

# BUTTE INTER MOUNTAIN.

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## REPORT FROM ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT WHICH IS COVERED WITH ASHES

ENTIRE NORTHERN PORTION OF ISLAND IS DEVOID OF VEGETATION AND CROPS RUINED.

HEAPED UP LIKE SNOW DRIFTS

Soon Be Five Thousand People in Need of Assistance From the Government Which Is Already Doing All That Is Possible - Conservative Estimates Place the Number of Deaths on This Island at Seventeen Thousand.

(By Associated Press.) Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, May 16.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned from a visit on horseback to the destroyed section of the island, where he traveled 50 miles and penetrated to within five miles of the Soufriere crater.

The ash-covered area of St. Vincent exceeds that of Martinique, which the correspondent has also explored. The most conservative estimate of the dead now places the number at 1,700. About 1,300 bodies have already been interred. The entire north portion of the island is covered to a depth of 18 inches, varying from a thin layer at Kingstown to two feet or more at Georgetown.

The crops are ruined, and nothing green can be seen. The streets of Georgetown are encumbered with heaps of ashes resembling snow drifts, while ashes rest so heavily on the roofs that in several cases they have caused them to fall in.

There will soon be 5,000 persons in need of assistance from the government, which is already doing everything possible for the sufferers.

The British cruiser Indefatigable brought 25 tons of supplies here, and returned to the Island of Trinidad today for more.

Supervising the Work. The governor of the Windward Islands, Robert Baxter Llewellyn, is here supervising the work of the authorities.

While the outbreak of the volcano on the Island of Martinique killed more people outright, more territory has been ruined in St. Vincent, hence there is greater desolation there.

The injured persons were horribly burned by the hot grit, which was driven along with tremendous velocity. Twenty-six persons, who sought refuge in a room 10x12 feet, were killed. One person was brained with a huge stone nine miles from the crater.

Rough coffins are being made to receive the remains of victims. The hospital here is filled with dying people.

Fifty persons are lying on the floor

of that building, as there are no beds for their accommodation.

Two days elapsed before there were any burials, as the negroes refused to dig the necessary trenches, though they were offered three times the ordinary wages.

The nurses employed are incompetent, but are willing to learn and are working hard.

Lazy Natives. The natives are indifferent to all that is transpiring and all that has taken place. They expect to receive government rations, and there have been instances where they have refused to bury their own relatives.

It is estimated that the sea has encroached from 10 feet to two miles along the coast near Georgetown and that a section on the north of the island has been dropped into the sea. This is apparently verified by the report of the French cable ship Pouyer Quartier, that soundings now show seven fathoms where, before the outbreak, there were 36 fathoms of water.

Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, commanding the United States steamship Potomac, now in these waters, has called on Governor Llewellyn and offered him the sympathy of the United States and any assistance which it is in his power to render. The Potomac has already landed what she can spare of the foods.

Volcanic Action Ceased. Since midnight Tuesday, the subterranean detonations here have ceased and the Soufriere Wednesday relapsed apparently into perfect repose.

The stunted vegetation which adorned the slopes of the mountains have disappeared, having given place to gray colored lava. The atmosphere is dry, but somewhat agitated. Rain would be welcome, as there is a great deal of dust in the air, which is very disagreeable and irritating to throats and eyes and is causing the merchants to put all their drygoods under cover.

The inhabitants (meaning the white population) are naturally anxious to know whether the repose of the volcano is permanent, or whether it is the lull which usually precedes greater activity.

The people, anticipating danger of further volcanic eruptions, are leaving the outlying towns for this city. The negroes who have remained on the estates are half-starved and the Carib survivors are leaving their caves and pillaging abandoned dwellings and shops.

A number of arrests have been made in this connection.

Using Army Tents. As the colonial hospital was found inadequate to accommodate the sufferers, large army tents have been erected for the use of the patients who are being constantly brought here from other towns on the island, but even these annex hospitals are overcrowded.

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## THE GREAT COAL STRIKE

Wages Lost Each Day of Strike, \$188,500; Collieries Closed, 357; Workers Affected, 145,827.

