# APPEALS TO NATION

## Contributions Are Wanted for West Indian Sufferers.

## OF MONEY, FOOD OR CLOTHING

**President Roosevelt Appoints Committees to Receive Supplies—Appeal Also Issued by the Red Cross.**

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The following was issued from the White House this afternoon:

"The President has appointed a committee to receive funds for the relief of the sufferers from the recent disaster in Martinique and St. Vincent. The gentlemen appointed from each city will be asked to collect and receive the funds from their localities and neighborhoods as expeditiously as possible and forward them to Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the New York committee, which committee will act as a central distributing point for the country. The President directs all the Postmasters throughout the country and requests the Presidents of all the national banks to act as agents for the collection of contributions and to forward the same at once to Mr. Bliss at New York. The Postmasters are also directed to report to the Postmaster-General within 10 days any funds collected on this account. The President appeals to the public to contribute generously for the relief of those upon whom this appalling calamity has fallen, and asks that the contributions be sent in as speedily as possible."

The following appeal to the public was issued tonight:

"The National American Red Cross appeals to the people of the United States to send money and supplies in aid of the sufferers at Martinique and St. Vincent. The unparalleled calamity needs no words of eloquence to arouse the active aid and sympathy of our people. We, therefore, ask you to act promptly and generously. Money and supplies can be sent to Cornelius Bliss, of New York City, or money may be sent direct to W. J. Flather, the treasurer of the American National Red Cross Association, at Riggs' Bank, Washington. All such contributions, whether in money or supplies, intended for the Red Cross should be so marked.

"JOHN M. WILSON,
"First Vice-President American National Red Cross."

### THE WORK OF RELIEF.

**War Department Loses No Time in Getting Started.**

WASHINGTON, May 13.—So comprehensively laid were the plans of the War Department yesterday, even before the passage of the joint resolution providing for the relief of the volcano sufferers, that there was really very little remaining for the officials to do today.

The plans of the Commissary Department, made after careful consideration of the news dispatches from the Antilles, contemplate the supply of 40,000 rations for 14 days. The Quartermaster's Department is purchasing clothing and supplies for 40,000 people, and the Medical Department is working in proportion in its purchases.

In the Navy Department, the carefully-planned relief measures are being carried forward systematically and rapidly. The Buffalo has been ordered to be put in readiness for immediate use as a food and supply transport in case it should be decided to send more supplies than the Dixie could carry.

Action has not yet been taken upon Admiral Bradford's suggestion that water tenders be sent to Martinique to relieve the possible need for fresh water. The admiral is anticipating the acceptance of the plan and has accordingly telegraphed to Pensacola and Norfolk to have the tenders at those places made ready for immediate service. The admiral also has tendered the use of his colliers as food and passenger transports. The Equipment Bureau, of which he is the head, has a small but excellent fleet of large colliers, and the admiral has suggested to Secretary Moody that these ships are, by virtue of their great carrying capacity, excellently adapted to relief work. Each of the ships carries from 2000 to 3000 tons of supplies.

There is no lack of indications of spontaneous offerings from all parts of the country. Today a telegram was received from the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce asking the State Department if private contributions would be received and how they should be addressed. Similar messages came from other points. The department has as yet made no response.

An original suggestion came from a New York commission house in the shape of a letter proffering 1,000,000 pounds of rice at cost price and duty free to the Government. The owners explained that they were able to make this offer by reason of the fact that the rice is still in bond.

It appeared by noon that so rapidly had the Government agents worked that already the War Department alone had spent over $100,000 of the relief appropriation. It was realized that several heavy expenditures were required, and it was the opinion of the President and his Cabinet that the $200,000 appropriated yesterday would not be sufficient to meet the needs of the case. It was decided that an effort should be made to have Congress accept the amendment of $500,000 substituted in the President's message of yesterday. This decision was communicated to some of the individual leaders of the Senate and House. It appears that part of the joint resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to ascertain whether the extension of our aid would be acceptable to France, had been anticipated by the French Government. The President's statement that that government had requested that ships be supplied to carry away the survivors of the catastrophe in Martinique was at first supposed to be based upon the statement of the Governor of Martinique to United States Consul Ayme. It appears, however, that the request came directly from the French Government through Ambassador Cambon, who personally presented the matter to the President.

The War and Navy Departments have decided to divide the work of relief between them, so as to give the Navy full charge of the general subject of transportation, and entrust to the War Department the accumulation of the supplies.

