

AID FOR SUFFERERS

No Time Lost in Dispatching Relief to Martinique.

PRESIDENT DIRECTS EFFORTS

A Cargo of Necessary Supplies Will Be Sent From New York on the Training Ship Dixie.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The President himself turned his attention today to the question of relief of the sufferers from the terrible catastrophe in the Lesser Antilles...

The War Department, with its well-organized supply departments, was recognized as being in better position than any other institution to make charges of the relief measures...

After a few minutes' consultation, official orders were dictated for the guidance of the three supply departments...

These medical officers, with \$5000 worth of medical stores, etc., one subsistence officer, with \$50,000 in stores, consisting of rice, dried fish, sugar, coffee, tea, canned soups, condensed cream, salt, pepper and vinegar...

The orders directed that these officers and stores be sent on the Dixie, to be distributed at such points as may be designated by the Navy officer in command...

The President directs me to express to you his wish that your department go to the furthest limits of executive discretion for the rescue and relief of the afflicted islands in the Caribbean Sea.

JOHN HAY.

Does Not Believe Him Dead.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Almost prostrated by worry and anxiety, Mrs. Muggsbach, the wife of Captain George T. Muggsbach, commander of the ill-fated steamship Horatia, waits at her home in Brooklyn for word from him. She cannot bring herself to believe that he is dead.

A melancholy fact in connection with the death at St. Pierre of Customs Commissioner Charles Van Buren, resides here, is that Captain De Surgis, of the French Navy, is due in New York shortly on the battle-ship Gaulois, which is bearing to the United States a French Commissioner which will attend, at Washington, the unveiling of the Rochambeau monument.

President Roosevelt is expected to see him before the news of the disaster arrived.

May Send Water Barges.

Rear-Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, suggested that the refugees from Martinique may suffer from lack of water, and that water barges now at Key West and Norfolk might be used to carry water to the refugees. The President is considering the suggestion.

The Army officers assigned to the duty of distributing to the survivors of the medical supplies to the survivors of the calamity at Martinique are: Captain Robert Sewall, of the Quartermaster's Department; First Lieutenant J. B. Clayton, James R. Church and John H. Reilly, of the Medical Department. The medical officers will be accompanied by six members of the Hospital Corps from the School of Instruction at Washington Barracks, and will be provided with a large quantity of medical stores and supplies.

The quartermasters' supplies to be transported on the Dixie will include about 500 tons, suitable clothing for men, women and children and camp equipment, such as axes, shovels, kettles, frying pans and cooking utensils. The subsistence supplies include about 500,000 rations.

Chief Clerk Michael, of the Department of State, acted immediately upon the suggestion of United States Consul Ayme at Guadeloupe, relative to the Red Cross. In the absence of Miss Barton, General John M. Wilson, late Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., is the ranking member of the committee of the Red Cross, and was promptly advised of the Consul's suggestion in order that he might call a meeting of the body to decide on the extent to which the society shall participate in the relief work.

Captain Yates Sterling, commandant of the Naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico, has notified the Navy Department that the collier Sterling is being loaded with voluntary contributions of supplies and will leave for Martinique as soon as possible. Secretary Moody found that the Navy had a lot of food supplies at San Juan, and he directed Commandant Miller to have these put aboard the ship. Secretary Moody also discovered that the Army had a good many provisions stored there, and authorized these to be loaded on the Sterling, so it is said she will soon be able to sail with a full cargo.

The Navy Department with this morning informed of the departure of the ocean-going tug Potomac from San Juan, P. R., for Martinique. She probably will arrive there by tomorrow night.

Leutenant McCormick, commander of the tug Potomac, which is en route from San Juan, Porto Rico, to Martinique, reported the arrival of that vessel at Dominica this afternoon. The vessel should arrive at Fort de France tonight.

Rushing Work on the Dixie.

NEW YORK, May 12.—All possible speed is being used at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard to prepare the training ship Dixie for the trip to Martinique. She is being trimmed and loaded with sufficient coal for the trip, and will sail probably Wednesday to the relief of the sufferers in Martinique.

