

M'AVOY SWORN IN RECORDER

TEN M. O. L. ALDERMEN FLOP TO LITTLE TIM SULLIVAN.

Clifford, Who is Accused of Taking \$6,000 for Delivering Eleven Votes to Judge Cowing, Leads the Way, but Peters Put up the Arrangement With Little Tim.

Little Tim Sullivan rounded up ten of the demoralized M. O. L. members of the Board of Aldermen yesterday and leisurely swung them over to the Democratic column, the result being that Justice Francis S. McAvoy (Tammany) of the Court of Special Sessions was elected to succeed Recorder John W. Goff, provided always that the Aldermen have the power to elect. The final vote was: McAvoy, 42; Meyers, 35. All the M. O. L. contingent voted for Justice McAvoy with the exception of Alderman Cronin.

Justice McAvoy sent in his resignation from the Special Sessions to the Mayor last evening and was sworn in as Recorder by Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy, a neighbor, at his home, 510 West 153d street, in the presence of his family and a few friends.

Mr. McAvoy, when asked what he thought of the constitutional power of the Board to elect him Recorder, replied: "Well, there's nothing for me to say about that. Assistants to the Corporation Counsel have decided that the Board had the power to elect the Recorder and that's enough for me. It is needless for me to say that I will discharge the official obligations of the high position as best I know how. Of course, I am deeply gratified at the honor of being selected to fill it."

The new Recorder is just recovering from an attack of nervous dyspepsia. He has a wife and four children. He is a brother of Thomas F. McAvoy, the Tammany district leader.

The election was accomplished by the Aldermen on the twenty-fourth ballot, four ballots being cast yesterday. The choice of a Recorder has occupied most of the attention of the Aldermen since the first meeting of the year, on January 7. After the Municipal Ownership members had switched their vote last week to Alderman Henry Clay Peters, who was arrested on a charge of having accepted a bribe to deliver the eleven M. O. votes for Cowing, which he apparently did. His case comes up to-day in Special Sessions.

Clifford was the first of the M. O. L. Aldermen to vote for McAvoy yesterday. To say that he would probably have been unable to attend the board's meeting yesterday if it had not been for Little Tim Sullivan is not to say that he was actuated in his voting by considerations of gratitude. All the same it is noteworthy that Little Tim raised the \$10,000 bill that enabled Alderman Clifford to stay out of the Tombs.

"I had to see a poor guy stay in jail for the lack of a little matter of \$10,000," Little Tim told his friends.

Alderman Henry Clay Peters, who was reported to have told the Grand Jury that he and Aldermen Sullivan and Doull were the three Intellectual Giants of the board, said after the meeting that it did not follow that the M. O. L. men would back all Tammany's projects in the board merely because they had voted for the Tammany candidate for Recorder.

This new was evidently not shared by Alderman Doull, who is the practical though not the nominal floor leader of the Tammany crowd. He expects that Tammany will hereafter get enough of the M. O. L. votes to swing things pretty much as desired.

ROOSEVELT JUDGES SCULPTURE

And it Sets the Opinion of a Jury of Sculptors on Kosciusko Statue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A Government board, consisting of Secretary of War Taft, Secretary Wetmore and Representative McHenry, has agreed with President Roosevelt that a model of a statue of Kosciusko which had been recommended as most meritorious by a jury of sculptors in a competition that included sixteen other models was really inferior to a model to which second place had been given. The jury of sculptors, consisting of Daniel Chester French of New York, Lorenzo Taft of Chicago and Henry M. Shady of New York, recommended that first prize and the contract be given to St. R. Lewandowski of Vienna, second prize to Antoni Popiel of Lemberg, Austria, and third prize to Prof. Julius Beltowski of Lemberg.

President Roosevelt viewed the models, and after criticizing Lewandowski's gave his opinion that Popiel's was the best. The jury of award to-day awarded the contract to Popiel and directed that the first and second prizes, amounting to \$1,000, be divided between Popiel and Lewandowski. Beltowski is to get the third prize, of \$400.

The statue will be erected in Lafayette Square, opposite the White House, which is already adorned by statues of Andrew Jackson, Lafayette and Rochambeau.

P. COUDOUR IN SIOUX FALLS.

Non-in-Law of W. H. Crocker, Takes Apartments in Divorcee. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 22.—The arrival here of Powers Couroud, son-in-law of William H. Crocker of San Francisco, has made the male members of the local divorce colony unhappy they say. They fear his presence will bring upon the colony undue notoriety.

