

OUTLOOK IS DARKER

Situation Between the Parliament and King of Hungary Grows Worse Daily.

COUNT APPONYI TALKS OF SITUATION

Says that Absolutism Has Now Thrown Off Its Last Mask.

MAGYARS MAY FIND STILL MORE TROUBLE

Dissolution of Parliament Withdraws Immunities from Members of Body.

ARCHDUKE IS BLAMED FOR CONDITION

their Apparent Said to Have Threatened to Reject Throne if It Came to Him with Waning Power.

VIENNA, March 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The outlook in HUNGARY today is darker than ever. Count Apponyi, who has issued a statement to the effect "that absolutism has thrown off its last mask," is "absolutism" can only mean the Emperor Francis Joseph, it can readily be understood that the statements of the Hungarians in this Austro-Hungarian crisis come pretty close to the danger point.

However, so far as Hungary is concerned it must be admitted that it appears to be a conflict of constitutionalism against absolutism, with absolutism at present triumphant. Just what will finally result from this attempt to govern without parliament no living man can foresee. It must in any event mean a sacrifice of the present emperor's life work, and it would finally destroy the splendid edifice reared by Deak's labors.

Francis Joseph is the first Hapsburg sovereign who has ever obtained the confidence of the Hungarian people, and they would probably feel even more bitter against him than they did against his predecessors, Joseph II, Francis II and Ferdinand V. In this connection it is recalled that not even the fact that the separation of Norway from Sweden was peacefully effected in the hands of King Oscar of Sweden, adding the closing years of his life, prevented the separation of the two countries of the Scandinavian peninsula. So at no point, if one reasons from analogy, would it appear as though sentiment for an aged ruler would hold together two peoples differently determined to break apart. There is widespread feeling in Hungary that the position of Emperor Francis Joseph on the army question is due to lack of confidence in Magyar loyalty, and this naturally does not tend to make the Magyars more loyal. Until the die is actually cast it is perhaps just as well to abstain from all speculation as to the final outcome of these attempts at absolutism in Hungary at the part of the emperor.

Emperor Puzzled.

Undoubtedly he must have been puzzled to know just what course to take even from the standpoint of the absolute monarch, pure and simple. He has seen the question raised during the last few months by the subjects of his empire relative to the north, east, west and south. He must have read something of the arguments in favor of step and repressive measures so long advocated by the grand dukes, and, on the other hand, must have heard something about the agitation which it has been claimed would lead to the czar losing his crown if not in his hand.

Emperor's Decision.

Emperor Francis Joseph has taken a leaf from the book of the czar and has decided to make himself absolute monarch of the situation and then allow, as the czar apparently has done, his subjects to tire and wear themselves out. Only in this case where the czar started out as an absolute monarch and gave his people at least the shadow of a parliament, and the emperor of Austria-Hungary possessed, so far as his Austria subjects were concerned, at least the shadow of a parliament and decided to do away with it. From a popular point of view at least this makes quite a difference. The one monarch creating at least a kind of a parliament, the other abolishing at least a kind of a parliament. Even from the point of view of the absolute monarch it would appear as though the policy of the czar was wiser than that of the emperor.

No Immunity for Magyar.

Still, it must not be forgotten that a dissolution of Parliament deprives the Magyar leaders of their immunity, though it is doubtful whether this parliamentary immunity is worth as much in a country like Austria or the United States, where the liberties prescribed by the constitution are more nearly lived up to. Baron Fejervary's calculation that a radical program with universal suffrage as its tid-bit would win over the majority of the government has proved signally false, and the coalition leaders believe that they can count upon the almost unanimous support of the nation. But it is peculiarly unfortunate that the Hungarian crisis should reach its height at the very moment that the constitution in Austria was being placed on a basis more democratic than ever known in this part of the world.

It is hoped by singularly able mediators, like M. M. Szell-Lukacs and Wekerle, that an eleventh-hour agreement can be reached. It is argued that the continuation of the crisis will certainly weaken Austria-Hungary in the context of nations just as the trouble in Russia has left the czar no longer a force to be reckoned with, for the present at least—just as the separation of Norway and Sweden robbed King Oscar of Sweden, of even more than one-half of his power and prestige.

