

TWO SIDES TO STORY OF JAMAICA TROUBLE.

Admiral Davis Was Too Official and Indiscreet in His Conduct at Kingston.

Montrealers Contradict the Reports by Tourists of Ill-Treatment.

Vessel Sails From Halifax With Provisions From Canadian Government.

London, Jan. 28.—It should not be assumed in America that the British public, having found Governor Swettenham guilty of callousness, must necessarily hold that Admiral Davis is in no way responsible for the unpleasantness at Kingston. As a matter of fact, there is hardly a newspaper published in London in which support has not been given in one form or another to the theory that Admiral Davis invited by his indiscreet conduct the insubordination of Governor Swettenham.

Colonial Office View.

The Pall Mall to-night says the attitude of the Colonial Office agrees perfectly with this view and holds that Governor Swettenham's sole error was in the manner and phraseology of his note. The Globe editorially expresses the opinion that Governor Swettenham's course was perfectly correct, and applauds the firmness with which he asserted the rights of his Sovereign and flag in a position of peculiar difficulty.

On the Continent.

Quotations from continental newspapers show that in France and Germany, as well as here, there are those who think the American Admiral acted indiscreetly and offensively, and that it was really Governor Swettenham's duty to send him away. If Admiral Davis was not guilty of improper conduct, something in the nature of an authoritative and unassailable statement of what took place at Kingston should be published in London in order to prevent misjudgment of the Admiral's acts.

NOT HIS FAULT.

Conduct of U. S. Sailors and Tourists Was Not Proper.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—"I am just back from Kingston, and I feel about it all yet, I can tell you. The newspaper despatches to the American papers seem to be a tissue of lies. Certainly Governor Swettenham, the captain of the Port Kingston, and others have been cruelly misrepresented, and have whole affair is a campaign of calumny."

This is the opinion of A. Stewart Ewing, of the firm of Galt & Ewing, who has just returned from Jamaica. He was in Kingston when the earthquake occurred, and through the following days of horror. He says: "The swagger of the American sailors was intensely irritating, the more so because we were smarting under the knowledge that there were only 200 white troops in the island. The imperial government is making a terrible mistake in the withdrawal of the white troops in the island. Little wonder that the governor was angry at the landing of an armed party without his permission."

"The dead had all been dug out by that time, I should say, and there was no necessity for the Americans coming in. As it was, when they came, all the American tourists of the island—and Jamaica is full of American tourists—kicked up a terrific row, cheering and cheering. Before then they had been groaning and grumbling all the time. Their behavior was disgusting to all of us."

"They were doing disgraceful things in the line of disseminating gross exaggerations about the disaster, too. I went on board the Port Kingston soon after the earthquake, and when I got on board I found one of them about to send a telegram. He was reading it aloud, and it said that there had been 40,000 people killed, hundreds of thousands of houses ruined, and that the whole island had been practically destroyed. I protested against any such telegram being sent. I told him he had no right to send such lies, that I had a mother at home who had a weak heart, and that the receipt of such would kill her."

"Then Sir Alfred Jones came along and asked what was the matter. I told him, and he said that he would not allow any such rubbish to be cabled, that it was disgraceful and that it should certainly not be sent. That is a fair sample of the sort of stuff that has been sent to the American papers by their correspondents. The man who was at the bottom of it all, and who was fomenting feeling against the governor all the time, was one Bradenburg, a correspondent of The New York Herald and Collier's Weekly. When I protested against that telegram being sent, it was really Governor Swettenham's duty to send him away. If Admiral Davis was not guilty of improper conduct, something in the nature of an authoritative and unassailable statement of what took place at Kingston should be published in London in order to prevent misjudgment of the Admiral's acts."