Young Couroud is only about 23 years old. He married Miss Crocker three years ago, after his father had married the girl's older sister.

It is understood that Couroud is to get \$500,000 when he secures a divorce. Couroud has engaged apartments in Temple Court, one of the fashionable buildings of this city. To a newspaper man Couroud refused to affirm or deny that he was in Sioux Falls to get a divorce.

ENGINE MOVES DOWN WORKMEN.

Seven Killed and Ten or More Hurt on the New York Central.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—As the result of a collision at night between a coal car containing workmen and an engine running light half a mile west of the West Albany yards of the New York Central Railroad five men were killed outright and twelve seriously injured. Two of the injured died after being removed to hospitals and one other is expected to die.

The dead are: Ira Osborne, aged 22 years, timekeeper; James Rockie, aged 25, foreman; Dominic Lausner, track hand; Tony Fogarty, track hand; Edward Spiedel, two unidentified Italians. All of the injured were Italians and all resided in this city.

About 6 o'clock a gang of twenty-five men in charge of Subforeman James Rockie started from Karners, where they had been engaged in repair work, for this city. They were in a caboose, which was attached to a freight train. Osborne was about the only American in the crowd. Owing to the track being blocked, the yardmaster at Karners gave instructions to Engineer Groat, in charge of the freight train, to back down to West Albany on the track used by trains going west. Karners is about three miles west of West Albany.

The work train had backed to within half a mile of West Albany, when without warning Engine 2408, running light and going west in charge of Engineer Edward Baker, crashed into the freight caboose.

The big engine completely telescoped the caboose. The caboose was smashed into kindling and the wood was tossed fifty feet from the track. The men who were killed outright were horribly mutilated and not one man left of the entire crew escaped injury.

RECOUNT BILL IS SAFE

Even Though Some Legislators Are Inclined to Buck the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Not a little amusement is being expressed in certain legislative circles regarding what is the first sign of rebellion on the part of a coterie of Senators and Assemblymen against the Governor's recommendations in his message to the Legislature. As a means to show some sort of mutiny they have picked out the Hearst recount bill for their especial displeasure and hope if they can get away with it they will be able to get away with other things. One prominent member of the Legislature said to-night:

"I guess the Governor isn't worrying any. In fact all the worrying that I have seen or heard of is by the fellows who say they are constitutional party. He declared that the Foraker resolution was ambiguous. 'If the President is satisfied with it, however, I will not intervene,' said Mr. Bacon.

"Does the Senator from Georgia contend," inquired Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, "that the question involved here is whether the President is satisfied with the resolution or not?"

"I thought I was speaking rather loud," retorted Mr. Bacon, "and if the Senator from Rhode Island places any such construction on my words he must be rather deaf."

FORAKER RESOLUTION PASSED

SENATE FOREGOES QUESTIONING THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

Until the Committee Has Investigated and Reported on the Brownsville Affair—Resolutions Concerning Mr. Roosevelt's Authority Are Voted Down.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Foraker's resolution for an inquiry into the facts of the disorder at Brownsville, Tex., which led to President Roosevelt's order dismissing "without honor" three companies of negro troops, was adopted by the Senate this evening.

Efforts made through the presentation of substitute resolutions to affirm the constitutionality and legality of the President's course were voted down. Under the terms of the Foraker resolution the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is to conduct the inquiry "without questioning the legality or justice of any act of the President." No further action with regard to the President's attitude will be considered by the Senate until the committee has made its report.

The Foraker resolution was adopted without a roll call after five hours more of debate. This failure to secure a record of each Senator's vote was not significant, however, as two test ballots had been taken which showed that the majority of the Senate was determined to adopt Mr. Foraker's compromise.

The first test was had upon a resolution of Senator Mallory of Florida, a Democrat, which conceded that the President had full authority to discharge the negroes. On motion of Senator Foraker this was tabled by a vote of 43 to 22. Three Republicans, La Follette of Wisconsin, McCumber of North Dakota and Warner of Missouri, voted with the majority of Democrats, and in opposition to all the other Republicans against tabling the resolution. Two Democrats, Tillman of South Carolina and Teller of Colorado, voted to table.

A substitute offered by Senator Culberson of Texas in behalf of the Democrats was defeated also. If adopted Mr. Culberson's resolution would have closed the Brownsville incident, for it declared that "in the judgment of the Senate the President was authorized by law and justified by the facts in discharging without honor the negro troops, with only the legal consequences incident to such discharges."

