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PANIC AND STAMPEDE, AWFUL SCENE OF TERROR AND DEATH IN FACTORY.

Terrible Death of Boy Followed by Fearful Occurrence Among 1200 Employees, Mostly Young Girls—Eight Killed Outright, Others Fatally Injured.

Philadelphia, April 30.—An unfortunate accident to a dead end dumb boy, Isidor Bacus, was today directly responsible for the death of eight girls and young women, the fatal injury of three others, and the serious injury of more than two score of girls employed in the cigar factory of Harburger, Homan & Co., a branch of the American Tobacco Co., at Tenth street and Washington avenue. The dead: Mary Geneva, aged 15 years; Helen Tolini, aged 12; Elizabeth Tartine, aged 13; Annie Rosenschneider, aged 15; Louisa Dosepi, aged 16; Ida Green, aged 18; Annie Ford, aged 13; unidentified woman, about 25 years of age, whose body is at the morgue. Fatally injured: Mary Mesino, injured internally, skull fractured; Josephine O'Ronoco, injured internally; unidentified woman, fractured skull, unconscious. The injuries of the others are mainly bruises about the body and fractured limbs. The building is a five story brick and reaches an entire block. Twelve hundred persons were at work, ninety per cent. of whom were girls from 12 years upward. The trouble began on the fourth floor. Bacus, who was janitor of the building, started for the fifth floor for a ball of twine. The elevator was at the top of the shaft and Bacus pulled the rope to bring it down. He opened the door leading to the shaft and leaned forward to see where the carriage was. As he did so the elevator, descending slowly, struck him across the back of the neck, pinning his head between the elevator and the floor. A stock boy released Bacus and cried for help. The foreman rushed from the building to call an ambulance and immediately there was a panic among the employees. Some of the young girls fainting, while others, not being able to control their feelings, cried fire. Instantly there was a mad rush for the stairway leading into Tenth street. The girls rushed down the narrow staircase until they reached a bend in the exit, between the second and third floors. In their eagerness to escape, the frightened leaders fell. Others immediately following tripped over the struggling mass of humanity and in less than a minute there were hundreds of children and young women struggling in the passageway. The shrieks and screams of the terror-stricken girls could be heard for a block or more. During the excitement an alarm of fire was turned in, but before the engines could reach the scene, several of the occupants of the building had rushed to the windows and jumped to the street, a distance of more than 50 feet. Helen Tolino, one of those to jump, was almost instantly killed. When the firemen and policemen arrived every effort was made to quiet the terrified girls. The firemen rushed up the stairway and begged the girls to be calm, telling them that there was absolutely no danger, but the sight of firemen seemed only to add fuel to the flame. While the policemen and firemen were endeavoring to quiet the girls on the stairway ladders were being run up on the outside of the building and the employees who had climbed out on to the fire escapes and window ledges were quickly taken to the street. After a few minutes the men were enabled to check the awful crush on the stairway and then began the work of rescuing those who had been trampled and crushed between the second and third floors. The work of taking the girls from the windows was necessarily tedious. They were so excited that they did not seem to understand the pleadings of the firemen. At nearly every window of the huge structure were girls screaming and crying for help. The panic was over in less than half an hour but in this brief space thousands of persons had been attracted by the wild screams of the relatives of the victims and the shrieks of the girls at the windows.

PECULIAR DIVORCE CASE.

RELIGIOUS SCRUPLES LED PORTLAND WOMAN TO APPLY.

She Married After Separation from Her First Husband, Conscience Troubled Her and She Consulted Bishop—Husband Did Not Contest the Case.

Portland, Me., May 1.—Judge Peabody of the Superior Court, yesterday granted a divorce to Lucy Myers from Henry L. Myers. The ground was "cruel and abusive treatment." The case, however, was in fact, in less than a minute there were hundreds of children and young women struggling in the passageway. The shrieks and screams of the terror-stricken girls could be heard for a block or more. During the excitement an alarm of fire was turned in, but before the engines could reach the scene, several of the occupants of the building had rushed to the windows and jumped to the street, a distance of more than 50 feet. Helen Tolino, one of those to jump, was almost instantly killed. When the firemen and policemen arrived every effort was made to quiet the terrified girls. The firemen rushed up the stairway and begged the girls to be calm, telling them that there was absolutely no danger, but the sight of firemen seemed only to add fuel to the flame. While the policemen and firemen were endeavoring to quiet the girls on the stairway ladders were being run up on the outside of the building and the employees who had climbed out on to the fire escapes and window ledges were quickly taken to the street. After a few minutes the men were enabled to check the awful crush on the stairway and then began the work of rescuing those who had been trampled and crushed between the second and third floors. The work of taking the girls from the windows was necessarily tedious. They were so excited that they did not seem to understand the pleadings of the firemen. At nearly every window of the huge structure were girls screaming and crying for help. The panic was over in less than half an hour but in this brief space thousands of persons had been attracted by the wild screams of the relatives of the victims and the shrieks of the girls at the windows.