Servia is Darling.

The internal troubles of Austria-Hungary are probably one of the chief causes of the daring attitude of the formerly almost insignificant neighbor, Servia, in this matter of the customs union with Bulgaria. Just think what might happen if Servia and several of the Balkan states made common cause with Hungary against Emperor Francis Joseph and Austria. In the event of such a way it is no means certain that the Austrians could do any more than hold their own, since they constitute aggressive peoples accustomed to fighting, and a great many of the movements would take place in the mountains, almost guerrilla fashion. In this connection, of course, M. Kossuth's assertion that Hungary has no aims in the Balkans is recalled. The other ability in the Balkan M. Kossuth best says that his object in this connection was not so much to proclaim the disinterestedness of Hungary as to draw attention to Austria's sinister designs of expansion in Macedonia, and thus to enlist Balkan sympathy in the Magyar cause.

LABOR LEADER IS AWAITED

Much Speculation as to Who Will Head the New Parliamentary Force.

LONDON, March 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There is much speculation as to who will finally evolve as the new labor leader in Parliament. In point of parliamentary service Mr. Keir Hardie should have the first claim, but he is strongly opposed by members of his own party. Other men who may fight their way to the front and become leaders are Messrs. Henderson, Crooks, Barnes and Shuckling. Voting a man a leader in a rough and tumble organization like the labor representation committee whose meetings may be attended by perhaps thirty members of the new Parliament does not make a man a leader in reality. Leaders are born, not made, and while there are some excellent fighters among the workingtons recently elected to Parliament it should be remembered that few of them will have more than a fighting chance. For it takes years to learn the ropes in Parliament, and the labor advocates being poor men and entirely dependent upon their unions for their salaries must of necessity come pretty nearly talking orders from the organizations which furnish them their means of living. Hence they become mere representatives of the organizations and are not free loose and fancy free to fight whom they will, where they will and when they will.

Among the newly elected labor members of Parliament who are quite likely to make a record may be mentioned Mr. Charles Duncan, the representative of Barrow-in-Furness. He was educated at a church school, when according to his statements he was chiefly distinguished as a fighter. His father's means enabled him to remain in school until he was 16, thus receiving a good all-around education. He attributes his success to the fact that he has concentrated his attention upon trade unionism and labor relations. He speaks of co-operation. He is a teetotaler and he says that his watchword in life has been Charles Bradlaugh's watchword of "thoroughness."

A socialist, Mr. Dan Irving, the unsuccessful parliamentary candidate for the Accrington division, has just issued Mr. Samuel Hargreaves and Mr. James Dixon for alleged libel during the municipal elections in Burnley last November. Mr. Shee, K. C., for the defendants, in criticizing Mr. Irving's public utterances, asked: "While you were a member of the Burnley town council were you not reported to have said that Mr. Carnegie had murdered some of his work people, and that you would be less than a man if you took blood-money?" This had reference to a free library proposal.

"I never saw you," Mr. Irving said, "had employed the word 'murderer' in the same sense as it was sometimes applied to Mr. Gladstone when spoken of as the 'murderer' of General Gordon.

Again he was asked: "Did you say that the liberal party were the most sanctimonious hypocrites on the face of the earth?" To this, as well as to the question, "Did you say that their white neckties concealed rotteness inside?" Mr. Irving replied with an affirmative answer. "I never saw you," Mr. Shee said, "did you say that you were a hypocrite in the Tory party?" Mr. Irving replied: "The liberal party has in its cabinet a man who talked of sending cabinet ministers to heaven by chemical parcel post, and for the subjects of such a man to charge me untruthfully as they did during the parliamentary campaign with advocating the use of bombs and violence was hypocrisy."

Who was the cabinet minister?"

"John Burns," replied the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

VEUVIUS DRAWS A CROWD

Activity of Volcano Attracts Attention Despite Danger to the Sightseers.