A tabulated statement of each of the eight anthracite coal districts affected by the strike, with the number of collieries, number of employes and the wages for each full working day, is as follows:

| District. | Collieries. | Employes. | Daily Wages. |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| First     | 41          | 17,285    | \$23,010     |
| Second    | 40          | 18,789    | 21,825       |
| Third     | 50          | 18,600    | 24,180       |
| Fourth    | 49          | 23,067    | 29,987       |
| Fifth     | 38          | 15,111    | 20,644       |
| Sixth     | 43          | 20,279    | 26,361       |
| Seventh   | 47          | 20,655    | 26,851       |
| Eighth    | 40          | 12,041    | 15,651       |

Total number of collieries involved, 357. Total number of employes, 145,827.

Railway men and others affected, 30,000. Total daily wages of miners, \$188,500. Total monthly wages, \$3,000,000.

Total earnings last year of 104 working days, \$36,323,000. Number of tons of coal mined a month (average), 5,000,000.

Total tons mined during the year (approximate), 55,000,000.

(By Associated Press.) Hazlet, Pa., May 16.—The miners' convention adjourned sine die at 11:45 a. m.

The delegates voted to leave the question of calling out the engineers, firemen and pump-runners to the district officers.

Steps were taken by the convention to involve in the strike all the bituminous and anthracite coal miners in the United States. According to the rules of the union, it requires five districts to call a national convention. The three anthracite districts will immediately get into correspondence with the bituminous districts with the hope of gaining the consent of two of them for a call for a national convention at which the question of involving all the bituminous miners in the United States in the present struggle will be discussed.

The officials hope if this convention is called, which is not unlikely, they will be able to bring out the non-union bituminous miners in Virginia, West Virginia and Central Pennsylvania.

Other plans of campaign were discussed by the delegates, but on these the members of the convention would not talk.

Mitchell's Statement. After the adjournment, President Mitchell issued the following statement: "At this morning's session of the convention, the convention petitioned the national committee to issue a call for a national convention of all miners employed in the United States for the purpose of considering the situation in the anthracite field.

"If the desire of the anthracite miners is carried into effect, a national suspension of coal miners will be affected. All details of the direction of the strike in the anthracite field were referred to the district and national officers.

"Definite plans will be outlined within the next few days. For the present, the engineers, firemen and pump-runners will

continue to work. All mine workers were advised to remain at their homes, abstain from frequenting saloons and under all circumstances observe the law."

At the present time the United Workers' union is at variance with the bituminous mine operators in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Michigan and if the national convention meets and decides to assist the anthracite miners, the men in these four states would probably be the first to be affected.

Number of Men Out. Mr. Mitchell said if a general strike did take place, it would involve altogether 443,900 men who are employed in and about the coal mines of the United States.

President Mitchell stated most emphatically today that the report that a telegram from Senator Hanna was read in the convention, before a vote was taken on the strike declaration, is absolutely untrue.

President Mitchell also brands as false the statement that he had been visited by a representative of Senator Hanna, with a proposition that the miners accept 5 per cent increase in wages.

The great strike is in full swing. Reports from all parts of the anthracite region show that the men are determined to stand by the strike order. Local unions throughout the region are in session preparing for the campaign.

Make Preparation. The coal companies continue to make preparations for a long strike. The coal and iron police, who are sworn in by the state of Pennsylvania, but who are paid by the companies, are now more active and alert, but their services are hardly needed at this time because of the fact that the strikers are keeping away from the collieries.

The electric railway company has reduced its service one-half and has laid off a number of its employes.

Many industrial establishments are economizing in every respect, anticipating a shortage of coal.

## DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST HEINZE

Affidavits That He Ordered Blasts to Destroy Stopes and Ingresses in Minnie Healy Mine to Conceal Evidence of Ore He Has Taken Out.

## EMPLOYES OF HEINZE FURNISH TESTIMONY

STARTLING DISCLOSURES ARE MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASE AND ARE FILED WITH THE SUPREME COURT—DATES OF THE WORK AND OF UNDERGROUND CONFERENCES BETWEEN HEINZE AND HIS MEN ARE GIVEN, TOGETHER WITH THE ORDERS OF FOREMEN—TO HEAR APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION MAY 20

Sensational charges against F. Augustus Heinze and the Montana Ore Purchasing company were made upon affidavit in the supreme court yesterday by the plaintiff in the famous suit of Miles Finlen against Heinze and others to recover title to the Minnie Healy mine. This is the suit in which the affidavits against Judge Harney that he characterized as "scandalous" were filed, and which is now in the supreme court on appeal.