Dr. Richard Klopsch, proprietor of the Christian Herald, New York, called at the War Department today, offering to furnish 50 nurses, 30 male and 20 female, and 1000 barrels of flour for the stricken islands, to be contributed by the Christian Herald.

Captain Sutherland, chief of the Hydrographic Office, has been deeply interested in the vast physical changes reported to have taken place in the Antilles as the result of the earthquakes and volcanic outbreaks, and he is planning to undertake investigation, with the approval of Admiral Bradford, making a series of hydrographic surveys. If the current reports as to the subsidence of the sea bottom are correct, there undoubtedly have been corresponding upheavals of the bottom in other sections than Martinique, which have created great menace to navigation through the fact that they are not charted.

President Roosevelt late this afternoon approved the bill passed by Congress appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the citizens of the French West Indies who have suffered from the volcanic disturbances.

### BALFOUR WAS SURPRISED.

**Saw No Reason Why England Should Follow America's Example.**

LONDON, May 13.—The munificent appropriation yesterday by the United States Congress for the relief of the Martinique sufferers, President Roosevelt's message recommending $500,000 for that purpose, the action of the United States Government in dispatching war vessels and food supplies to Martinique, etc., were drawn attention to in the House of Commons today by John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, who asked the government leader, A. J. Balfour, whether, in view of the action of the United States, and the fact that a British colony suffered so greatly, Great Britain intended to adopt similar relief measures. He was sure a vote in this connection would be carried unanimously.

Mr. Balfour's reply was not calculated to satisfy public opinion. He said the matter had been under the consideration of the Cabinet, but he had no statement to make.

Mr. Balfour had never heard of a vote of such a character being suggested in the Parliament. Of course, everybody felt the extraordinary gravity of the situation and the tremendous suffering caused by the appalling calamity. Every assistance that could be given locally by the government would be given.

Mr. Dillon gave notice that he would recur to the subject tomorrow. His suggestions were warmly applauded by the House.

**Loading the Dixie.**

NEW YORK, May 13.—The work of loading the United States ship Dixie with stores for the Martinique sufferers is proceeding as rapidly as possible. Most of the $20,000 allotted to the Quartermaster's Department was spent for women's and children's clothing. Tents were also supplied in good numbers. There will be over 400 tons, consisting of tea, rice, coffee, codfish, hard bread, chicken soup, evaporated milk, bacon, ham, vinegar and pepper. About $5000 worth of medicines from the Medical Department also will be taken. The French Chamber of Commerce of this city has raised $3000, which will be sent direct to Martinique.

**Jessup Will Send Necessaries.**

NEW YORK, May 13.—President Morris K. Jessup, of the Chamber of Commerce, has made arrangements to ship by the steamship Fontabelle, of the Quebec line, which is to sail Saturday, supplies best adapted to the immediate needs of the survivors in Martinique, the quantity to amount to the equivalent space of 1000 barrels. This precaution was taken, Mr. Jessup says, so that in case there should be any delay in the sailing of the Dixie, or in case of any accident to the vessel, the inhabitants of Martinique would be cared for as speedily as possible.

**Dutch Government's Assistance.**

THE HAGUE, May 13.—The government of the Netherlands has ordered the Dutch warship Koningen Regentes to proceed from the Island of Curacao, Dutch West Indies, to the Island of Martinique at full speed, in order to assist the sufferers in the Mont Pelee outbreak. Both chambers of the States General have passed resolutions expressing sympathy with France.

**Americans in Paris Subscribe.**

PARIS, May 13.—Many American firms and individual Americans are subscribing to the Martinique fund, which amounts to 100,000 francs.

### COLIMA THREATENS.

**Great Mexican Volcano Shows Indications of an Eruption.**

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, May 13.—The Colima volcano shows strong indications of a great eruption, and the inhabitants living in the valley at its base are moving to a safe distance from the peak, from which smoke and puffs of flame have been belching for several days. Mount Colima has threatened eruption for several weeks.

**Activity of Pelee Increasing.**

LONDON, May 13.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, says that access to the town of St. Pierre is becoming easier, but that today the activity of the volcano seems to be increasing. The scenes within the dead city are strange and gruesome, says the dispatch. In the section of the city known as the Mollege, no sign of fire is visible, but everything seems to have been rent and scattered as though by a tornado. The iron bedsteads in the hospital are twisted, but bear no mark of heat. Bedclothes and all textiles in the hospitals simply vanished.