CONSUL Ayme REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretary Hay received the following telegram, dated May 11 from United States Consul Ayme at Guadeloupe, who went to Fort de France, Martinique, by instructions from this government:

"The disaster is complete. The city wiped out. Consul Prentiss and his family are dead. Governor says 30,000 have perished, 50,000 are homeless and hungry. He suggests that the Red Cross be asked to send coffee, flour, beans, rice, salt meats and biscuits as quickly as possible. Visit of warships valuable."

An important feature of Consul Ayme's report is the reference by him to the Governor. Preceding dispatches, including the official messages received at the French Consular Office in Paris, reported

likely the only organization in this city to incur the expense in the American Museum of Natural History.

At Sender's Risk.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Commercial Cable Company today issued the following notice:

"We are advised that messages for Martinique can only be accepted at sender's risk. Messages are posted from nearest points to Martinique. They should be fully addressed. Code addresses cannot be accepted at present."

The Pope's Sorrow.

ROME, May 12.—The pope today summoned the French Ambassador to the Vatican, M. Nisard, and expressed to him his keen sorrow on hearing of the St. Pierre disaster. The ambassador has been kept informed regarding the details of the volcanic outbreak.

Five Thousand Dollars Contributed.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Morris K. Jessup, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, today authorized the French Consul-General here to draw on the Chamber of Commerce for \$5000 and to cable the Governor of Martinique to purchase supplies to that amount.

Mayor Low's Appeal.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Mayor Low gave out a statement today in which he said:

"The appalling calamity at Martinique and in the neighboring islands makes an appeal to the generosity of New York that I am sure will not be disregarded."

DEATH OF AN OREGON PIONEER OF 1856

OREGON CITY, May 12.—William Eudey died at his residence in this city this morning, aged 71 years. He was born February 14, 1835, in Canton, N. H., England, and came to Oregon in 1856. On the day following last Christmas he fell and fractured his hip joint, but despite his advanced age was improving fast, and expected to be out this week. Death was due to inflammation of the bowels, which made its appearance Saturday.

He is survived by a wife, Mrs. Jane Eudey, and six children—Mrs. W. Jewell, of San Francisco; Mrs. Walter E. Eudey, of Portland; Mrs. Herman Varwig, of Portland; Mrs. E. H. Miller, of Minneapolis; A. P. Eudey, of Oregon City; and John Eudey, of Portland. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, as the family is awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Jewell from San Francisco. She is expected to arrive here Wednesday. Interment will be in Mountain View cemetery.

WILLIAM EUDEY.

There was no doubt that Governor

McCook, who was in the military commander at St. Pierre, had perished.

Shipping at St. Pierre.

NEW YORK, May 12.—From the last issue of the New York Maritime Register it appears that the following merchant vessels should have been in the roadstead at St. Pierre the morning of Thursday, May 8, at the time of the eruption: Captain Alexander, 553 tons; Italian bark Albanese, 220 tons; British schooner Canadian, Captain Munser, 308 tons; American schooner Anne J. Morse, Captain Crocker, 225 tons; Italian bark Peppo, Captain Lario, 585 tons; British steamship Roddam, Captain Freeman, 2506 tons; British steamship Boralma, Captain Muggsbach, 2000 tons; Italian bark Sarco, Captain Esam, 553 tons; Italian bark San Antonio, Captain Arlist, 592 tons; French bark Tamaya, Captain M. Morris or Auguste, 69 tons; Italian bark Terzo, 100, Captain Pentina, 525 tons.

The following vessels had cleared for the island of Martinique and may have been at St. Pierre: French bark Marie Helen, 344 tons; Norwegian bark Smart, Captain Assen, 575 tons.

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President Roosevelt is expected to see him before the news of the disaster arrived.

The Kaiser's Contribution.

WIESBADEN, Province of Hesse-Nassau, Germany, May 12.—Emperor William has telegraphed to President Loubet, in France, as follows:

"Profoundly moved by the news of the terrible catastrophe which has just overtaken St. Pierre, and which has cost the lives of nearly as many persons as perished in the eruption of Mount Pelée, I have my most sincere sympathy. May the Almighty comfort the hearts of those who weep for their irreparable losses. My Ambassador will convey to you the sum of 10,000 marks in my name as a contribution for the relief of the afflicted."

President Loubet replied:

"Am greatly touched by the mark of sympathy which in this terrible misfortune, has fallen on France, which your Majesty has deigned to convey to me. I thank you very warmly and also the gratitude of the victims whom you propose to succor."