The affidavits filed in the supreme court yesterday were in support of an application made by Mr. Finlen to the supreme court to issue an injunction against Heinze to absolutely stop him from mining the Minnie Healy mine till the suit has been adjudicated.

The charges are nothing less than that he has caused his employes in the mine to blast down the stopes and close the ingresses to them in order to obliterate the traces of his mining operations and conceal the evidences showing how much ore he has taken from the mine.

These affidavits were made by E. J. McHugh, John Gillis, John M. Little, Phillip Wing and William Casey. McHugh, Gillis and Little were employed as miners by Heinze in the Minnie Healy mine, and Wing and Casey were Boston & Montana company watchmen.

The first three tell what they saw and heard in the Minnie Healy and the part they took in the alleged destruction of the stopes and workings of the mine at the order of Heinze.

Application for the injunction was made in the supreme court by Attorney L. O. Evans yesterday, and the supreme court set the hearing on the application for next Tuesday, May 20. At that time the court will hear the evidence in support of the request for the injunction.

Man Who Blasted Stopes. The affidavit of McHugh tells a startling story of the blowing up of stopes and closing of drifts in the apparent furthering of a plan to prevent the plaintiff in the suit for the mine from ever knowing how much ore has been extracted from the latter in case he is awarded the property at the end of the action. McHugh's affidavit in part is as follows:

"E. J. McHugh, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is now, and for a long time past has been, engaged in and about the mines of Butte, as a practical miner; that during the month of June, 1901, affiant was employed by John Kane, foreman of the Minnie Healy mine, to go to work as a miner in said mine, and that affiant, at the said time, entered the employ of F. Augustus Heinze and the Montana Ore Purchasing company as a miner at the said Minnie Healy mine, where affiant continued to work until on or about the 23d day of February, 1902, when he left the employ of the said parties; affiant further says that during the time he was employed as a miner in the said Minnie Healy mine, he worked upon what is known as the 600, 700 and 800 foot levels thereof, and that he is familiar with the workings on the said levels.

"That on the night of the 23d day of December, 1901, affiant was engaged in working on the 700-foot level of the Minnie Healy mine; that he worked on what was known as the 'Outside Stopes,' which stopes was about 400 feet northwesterly from the Minnie Healy shaft; that on said night the said stopes was visited by F. Augustus Heinze, John Kane, E. H. Wilson and a person whom affiant is informed and believes is George H. Robinson; that said parties held a consultation and afterwards retired, and

shortly afterwards the foreman of the mine issued instructions to this affiant and one Andy McCloud, who was working with affiant and some others, who were employed on the said level at said stopes, to blow up the said stopes; that, pursuant to said instructions, and in order to carry out said instructions, this affiant and the parties above named, placed 37 50-pound boxes of giant powder at various places in and about the said stopes in such a manner that the same, when exploded, would blow out the timbers, and permit said stopes to cave, thereby entirely destroying the same; that in one place and in one explosion, to-wit, near the switch, that entered into the said stopes, and which was the means of ingress to and egress from the said stopes, this affiant and said McCloud and the other parties named, acted under instructions from the said foreman, placed 16 50-pound boxes of giant powder, and exploded the same in one explosion, completely demolishing the entrance into the said stopes and destroying the same.

Only Purpose to Destroy. "That in order to reach the said stopes from the Minnie Healy shaft, it was necessary to proceed in a southerly direction from the Minnie Healy shaft through a cross-cut, a distance of 90 feet, when the drift turned northwesterly, which was pursued a distance of approximately 400 feet; that such an explosion as was caused in said stopes was not, and could not have been caused in ordinary mining operations, and that the only purpose which could be served by the explosion of a quantity of powder such as heretofore set forth, and in the manner as heretofore set forth, would be to demolish and destroy said stopes, and prevent access thereto.