Yankees Grumbled. "While the commodore of the Hamburg-American Line and the captain of the Port Kingston were doing all in their power to assist the people, the American tourists were cursing and grumbling all the time. "Take that penitentiary yarn. I talked with the guards of a few men, there about 20 prisoners to each man. There were nothing like 600 prisoners in the penitentiary, nor was there any time

the slightest danger of any riot or outbreak among them. No men had been quieter or better behaved than these prisoners were. I talked with a number of them, and there was not the slightest bad behavior. They were not the quiet and well-conducted, and their guards never had the slightest trouble with them at any time during the earthquake or afterwards. There were six of them killed in the earthquake. "All the people behaved well, exceptionally well, on the whole."

MONTREAL MAN'S ESCAPE.

Five of His Party Killed in Kingston Street.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—V. S. Vipond, manager of the Canadian Proulx Company at Kingston, Jamaica, arrived here some time ago. He had a miraculous escape. A "quake" came he rushed into the street with two others in his store. Five of the party were killed by falling walls, in a block and a half he counted 35 bodies. The desolation was complete, and for the first two days there was hunger and misery. Then food came in from the province and no outside aid was needed.

When shown the despatch about the Americans on board the Prinz Luitpold, Vipond drew up the protest against Captain Parsons and against the English generally for ill-treatment after the disaster, he characterized it as false. Everybody was treated alike, but when Captain Parsons' ship was full, he had to refuse board, and some of these were Americans. The captain did all he could in the way of shelter and succor, but some of the Americans wanted attention beyond that which was their due. Vipond was selfish and ungrateful in the extreme.

Governor Swettenham he knew, and could not understand the quarrel with Davis. The governor was a night watchman. The thing that caused friction was that when American sailors landed they required for the Americans, and gave the impression that food was for them alone. Finally the food was distributed to all. Another thing was practically no looting, and the presence of armed troops was not at all necessary.

RELIEF FOR JAMAICA.

Provision Laden Steamer Sails From Halifax.

Halifax, Jan. 28.—The steamer Beta of the Pickford & Black Line sailed to-night with a full cargo of supplies for the sufferers in Jamaica, shipped by the Canadian Government.

These goods, which were purchased by the Collector of Customs, included 500 barrels of flour, 200 barrels of corn meal, 100 barrels of white beans, 100 bags split peas, 100 bags of rice, 200 barrels of peas, 100 bags of mess pork, 50 barrels of beef, 20 cases of corned beef, 100 cases of condensed milk, 50 cases of preserved salmon, 50 cases of lard, 50 tubs of butter, 25 cases of cheese (small tubs), 200 barrels of potatoes, 200 tierces of flour, 50 barrels of herring and 1,000 military tents, with poles and equipment complete, were also forwarded. The total value of the cargo was \$37,000. The Beta is expected to reach Kingston on January 31st.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Halifax last night shortly after midnight. Harry Hions, curator of the Science Museum, who was in his room at eleven minutes after midnight that the earth tremor was so perceptible that a two-leaved table rattled for several seconds, perhaps twenty. After five seconds a second tremor occurred, lasting fifteen seconds.

INCIDENT CLOSED.

Says Roosevelt—Swettenham Still Being Denounced.

London, Jan. 28.—President Roosevelt's assurances through Assistant Secretary of State Bacon that the United States would pay no heed whatever to the

Kingston incident, coupled with the press despatches stating that the American officials consider the incident closed, elicited appreciative expressions of satisfaction from the officials and the public here, who do not desire to prolong the painful controversy. However the closing quiet and well-conducted, and their guards never had the slightest trouble with them at any time during the earthquake or afterwards. There were six of them killed in the earthquake. "All the people behaved well, exceptionally well, on the whole."

A special despatch from Kingston announces that a number of ships are arriving there in the nick of time as the local supplies of food were running short. The despatch, however, adds: "In view of the Governor's action in refusing American assistance and gifts the disposition of the latest consignments is uncertain. A despatch to the Times from Kingston says: "Governor Swettenham's action is depriving thousands of women and children of adequate food and shelter. Prominent English officials, clergymen and judges are condemning the Governor's course."