ASKS HIGHER PAY FOR TRACKMEN ON INTERCOLONIAL.

Resolution Moved in House of Commons by Mr. Logan, of Cumberland.

MANY JOIN IN DEBATE.

Finally Adjourned, as the Question is to Be Taken Up by Hon. Mr. Blair After the Session—Mr. Tarte Speaks for St. John as the Winter Port.

Ottawa, April 28.—(Special)—Mr. Logan (Cumberland), in the house moved that (considering the general prosperity of Canada, the minimum to be paid trackmen and other laborers on the government system of railways should be at least one dollar and a half per day. Mr. Logan said that the wages of the trackmen had been increased, but the increase in the necessities of life was from 15 to 25 per cent. higher than it was two or three years ago. In 1896 the I. C. R. was a by path. There were slow trains, light trains and therefore the work of the trackmen was light compared with the present time. Today the trains run as fast as any on the continent of America. Engines of 10 tons were now running on the road. What with trains running at an increased speed, and heavier engines, the responsibilities of the trackmen were increased. In these years of prosperity the government ought not to ask men to work for \$1.20 per day. This was altogether too small a wage for workmen to live on. Canada was boasting a surplus and therefore her workmen should be better paid. It was the minister of railways deserved credit for what he had done already in the pay of the employees. Last year there was a strike on the P. R. and the argument used against the granting of C. P. R. trackmen a higher wage was that they were paid as high as the I. C. R. men. Mr. Hughes (P. E. I.), spoke strongly in favor of the increase. He emphasized in the strongest possible way the desirability of granting the increase. Mr. Gallery (Montreal), wanted the canal men named in the resolution. Mr. Pattee (Winnipeg), also supported the resolution. Mr. Emmerson (Westmorland) in supporting the resolution, hoped that the freight handlers and freight checkers would be included with the trackmen. He pointed out what the minister of railways had done in increasing the wages of the employees. In 1896 the wages of the trackmen were 90 cents. Now they were getting \$1.20. He referred to the schedule which had been arranged, whereby the workmen at Moncton were well paid in accordance with the work they did, and as under the late government, when a man got a raise in accordance to the political pull he could exert. However, he thought this work could have been better done under the late government. He pointed out that that had been said in favor of the increase. Mr. Monk moved in amendment that the letter carriers be included. Mr. McKinnon (P. E. Island) said the matter should be left with the minister of railways. Mr. Kendall (Cape Breton) supported the proposition that every business should dissent from the proposition. No business could expect to succeed if it did not pay its employees a living wage so that they could supply their families. The people would endorse the proposition of that character. Mr. Farquharson (P. E. I.), spoke in severe terms against the resolution. The late government did not think that government had employees enough still he was able to get the men he wanted and applications were still pouring in. Mr. Ross (Victoria), said better work had more of it would be received from a higher wage. R. L. Borden spoke of the absence of the minister of railways and minister of labor, the purchase of the Drummond County and then gave a general endorsement to the proposition, although the resolution was not drawn up to his taste. Mr. Johnson (C. B.), spoke in favor of the resolution and took the leader of the opposition to task for the structures he had made. Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the leader of the opposition that Mr. Mulock was too ill to be present and probably would not be in attendance at this session, and the minister of railways, as they all knew, did not attend late sessions on account of his health. In reference to Monk's amendment he said that that very matter was now before the house and would be dealt with by a bill. As for the proposition in the resolution the minister of railways had arranged with a delegation to take it up and deal with it after the session. That being the case he thought Mr. Logan should withdraw it. (Continued on page 7, fourth column.)

WANTED TO GO TO FIGHT.

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD LAD FOUND IN CAMP AT HALIFAX.

Squadron Was Overstrength and He was the Cause—Had Beat His Way from the West to Enlist—Transport Winifredian Has Arrived.

