADRID, May 14.—It is reported here that J. Pierpont Morgan is coming to Spain in order to negotiate for the entry of the Spanish Transatlantic company into the Atlantic shipping combination.

Officials of the Transatlantic company, however, informed the correspondent of the Associated Press, that while they have not yet received proposals on the subject they would not reject the idea of discussing the matter if Mr. Morgan comes.

The company is subsidized by the Spanish government, and in view of the present condition of the treasury it would gradually cancel the arrangement. Indeed the question of its cancellation has already been warmly debated in the Chamber of Deputies, but the subsidy was finally continued owing to patriotic motives.

The same argument, perhaps, may impede the reported negotiations of Mr. Morgan, as the sentiment that still exists here against the United States may be an important factor in the matter.

STEAMER IS LONG OVERDUE

Reported to Have Many Passengers on Board and They May Be Lost.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch from Rangoon, British Burma, says a steamer belonging to the British steamer company, overdue at that port from Madras, has been picked up by the bay of Bengal.

A lifeboat and boom belonging to Camorta has also been picked up near Krishna Lightship, on the Madras coast, by a vessel searching for the missing steamer. It is believed that Camorta foundered during a cyclone on May 4. Besides its 850 passengers, who were natives, Camorta had a crew of eighty-nine.

Camorta was reported to have had 600 passengers on board.

NIXON LEAVES TAMMANY

Croker's Successor Resigns, as He Says, to Maintain His Self-Respect.

WILL NOT BE DRIVEN AGAINST HIS WILL

Spurns Any Vote of Confidence—After His Resignation He Announces His Permanent Withdrawal from Politics.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Lewis Nixon, leader of Tammany Hall for nearly six months, resigned that position today at a meeting of the district leaders held in Tammany hall. While the resignation was not unexpected, it was not thought Mr. Nixon would take such positive action until a later date, first awaiting the advice of the leaders to see if they would give him a vote of confidence, and went so far as to say that he could no longer retain his self-respect if he remained as leader.

The meeting of the district leaders was called at the instance of Mr. Nixon, who on Tuesday night sent telegraphic messages to all of the thirty-seven. This action followed a deadlock in the meeting of the members of the Tammany Hall society Monday, when Mr. Nixon's intention of retaining Thomas L. Feltner as grand sachem was frustrated by a tie vote, there being six of the sachems of the thirteen for and six against the retention, the thirteenth, George C. Clausen, being absent.

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MINERS SLOW IN DECIDING

Seven Hundred Delegates Leave Hall Without Settling Strike Proposition.

HAZLETON, Pa., May 14.—The convention of the anthracite mine workers held two sessions in the opera house here today and without taking any action on the question of inaugurating a permanent strike adjourned until morning. About 700 delegates were in attendance.

The convention is meeting behind closed doors, and although nothing officially is given out, it is known that an important question was not reached, the two sessions being devoted entirely to the organization of the meeting and the report of the committee on credentials. President Mitchell was made chairman of the convention.

The day brought forth no definite information bearing on the probable action of the convention and the situation tonight remains about the same as it has been during the last forty-eight hours. President Mitchell said that all hope of any concessions from the operators was gone. He has had no recent communication, he said, with the mine owners, Senator Hanna or any other member of the National City federation.

He admitted that he had some advice to give to the delegates at the proper time, but what it is he will not say.

Settlement Favors Strike. In an interview today he said that there was no doubt that the sentiment of the men is in favor of a strike, but he refused to make any reply when asked if he would give advice that would come in conflict with their sentiments.

It is admitted that what President Mitchell suggests will be done, notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the delegates are in favor of a strike if the mine owners will not make concessions. Therefore, it looks very much as though the whole matter rests upon the national president. The advice that he will give, the miners tomorrow is known to probably only four other persons—the three district presidents and National Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson, who arrived here today. There are persons here representing railroad stock brokers and others who are making an effort to get first information.

Tomorrow morning's session of the convention will begin at 9 o'clock and, according to Mr. Mitchell, a final adjournment will be had in the afternoon. Quiet reigned everywhere in the region today and not a pound of coal was mined anywhere.

A great crowd of mine workers came into town from the surrounding villages and camps today. They crowded around the convention hall, waiting for information from the inside, and they were greatly disappointed when the convention adjourned this afternoon without taking definite action.

BIG LOCKOUT IN WASHINGTON

Men Engaged in Building Trades Object to Employment of Non-Union Plumbers.

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HAYTI IN A CHAOTIC STATE

Revolutionists Seize Customs Houses and Are Collecting the Duties.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 14.—Admiral Kitchin, commander of the Haytian fleet, has started for Cap-Haitien with the Haytian war ships Crete, A. P. Leroy, Toussaint Louverture, having declared himself in favor of General Firmin, the former minister of Hayti at Paris, who is the head of the revolutionary forces in the northern part of the country.

The northern revolutionists have seized the customs houses of Cape Haytien, Port de Paix and Gonaives and are collecting duties. Protests against this action on the part of General Firmin have been entered by the National bank and the diplomatic corps.

A severe engagement between the northern revolutionists and the southern forces meaning the troops of Firmin at Port au Prince and the cities of its vicinity, is expected to take place tomorrow or the day after.

A steamer from Kingston, Jamaica, is expected here today or Thursday, bringing a number of Hayti who have been in exile. Among them are M. Fourchard, a member of the cabinet, and M. Fouchard, a member of the cabinet, and M. Fouchard, a member of the cabinet.