It also considered significant that the chief organ of the present Government the Tribune, is increased because the Governor refused its offers of relief and supplies from England and the Evening Standard from Kingston dated yesterday, says: "The correspondence has intensified the strong public feeling against the Governor. Although the Admiralty is credited with the doing so with the best motives and every one except the Governor appreciated his kindly action. The keenest ire of the merchants here has been aroused by the persistence in the Governor's letter stating that they would be glad of the free help of the marines in clearing their stores."

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 28.—The Most Rev. Dr. Enos Nuttall, Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, told today that he had heard that King Edward had called deprecating the idea that the people of Jamaica should accept foreign assistance. He said he trusted His Majesty had not given utterance to the sentiment and that he had the Archbishop's approval of it.

The Archbishop said also that he believed a great mistake had been made when Governor Swettenham rejected the offers of American aid.

The Archbishop sent a cablegram to President Roosevelt to-day thanking him warmly for the assistance of the American navy.

The relief committees are actively engaged in sending refugees into the country and distributing food and money to those who are unable to leave the city. Bishop Hendricks, of Colon, arrived here this morning on board the steamer Advance, which brought from Colon 10 tons of food and \$800 contributed to the Jamaica sufferers by the officials of the canal and merchants of Panama. Governor Swettenham consented to accept the supplies, waiving the customs dues. The Advance will return to Colon with refugees.

The French cruiser Jurien de La Graviere, and a Haitian gunboat have arrived here. The latter vessel offered assistance, but this suggestion was declined by the Governor.

The Daily Telegraph in a scathing editorial article arraigns Governor Swettenham as follows: "We would be unfaithful to our duties as exponents of public opinion, if we failed to call attention to the extraordinary conduct of His Excellency in a moment of great peril and difficulty was unworthy a responsible British official and even a cultured English gentleman. His letter to Admiral Davis was a production of which he ought to be ashamed and which the Jamaicans are ashamed of."

"The U. S. is a friendly nation, their bone is British bone and their flesh is British flesh and no one but a blinded bigot would have refused to admit American landing parties. The men from the American warships did magnificent work in the removal of the debris and recovering bodies, and the naval surgeons performed an equally splendid service. The action of the Governor was absolutely reprehensible. We want a man who does not spend his time railing about the city cursing officials who are endeavoring to work loyally. The people of this community have lost confidence in his power of guidance and are indignant at his autocratic, bullying and insulting manner."

WOLVES FEROCIOUS IN SPAIN. Man and Child Devoured and Flocks Devastated in North Provinces.

Madrid, Jan. 28.—The heavy fall of snow in the north of Spain has driven troops of wolves into the plains, and they have been attacking the farmers' flocks. The peasants have been obliged to organize battues for the destruction of the animals.

A villager travelling on foot in the Pyrenees was attacked by a band of wolves, and fled into a church for safety, but the brutes followed him in and devoured him.

A beggar woman, finding herself obliged to cross a stream, carried her four-year-old child across, and then returned to get a sack that contained bread. While she was on the other side she and her child were devoured before the eyes of the mother, who stood rooted to the ground with horror.

MUST DIE ON THE SCAFFOLD. New Brunswick Man Sentenced to Death for Murder of Young Woman.

Hopewell Cape, N. B., Jan. 28.—Thos. F. Collins was today found guilty of the murder of Miss Mary Ann McAuley, of New Ireland, and was sentenced to hang on Thursday, April 25. The prisoner received the sentence without any show of emotion. Many of the women among the spectators became hysterical.

The prisoner's counsel asked for a reserved case on the ground that the judge had misdirected the jury. This application was granted.

Collins, on the way to his cell, laughed and chatted with the constables in charge.

FIVE JURORS FOR THAW TRIAL.

The Prisoner Grasped His Mother's Hand This Morning.

Jurymen Able to Withstand Appeal to Their Emotions.