Roosevelt to Loubet.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Following is the text of the cablegrams between President Roosevelt and President Loubet on the Martinique disaster:

"Washington, May 11.—His Excellency, Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, Paris—I pray your excellency to accept the profound sympathy of the American people in the appalling calamity which has come upon the people of Martinique. THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Paris, May 12.—President Roosevelt—I thank your excellency for the expression of profound sympathy you have sent me in the name of the American people on the occasion of the awful catastrophe in Martinique. The French people will certainly join me in thanks to the American people. EMILE LOUBET."

Insurance Company's Losses.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Inquiry among local fire insurance agencies indicates that American companies sustained no losses worth mentioning in the destruction of St. Pierre. The barkentine L. W. Norion, supposed to have been in the harbor at St. Pierre, has been wrecked at Coes Bay. The vessel was worth \$15,000 and its cargo from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Scientists Will Investigate.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Keen interest is being taken in the West Indian volcanic disturbances by the faculty of Columbia University. Several scientific expeditions to the island of Martinique probably will start within a few days, but it is

PARIS BALLOON ACCIDENT

DUMONT SAYS IT WILL BE SETBACK TO AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Particulars of the Disaster That Cost Severo, the Brazilian, His Life.

PARIS, May 12.—The death of Senor Severo, the Brazilian aeronaut, who, with an assistant, was killed this morning by an explosion of his airship at La Fais in which he was making a trial trip, created terrible consternation.

Senor Severo had invited a number of friends to witness the ascension, and a wife and a number of spectators were following the course of the balloon in motor cars. Suddenly the spectators were horrified by a bright flash of light, followed by a loud explosion, the balloon, which at this time was 1500 feet above the ground, fell rapidly, landing on the roof of a house.

The aeronaut fell into the Avenue du Maine and was dashed in pieces. The bones of his legs were forced through the soles of his boots. The engineer who accompanied him was burned to death. The accident is said to have been caused by a leakage of gas.

Senor Severo started with the intention of sailing to the military parade grounds at Issy, and a large number of his relatives and friends were proceeding in the direction of that village situated five miles southwest of Paris. With an engineer named Sachet, Severo sailed out of his home at 5:30 A. M., in excellent spirits and full confidence. The aeronaut put his airship through a series of evolutions before starting in the direction of Issy. There seemed to be some hitch with the steering gear, and the rear propelling screw turned with difficulty. Nevertheless, after several stoppages, the airship moved steadily enough through a light breeze.

Suddenly a puff of wind caught the ship and whirled it over the Avenue du Maine. The ship turned completely round and veered about in a fashion showing control of her had been lost. Then, from the center of the outer envelope a tongue of flames darted out. This was followed by a loud report, resembling the explosion of a gas tank like stone, falling on the roof of a house, thence into some trees and finally reaching the Avenue du Maine, almost on top of his occupants, who were precipitated to the stone pavement. The fearfully mangled corpses of Severo and Sachet were conveyed to a station.

The bodies presented a horrible spectacle, especially that of Sachet. The flame which caused the explosion burned the engineer in a most shocking manner. Practically not a bone of either victim was left unfractured, and both skulls were terribly crushed.

Santos-Dumont, who has been confined to his bed for three days, suffering from nervous trouble, said to a representative of the press that he was not surprised.

"From what La Chambre, the builder of Severo's and my balloon says, I think Severo lost his head. I understood he threw out the rudder as the balloon was rapidly rising. This, if true, is sufficient to explain the accident. The rapid rising would drive out the gas through the valve, and send it against the motor, which is a very serious matter. The explosion of Severo's airship was that the motors were too near the balloon."

"No, the catastrophe does not discourage me but I fear that this expense will retard aerial navigation. It will frighten many persons and discourage those who were inclined to spend money in such undertakings."

Colonel Paul Renard, the head of the government balloon establishment at Meudon Park, has been interviewed concerning the catastrophe to Senor Severo. He said that the explosion was caused by defects in construction and that Senor Severo was evidently not familiar with aerostatics. He committed the blunder of placing the motors too close to the envelope, and that this explosion burned the balloon. This alone might not prove fatal, explained M. Aime, as the envelope might have acted as a parachute, but the gas evidently reached the motors and exploded.