The central quarter of the town and the fort are buried several yards under cinders. In the neighborhood of the creek several houses were found intact, but the inhabitants were all dead, and appeared to have been killed by lightning. Here the bodies were lying, sitting and reclining, in curiously lifelike attitudes. All possible sanitary precautons have been taken at St. Pierre, but the stench there is awful.

**Transferring Refugees.**

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., May 13.—The Danish cruiser Valkyrien has taken on board 500 refugees from the North and Northeast coast of the Island of Martinique. The French cruiser Suchet has rescued 2000 persons from Martinique and the French cable repair steamer Pouyer Quertier has saved numbers of the sufferers from the volcanic outbreak there. All the rescued persons have been taken to Fort de France. Only one man escaped from the jail at St. Pierre, when that town was overwhelmed by the flow of lava.

It is reported at St. Lucia that the French bark at St. Pierre transferred its funds and books to the Suchet before the disaster.

**Denial by Shackleford.**

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Congressman Dorsey W. Shackleford, of Missouri, who was in St. Louis on private business today, says, in reference to a statement sent out from Washington to the effect that he had opposed the Congressional appropriation for the Martinique sufferers, that he gave expression to no such language. Mr. Shackleford says he entertains the deepest sympathy for those unfortunate people, and is willing to do anything which may be lawfully done for their relief.

**Refugees From Le Precheur.**

PARIS, May 13.—An official dispatch received by the Minister for the Colonies, M. De Crais, today says that the 450 refugees landed at Fort de France by the French cable steamer Pouyer Quertier were all from the village of Le Precheur, near St. Pierre, and that the only inhabitants of St. Pierre who were saved were those who left that town before 8 o'clock in the morning of the disaster, Thursday last.

**Mrs. Muggah Prostrated.**

NEW YORK, May 13.—Having been notified that further hope for the escape of her husband from death at St. Pierre was useless, Mrs. Muggah, wife of the captain of the steamer Roraima, is prostrated at her home in Brooklyn. Physicians are in attendance, but there is said to be slight chance for her recovery.

**Not Recorded by Seismograph.**

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The seismograph in operation at the Johns Hopkins University shows no record of any disturbance o fthe earth's crust here, concurrent with the volcanic outbursts which are devastating and remodeling the West Indies. The instrument was opened and inspected today.

# THE SHERIDAN HORROR

**TWENTY-THREE DEAD AS RESULT OF EXPLOSION.**

**Known List of Injured Numbers 202—Archie McEachern Killed in a Bicycle Accident.**

PITTSBURG, May 13.—A careful and systematic search for the dead and injured in the Sheridan horror of yesterday reveals tonight a list of 23 dead and 202 injured. The complete list of the injured may never be known, as many were able to get away without making known their identity. A conservative estimate by those familiar with the situation places the number more or less seriously hurt at not less than 300.

The official list of dead, up to 8 o'clock tonight, given out by the Coroner, follows: Elbert Berry, aged 15, Sheridan; Sarah Flaherty, 65, Esplin; Dallas Bird, 22, New Cumberland, W. Va.; Antonio Leo, 33, Sheridan; — Finnerty, 40, Sistersville, W. Va.; J. L. Kennan, 17, Carnegie; H. S. Smithley, 20, Uhrichsville, O.; George D. Wilson, 75, Sheridan; Matthew L. Marnon, 24, McKee's Rocks; Donald Smith, 9, Sheridan; William H. Fife, Sheridan; Charles Haerlig, 14 Green Tree Borough; Walter E. Rice, 31, Dorrencetown; Elmer E. Hulter, 37, Sheridan; W. W. Taylor, 24, Miller's Station, O.; Pascol Mader, 40, Sheridan; W. E. Reise; Walter E. Wright, Sheridan; John Swan, 30; Sheridan; two unknown men at Pittsburg morgue; unknown boy; an Italian section foreman.

This list will likely be added to during the night, as a number of victims at the hospitals are reported by the physicians to be in such serious condition that it will be a miracle if they survive. There are scores of people in Sheridan who would be in the hospitals, but for want of room they are being cared for by friends. Some of this class are also expected to die.