New York, Jan. 28.—There were five men in the jury box to-day when the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the killing of Stanford White was resumed before Justice Fitzgerald. Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the defendant, was present today at the opening of the morning session, having fully recovered from the fatigue and indisposition which kept her indoors yesterday. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, the two having been preceded some minutes by Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and her constant companion, May McKenzie. The prisoner's wife still wore the plain dark blue suit, trimmed only with velvet cuffs and collar of the same material that she had appeared in every day of the trial. To-day she had discarded her white veil for one of blue chiffon. The effect was to bring out more distinctly the features of the face which appeared unusually pale. The elder Mrs. Thaw was in conventional black. The Countess of Yarmouth did not attend the trial to-day owing to a slight



HARRY THAW, His moustache has been recently shaved off.

Edward and Josiah Thaw were early in their seats, the only family absence other than the countess being George L. Carnegie, the prisoner's brother-in-law.

The five jurors selected during the first two days of the trial appeared to be men well above the average in intelligence. All seem to be of the maturest years, and all are apparently past 50 years old. Geo. Paff, hardware dealer, is the youngest, probably not more than 36 years. Chas. F. Heck, shipping agent, is possibly 50, and Arthur S. Campbell, Supt. of Telephone Construction, is not more than 25 years old. The other two jurors are Deming B. Smith, retired manufacturer, the foreman, and Henry C. Harney, manager of a piano concern.

When Harry Thaw entered the courtroom to-day he passed his mother's chair and reached over with his right hand and grasped hers which were clasped about a small gilt-edged book in her lap. She looked up and answered her son's smile.

Mrs. Harry Thaw gave her prisoner-husband an earnest look of greeting, and during the examination of the first juror of the day she assumed her customary attitude leaning well forward in

her seat, eager to catch every answer made to questions put either by District Attorney Jerome or by Clifford W. Hartbridge, the leading counsel for the defendant.

Counsel for the defense was informed, acted as juror in a former case in which Edward Pekarz was convicted of murder in the first degree. Pekarz's plea was insanity. The verdict was guilty, and his sentence was committed to life imprisonment. It is believed that Thaw's counsel was unaware of these facts when they accepted Mr. Harney as a juror yesterday.

THAW PLEASED. But He Challenged Two of the Jurymen Yesterday.

District Attorney Jerome and counsel for the defense in the trial of Harry K. Thaw all express themselves as gratified at the progress made in selecting a jury. Five men were in the box when court adjourned yesterday, and as the examination of jurors, as so far developed, is not nearly so severe as was expected, the prospects are good that additional jurymen will be obtained to-day.

Some of those connected with the case predicted that the jury will be completed by Monday night, and that the trial proper will begin on Tuesday.

tional jurors would have been secured had it not been for his interference. A taleman had proved acceptable to the district attorney, and to Clifford W. Hartbridge, leading counsel for Thaw, when there was a sudden gathering of heads over the table at the head of which sat Harry Thaw. The juror was about to be sworn when this occurred, and Mr. Hartbridge stopped the proceedings to hear what Thaw had to say. When the conference ended the prospective juror was challenged for cause. This proceeding happened a second time during the day, Thaw again objecting to a taleman who was acceptable to counsel. Thaw seemed pleased with the day's work. As he entered the Tombs he said to the keeper:

"We got three in the last half hour (meaning jurors), and they are good men, too, I think." The district attorney kept up his hammering on the "unwritten law" and a possible deviation from the written law governing the criminally insane. Yesterday afternoon he added another feature to his plan of examination, asking the taleman if they were capable of withholding appeals to their own emotions and feelings, and if they thought they could pass on the prisoner's case calmly and calmly, according to the instructions of the law they would receive from the judge. This was taken as a sign of the district attorney's anticipation of the promised dramatic appeal from Delphin M. Delmas, of counsel for the defense.

The morning session adjourned at 1 o'clock, with one juror secured.

HAD TO SHOOT HIM.

