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# THE TORONTO STAR

EIGHT PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING MAY 13 1902—EIGHT PAGES

TO "BUILD UP ONTARIO."

## THE FIVE SURVIVORS FROM ST. PIERRE TWO THOUSAND IN THE AMERICAN FEET THOUSAND-FAGING STARVATION

Personal Narratives of Those Who Escaped from the Fiery Furnace—At No Time  
Were There Any Earthquakes, But Big Stones Were Rained Down and  
Fire Fell—The City Was Burned Everywhere at Once.

### RELIEF WORK ENGAGES THE ENERGIES OF ALL NATIONS

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 12.—It now seems to be generally admitted that about 30,000 persons lost their lives as a result of the outbreak of the Mont Pelee volcano, at St. Pierre, on Thursday last. Careful investigations by competent government officials show that the earlier reports of the Associated Press were accurate.

Briefly put, last Thursday morning the city of St. Pierre disappeared within 10 minutes in a whirling cyclone of fire vomited from Mont Pelee; thirty thousand persons were instantly and horribly killed, and the volcano, whose ancient crater had been occupied by a quiet lake, in which picnic parties bathed, suddenly discharged a torrent of fiery mud which rolled towards the sea, engulfing everything before it. Then the last of cable communication was broken and the doomed city was isolated from the world.

The commander of the French cruiser, the American consul and the first news of the appalling disaster had reached the desolate spot where St. Pierre stood, and confirms the awful story in all its essential features. From an interview with Col. Ayres, who is a trained American newspaper man, a correspondent of the Associated Press learned the following facts regarding the destruction of St. Pierre.

**Came Like a Flash.**  
Thursday morning found the inhabitants of that city anxiously looking towards the thick clouds shrouding the Mont Pelee crater. All day Wednesday heavy detonations had been heard. These had been echoed from St. Thomas on the north to Barbadoes on the south. During the night of Wednesday these had ceased, and only fine ashes, like rain, fell on the island. As this continued, the governor, Mr. Bessant, who was then at Fort de France, tried to stop the panic which the volcanic disturbance caused. He would not induct a detachment of soldiers to prevent a general evacuation of the island, but he did send a detachment of his own men to St. Pierre.

At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the British steamer "Orinoco" arrived at St. Pierre with 100 passengers, among whom were Mrs. Stokes and her three children, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. White. The rain of ashes, when with a frightful roar and terrific electric light, a cyclone of fire swept down from the crater over the town and bay, destroying the shore, and carrying away the boats. Only twelve survivors are in the island, while thirty thousand corpses are strewn about or buried in the ruins of St. Pierre, or else floating, gnawed by sharks, in the surrounding sea.

Twenty bodies were brought here, sixteen of them are already dead and only four others are expected to recover.

**On the Desolate Island.**  
The Associated Press steamer chartered in Guadeloupe reached Martinique at 6:30 Sunday morning. It carried a huge veil of violet or leaden colored haze. Enormous quantities of wreckage of large steamships and floating bodies, with hooks of sea gulls, were seen above the water. Fighting about them, were found here and there. From behind the volcanic bluffs, a shower of stones, which fell with others, like cold. At Le Precheur, five miles north of St. Pierre, cannon fired with men and women, frantic to get away. The whole north end of the island was covered with a silver grey coating of ashes resembling fine snow. Furious blasts of fire, ashes and mud swept over the steamer, but finally it was able to get away.

The city of St. Pierre stretched nearly two miles along the water front, and half a mile towards a cliff at the base of the volcano. The houses of the richer French families were built of stone. The poorer ones were built of brick, and were scattered along the volcanic. The ruins were still burning in many places, and the air was filled with the smell of sulphur. With great difficulty a landing was effected. Not one house was left standing. The streets were covered with mud, of brighter ashes or piles of volcanic stones. The streets could hardly be traced. Here and there amid the ruins were heaps of corpses; some were mangled in one awful mass, arms and legs protruding as the hapless beings fell in the last struggles of death. Everywhere, thru the middle of the old Place Berthelin, ran a tiny stream, the remains of the River Geyser, upward and scorched by fire, were strewn in every direction. Huge blocks of stone still lay about, and the air was filled with a white woman protruded. Most notable was the utter absence of the awful, overpowering stench from the thousands of dead.