The most seriously injured in the hospital are:

Carl Eddins, 19, works for Western Union Telegraph Company, lived at Tipton, Tenn., fatally burned; Albert Berry, 15, Sheridan, burned; Walter E. Wright, 26, Sheridan; Dallas M. Byrd, fireman, 28, Sheridan; Pascal Madeer, 28, section foreman; unknown boy, burned; Donald Smith, 10, Sheridan; George Wilson, 15, messenger, Sheridan; Matthew Marnon, teamster, 24; John Swan, brakeman, 30; David Lackey, 23; Mrs. Richard Iona, Esplen, critical condition; William Henderson, Elliottsborough, clerk in Pittsburg Postoffice, burned all over body; Hugh Henderson, letter-carrier, burned about face and right side; Henry Hollerhocker, burned about body; Charles Keenan, 17, burned all over body; Lawrence Keenan, 19 burned all over body; John Renner, Bradock, burned about face and hands; J. Gallagher, Elliottsborough, hands and arms burned; J. J. Wallace, 38, Tasveskyn; Squire E. J. Hannah, of Bridgeville; Davis Lackey, Pittsburg; W. J. Enoch, 41, condition precarious; Frank Doerr, Sheridan; burned, condition serious; Harry Herbacker, Elliottsborough; Charles Renner, 20, Bradock, condition serious; James Callahan, Elliott; John Tellinger, 23, Elliott, boiler-maker; Clyde Fair, 20, brakeman, McDonald, Pa.; Archie Feterty, railroad messenger, 22, will likely die; Earl Dunn, 14, Sheridan, probably fatally burned; Miss Sadie Seymour, Caechartiers, may die; Howard Fick, 40, Cecil, serious burns; Patrick Caln, Sheridan, brakeman, badly burned about head; Clyde Grinnage, 25, serious burns; Robert Davis, 17, Elliott, serious burns; Walter McCabe, 20, Elliott, severe, thought to have inhaled flames; Hugh Fiaherty, 60, Esplen, burned, bruised, may die; Mrs. William Douglass, 28, Esplen; J. J. Wallace, 35, body literally roasted; William Lanney, 40, switchman, Allegheny; Matthew Moreland, 35, McKees Rocks; Albert Berry, 16, drug clerk, Sheridan, serious burns; Chris Conap, Carnegie; Edward Spath, John Gilen and "Red" Calvert, McKees Rocks, firemen, serious burns; Mrs. McDermott and four children, Carrie, aged 13, Harry 10, Aida 6 and Emily 4, serious burns.

The scenes in and around Sheridan today were pitiful in the extreme. Practically every house in the village had one or more injured inmates, and in many homes mourning families were gathered about the charred and distorted remains of loved ones who were victims of the terrible calamity.

Many children were caught by the flames yesterday, and as a result the two public school buildings today were almost deserted. Of the 700 pupils enrolled, but 200 were in attendance at the sessions today. Of the 500 absent, Professor Hannum estimates that 100 were injured. The children have started a fund for the aid of their unfortunate schoolmates, some of whom are in need of financial assistance.

The damage to property by the explosion will probably be heavy. The loss at the mouth of Cork's Run tunnel alone will probably exceed $100,000. In addition to the heavy loss by the railroad company, 25 houses were destroyed, either by the force of the explosion or the fire which followed.

### ARCHIE M'EACHERN KILLED.

**Bicycle Rider Meets With a Fatal Accident at Atlantic City.**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 13.—Archie McEachern, the well-known bicycle rider of Toronto, while being paced by a motor tandem, this afternoin, at the Coliseum track, met with an accident which resulted in his death 30 minutes later. The accident was the result of the breaking of the chain on the motor cycle. Riding the tandem were Alf Boake and Robert B. Thomson, who have raced with McEachern for 10 years past. The effort this afternoon was to establish a new mile record. Several miles had been covered, when the chain broke, and in the sudden slowing up of the damaged tandem, McEachern collided with it and shot in the air like a rocket. His head struck against a projecting board, which cut a gash in his neck, from which blood spurted in a stream. The jugular vein had been torn open. He expired shortly after his removal to a hospital. Boake and Thomson were uninjured.

**Car Repairer Killed.**

GARRISON, Mont., May 13.—William Sly, a car repairer, was killed in an accident on the Northern Pacific at Drummond this morning. The fatality was caused by the derailing of a car of the Norris & Rowe animal show train.

**Work on Panama Canal.**

NEW YORK, May 13.—Captain Louis Boyer, director-general of the Panama Canal Company, arrived here today from Colon, en route to France. Fifteen hundred men are at work on the canal, he said, and the Culebra section is nearly completed. "I cannot say accurately how much work has been done," he continued, "but the ground has been broken all along the route, from Colon to Panama."