Halifax, May 1.—(Special)—Matters are going along smoothly at the mobilization camp and the fine weather of the past few days made drill work pleasant for the Canadian soldiers. There is a great difference in the matter of drill in many of the troops since first coming here. The presence among the troops of a number of soldiers who had already seen active service and knew their drill helped the recruits along a lot. So far the drill has been all foot work but today mounted drill was begun. Yesterday saddlery for 200 horses then in camp stables was served out and in the afternoon the horses equipped were paraded before Colonel Williams, Major O'Farrell and the officers of the 3rd and 4th regiments. These horses are being all taken at this conference. It is expected there will be 1,200 horses here for the regiments within a couple of days. As no orders have been received from headquarters to provide quarters for Colonel McDonnell's regiment, the 5th, it is believed the corps will embark from the train. All four regiments are now overstrength with the men already recruited, but a number of shoeing smiths are still required. The overstrength of the 3rd and 4th regiments has been taken on the strength of the 6th. When one of the squadrons was served out with khaki yesterday it was found there was one man more quartered than the squadron books called for and a 15-year-old boy was found to be the overstrength. He tried to enlist at Toronto but could not beat his way to Halifax in hopes of being taken on here. He will now try to beat his way home again. Leyland line steamer Winifredian, which is to take a portion of the fourth contingent of C. M. R. from here to South Africa, arrived in port early this morning. She is 10,500 tons gross and is splendidly fitted, having excellent accommodation for 100 first-class passengers. Her speed is about 15 knots. While the steamer has a great many fittings and stores on board she will also require some lifting up here. Sad Incident in Connection with Loss of Two Barges. New York, April 30.—Captain George Milliken, of the tugboat Volunteer, reported to the local steamboat inspectors this afternoon the loss of the two barges Henry Hughes and Baxter, which he found he was towing from Jersey City to Portland, Conn., Tuesday morning. On the tug he was Captain Joseph Mitchell, his wife, his eight year old son and five year old daughter. On the Baxter was Joseph Symons. Milliken says he was informed that there was also a woman on board she will also require some lifting up here. When they entered the Sound heavy weather was encountered and about 1.30 a. m. the wind shifted from south to southeast and came on to blow a gale. Milliken, fearing his tow was getting away from him tried to put into Bridgeport, which light he picked up about the time the gale broke on him. As he came about, the Baxter was swung into the trough of the sea and the waves, washing over her, foundered her. Milliken says the captain of the Baxter cut the tow line when he found he was rolling in the trough of the sea and that before the Volunteer could put back to him his barge had sunk. The line from the Baxter to the Hughes was cut out when the tug reached her. She was rolling badly and half full of water. Grieved on the bow of the barge were Captain Mitchell and his family, and another held her five year old daughter in her arms and as the nose of the tug touched the side of the foundering barge, she passed the little one into the arms of the sailors. Mrs. Mitchell was next rescued, but before Mitchell could pass the bow aboard, the tug dived off and the lid fell into the water and was drowned before his parents' eyes. Mitchell saved himself by a leap to the tug. Captain Milliken reports that the tug Poitaville, towing the barges Taylor, Benjamin Brown and another, the name of which he does not know, was in trouble within a mile of him at the same time. He says the Poitaville's tow got adrift but that the tug showed up in Bridgeport harbor this morning with two of his barges. The Taylor was still unaccounted for when the Volunteer left Bridgeport. Open for Officers' Applications. Ottawa, April 29.—(Special)—The following militia order was issued today: The major general commanding is prepared to consider applications from officers who may desire to be attached for duty to units of the permanent troops during the absence of officers on service in South Africa, and district officers commanding will submit any such applications without delay. Northwest Elections, May 21. Regina, April 28.—(Special)—The Northwest territorial assembly has been dissolved and writs for the general election will be issued next week; nominations May 10 and voting May 21.

DEWET AND DELAREY REPORTED IN LINE TO ACCEPT BRITISH TERMS.

Former Declares Them Reasonable While Delarey Is Ready to Adopt the Course Decided On by the Majority—Delarey Surrender Story Untrue.