**Poisoned by Gases.**  
Careful inspection showed that the fiery stream, which so completely destroyed St. Pierre, must have been composed of poisonous gases, which instantly killed everyone who inhaled them, and of other gases burning furiously, for nearly all the victims had their hands covering their mouths, or were in some other attitude showing they had sought relief from suffocation. All the bodies were carbonized or roasted.

Washington, May 12.—The President today sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"One of the greatest calamities in

history has fallen upon our neighboring island of Martinique. The Consul of the United States at Guadeloupe has telegraphed from Fort de France, under date of yesterday, that the city of St. Pierre has ceased to exist, and that the American Consul and his family have perished.

"He is informed that 30,000 people have lost their lives, and that 25,000 are homeless and hungry; that there is urgent need of all kinds of provisions, and that the visit of vessels for the work of supply and rescue is imperatively required.

"The government of France, while expressing their thanks for the marks of sympathy which have reached them from America, inform us that Fort de France and the entire island of Martinique are still threatened. They therefore request that for the purpose of rescuing the people who are in such deadly peril and threatened with starvation, the government of the United States may send, as soon as possible, the means of transporting them from the stricken island. The island of St. Vincent, and perhaps other islands, are also seriously menaced by the calamity which has taken so appalling a form in Martinique.

"I have directed the Departments of the Treasury, of War and of the Navy to take such measures for the relief of these stricken people as lie within the executive discretion, and I earnestly commend this case of unexampled disaster to the generous consideration of Congress.

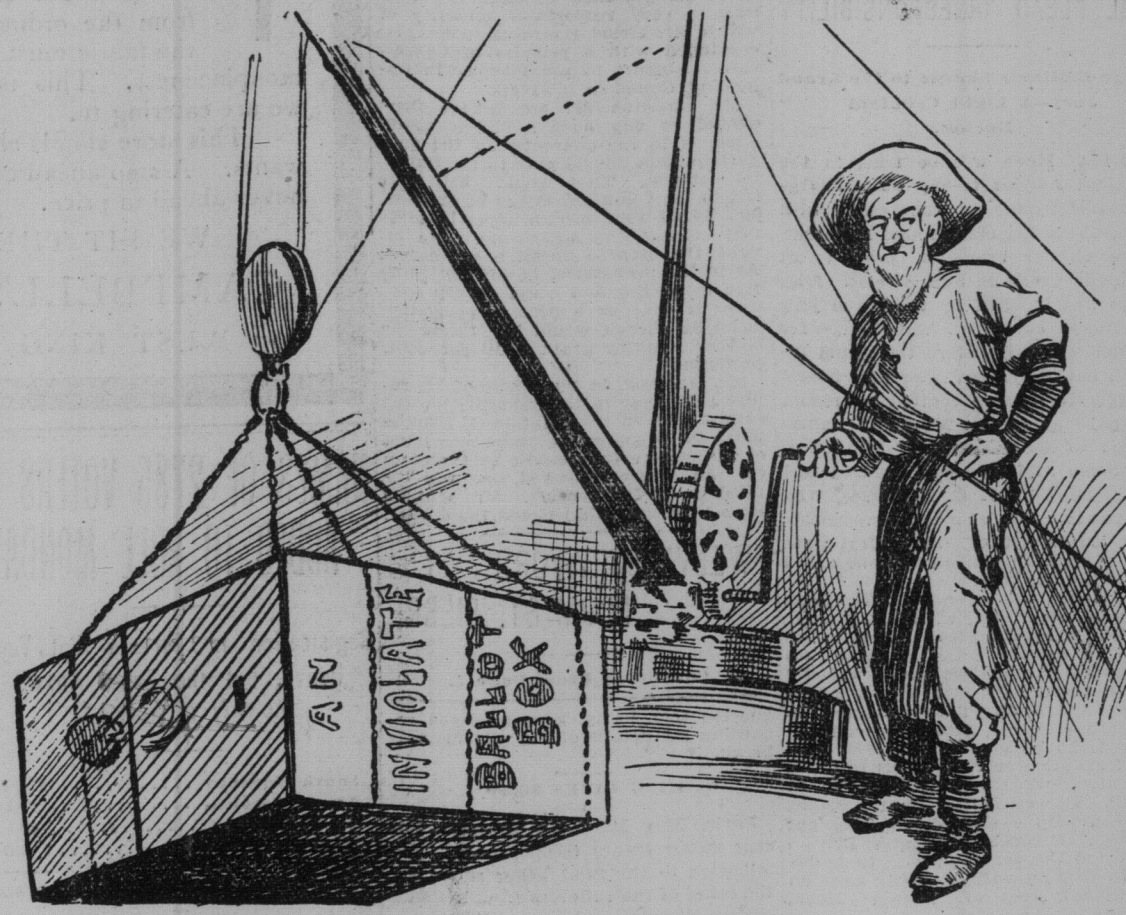
"For this purpose I recommend that an appropriation of \$500,000 be made to be immediately available.