### ON OTHER ISLES.

(Continued from First Page.)

mission of mercy she had to pass through clouds of burning cinders, at the risk of catching fire, in order to reach the terror-stricken people ashore. But, as already announced, she succeeeded in bringing to this port 456 people, mainly former residents of the Village of Le Precheur. This was on Saturday last. Since then the steamer, as the result of other daring trips, has succeeded in bringing many other persons to Fort de France. On Sunday she rescued 923 persons, and piloted the French cruiser Suchet and the Danish cruiser Valkyrien, who took on board 1500 persons. The Pouyer Quertier has distributed to the sufferers large quantities of biscuits, milk, wine and cheese.

The specie found in the vaults of the Bank of Martinique, at St. Pierre, amounting to 2,000,000 francs, has been brought safely here. The specie in the treasury of St. Pierre is buried in a layer of lava from six to eight feet deep.

The northern section of the island is depopulated. Provisions are needed here immediately for 100,000. A shipload of lime is also needed at St. Pierre for sanitary purposes. The stench here from the dead bodies is overpowering. Mount Pelee was still erupting smoke and fire at a late hour last night. The French cruiser Suchet is here, and the City of Fort de France is quiet.

It was reported here yesterday from the British island of Dominica that 300 survivors of the St. Pierre disaster had reached there in canoes.

**Strange Instances.**

Many strange and incomprehensible instances are recounted of St. Pierre. The charred remains of a woman with a silk handkerchief, unburned, and in perfect condition, held to her lips, have been found there. The crisped bodies of young girls have been found, but their shoes were unhurt.

Every praise is given United States Consul Ayme. He has worked indefatigably to succor the survivors. He has bound the limbs of wounded, and has worked without sleep and without food. He is now thoroughly exhausted.

Forty persons rescued from the city are now in hospitals here.

The Italian Consul at Barbados has recovered the body of his daughter, who was visiting in St. Pierre at the time of the disaster.

Margaret Stokes, the 9-year-old daughter of the late Clement Stokes, of New York, who, with her mother, a brother aged 4, and a sister aged 2, was on the ill-fated British steamer Roraima, is in the hospital here. The child is not expected to live

Her nurse, Clara King, tells the following story of her experience: She says she was in her stateroom when the steward of the Roraima called out to her: "Look at Mount Pelee." She went on deck and saw a vast mass of black cloud coming down from the volcano. The steward ordered her to return to the saloon, saying: "It is coming." Miss King then rushed to the saloon. She says she experienced a feeling of suffocation, which was followed by intense heat. The after part of the Roraima broke out in flames. Ben Benson, the carpenter of the Roraima, who is now in a hospital here severely burned, assisted Miss King and Miss Margaret Stokes to escape. With the help of Mr. Scott, the first mate of the Roraima, he constructed a raft with life preservers. Upon this Miss King and Margaret were placed.

While this was being done Margaret's little brother died. Mate Scott brought the child water at great personal danger, but it was unavailing. Shortly after the death of the little boy, Mrs. Stokes succumbed. Margaret and Miss King eventually got away on the raft and were picked up by the steamer Korona. Mate Scott also escaped. Miss King did not sustain serious injuries. She covered the face of Margaret with her dress, but still the child was fatally burned.

The only woman known to have survived the disaster at St. Pierre was a negress named Filiotte. She was found in a cellar Saturday afternoon, where she had been for three days. She was still alive, but fearfully burned from head to toes. She died in the hospital here.

**Suddenness of the Blow.**

Talk with survivors of the disasters confirms statements as to the awful suddenness of the catastrophe. It is thought that an enormous quantity of gas was liberated, producing the atmospheric pressure, which overwhelmed everything before it. The gases absorbed by the bodies of the victims caused them to burst and the fire coming afterward carbonized them. This was followed by a rain of stones, which enveloped the town, but there was not, as has been said, any flow of lava. A gardener at the village of Morne Rogue, seven kilometers distant from St. Pierre, saw at the moment of the disaster seven luminous points on Mount Pelee. He says he had the impression of being violently drawn toward the volcano by a powerful current of air. Then the mountain opened, according to the description of the gardener, and flung tornadoes of fire at St. Pierre.

As a result of the measures taken by the authorities, access to St. Pierre is now easier. The ruins of the town have ceased smoking. Two thousand corpses have been found in a carbonized condition.

It is learned that the rain of fire ceased at a distance of 200 yards from the village of Le Carbet.