NAPLES, March 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The activity of Vesuvius and the consequent obstruction of the mountain railway by lava have rather increased the number of tourists who are flocking to the volcano as far as tourists are concerned. At first it was supposed that the tourists would be entirely frightened away by the activity of the volcano. It is found, however, that they can be safely conveyed to the spot where the lava has flowed out along the railway line and that they take the greatest interest in watching the progress of the molten stream down the mountain side. In some places the lava is found 30 to 500 feet wide, completely covering the railway. Men in the employ of Cook's agency have been at work for several weeks on the obstructive mountain railway cables and the telegraph and telephone wires. The trouble is, however, that no sooner are the damages of Vesuvius repaired in one place than trouble breaks out in another direction.

MORSE CODE HELPS PRISONERS

Does and Dashes on Water Pipe Lead Way to Freedom of Three.

BERLIN, March 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Three telegraph operators serving terms of imprisonment here, who had happened, occupying adjoining cells at the Moabit prison have just succeeded in making an escape which outrivals almost any story of fiction, inasmuch as the Morse telegraphic alphabet is a development of the last half century. These convicts succeeded in communicating with each other by tapping out the Morse code on the hot water pipes and arranging to carry off the tailor's shears where they were employed, to be utilized in attempting to bore a hole through the walls of the cells. Unfortunately for the authorities, none of the keepers and never studied the Morse alphabet and consequently the convicts were allowed to work with their signals without being interrupted.

King Edward in Paris.

PARIS, March 3.—The arrival of King Edward in Paris this afternoon for a three days' visit attracts comment in connection with the Algeiras conference as being a timely reformation of Anglo-French agreement.

WAR SPIRIT GROWING

Prospects for a Successful Issue of Algeiras Conference is Not Bright.

FEELING NOT LIKE THAT AT PORTSMOUTH

"Jingoes" Seem to Feel Little or No Result.

FRENCH FEELS GROWING IMPATIENT

Desire Germany to Announce Some Definite Plan of Action.

GERMANS INCLINED TO LET MATTERS DRIFT

One Member of Party Says that Status Quo is All that is Desired by the Kaiser.

ALGECIRAS, March 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There are times when the jingoes are in the saddle at this conference in what may justly be termed the most southerly town in Spain, since, as the whole world knows, Gibraltar, though part of the peninsula naturally, nevertheless belongs to Great Britain. At the French delegates cast their eyes out over land and water to the southward they undoubtedly have some ideas of the feeling of the children of Israel, who were permitted to gaze out and over into the promised land, but no were not permitted to enter. Morocco, like China, is a land flowing with milk and honey. If one calls the French the children of Israel, of course, the Germans are the heathen Philistines who are keeping them from this coming into their own.

The outcome of the Algeiras conference is undoubtedly as uncertain as ever. No matter what the immediate result the far removed results will show a tension which, while it may not mean immediate war, may, after all, produce a discord from which war may result at almost any moment.

War Spirit Growing.

Those who were in attendance upon the Portsmouth conference when the difficulties between Russia and Japan were adjusted through the friendly office of President Roosevelt have called attention to the fact that whereas at Portsmouth one day the feeling would be for peace, the next day would be an alternate day of "war," and that the peace feeling was constantly growing stronger and stronger, the war feeling continually becoming weaker and weaker. At Algeiras the converse of this proposition appears true. Though the jingoes may be in the saddle one day and the peace party triumphant the next, the war feeling is growing stronger and stronger—what the peace party weaker and weaker. What makes the average Frenchman angry and willing to fight is the fact that Germany is not willing to propound a program for keeping order in the Shereffian empire. It will not indicate any reasonable, rational, logical, or sane course, the only thing that the German delegates appear to have hammered home upon their brains, perhaps by the Kaiser, is a rooted objection to what has been called the Tunnification of Morocco—that is to say, to the establishment of exclusive French influence in that country, which would be tantamount to a French protectorate, even if the convenient fiction of independence were strictly maintained.

The French claim that there is the predominant interest in Morocco. It is insisted by the delegates that in reality France is the only power ready at hand and willing to put down the existing anarchy, that its long and dearly bought experience of the best way to deal with the Moors of North Africa ought to count for something. The tragedy-comedy in Crete and the unrelieved tragedy in Macedonia alike proclaim the hopelessness of expecting good order to result in Morocco from an unworkable scheme, only devised to alleviate the local passions.