"White House, Washington, May 12, 1902."

Congress has passed the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of the Martinique sufferers. The bill was introduced by Capt. Yates Stirling, commandant of the naval station at San Juan, Puerto Rico, who notified the Navy Department that the collier Steamer "Island" had there with voluntary contributions of supplies and army and navy stores, and the proceeds for Martinique as soon as possible.

**KAISER TO LOUBET.**  
Wiesbaden, Province of Hesse-Nassau, Germany, May 12.—Emperor William has telegraphed to President Loubet, in French, as follows: "I am greatly touched by the mark of sympathy which in this terrible catastrophe has fallen on France, your Majesty has deigned to convey to me. I have to acknowledge my warm thanks, and also the gratitude of the victims whom you propose to succor."

**POPE SENDS SYMPATHY.**  
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 Pontiff re-



MR. ONTARIO: Build up Ontario! Well, I rather think I shall—and I purpose making this here the corner stone under which a good many things are going to be buried.

## 20 SPECTATORS IN A FIRE KILLED 150 MORE IN DEEP INJURIES

Train of Naptha Cars Explode at Pittsburg—Escaping Oil Flowed a Mile and a Half, Blowing a Hotel to Atoms.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 12.—The Sheridan yards of the Panhandle R.R. was the scene this evening of one of the most disastrous explosions and fires known in this section for many years. A score of spectators were killed, and about 150 more were badly burned, according to the judgment of physicians in attendance, 75 per cent of them will die from the effects of their injuries. The cause of the catastrophe was the explosion of a train of naphtha cars, which were being switched at the yards and in the switching the rear car telescoped a car forward. The leaking naphtha ignited from a switch light, causing an explosion, which threw the flames 50 feet high.

**Ran a Mile and a Half.**  
Much of the escaping naphtha ran thru

at a body, ex-Warden W. J. Umphrey and many others. Dr. Gillespie of Cannington, followed by Charles Calder of South Ontario, opened the proceedings in two short, well-worded speeches. Mr. Umphrey, who is the better speaker in the province, followed and occupied the close attention of the audience. He spoke in every language, and in his address to the voters of the province, he said that the bazaar was a most successful solution of the temperance question, and that the Ontario voters should be proud of the fact that they had elected a man who was so cordial and his re-election is as certain as the advent of election day.

**Address to Whitney.**  
When Mr. Whitney's turn came, the chairman called on Mr. Chapin to read a letter which he had written to Mr. Whitney, in which he expressed his confidence in the Ontario voters, and his belief that they would elect a man who would be a credit to the province. Mr. Whitney, in his reply, expressed his appreciation of the confidence which the Ontario voters had placed in him, and his belief that he would do his best to deserve their confidence.

**Speeches by Calder and Gillespie.**  
Mr. Calder, in his speech, expressed his belief that the Ontario voters should elect a man who would be a credit to the province, and who would be a credit to the province. Mr. Gillespie, in his speech, expressed his belief that the Ontario voters should elect a man who would be a credit to the province, and who would be a credit to the province.

**WHITNEY AT OXBRIDGE  
MADE TO FEEL AT HOME**

Greatest Reception Ever Given to a Political Leader By the Ontario Town.

Oxbridge, May 12.—The new music hall in the town of Oxbridge was christened in a political sense at an immense gathering of the Ontario voters, which was held at the new music hall, on Monday evening, May 12. The hall was filled to the top, and the atmosphere was one of the most enthusiastic ever known in the town.

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**RICH CANADIAN WARNS  
MORGAN-HILL TO STOP**

Hugh Mann Orders Community of Interest Idea Not to Cross the Border.