## DEATH OF PIONEER MERCHANT AT EUGENE

The Late Edward Wand.

VIENTO, Or., May 13.—Edward Wand, who died at his home here May 9, was an Oregon pioneer of 1853. He was a native of Doncaster, England, where he was born in 1816. He was married in Ohio, and came to California in 1853, moving to Oregon shortly afterward. He lived at Eugene 35 years, being in the hardware business with Ben Dorris for 23 or 24 years. He was for many years a member of the Masonic lodge, and was a charter member of the Eugene lodge. He was the father of 11 children, seven of whom survive him—Mrs. Fannie Maxwell, of California; C. E. Wand, of West Fork, Or.; Mrs. F. M. Cole, of Roxbury, Mass.; Edward Wand, of Viento, Or.; Mrs. Alice Shonkwiler, of Portland; Mrs. M. M. Sayer, of Viento, and George Wand, of The Dalles.

# REVOLT IS FORMIDABLE

**CHINA UNABLE TO CRUSH THE REBELLION IN THE SOUTH.**

**Sent a Detachment of "Black Flags" Against the Rebels, but They Refused to Fight Them.**

VICTORIA, B. C., May 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Landes, of the Christian Missionary Alliance, who were stationed in Nanning, now one of the centers of the rebellion in Southern China, arrived here today on the Empress of India, having been driven from their mission by the spread of the rebellion. They got out of the country before the fighting commenced, but report that great excitement prevails, and predict that it will be a long time before the districts affected are subdued. The government has strengthened Nanning and was despatching troops from there up the river.

The North China Daily News says of the rebellion:

"Dispatches received from both Woo Chow and Canton all confirm the news that the rebellion in the two Kwangs and Yuan Kwei Provinces has reached formidable proportions, and that the rebels number now quite 120,000 well-armed men, three-fourths of whom have Mauser magazine rifles, that is to say the possession of them are by old soldiers who had been ordered to disband without their arrears of pay being given them. The presence of these veteran Kwang Si and Kwang Tung soldiers among the rebels is what has made the rebellion so formidable and particularly as the rebels, who have good arms, now outnumber the imperial troops by more than seven to one. It is further stated in reliable quarters at Canton that Marshal Su, who has been ordered by imperial decree to take the chief command of the operations against the rebels in the two Kwangs, has only 5000 to 6000 men with him at Ching Ching, Kwang Tung, upon whom he can rely. All the rest of his original army of 25,000 men was either unreliable or has already gone and joined the rebels. The latter have possession of all the trade routes in the two Kwangs and have, therefore, captured large quantities of warlike supplies destined for the various military garrisons in the interior, who are cooped up and dare not leave the cities to scout for fear of being cut off from returning to camp."

A dispatch from Swatow, in reporting the rising of the Huichu Fu rebels, states that a detachment of 15,000 men belonging to the famous "Black Flag" corps of Lieu Yung Fu, was sent by the military authorities of Huichu Fu to suppress the rebels at the first news of the rising, but the "Black Flags" were defeated, and the movement is now rapidly spreading throughout the prefecture. It is stated by the Huinchou Fu Mandarins that the defeat of the "Black Flag" detachment was due to the failure of ammunition, which compelled the troops to retire to Huinchou Fu, it not having been anticipated that the rebels were so numerous, or so well armed. The truth of the matter, as known among the masses, was that the "Black Flags," true to their predatory instincts, are in sympathy with the rebellion.

**Chinese Rebels Defeated.**

PEKIN, May 13.—The Government announces that, after two days' fighting the rebels in the southern part of the Province of Chi Li have been completely defeated and their leaders captured.

The encounter between the rebels and the troops of Yang Kai Shi, the Governor of Chi Li Province, practically breaks up all armed resistance of the government. It is estimated that 2000 of the rebels were killed. The end of the engagement savored of a massacre. All the wounded were killed, and no prisoners were taken.