Mr. Culberson's resolution was tabled on motion of Mr. Foraker by a vote of 46 to 19. All those voting against tabling were Democrats. Three Democratic Senators joined the solid Republican column in voting to table. They were Blackburn of Kentucky, the floor leader of his party in the Senate; Daniel of Virginia and Tillman of South Carolina.

Before proposing his resolution Mr. Culberson submitted a telegram from Capt. William Kelly, chairman of the citizens committee of Brownsville, saying that the investigation in Brownsville would elicit no new evidence, and adding that Mr. Purdy, the assistant to the Attorney-General, who went to Brownsville to gather new evidence, "exhausted every clue."

The assurances of Capt. Kelly who, Mr. Culberson informed the Senate, was a Republican and a former officer of the Union army in the civil war did not serve to stay the desire for further inquiry.

After two roll calls had shown that Mr. Foraker was master of the situation Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, who proposed a substitute omitting all reference to the President's authority, did not ask for a roll call, but accepted without question the adverse judgment recorded by a viva voce vote upon his substitute.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia led off. He declared that the Foraker resolution was ambiguous. "If the President is satisfied with it, however, I will not intervene," said Mr. Bacon.

"Does the Senator from Georgia contend," inquired Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, "that the question involved here is whether the President is satisfied with the resolution or not?"

"I thought I was speaking rather loud," retorted Mr. Bacon, "and if the Senator from Rhode Island places any such construction on my words he must be rather deaf."

Mr. Bacon insisted that the President was interested, because it involved his power.

Mr. Foraker interposed with the statement that the question of the President's power had been introduced into the debate first by the President's message and later by Mr. Lodge's original resolution to approve the President's action.

Mr. Bacon insisted that Mr. Foraker stood for those Senators who had consistently questioned the President's constitutional power to make the discharges.

"And I do still," said Mr. Foraker, "but I did not introduce it into the Senate debate on the resolution calling for the facts."

TREASURE TRUST INQUIRY

Grand Jury on the Criminal Conspiracy Trial.

The Grand Jury took up yesterday afternoon the investigation of the financial trust on a charge of criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade. Three witnesses were examined—Alfred Kreselstrom, representing Alf Hayman; Joseph C. Watson, paying teller of the Commercial Trust Company, and Robert Young, a representative of Charles Frohman. They were examined about broking and other contracts made by the trust. Watson knew something about signatures on certain contracts.

A number of witnesses who were on hand yesterday afternoon will be called when the investigation is continued this afternoon. William G. Smyth, who is a representative of David Belasco, was in consultation with Assistant District Attorney Kresel, and he is supposed to be supplying information against the trust.

The District Attorney's office is very anxious to see Alf Hayman, a brother of Alf. Alf is said to be in Atlantic City. Mr. Kresel thinks that if he knew that the District Attorney wanted to talk with him he would make a call.

ASHORE NEAR HAVANA.

Collier Arcola High on the Rocks off La Punta—Tugs Fall to Float Her.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The collier Arcola, of the Earn Line, is on the rocks off La Punta, at the entrance of Havana harbor. She was drawing nineteen feet when she went ashore. She now has eleven feet of water under her bow and twenty-four feet astern. There are holes under her first and second tanks.

At high water this afternoon two tugs moved the steamer four feet, but in doing so they made the holes in her bottom bigger. Her pumps, however, are keeping the water down. She has been jettisoning coal all day and will continue doing so all night. She will have got rid of 450 tons by high water, at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the tugs will make another effort to pull her off.

The captain of the Arcola attempted to enter the harbor without a pilot. He missed the channel and as his engines were running at slow speed a strong current created by a high sea caused the vessel to drift ashore. The Captain of the Port says that under such weather conditions a steamer should keep under a full head of steam when attempting to enter Havana.

LONDON MUSIC HALL STRIKE.

Performers, Musicians and Stage Hands Attack Trust—Audiences Dismissed.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The storm that has been brewing for a long time between the managers of the London music halls and various classes of their employes has burst in the form of a strike, which to-night compelled the closing of seven metropolitan and suburban vaudeville theatres, including the "Tivoli," one of the leading houses. The audience assembled as usual, but the abstention of performers, musicians and stage hands compelled their dismissal and the return of their entrance money.

The strikers include some of the best known stars. The quarrel centres on the demand of the National Alliance, representing the artists, musicians and stage hands, for recognition of the terms embodied in the alliance's "charter," in which the rate of payment is a leading clause.

There is also an anti-trust issue, the employees regarding the existing controlling syndicates as being equivalent to a trust.