"Affiant further says that on the 25th day of December, 1901, he and said Andy McCloud, and other persons who were engaged in working in what was known and designated as the 'Inside Stopes,' being a stopes which was about 200 feet further in a northwesterly direction than the stopes heretofore referred to on the same level, and about 100 to 110 feet in a northerly direction therefrom; that, in order to reach the said stopes, the drifts and underground workings proceeded about 200 feet westerly from the above named stopes, which would make about 600 feet in a westerly direction from the cross-cut south in the Minnie Healy shaft; that there was a lateral drift or cross-cut about 110 feet in length and northerly from that was a cross-cut of about 20 feet which opened into an ore body which had been opened on the 8th-floor and first floor of the said level; that where said cross-cut entered into said stopes, the said stopes was about five posts wide, which would be approximately 25 feet in width, and which had been stoped about 21 posts in an easterly and westerly direction, which would make a total length of about 115 feet, the southwesterly portion of which stopes was not, as affiant remembers, in ore, the ore having pinched out westerly therefrom.

Entrance Blown Up. "That on the night of the 25th of December, 1901, the foreman as aforesaid, and a shift boss employed at said Minnie Healy mine, issued instructions to this affiant and said McCloud and others were to blow up the entrance leading into said stopes; that by reason of such instruction and in order to carry said instruction into effect this affiant and the others present drilled 42 drill holes in the roof of the crosscut leading into said stopes, in which were placed over 200 sticks of giant powder, and exploded the

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## EMPEROR OFFERS BRONZE STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT

(By Associated Press.) Wiesbaden-Hesse-Nassau, May 16.—The German emperor Wednesday, May 14, telegraphed as follows to the president of the United States at Washington: "I am still under the deep impression created by the splendid and cordial reception of my brother, Prince Henry, by the citizens of the United States of America.

"In the speeches with which he was greeted the fact was often mentioned that my ancestor, Frederick the Great, maintained a friendly attitude toward the young American republic during the course of her formation, thereby laying the corner stone of the friendly relations which have always existed between our two countries. The example

set to me by the great king I intend to follow.

"I wish to commemorate the visit of Prince Henry by a gift to the American people which I wish you to accept in their name.

"I intend to present a statue in bronze of Frederick the Great to the United States to be erected in Washington, in a place which you will kindly choose. May this gift be looked on as a lasting sign of the intimate relations which have been successfully fostered and developed between our two great nations.

"WILLIAM I. R." President Roosevelt replied Thursday, May 15, thanking Emperor William heartily in the name of the United States, and saying he would lay the matter before congress immediately.

Montana Federal Officers Sent to the Senate Today.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, May 16.—The president sent the following Montana nominations to the senate: Edward W. Stanley, receiver of public moneys, Missoula, Mont.

Registers of land office—Frank D. Miracle, Helena, Mont.; Edward Brassey, Lewistown, Montana; James W. Burlingame, Great Falls, Montana.

Receivers of public moneys—C. H. Benton, Great Falls, Montana; Louis W. Eldridge, Lewistown, Montana.

East Helena Smelter Strike About Settled.

(Special to Inter Mountain.) Helena, May 16.—As stated in the Inter Mountain some days ago there is every probability of the settlement of the strike at the East Helena smelters.

Porto Rican Lands.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, May 16.—Before proceeding with the naval bill the house passed the bill turning over to Porto Rico all the public lands of the islands ceded to the United States by Spain, except sites designated by the president, within one year for naval and coaling stations, military posts and other United States purposes.

## SPEECH AGAINST PHILIPPINE BILL IN THE UPPER HOUSE

(By Associated Press.) Washington, May 16.—At the conclusion of the routine business, the Philippine government bill was laid before the senate and Mr. McLaughlin of Mississippi continued his speech begun yesterday in opposition to the measure. He criticized the trial of General Smith, stating that his acquittal was a foregone conclusion. He said he knew there was a disposition on the part of the party in power to follow the lead of Great Britain. In order to curry favor with England, he said, we sent a special embassy to the coronation of King Edward. This left him to speak of the Boer war and he criticized the United States for the position it has

assumed toward Great Britain in that struggle.

Referring to the defense by Mr. Burton of General Funston, Mr. McLaughlin read a statement from a book on Cuba that General Gomez and his staff had run away from a locomotive which was blowing off steam, fearing it was about to explode.

He said Funston was on Gomez's staff: "Do you mean to intimate," inquired Mr. Spooner, "that General Funston is a coward?" "You can draw your own inferences," replied the Mississippi senator, "I state what this writer says."