Pretoria, May 1.—Boer meetings continue to be held chiefly in the Transvaal to receive the leaders' explanations of the heated discussions which have occurred here usually shown the majority to be in favor of peace. It is said that about 200 Boer delegates will attend the conference to be held at Vereeniging, Transvaal Colony, May 15, and that all sections of the burghers will be thoroughly represented there. It is expected that a vote by ballot will be taken at this conference. It is reported that General De Wet has frankly declared the British terms to be reasonable and that it is advisable to accept them while General Delarey is said to be ready to abide by the decision of the majority. The outlook for peace, therefore, is promising. London, April 30.—It is announced this afternoon that there is no truth in the reports, circulated in the United States, that Gen. Delarey, with three Boer commands, has surrendered to the British. The war office received dispatches from Lord Kitchener today, but he made no mention of surrenders. Operators on the stock exchange were busy with peace rumors, but they were all very intangible. Two Boer commands were said to have surrendered. This later was supplemented by the New York report that Gen. Delarey and two commands had given themselves up. As a matter of fact, Delarey arrived at Klerksdorp, Southwestern Transvaal, April 24, and his commands, under Gen. Kemp, were arranging to hold a meeting westward of that place during the present week. A dispatch from Pretoria, dated today, announces that State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal has had a meeting with Commandant Beyers in the Pieterburg, Transvaal, district. The result is not known. The officials of the foreign office say they do not expect definite news regarding peace much earlier than a fortnight from date. In the meanwhile, they consider the prospects favorable. The question of amnesty to the Cape rebels is understood to constitute the obstacle at present. Washington, May 1.—The Boer committee came up before the House this morning for foreign affairs today when Representative Burleson, of Texas, asked as to the disposition of the various resolutions of sympathy referred to the committee. Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, said that next Monday had been designated for a hearing of those interested at which time several of those prominently identified with the pro-Boer movement will be present.

LEADERS CONFER WITH BURGHERS IN FIELD.

Final Boer Meeting on Peace Question Will Be May 25—Great Cost of the War.

Pretoria, April 30.—In pursuance of an understanding reached by the Boer delegates at the conference recently held here, the delegates are busy visiting the burghers in the field. General Botha, the Transvaal commander-in-chief, acting President Schalk-Burger, of the Transvaal, General Delarey, General Louis Meyer, commander-in-chief of the Orange Free State forces, Secretary of State Reitz, of the Transvaal, Mr. Steyn, ex-president of the Orange Free State, and General DeWet have each taken a separate district for the purpose of conferring with the commanders as rapidly as possible. After these conferences, a general meeting has been arranged for at Vereeniging, Transvaal, May 25, when a final decision is expected. It is believed among Boers who have surrendered and other well informed persons, that the peace outlook is favorable if the delegates place the situation fairly before the burghers. London, April 30.—An official estimate of the total cost of the South African war to March 31, 1902, places the amount at nearly \$223,000,000 (\$1,115,000,000).

STABBING AFFRAY AT HERRING COVE.

Fisherman's Lung Pierced by Knife-blade—Halifax Concentration Camp.

Halifax, April 29.—(Special)—George Reyno, a fisherman at Herring Cove, was seriously stabbed during a fight here Monday night. The knife blade pierced his lung. No arrests have been made. All the men at the concentration camps were given physical drill instruction this morning. Lieut. Col. Williams is in command of the camp at present. Yesterday Trooper John Hudson, of the 1st Regiment, who enlisted here, fell while jumping over a fence and broke his arm. He is in the hospital. Officers are to undergo medical examination at the armories tomorrow afternoon.

DALHOUSIE CONVOCATION.

Interesting Gathering in Halifax Academy of Music—Honorary Degrees.

Halifax, N. S., April 29.—(Special)—The convocation of Dalhousie, held in the Academy of Music this afternoon, was most interesting. On the platform were the senate and board of governors on one side and the gowned and hooded students who were to receive sheepskin rolls that admitted them to various university degrees. In the audience were many old Dalhousians and many prominent citizens. The convocation addresses were interesting and thoughtful. The principal speakers being Bishop Courtney and Judge Wallace and Rev. R. A. Falconer. The degree of M. D. C. M. was conferred on 21, the largest number in the history of the Medical College. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Martin Joseph Griffin, librarian to the parliament of Canada, in recognition of his contribution to literature, and Robert Murray, editor of the Presbyterian Witness, in recognition of his valuable services in journalism.

GOVERNMENT IS URGED TO GIVE AD.

Very Representative Delegation Waited Upon Cabinet Ministers in Connection with Steel Shipbuilding in Canada—Support for Mr. Robertson's Dry Dock Scheme.

Ottawa, April 30.—(Special)—One of the most representative delegations on the subject waited on the government for some time yesterday at the shipbuilding industry that interviewed Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. James Sutherland and Hon. Mr. Mulock today. The maritime provinces were represented by E. M. McDonald, M. P. P., Pictou, and H. Crowe, Halifax; Ontario by representatives of the Palmer and Bertrams of Toronto and the Longs of Collingwood; Mr. German, M. P., (Welland), introduced the delegation.