### JAPANESE HOUSE TAX.

**International Negotiations on the Matter of Arbitration.**

TOKIO, May 1, via Victoria, B. C., May 13.—Negotiations are still proceeding between the Japanese Government and foreign governments as to the scope of arbitration upon the interpretation of the revised treaties, with special reference to the right of the Japanese to levy a house tax on property believed by foreign leaseholders to have been specially exempt from all additional imports than were leviable at the time of the execution of the treaties. The matter is thus now clearly recognized as of much more than local importance. It is reported here that President Roosevelt has personally taken up the matter, and has expressed an opinion that not only the house tax but all kindred taxes and charges forming a new burden on property protected by perpetual lease under the treaties are without warrant, and that he has instructed the United States representative to take no steps in the matter, and to abstain from participation in arbitration of the subject. This has created a sensation here, the belief being that President Roosevelt's action signifies a conviction that the exemption of perpetually leased property from such imposts as the house tax is absolutely secured by the treaties in force, and that, therefore, any consent to arbitrate would be a virtual admission of doubt in the matter, and, accordingly, a false step. Great Britain is trying to have arbitration cover a general interpretation of the treaties; Germany, so far, makes no sign; the Netherlands have refused to take any active part in arbitration, but will abide by the decision of the arbitration court. In the meantime restraint proceedings go on in Kobe and Yokohama. There is great interest in the attitude of the United States in this internal matter.

The first meeting of the Imperial Maritime Association, which is expected to crystallize into a species of Japanese "Lloyds," was held on the 26th inst., at the Peers Club, Tokio. The meeting was attended by men prominent in official and business circles. Among those present were Prince Arisugawa, president; Prince Konoye, vice-president; Marquis Ito, Count Okuma, Viscount Yoshikawa, General Terauchi, Viscount Nomura, Baron Shibusawa and others. The object of the association is to promote the development of the maritime industry in Japan.

The drawing of lots for the purpose of redeeming various government loan bonds will take place the morning of the 5th inst, on the premises of the Bank of Japan. The amount of the consolidation (scrip) and war bonds to be redeemed is 1,000,000 yen and 6,000,000 yen respectively.

It is reported that Field Marshal Marquis Saigo is seriously ill. Dr. Harshmoto diagnosed the Marquis' complaint as cancer in the stomach.

A Seoul special, dated the 26th ult., to the Kokumin, says that the Coreans have yielded to the Russian demand for connecting the Russo-Corean cable in Wiju, and that connection will be effected with the Fentien-Harbin line.

Recognizing the necessity of stationing commercial commissioners in the various centers of trade in the East and West, the Japanese Government introduced a bill providing for their expenditures in the last session of the Diet, but the latter refused to give approval to the proposal. The government, however, it is said, is thoroughly convinced of the necessity of the proposal for the expansion of commerce, as the periodical reports of the Consuls are deemed insufficient to meet all the requirements. A similar bill to that that failed to materialize last session will again be introduced in the next session of the Diet. The expenditure to be asked for will not at first exceed 2000 yen. To begin with, the commissioners are to be stationed at London, New York, Boston, Shanghai and Tien Tsin.

The Japanese authorities have instituted a vigorous crusade against the Japanese who, under the mask of journalism, make blackmailing their profession. In Tokio no fewer than 37 so-called journalists have been prosecuted since June last on charges of blackmailing and frauds, and there are 50 more whose doings are watched by the police.

The death is announced at Pekin the 5th ult., after a long illness, of Marquis Li, the eldest son and heir of the late first Marquis Li Hung Chang, at the age of 40. He died of diphtheria, and leaves a son aged 21 to inherit the title and vast wealth left by the first Marquis. Before inheriting the title, the last Marquis Li was known as Li Ching She.

**A Theatrical Sensation.**

LONDON, May 13.—There was a sensation at the Royal Opera-House, Leicester, Saturday, where the Kendalls the previous evening had produced a new play with much success. At the end of the performance Saturday there were repeated calls for Mrs. Kendal, and as she stepped to the front, prepared to speak, the curtain was dropped and the orchestra played. The Kendals and their company then filed out before the curtain and stood for fully 15 minutes, trying to get a hearing, while the band continued playing. The audience cheered the actors and threw oranges and biscuits at the band. The lights were then put out, but the audience refused to leave the building until Mrs. Kendal spoke in the darkness, protesting against the dressing-room accommodations of the theater. At a bazaar which Mrs. Kendal opened in the afternoon, she had made similar references, at which the management of the theater was offended.

**Admiral Evans in Japan.**

YOKOHAMA, April 28, via Victoria, B. C., May 13.—Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, accompanied by Mrs. Evans, his daughter and Miss Taylor, arrived yesterday on the steamship Gaelic, from San Francisco. "Fighting Bob," who comes to relieve Admiral Frank Wilde as senior commander of the American squadron in Chinese waters, was cordially welcomed by American residents and his many Japanese friends. He is always associated by the Japanese with the opening up of Japan to the world by Commodore Perry, as the Admiral was prominent in unveiling the monument recently erected at Uraga, in honor of that event.