Mr. Burton called attention to the fact that Funston never had been on Gomez's staff. He was Gomez's chief of artillery, but had not served as a staff officer.

## WESTERN LUMBER COMPANY ASKS FOR AN INJUNCTION

(Special to Inter Mountain.) Helena, May 16.—Jesse Route, as attorney for the Western Lumber company of Spokane, Wash., today applied to the United States court for an injunction to restrain the teamsters of Butte from interfering with the delivery of lumber by the company to Senator W. A. Clark, for a block he is constructing.

The Butte teamsters are on strike, and when transfer companies attempted to haul the lumber from the depot the drivers, who were members of the union, quit work.

A temporary restraining order was granted, and the hearing to make it permanent will be held May 21.

## HEIR MAY BE DEAD GOING TO DENVER

IT IS BELIEVED THAT REBECCA FINLAYSON IS NOT ALIVE.

HER DEATH IS REPORTED

Man Tells Attorney Campbell the Woman Expired in County Hospital, But the Records Do Not Show Her Name.

In all likelihood Rebecca Finlayson, one of the missing heirs to the half million-dollar estate left by James Finlayson, who died in a hotel in San Rafael, Cal., a few days ago, is dead.

Last evening a man called at the office of Thompson Campbell in West Park street and told Mr. Campbell that along in the latter part of the '80's there lived in Butte a woman named Finlayson, an old maid; that she had two brothers working in the M. J. Connell store, one of whom was a bookkeeper and the other a clerk.

One of the brothers, he said, was rather wild, but the other was just the reverse. One of the boys, George, died in Helena, but what became of the other he had never learned. The sister of the boys made her home with Mrs. Parker of this city for several years, but she contracted rheumatism and Mrs. Parker sent her to the county hospital, where she died in 1892. The man said he knew the woman, but whether she was the one for whom a portion of the estate is waiting he did not know.

Complicates Relationship. Beyond the fact that two brothers are mentioned when there is supposed to have been only one, the story of the

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## WESTERN LABOR OFFICIALS TO ATTEND CONVENTION.

MCDONALD TO BE RE-ELECTED

President to Receive Vote for Another Term as Head of the Organization—Efforts to Be Made to Bring Next Meeting to Butte.

After today the offices of the Western Labor union in the Goldberg block will be closed for the rest of the month, as the officers will be in attendance at the Denver convention, which opens on May 20.

President Dan McDonald and Secretary Clarence Smith will leave tomorrow evening for Denver and will have their offices at the New Markham hotel in that city until the close of the convention. Frank Pelletier and F. W. Cronin of the executive committee will leave on Monday to attend the meeting of the executive committee, which will be held May 21.

Besides the Butte men, the following members of the executive committee will be present: Rhoady Kepehan, Denver; Fred W. Walton, Wallace, and Reese Davis, Red Lodge. J. C. Lemore, vice president of the organization, will also meet with the executive committee.

To Re-elect McDonald. About 120 delegates will be represented at the convention, of whom 40 will be from Montana. The convention will be in session nine days, and among its other

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## SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY

(By Associated Press.) New York, May 16.—The second day's session of the Presbyterian assembly began at 9 o'clock in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, the new moderator, the Rev. Dr. Henry Vanduyke, presiding.

The morning session was consumed in the presenting of reports of special committees, among them being that of the special committee on revision of faith.

This report covers two divisions, the work assigned to the committee having been so outlined by the assembly. In the first place the committee says it was to prepare a brief statement of the reformed faith, to be submitted to this assembly, for such disposition as may be judged to be wise.

The other part of the work was the preparation and submission to this assembly of certain revisions of the confessions. Additional statements are recommended concerning the love of God for all men, missions and holy spirit, in the form of new chapters to be added to the confession.

Also certain textual modifications. John DeWitt signed the report, but stated that he thought it unwise to erect into a church doctrine our belief that all who die in infancy are saved. At the conclusion of the reading of the report on creed revision there was a wave of applause, but it was noticed that many of the commissioners remained silent.

The Rev. Dr. David Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church of this city, moved that the report be adopted. This motion was laid on the table and on motion of Dr. Mintron the discussion of the report was set for next Thursday at 10:30 a. m.