Germany's Position.

"Germany had no objection whatever to making against the prevailing state of affairs in Morocco, and took no steps of any kind to bring about a change. France, on the other hand, did aim at bringing about a change, and its efforts to this end were made in circumstances which affected the political prestige and the commercial interests of Germany. We carried this move in a purely defensive manner, and the fact of the assembling of the conference at Algeiras, with all its attendant circumstances, has already had the result that it is no longer possible to speak of a loss of German prestige. Similarly our commercial interests would not suffer any detriment if the conference were to dissolve without accomplishing its task, since the existing situation, the status quo, against which we have raised no objection, and never had any to raise, would simply be perpetuated. There is therefore by no means any manifest reason why, if the conference fails to arrive at a solution, Germany should proceed to enter upon a warlike policy. The disadvantage of a rupture of the conference would, perhaps, be that the status quo, which is the result of a failure on the side of France, since it is that country and not Germany which considers that the existing situation needs to be changed."

It need surprise no one if war ultimately results from this situation. The trouble is that France feels that Germany is anxious to fight. Perhaps a great deal of this is due to the many undiplomatic to say the least speeches of the German emperor. It may be, as has been so often stated, that these speeches are for home consumption, and intended to enable the Kaiser to secure a larger army and navy and triumph over his enemies, the socialists, but the trouble lies in that they are read by the French people, and the French people naturally think that the Kaiser is anxious for war. And it does not require an Algeiras conference to tell the world what happens when one small boy carries a chip around on his shoulder in the presence of other small boys, or a bull starts to bellowing in a field of cattle.

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IMPROVEMENTS IN TELEPHONES

Sweden Forges to Front in New Devices for Peace and War.

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—An important telephone development shows that Sweden is in the front rank when it comes to the matter of the utilization of many of the modern inventions. These inventions have already been officially adopted by the Swedish government. It is hoped by these means to bring about the universal abolition of the micro-besian mutapiece of the present day telephone. The new mechanism is said to be very ingenious, one being available for commercial and private use and the other for military field operations and railway work.

The invention known as the microphone, which is for commercial use, has a receiver of a new type and of exceptional carrying power. It is about ten inches long, with a plain handle, funnel-shaped at one end. This funnel, whether held above or below or to the back of the head or pointed upward or downward, collects the speaker's voice and transmits his words, as the Swedish word appears, "in a funnel," as the speaker's voice, the acoustic advantages are obvious. As the direct current of air does not come into contact with the membrane of the funnel, all disturbing vibrations are avoided and perfect articulation is secured. The invention is the work of Mr. Holmstrom, the chief engineer of the Swedish telephone office, and is said to be much cheaper than most telephonic attachments designed to produce similar results.

The other invention is a field telephone and sound telegraph for military purposes. It was first designed by Lieutenant L. Bergman of the Swedish army. It consists of a body of troops, horse or foot, can keep in constant touch with a general officer at the base of operations without delaying the march. The apparatus is simple to a degree. It consists of a small brass cylinder about nine inches long by three in diameter, containing a dry cell battery and a speaking receiver which is strapped to the chest of the soldier. Fixed to his back are small drums, which, although light, can hold 30 miles of wire, the base end being, of course, attached to a receiver. Strapped to the ear of the cavalryman is another receiver, which is also connected along the wire with the telegraph. The drum and the receiver are on the ground or are picked up by a soldier following, who places it on the branches of trees. The cylinder receiver is so sensitive that although it is placed some twelve inches below the mouth of the trooper, he can hear his own words as he speaks into it, or, if more convenient, the instrument can be used as a field sound telegraph by employing the Morse system. For the foot soldier a lighter instrument is provided. An adaptation of this telephone has been made for use by the military and in order to enable them to notify the nearest station of any accident or defect on the line.

Work of the Black Hundred.

The principal forces employed in this work are members of the "Black Hundred," an association which has had no parallel in western life since the paid assassins of Italy were wiped out of existence. Some members of this society may be actuated by high motives and should be confined to asylums as insane, but the larger number are simply paid murderers, acting at the command of men whom they only know as commanders. They profess intense loyalty to the throne and to the state religion, but it is to be remembered that the expressions of liberality on the part of the czar must have had their approval from the men, who see in a constitutional government the end of their work.