**Parker Entertains Journalists.**

LONDON, May 13.—Gilbert Parker, M. P., the novelist, gave a lunch today to the American and Colonial journalists, who are here to attend the coronation ceremonies. Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, was present, and in an informal speech alluded to the good feeling existing between the peoples of Great Britain and the United States. He humorously reminded the American journalists present that it was not customary to interview Cabinet Ministers in England, and that Great Britain was not yet a dependency of the United States. "Although," said Mr. Chamberlain, "some people seem to think that some day the British Empire will be included in the 'North American Trust.'"

**Rejected by the Commons.**

LONDON, May 13.—The House of Commons today rejected the amendment to the finance bill, that "this House declines to impose duties on grain, flour and other food of the people."

**Starvation in Russia.**

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—Advices received here from the Baltic provinces show that the drouth and frosts have greatly damaged the Winter sowings. Thus far there is no trace of grass, and the peasants are reduced to feeding their stock on rotten straw taken from the roofs of the cottages. Enormous crowds of starving peasants are flocking to Moscow from the central provinces in search of means of existence.

**Easter Riots in Caucasia.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, May 12.—Serious "Russian Easter" riots have occurred in the Province of Kuban, North Caucasia, between Russians and Armenians. The latter were outnumbered and routed. The Russians then stoned the houses of the Armenians and pillaged their shops. The Armenians would probably have been massacred but for the timely arrival of troops. Many arrests were made.

**Execution of Russian Assassin.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, May 12.—Balschaneff, who assassinated M. Sipiaguine, the Russian Minister of the Interior, April 15, has been transferred to the prison at Schusselburg, where he will be executed today or tomorrow.

**West Indian Merchants Fail.**

LONDON, May 13.—In the bankruptcy court today the failure was announced of Park, MacFayden & Park, West Indian merchants, trading as Park, MacFayden & Co., of New York. Their liabilities are estimated to be £500,000.

**Excitement at Barcelona.**

MADRID, May 13.—Much excitement prevails at Barcelona, where the anarchists are attempting to provoke a general strike. The Captain-General of Barcelona is taking precautions to preserve order.

**Home for Cats in National Capital.**

Washington Evening Star.

There were 30 people present at the second meeting of the Washington Cat Club, held recently, and great interest was manifested in the proposed establishment of a place of refuge for the beloved felines inadvertently lost, strayed or "accidentally let out." The institution, it is stated, will also be a "home" where the derelicts of the streets, or those cast upon the front doorsteps, may find temporary protection until homes are found for them—where a merciful and intelligent veterinarian will be employed, also, to aid them in their feline afflictions or to terminate their unfortunate existence when charity and humanity demand.

All present were also most enthusiastic over the proposed cat show to be held here next fall in connection with the annual chicken show.

At the next meeting a place can be announced where strays may be left, or from which a messenger will be sent to collect felines for a small consideration (say 25 cents), to defray the expense of car fare and to aid the cause.


# DOCTORS INDORSE SWAMP-ROOT

**To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney, Liver or Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Oregonian May Have a Sample Bottle, Sent Free by Mail.**

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Gentlemen—While it has never been my habit or inclination to recommend remedies the ingredients of which are not all known to me, it seems as if I should make an exception in the case of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. My experience, so far as I have tested it in my practice, forces me to the conclusion that it is a remedy of the greatest value in all kidney, liver, bladder and other inflammatory conditions of the genito-urinary tract. I now take pleasure in prescribing Swamp-Root in all such cases with a feeling of assurance that my patients will derive great benefit from its use. I shall continue to prescribe it in other cases in my practice with the expectation of good results. Very truly yours,

A. J. Haile M. D.

(A. J. Haile, M. D.)

Gentlemen—I have prescribed that wonderful remedy for kidney complaint, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, with most beneficial effect, and know of many cures by its use. These patients had kidney trouble, as diagnosed by other physicians, and treated without benefit. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root effected a cure. I am a liberal man, and accept a specific wherever I find it, in an accepted school or out of it. For desperate cases of kidney complaint under treatment with unsatisfactory results, I turn to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root with most flattering results. I shall continue to prescribe it, and from personal observation state that Swamp-Root has great curative properties. Truly yours,

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276 9th st., Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

L. Barstow Irish M.D.

Sept. 24, 1901.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and $1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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