Chicago, May 12.—Hugh Mann, one of the owners and builders of the new Canadian Northern, who is in this city on business, declares most emphatically that the capitalists of the Dominion will fight Morgan Hill and other supporters of the "community of interest" plan if they attempt to carry it across the border.

The Canadian capitalists who have done so much within the last few years in developing many sections of the Dominion have been expecting "attacks" from the Morgan Hill party for a long time, and they have made great preparations to meet them with counter-attacks. Mr. Mann, who will win at the "other fellow's game," if it is "them."

Mr. Mann soon will assume direct charge of the work of showing the lines of the Canadian Northern out from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast. When the system is completed it will have 2,600 miles of track, and if the mouth of the Skeena River, in British Columbia, is chosen as its western terminus, it will run 900 miles nearer Hong Kong than any other road on the continent, and will practically trip the territory covered by the Northern Pacific. Sixteen hundred miles of track are in service on the Canadian Northern at the present time.

"The system," said Mr. Mann, "will be an independent one. Mr. Hill cannot touch it. Because of the difficulties under which he and other owners of railroads labor in the United States, we need not be afraid of being beaten in the race. We can compete successfully with any Pacific line, because we have no Interstate Commerce Commission in Canada to hang a yoke about our necks. The Yankee yoke has no terror for us. If it is demonstrated that we cannot win against big combinations and mergers, such as are being promoted so generally in the United States, Canadian capitalists can combine and merge their interests, and what is more, they will. We have the big men of London to fall back upon if we need them."

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## MILITARIES 'BOCEY BAL' KINGMANS 'SIR PERD'

Fears That a Discussion of Imperial Defence Would Bring Canada  
Into Its Vortex—Hopes Time is Ripe for Preference  
in the British Markets.

Ottawa, May 12.—R. L. Borden, in the House, brought up the subject of the colonial conference at the coronation, and outlined in a gritty speech the view of the opposition upon what should be the Premier's stand as Canada's representative. He said that, so far as the question of Imperial defence is concerned, there should be no reason why the government of Canada should not discuss that question with the Imperial authorities, although holding the view that Canada should, if necessary, control the expenditure of public money. There were three possible future courses before the government, annexation to the United States or a continuance of the relations which at present bind us to the Mother Country. The last he looked upon as likely to be permanent, and, in connection with the defence of Canada, there was no reason why we should not, at least discuss with the Mother Country, when invited in a courteous way to do so, the question of Imperial defence, especially as we enjoy the protection of the Imperial armaments.

**Preference for Preference.**  
As to the discussion of commercial relations at the forthcoming conference, all public men in Canada, seemed to agree that it would be a great advantage if Canada could enjoy the same preferential trade in the British markets. Sir Wilfrid Laurier not only favored it in 1886, but pledged himself to endeavor to secure it if returned to power. But instead he had granted a preference in 1887 to British goods, at the same time declaring we did not want a preference in return. That Britain was prepared to enter into a scheme of preferential trade was shown by the correspondence between the Premier of Australia and the Premier of Canada, in February, 1901, communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain. The Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that copy of the despatch had been sent to the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, and that he had upon trade with Germany, which Premier Barton was especially desiring about, but also as regards Canada's trade generally with the United Kingdom. He had not yet informed the House what their reply had been.

**Government Opposed.**  
But the Premier had the Premier declared in England that we did not want a preference, but on several occasions the House has had called his party to defeat preferential trade resolutions proposed by the opposition. The opposition all along had taken the ground that a change was coming over the British people, and that the protective duties had become a burden upon the people. Having accepted the invitation to discuss this question, the House of the Dominion will give the attitude of the government on a policy which had found general favor in the Dominion, and which would be an amendment to going into supply, which might be considered as a step towards the Premier and the government.

**Would Aid Sir Wilfrid.**  
The matter of procuring a preference for Canada in the markets of the Mother Country, acted about the interests of party, if ever they did, and were prepared to acquiesce cordially in a resolution that kind of a preference, indeed even from the Premier's own declaration of the course he would pursue in this matter, would go back on the preferential trade pledges as he did in 1887, and whether Sir Wilfrid still adhered to the course he expressed in 1901, Canada cannot obtain a preference without giving up her protective, indeed even her customs duties. It was not unreasonable on this occasion to ask the Premier what course he proposed to take.

"And," said Mr. Borden in conclusion, "I hope the country will enable us to judge accurately, and if necessary, to propose to take on the conference in June next." [Opposition cheers.]