The French steamer Olinde Rodrigues, on which ex-President Sam embarked yesterday morning, is still in the harbor of Port au Prince. She was to have sailed yesterday, but was detained by the French minister, M. Duprez. She will remain here until a foreign warship reaches Port au Prince.

The absence of a foreign warship is causing great uneasiness in the foreign colony here.

After the embarkation of General Sam all the political prisoners here were released, and last night they, with groups of drunken soldiers, paraded the streets. Shots were fired from time to time, and it was feared that the plundering of stores and residences would follow.

The provisional government constituted by M. Boyerand Canal, a former president, is attempting to control the situation, but General Saint Foix Colou, the chief of police, and M. Polyzio, the communal magistrate, are the only officials who appear to be exercising authority.

They formed a corps of respectable citizens yesterday evening and succeeded in dispersing most of the dangerous characters. As a result the night was much quieter than it would otherwise have been.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In view of the critical state of affairs in Hayti and Santo Domingo the Navy department is making plans to send the training ship Topeka to all the places where a vessel is dispatched of the Cincinnati to Martinique. The orders have gone forward to have the Topeka made ready for sea, and unless the situation in the two little republics is materially alleviated it will sail for the scene of trouble in a short time.

PREACHER MUST SERVE TIME

Colored Divine Found Guilty of Manslaughter and Sentenced to Penitentiary.

FOUND MCKINLEY COLLEGE

President Roosevelt Lays Cornerstone and Senator Hanna and Others Take Part.

MEMORIAL BY THE METHODIST CHURCH

Institution Will Be Devoted to Teaching of Politics and Diplomacy—Eloquent Tributing of Roosevelt and Hanna.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In the presence of a large audience President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government, of the American university, located a few miles outside of this city in the northwestern part of the District of Columbia. When completed the building will be devoted to studies embracing diplomacy, municipal government, arbitration, civic and international law.

On the platform besides the president were Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary Hay, Senators Hanna and Dilliver, Bishop Willard F. Mallieus of Massachusetts and many men prominent in educational circles. He spoke briefly of the life and character of the late President McKinley and said that it was fitting that his name should be connected with a school of political science.

Hanna Shows Emotion. Senator Hanna was the next speaker and from the beginning of his remarks until the end his voice trembled with emotion.

The laying of this cornerstone, the foundation of this temple of learning to be built by the public spirited men of my native state, is a fitting memorial to my dear friend, William McKinley. I will mark the occasion with the devotion to humanity and his fellow countrymen.

Crown it in the glory of its completion and he will look down from on high and bless your noble work. It is indeed a noble work. President McKinley was deeply interested in this enterprise and it was owing to his inspiration that I believe that the people of Ohio were stirred to make the foundation of it to meet his views and wishes.

Look to Him for a Leader. It was to him that we looked for our leader, not only in thought, but in action. He was not only a leader in thought, but in action. He was not only a leader in thought, but in action.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska and Kansas—Showers Thursday; Friday fair in West Portion, Probably Showers in East Portion.

Table with 2 columns: Temperature at Omaha Yesterday, Hour, Degree. Rows for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m.

FRAUDULENT USE OF MAILS

One of Biggest Schemes on Record Checked by Arrest and Confession of Operators.

KANSAS CITY, May 14.—V. D. Snyder and F. W. Stewart, president and vice president of the Union Wholesale company, with headquarters in Kansas City, pleaded guilty in the federal court here today to three indictments charging them with making fraudulent use of the mails. Sentence will be passed next Monday. The federal authorities who have been working up the case against the men for some time, characterize the general scheme of the company as one of the biggest frauds that have been operated through the United States mails.

The scheme has been thoroughly accounted in the civil courts where some of the victims brought suit. The concern was regularly incorporated and the statement of the secretary of state that the firm had a capital stock of \$5,000 gave them a rating. The firm dealt in books and advertised for persons to take charge of branch agencies. Correspondents were required to bring a letter of credit or draft for \$500 or \$1,000 to cover the cost of books with which they were to be supplied. The prospective agent was promised a salary on condition that he sold a certain amount of books. The books proved to be worthless and utterly unsalable. When any of those who were caught made trouble they were sued for damages. Such a suit brought by Stewart is now pending in the federal court against W. S. Curby, who caused Stewart's arrest by the federal officers in Denver. Snyder was arrested in Chicago a month ago.

DAKOTA WORKMEN IN SESSION

Election of Officers and Selection of Next Meeting Place Occupied the Day.

MITCHELL, S. D., May 14.—(Special Telegram.)—The grand lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Degree of Honor have been very busy today in transacting the matters that have come up for discussion and action. Past Supreme Master William W. Wilson of Detroit, Mich., and Supreme Master Workman A. C. Harwick of Buffalo, N. Y., have been in attendance at both grand lodges today and reviewed their work of the last year. The annual election of officers in both grand lodges has occupied the attention of the delegates to the greater share of the day. Fred B. Smith of Hecla was re-elected grand master workman and J. D. Lavin of Aberdeen grand recorder. The Degree of Honor Mrs. Algath Sherwood of Des Moines was elected grand chief of honor. Mrs. Kate Seneca of Sioux Falls grand recorder and Mrs. Della M. Starr of Mitchell grand recorder. The Ancient Order of United Workmen decided upon Lead, in the Black Hills, as the place for the next meeting of the grand lodge and the Degree of Honor also selected the same place. The Workmen met