E. M. McDonald was the first speaker. He pointed out that wooden shipbuilding had absolutely died out on account of the carrying trade having gone into iron and steel ships built in England. A very large sum of money was spent yearly in building ships in the maritime provinces in iron and steel ships in England. In this connection he cited the Thomsons of St. John, and the Carmichaels of New Glasgow. With the decadence of shipbuilding they were casting to be a maritime people and the young men were not looking to the sea for a livelihood in the way they formerly did. It was highly desirable from a national standpoint that the vessels carrying the exports of Canada should be built in this country. He also stated that the provincial government of Nova Scotia and the city of Halifax were going to aid the industry by bonuses. Mr. Hunter, a prominent Englishman, was willing to go into the project of steel and iron shipbuilding if the Dominion government would grant reasonable aid, similar to what was granted in other countries.

The Ontario men spoke from an Ontario standpoint. They said that the carrying trade on the lakes was passing into the hands of Americans. The entire delegation, united in asking the ministers to grant this session 10 per cent. on the contract price on vessels over one thousand tons and on condition that the vessels were registered in Canada. Sir Richard Cartwright, replying for himself and the other ministers said that the matter would receive very careful consideration.

Backed by a very large delegation, Geo. Robertson, M. P. P., of St. John, once more pressed the claims of his dry dock proposition on the attention of the premier. Mr. Blair, who had arranged for the delegation to meet Sir Wilfrid, was also present. The delegation represented the maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario. There were Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Hon. John Costigan and Messrs. Wade, Lewis, Reid, Mathewson, Ferguson, Tucker, Edwards, Lemieux, LeBlanc, Lennox, Edwards, members of parliament; Senator McSweeney and Mr. Long, shipbuilder of Collingwood; Mr. Edwards, of Russell, made a very strong appeal in favor of the project, showing that the work was not looked upon as a local one but as a Dominion enterprise.

MANY WORKERS IN TORONTO ON STRIKE.

More Than 1,300 of Ten Trades Declined Work Yesterday.

Toronto, May 1.—(Special)—The men ordered out by the various labor bodies responded promptly to the call today, and, including those previously out, there are now more than 1,300 idle workmen in Toronto. The trades affected are: Bricklayers, 350; carpenters, 400; machine workers, 175; wire, wood and metal lathe workers, 75; carriage and wagon workers, 175; jewelry workers, 15; printers and pressmen, 8. The total number affected is 1,314. The only change in the situation is that those employing carpenters are in many cases according to the demand of the men. The bosses are not organized and firm after firm this morning sent word to headquarters that it was prepared to grant the increased wages asked.

DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA.

Good Results from Use in Germany of Professor Behring's Serum.

Berlin, May 1.—The use of Professor Behring's diphtheria serum has resulted, according to the statistics just published, in the lowest death rate from diphtheria in Berlin in the year 1901 ever recorded. The deaths from diphtheria were then 499. Prior to the introduction of Professor Behring's serum the deaths from this disease ranged from 1,390 to 2,000 a year.

Another Canadian Dead.

Ottawa, April 29.—(Special)—Corporal Fred McL. Howard succumbed last evening to the injuries received at Hart's River engagement. Lord Minto received cable from the casualty department announcing that Howard had died at Klakodorp on April 27.

TORNADO KILLS HUNDREDS.

Terrible Effects of Storm in India—People and Houses Carried Through the Air Like Paper.

Silma, India, May 1.—A tornado struck Pogola, the afternoon of April 23. From Pogola it moved to Sanchar, where the India General Company's warehouses were destroyed by a great wave which was whirled off of the river by the wind. Everywhere in the path of the cyclone hills, trees, the roofs of houses and people were carried up into the air like paper. Thirty-one persons were killed at Sanchar; 110 were killed near Duca; 175 were killed at Nagaband, while 100 were killed at Barnaghat.

BABY DEAD IN IMMIGRANT MOTHER'S ARMS AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, May 1.—(Special)—When the railway officials were getting the steamer passengers by the Bulgaria off by the trains last night and this morning they found that one woman had a dead infant in her arms. The little body was left behind for burial and the poor mother went forward. The officials at the immigrant building did not know the child was sick when landed, the mother failing to let any of them know of its condition. It was a year old. About 50 of the passengers, suffering with measles, were removed to quarantine stations at Laylor's Island.

WANTS NEWFOUNDLAND TO JOIN THE DOMINION.

St. John's, Nfld., April 29.—Assistant Justice Donald Morrison, of the Colonial Supreme Court, will resign to re-enter politics. It is understood he advocates the union of Newfoundland with Canada, and will undertake to lead a party pledged to this idea. This announcement is the most startling made in colonial politics for many years past. Mr. Morrison is an influential chief and his action forces the question of union into the very forefront of politics.