Count De la Valuz, the aeronaut, expressed himself as greatly surprised at the accident, as he had the highest opinion of the skill of Senor Severo. He said that Senor Severo was not a novice balloonist, that he was active and bold, had plenty of initiative added to much technical knowledge. The balloon was well constructed, that a fatal accident to the men who were experimenting with steerable balloons has not happened before. They always neglect the question of aerostatics, which is the cause of an automobile without springs, and accidents were consequently inevitable.

THE SPANISH CORONATION. Entertaining Foreign Representatives at Madrid.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Spanish Government is following English precedent in entertaining a large body of European dignitaries at the coronation of King Alfonso XIII, which will be held at Madrid on the 17th inst.

The Princes are either guests of the Crown or guests of the King. A considerable retinue of servants are placed at their disposal. Special Ambassador Curry and General Florentin, as representatives of the United States and France, are present. The Princes will be accompanied by a royal carriage at his command and a Spanish grandee to wait upon him. Senor Severo has been invited to attend, but she has her old-time pride in conducting state functions with dignity and ceremony.

The King has impressed the diplomatic corps here as a remarkably capable and clever sovereign, who is both precocious and resourceful. While only 15, he is tall, graceful, self-possessed, and has a manner of great distinction. The acts of the so-called linguist. The diplomats who have met him this week have been astonished by the maturity of his character and the air of dignity and staidness in a boy who has not yet attained his full stature.

Arrangements for decorating the route of the royal progress are now being made. The streets are lined with Venetian masts, from which banners will be hung over the roadway. There will be few flags, but the sides of the buildings will be decorated in the Spanish style with rugs, carpets and flowers. The decorations will be simple, but not ineffective.

Withdraws Tax on Checks.

LONDON, May 12.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, has yielded to the storm of disapproval aroused by the feature in the financial bill affecting checks, and today definitely announced in the House of Commons the withdrawal of the extra tax of one penny placed on checks. He added that he reserved the right to impose another tax to meet the resulting deficiency.

Conference on Danish Treaty.

COPENHAGEN, May 12.—The conference committee of the Danish Parliament, appointed to consider the action of the two governments in the Danubian treaty, has commenced its sittings. It held two executive sessions today. The opponents of the sale of the islands seem inclined to yield the demand of the Ministry for the purchase of the islands to the opposition, however, insist on withholding final judgment on the treaty until after a ple-

King Edward Contributes.

PARIS, May 12.—King Edward has sent \$2500 francs as his contribution to the fund being raised for the sufferers of the Martinique disaster. The King has telegraphed to President Loubet, expressing the sincere sympathy of the British people and the Queen, who share with France the sorrow caused by the terrible West Indian catastrophe.

Budget Debate Closed.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 12.—The government applied the closure on the budget debate tonight, after it had been on for several weeks, and got into committee on the estates. The division was 20 to 18 in favor of the government. The former opposition members coming to the government side.

Confession of Danish Treaty.

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"You Are So Slow."

The Splendid Record of Drs. Copeland and Montgomery for Years in This Community Gives Confidence and Faith to the People as They Read the Wonderful Results of Their Treatment.

For 10 years, Drs. Copeland and Montgomery have conducted in this city the largest practice ever known in the history of the Northwest. The people know them. Their fame has grown in the strong light of intimacy and permanency. Medical pretenders and bogus healers of every variety have come and gone, passed in the night, unable to endure the daytime acquaintance. But with time and intimacy the fame of Drs. Copeland and Montgomery has grown stronger.

The testimony supporting their practice has come from reputable citizens, neighbors, dwellers in this city and residents in this vicinity, and whose reputation and movements are well known or may be known to all who care to inquire.

Such testimony is enduring proof that Drs. Copeland and Montgomery are really curing, not merely helping or relieving, not merely improving and benefiting alone, but curing the disease.

Read in these cures that are given here a part of the record of that skill. It can cure the disease. It is doing it every day. It is making the sick well and strong.

HER CASE WAS PRONOUNCED INCURABLE—NOW WELL AND STRONG.

Miss Hannah Elsted, the courteous cashier at Watson's Restaurant, and residing at 435 Main street, Portland; My trouble was principally in my throat and complicated by partial deafness and a

BROKEN HEALTH, RESULTING FROM GRIP.