**Sir Wilfrid's Reply.**  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply, regretted that the subject had been brought up at so late a period of the session, but did not dissent generally with the tone of the opposition leader's remarks. On the whole, Mr. Laurier treated the subject in a very fair manner, and he would endeavor to follow him in the same tone and spirit, and give him the information asked for. Sir Wilfrid denied that there had been any discussion in his reply to Mr. Chamberlain's invitation.

Mr. Borden said he did not remember using any such expressions in his reply to Mr. Chamberlain. He permitted to quote many expressions from his speech, but he would like to see the speech which he had referred to. "I think," replied Mr. Borden, "that some observations made by me member for East York (W. F. Maclean).

The Premier went on to say that the conference would include, besides representatives of the Imperial government, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Natal, Cape Colony and, perhaps, a member of this conference to bring to its consideration any subject he might have proposed to bring up the matter of Imperial defence, but Premier Laurier had taken the same course as the Canadian government, and deprecates such a course.

"It is no use whatever, at this stage of the proceedings, standing on the floor of the Canadian Parliament, and

**DIED WHILE PRAYING.**  
Premier at Stratford.

Stratford, May 12.—The Reformers of North and South Perth had an interesting meeting on the occasion of the death of the Hon. G. W. Ross. The main meeting was held in the Opera House, which was more than crowded, and an overflow met in the City Hall. At the Opera House, Mr. Ross was the principal speaker, and at the City Hall A. F. Pirie of Dundas. These gentlemen changed places, Mr. Pirie addressing the audience in the Opera House, and Mr. Ross in the City Hall. The Reformers of North and South Perth respectively.

**DIES AGED 111 YEARS.**  
St. John, N.B., May 12.—Word was received to-night of the death at St. John's, N.B., on Friday night of James Ross, who was 111 years old. On the occasion of his one hundred and first birthday, the municipal council of St. John County presented him with an easy chair.

**For Racing Functions.**  
Now for this season, with racing time right ahead, the near perspective could you wear a better hat than an English flat cap? You can have a splendid assortment of them now on hand. For business men and for semi-social parties, nothing to equal the flat crown Derby.

**SOME LOCAL SHOWERS.**  
Meteorological Office, Toronto, May 12.—(8 p.m.)—Showers have occurred over Lake Superior, elsewhere in Canada the weather has been generally fair. In the lake region the temperature has not risen much, but in other parts of the Dominion it has been mild, especially in the Territories and Manitoba, while in the West and Northwest States it is very warm.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 54-69; Kamloops, 42-68; Calgary, 30-43; Qu'Appelle, 42-66; Winnipeg, 40-62; Port Arthur, 38-46; Pelly Sound, 32-50; Toronto, 42-62; Quebec, 30-40; Halifax, 32-54.

**Probabilities.**  
Lakes and rivers in Bay—Cloudy to partly cloudy, with some local showers.

Ottawa, May 12, Lawrence—For the most part fair, but a few showers are possible. No decided change in temperature.

Gulf—Fresh winds, southerly to northwesterly, for the most part fair, but a few scattered showers; temperature about the same.

Manitoba—Fair and warm.

**Drink Grano, Cereal Coffee.**

**STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS**

May 12.	At.	From.
Tiger	Montreal	Rotterdam
Everingham	Montreal	Huer
Louford	Montreal	Rotterdam
Klanichson	New York	Hamburg
Stevia	New York	Hamburg
Vaderland	New York	Antwerp
Mesha	New York	London
Kurfursten	New York	London
Kronprinz	Wien	New York

**Husband Made the Terrible Discovery This Morning.**  
A pathetic sight, and one that stunned Thomas Connolly by its unexpected suddenness, greeted him when he returned home, in the rear of 96 Markham-street, at an early hour this morning. He found his wife dead, kneeling beside the bed in an attitude of prayer. Her hands were clasped in prayer, and her face was turned towards the physician and encountered Police Constable James Jarvis, who returned afterwards to his home in Hamilton. According to the physician, the woman had been dead for several hours. Dr. Hamilton summoned coroner A. J. Johnson, who will investigate the case.

When Mr. Connolly left his home last night, his wife was apparently well, and he thought, from heart failure, deceased was 38 years of age. She was employed in the factory of the Beatty Manufacturing Company.

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