Only Comment of Life.

The late issue of Life is profusely a "monument" to the victims of the mob. The only comment on the subject is in the form of a poem, which, printed in "Yiddish," may be freely translated as follows: Here holy offerings and clean are laid on altars of Freedom, Joy and Fate; The blood-stained knife of angry enemy is not yet sheathed, so deadly is his hate. The blood is not washed from his mad, mad hand. The prison casts its shadow o'er the land. The ancient walls are standing as they stood. Whilom dyed its fangs in manhood's blood. We have no time to mourn you, dearest dead. For hate has filled the air to saturation; Behind the awful scourge of the nation, This is no time to mourn—you and your grief. And sacrifices laid on Freedom's shrine. And when in joy and peace we have fallen, We'll pay the tribute that is justly thine. But now the drums are beat and trumpets blare. In each face is shown the fear of foe; The camps of armed men are fearful large. And hourly we fear the trouper's charge. Once more begins the carnage dread— They rush with wall of storm, or of a flood. Abuse is hurled upon those not yet dead. From every quarter sounds a funeral hymn. From every quarter sounds a funeral hymn. The blood is not washed from his mad, mad hand. Is heard the funeral prayer of "El Moly Rachmin."

WOMEN GRADUATES INSISTENT

Those Who Have Degrees from Scotch Universities Desire to Cast Votes.

EDINBURGH, March 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The women graduates of Edinburgh and St. Andrews' universities have determined to obtain a judicial pronouncement on their claim to vote at parliamentary elections. Summons have been served on the courts of the two universities and the court of session will be called on to determine whether women graduates are entitled to receive voting papers from the registrar, may vote by marking the papers and have their votes recorded. Women graduates maintain that they are not expressly declared from voting by the statute which provides opportunities for the graduates of the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews.

BRAKEMAN DAVIS IS DEAD

Man Who Was Shot by Negro at Springfield, Ohio, Passes Away.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 3.—Mark M. Davis, the brakeman who was shot by a colored man on Wednesday night, died early today. It was the shooting of Davis that led to the riots in this city on Wednesday and Thursday night. Edward Dean and Preston Ladd, both white men, are in jail at Dayton, charged with firing Davis.

SLAUGHTER OF JEWS

Real Significance of Terrible Massacres in Many Russian Cities.

WORK OF THE POLITICAL REACTIONARIES

Lives Sacrificed to Further Plans of St. Petersburg Politicians.

BLACK HUNDRED ACTIVE IN THE WORK

Outbreaks Designed to Illustrate Theory of Peasantry's Incapacity.

NEW LIGHT ON THE DREADFUL MURDERS

Jewish Paper in St. Petersburg Prints Many Pictures of Victims of the Mobs Without Comment, but of Terrible Meaning.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Monday. Warmer Monday.

NEWS SECTION—Twelve Pages. 1 Outlook in Austria is Gloomy. 2 War Spirit Growing in Germany. 3 Many Victims of the Tornado. 4 Russian Car Rewards Cosacks. Time to Show Hands at Algeiras. 5 Senators Line Up on Rate Bill. 6 Contributions to the Red Cross. 7 News from All Parts of Nebraska. 8 Reward for Assassins of Clarke. Candidates Have a Lively Time. 9 Past Week in Omaha Society. 10 Benson Announces His Platform. 11 Confession in Stenberger Case. Contributions to the Red Cross. 12 Council Bluffs and Iowa News. 13 Sunday Services at the Churches. 14 Day Received by Postal Clerks. Chance for Young Men in the Navy.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Eight Pages. 1 All Must Be Registered to Vote. Omaha Real Estate on the Move. 2 Editorial. 3 Condition of Omaha's Trade. 4 Want Ads. 5 Want of Advertisers. 6 Want Ads. 7 Financial and Commercial. 8 Man Run Down by Locomotive.