Mr. L. Burley, Sellwood—For several winters I have had grip, but this year the attack was more severe than ever before, and in spite of all treatment I could not get rid of it. I had headache and pain over the eyes, and discharge from the nose. I had a miserable, racking cough, which kept me awake all night, and a disagreeable tickling in the throat. I had absolutely no appetite, and was very weak. I felt sick from head to foot, and was not able to do anything.

I also had some catarrh of the head and throat. I seemed to be having cold all the time, and was scarcely over one when another set in.

I did all in my power to get well, but the disease hung on, and I was greatly discouraged. My brother had been cured at the Copeland Institute, and repeatedly urged me to go there for treatment, which I finally did, and I was soon restored to perfect health.

HOME TREATMENT

Doctor Copeland requests all who are ailing, all who feel a gradual weakening or all who realize that their health is being undermined by some unknown complaint, to cut out this slip. Mark the questions that apply to your case and he will diagnose your case for you.

"Is your nose stopped up?"

"Do you sleep with mouth wide open?"

"Is there pain in front of head?"

"Is your throat dry or sore?"

"Have you a bad taste in the morning?"

"Do you cough?"

"Do you cough worse at night?"

"Is your tongue coated?"

"Is your breath foul or offensive?"

"Is there pain after eating?"

"Are you light-headed?"

"Do you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"

"Do you have hot flashes?"

"Do you have kidney trouble?"

"Do you have pain in back or under the shoulders?"

"Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?"

"Are you losing flesh?"

"Is your strength falling?"

For this Doctor Copeland's services are free. It means no charge will be made, not a penny will be received. It means no promise to pay—no future obligation is implied or demanded. It means what it says. To one and all it is unequivocally and absolutely free.

Consultation Free. Dr. Copeland's Book Free to All.

The Copeland Medical Institute

The Dekam, Third and Washington

J. W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M. from 1 to 5 P. M. EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAY—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Brigadier-General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, that, in compliance with his request, the commanding officer at Fort Stevens, S. C., has been instructed to turn over to Colonel H. E. Dosh, in charge of the Oregon exhibit at Charleston, S. C., for the use of the City of Portland, the two cast-iron howitzers and four cannon balls loaned to the City of Portland, and the commanding officer at Fort Getty has also been requested to communicate with Colonel H. E. Dosh with reference to the shipment of these cannon and cannon balls to the City of Portland, as the United States is under no conditions incur any expense in their transportation.

Less Than a Score Reported.

TAMAQUA, Pa., May 12.—Of the 700 men employed by the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company in the Panther Creek district, less than a score reported for duty today. The delegates from the various locals to the Hazleton convention will be instructed to vote for a strike, unless concessions are granted.

Resists Detective Weiner.

James Reilly had the temerity to beg at Third and Pine streets last night, and afterward refuse to move on when told to do so by Detective Weiner. After a five-up Reilly was taken to the police station.

Weights, Rowan scaling 169 pounds and Thompson 145.

Thompson was much the heavier weight of his opponent was too much for the Montana man, and he went down and out in the tenth round from a vicious swing on the jaw.

NOMINATION GOES OVER.

TURNER SUGGESTS THAT SENATE COMMITTEE TAKE NO ACTION.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate committee on Judiciary took no action today in the case of Jesse Frye, nominated for United States Attorney for Washington. Senator Foster did not feel it incumbent upon him to go to the committee and make an argument in support of his nomination, especially as he had not been officially notified that a man in opposition was to be put forth. It is understood that the nomination went over on a suggestion from Senator Turner, who is a member of the committee. In all cases like this a mere suggestion of postponement will carry a nomination over for a meeting, especially if it comes from any member of the committee, or if notice has been given that some person would like to be heard. It is no indication, however, that there will be adverse action upon Frye's nomination.

Senator Mitchell has been advised by

weights, Rowan scaling 169 pounds and Thompson 145. Thompson was much the heavier weight of his opponent was too much for the Montana man, and he went down and out in the tenth round from a vicious swing on the jaw.

Carriages, Wagons and Harness For Business and Pleasure

Nowhere in the Northwest will you find so complete a line of Road Wagons, Pike Wagons, Surreys, Traps and Stanhopes as we have on display. And they are elegant goods. We are constantly receiving cars from our factory, filled with these handsome vehicles. It will give us pleasure to have you examine samples now on our floor.

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