RANCHER NAMED HORNBACK KILLED ON MACLEOD RIVER.

Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 23.—Crowded into a small shack that served as a store near the Grand Eddy, on the MacLeod River, by an insane rancher named Hornback, who riddled the walls with bullets, the men whom he had chased to their shelter were compelled in self-defense to kill or at least incapacitate the madman, and two bullets laid him dead, as he stood in the distance with a rifle to his shoulder and a bead on the imprisoned men, who would have rescued him.

Such is the substance of the story just brought to the city from Lac Ste. Anne by Constable Tyler, of the Northwest Mounted Police. The tragedy occurred on the 17th of December. Hornback, who had become mad from exposure to the cold and loss of his stock, pursued the men who were in his shack, and two bullets laid him dead, as he stood in the distance with a rifle to his shoulder and a bead on the imprisoned men, who would have rescued him.

From a distance of a hundred yards he told them how straight he could shoot, and nearer and nearer the bullets came to the building. Death from the hands of a madman started the imprisoned men in the face, and after consultation it was decided to disable him if possible. An aim proved fatal, however, and in an instant Hornback was cold in death.

The first party of the N. W. M. P. composed of Constables Stark and Shand left Edmonton in quest of the rancher the last of December. No word being heard from them, a second party, composed of Corporal Monroe and another, was sent out several weeks ago. The latter met the first at Lac Ste. Anne, returning with the body of the rancher.

Word was sent ahead to Lac Ste. Anne of the occurrence, and this Constable Tyler learned from an Indian runner who had travelled on foot over the trail. It was expected that they would reach Lac Ste. Anne to-day, and an inquest will either be held there or the body will be brought through to Edmonton, where the men who were the participants in the homicide will probably be placed on trial.

The stock of Hornback is also being brought from the Grand Eddy. It consists of thirty mares, half of the original bunch that Hornback took north from Cochrane last fall. The remainder have died from exposure and lack of feed. The stock was brought by Constables Stark and Shand was an exceedingly hard one.

CABINET RESIGNS.

TROUBLE IN SPAIN OVER LAW OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Madrid, Jan. 28.—The Cabinet has resigned as a result of dissensions between the Liberals and the Radicals, over the law of associations.

King Alfonso is consulting with the political leaders with regard to the formation of a new Ministry.

The present Cabinet of Spain was formed on December 1st. For some time there have been indications that it would not last long. The principal point at issue is the proposed anti-associations law, similar to the French law.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Total for 1906 Was 215,912, an Increase of 4.9 Per Cent. Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The total immigration into Canada during the calendar year 1906 was 215,912. For the calendar year 1905 it was 214,994, an increase of 4.2 per cent. The immigration was made up as follows: British, 122,577; Continental, 55,874; United States, 37,461.

The immigration into Canada for the six months, July to December, inclusive, was 82,326, as compared with 78,230 for the same period of the last year, showing an increase of 5.2 per cent, or 48.3 per cent. The immigration coming via ocean ports was 174,663, and from the United States 37,463. The increase through the ocean ports was 57 per cent, and from the United States 32 per cent.

The central part of the city of Polotsk, in the Province of Vitebsk, one of the most ancient cities of the Russian Empire, has been destroyed by fire. The

Advertisement for Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Text: "The cheapest roof you can afford". "OSHAWA" Galvanized STEEL SHINGLES. AT \$4.50 a square (10 ft. by 10 ft.), and with a guarantee of twenty-five years service back of the sale. "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles make the cheapest good roof for any permanent building on your farm. They last a hundred years. Even cedar or cypress shingles will cost you as much, and be rotted to dust long before an "Oshawa" Shingle shows a sign of wear. Slate will cost you far more to buy and twice as much to put on, and it won't last as long. Shingles make buildings light-proof, water-proof, wind-proof, fire-proof, and a weather-proof for a quarter of a century, without painting. Made of semi-hardened heavy sheet steel (28-gauge) - book - where shall we send your copy?