ILLUSTRATED SECTION—Eight Pages. 1 Corona as Seen by Bryan. 2 Facts About Uncle Sam's Light-houses. 3 Plays, Players and Playhouses. 4 Music and Musical Matters. 5 In It for the Money. 6 Y. W. C. A. Building Campaign. Cattle Ranges in Canada. 7 Gospel of Good Seed Corn. Stories of David B. Henderson. 8 Aerial Photographs of the Week. 9 Stories of Different Sorts.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA YESTERDAY.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg.
5 a. m. ... 25 | 1 p. m. ... 24
6 a. m. ... 24 | 2 p. m. ... 24
7 a. m. ... 23 | 3 p. m. ... 24
8 a. m. ... 23 | 4 p. m. ... 25
9 a. m. ... 22 | 5 p. m. ... 25
10 a. m. ... 21 | 6 p. m. ... 24
11 a. m. ... 21 | 7 p. m. ... 24
12 m. ... 21 | 8 p. m. ... 24

WILDEST FANATICISM OF AGE

Elder Patterson Expresses His Opinion of His Son's New Political Belief.

NEW YORK, March 3.—R. W. Patterson, editor of the Chicago Tribune, does not share in the socialistic views expressed yesterday by his son, Joseph Medill Patterson, the former commissioner of public works of Chicago. The elder Mr. Patterson and his son were at the Holland house in this city today and both expressed decided opinions upon the subject. The younger man reiterated the statements voiced yesterday after his resignation as commissioner of public works of Chicago had become known. His father declared it to be his belief that "socialism is one of the wildest fanaticisms of the age." He added that the real reason his son gave up his municipal office was because he had been asked to do things for which he could have been indicted and for which he should have been indicted had he done them. While he did not at all agree with his son's theories, Mr. Patterson said he conceded to every man the right to think for himself and added that a more difference of opinions would not be permitted to make any difference in the relation between his son and himself.

RELIEF WORK BEGINS.

A mass meeting of citizens of Meridian was called today and \$5,000 was immediately subscribed to aid the destitute and injured. The Mississippi legislature, in session at Jackson, today appropriated \$5,000 to the relief fund. Governor Vardaman at once secured a special train and, loading it with convicts from the Rankin county farm, dispatched it at once to Meridian. The city now enjoys the unique spectacle of state convicts aiding in the rescue work.

Business is practically suspended and every citizen is giving his best effort toward alleviating the suffering.

The tornado appeared in the southwest at 6:27 o'clock last evening. A low, funnel-shaped cloud was seen to form near the city. A heavy rain had been falling when suddenly the humidity became intense. With a roar that could be heard a great distance the storm descended upon the city. The greatest loss of life is reported from the east end, in what is known as the cotton mill settlement. The large cotton mill there was partially wrecked and probably damaged. The tornado swept front street and wrought great damage there. The electric light plant was partially wrecked and the city was thrown into total darkness. Lanterns, candles and even coal oil lamps were used by the people in seeking places of safety. The tornado also did some damage on Twenty-second avenue, between Front and Railroad streets. Several houses on this avenue were wrecked. The work of the storm lasted for only a brief period, many people claiming that the entire destruction was wrought within the space of five minutes.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Among the buildings destroyed or practically ruined were those of the Thomas Lyle Grocery Co., Elmir's restaurant, Meyer-Neville Hardware Co., Grand Avenue hotel, Thornton's Transfer Co. building, Culpeper hotel, New Orleans & Northwestern freight depot, Young Men's Christian association building, Methodist Church, City Electric light plant, W. J. Woodside & Co., Pearce Compress Co., Guild Compress Co. and innumerable smaller buildings used for residences by workmen and negroes. It is understood there was little if any tornado insurance carried and the loss will therefore fall heavily upon the owners of the damaged property.

DOLAN WILL GO TO CONVENTION

Deposed Official of Pittsburgh Mine Workers Union Will Insist Upon Recognition.

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—In spite of the fact that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, failed to recognize the officers of the Pittsburgh district by his action in Indianapolis on March 15, the officers assert that they will attend the convention.

ULAH H. BATHING, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT, SAID TODAY: "MITCHELL has ignored us, but President Patrick Dolan, Secretary William Dadds, myself and six Indianapolis members of the local union will go to the convention and expect to be seated. Instead of having the notices sent through Secretary Dadds, Mitchell even ignored him. We will be on hand, however, and will be prepared to fight for our rights."

LINCOLN GIRL PLEASÉS BOSTON

Mrs. Belle Hazenow's Piano Playing Brings Praise from Eastern Critics.

BOSTON, March 3.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The Boston Herald-Ledger, in its issue of Monday, March 2, contained a very complimentary notice of the piano playing of Miss Belle Hazenow of Lincoln, Neb., who secured a success here this afternoon with the first number on the program of a public recital given by the pupils of the New England conservatory of music. Miss Hazenow's number was Pierre's "Scherzo Caprice" for the pianoforte, and her interpretation was marked by fine execution and skillful technique, which brought forth high praise from the critics.

NINETEEN ARE DEAD

List of Fatalities of Storm at Meridian, Miss., Now Complete.

SEVEN BODIES NOT YET IDENTIFIED

Twenty-Four Persons Are More or Less Injured.

PROPERTY LOSS ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Twelve Blocks in Business Center of City Devastated.

WORK OF RELIEF BEGINS PROMPTLY

Citizens Subscribe \$5,000 to Aid Needy and State Gives \$5,000—Convicts Assist in Clearing Away Debris.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 3.—Nineteen people are known to have been killed as a result of the tornado which swept over a section of this city shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. Twenty-four persons were injured and property with an estimated value of \$1,000,000 was destroyed. Twelve blocks in the very center of the business section were swept away and not one house of any consequence along Front street was left standing. In the terror and confusion following the storm reports of an appalling loss of life were current, but after a careful canvass of the situation tonight the following list of dead appears to be complete: PATRICK McGINNIS, conductor, Mobile & Ohio; CLAY EDWARDS, flagman; J. P. TERRY, telegraph operator; W. B. NELSON; MRS. ELLA SINGLETON and LITTLE GIRL UNIDENTIFIED; JOHN R. SMITH; MR. STEWART and LITTLE SON of Cottontale; MRS. SMITH of Cottontale; CLAUDE WILLIAMS; E. B. ELMIRE; SEVEN COLORED PEOPLE. Among the injured are: J. A. Sherrer, clerk, New Orleans & Northwestern freight depot; W. J. Woodside, gash cut in head, seriously injured; Will Yarbrough, clerk in restaurant, hurt internally; Frank Woodruff of Anniston, Ala., bookkeeper for the Meyer-Neville Hardware company; W. A. Garrett, night clerk Cameron's restaurant, leg broken and otherwise seriously injured; Great Britain colored, leg broken and hurt internally; Dean, operator, Mobile & Ohio, hurt internally; Colonel Charles Elmire, injured about head and neck; The sixteen clerks in the Queen & Crescent office who were reported killed have all been accounted for.

Relief Work Begins. A mass meeting of citizens of Meridian was called today and \$5,000 was immediately subscribed to aid the destitute and injured. The Mississippi legislature, in session at Jackson, today appropriated \$5,000 to the relief fund. Governor Vardaman at once secured a special train and, loading it with convicts from the Rankin county farm, dispatched it at once to Meridian. The city now enjoys the unique spectacle of state convicts aiding in the rescue work. Business is practically suspended and every citizen is giving his best effort toward alleviating the suffering. The tornado appeared in the southwest at 6:27 o'clock last evening. A low, funnel-shaped cloud was seen to form near the city. A heavy rain had been falling when suddenly the humidity became intense. With a roar that could be heard a great distance the storm descended upon the city. The greatest loss of life is reported from the east end, in what is known as the cotton mill settlement. The large cotton mill there was partially wrecked and probably damaged. The tornado swept front street and wrought great damage there. The electric light plant was partially wrecked and the city was thrown into total darkness. Lanterns, candles and even coal oil lamps were used by the people in seeking places of safety. The tornado also did some damage on Twenty-second avenue, between Front and Railroad streets. Several houses on this avenue were wrecked. The work of the storm lasted for only a brief period, many people claiming that the entire destruction was wrought within the space of five minutes.

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