JAP TROUBLE IN HONOLULU.

Doctors Want Law That Will Shut Them Out of Practice—Flood of Immigrants.

HONOLULU, Jan. 19.—It is likely that Honolulu will get into trouble with the United States authorities in regard to the Japanese as San Francisco did on the school question. Her trouble, has arisen over granting to a Jap physician the right to practise in the territory.

The local medical association persists in endeavoring to have the Legislature enact a law requiring all examinations for licenses to practice medicine to be taken in English. The law as proposed is not aimed specifically against the Japanese, but as Japs constitute the preponderance of foreign candidates, the law clearly bears principally upon them.

At the rate that Japanese have been entering Hawaii since the beginning of the year, it is estimated that one Jap arrives every twelve minutes. Jap immigrants for the first half of January reach 1,74. Should Japs continue to come at this rate the total would come to 46,000 for the year.

LOUBET WOULD BE SENATOR.

Former President of France Desires Occupation—Will Examine Conditions.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—It is reported in the lobbies of the Senate that former President Loubet is being considered as a candidate from the Department of Seine-et-Oise.

M. Loubet, on being asked about the rumor, declared that, having nothing to do, he would like the occupation. But before definitely accepting the nomination he would have to learn the conditions presented at the next election.

JAP IMMIGRANTS DETAINED.

300 Held Up at San Francisco and 500 More Are Expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Under instructions from Commissioner Sergeant of the Bureau of Immigration 300 Japanese who arrived in San Francisco to-day on the steamship Alameda have been detained and prevented from landing pending an investigation as to whether or not they have been brought over in violation of the alien contract labor law.

The Department of Commerce and Labor learned that 300 Japanese were on their way to San Francisco, 500 on the Korea and 800 on the Alameda, and it was decided to investigate their purpose in coming here before permitting them to land. Five hundred on the Korea are expected to reach San Francisco to-morrow.

JOCULAR, SAYS SWETTENHAM.

EXPLAINS HIS REFERENCE TO NEW YORK ROBBERY.

Archbishop Nuttall Asks Governor About Davis Incident and May Call Public Regrets to Roosevelt—Swettenham Says No Friction With Admiral Davis.

From THE SUN correspondent at Kingston. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 22.—The trouble between Gov. Swettenham and Rear Admiral Davis is still the subject of general discussion here. The matter was raised to-day at a meeting of the relief committee by Archbishop Nuttall, who interrupted a discussion of relief measures to move that a committee of three be appointed to call on the Governor and learn the exact facts, with the view to expressing regrets by cable to President Roosevelt, should the investigation reveal the necessity for such action.

Subsequently the Archbishop called to see Gov. Swettenham, but he was out. The Archbishop then expressed his intention of cabling to President Roosevelt, expressing regret for any untoward official action if such is finally shown to have occurred.

The general public is convinced of the Governor's lack of cordiality toward Americans, and he has been made more unpopular by the publication of his letter to Admiral Davis. The Governor's friends excuse his action by saying that he is impulsive and dictatorial by nature and training. As evidence of this he shows the same disposition in dealing with the local endeavors to furnish relief. The Governor has always been unwilling to admit there was any necessity for outside relief.

When interviewed by the correspondent of THE SUN to-day Gov. Swettenham denied that there had been any friction between himself and Admiral Davis. He described the last paragraph of his letter to the Admiral regarding the robbery of a New York millionaire as a jocular parallel to the safe robbery here, which was mentioned in Admiral Davis's letter. He said he had not asked Admiral Davis to land sailors, and referred the correspondent to the Admiral when he was asked if he subsequently indorsed the landing.

The Governor is credited with being so prejudiced against Americans in general that it prevented his more humane instincts from interpreting Admiral Davis's action as it is viewed generally here.

Some doubt exists as to whether Admiral Davis landed the sailors on his own initiative or whether some Government official requested him to do so. It is said, however, that the Americans landed just in time to prevent 600 prisoners from escaping from jail, which would have caused considerable trouble.

In an interview Archbishop Nuttall expressed great regret that any official action had been taken which put the people of Jamaica in the position of ingrates. The Jamaica, he said, appreciate heartily the good feeling shown by Admiral Davis and the American people. Through the Archbishop indorsed certain orders of Gov. Swettenham, the object of which is to make the Jamaica self-reliant, he said that a great deal is still to be done, and he seemed to think that the Americans would have rendered the much needed assistance.

The Scotch Presbyterian clergymen expressed strong approval of the Governor's action. They said that Jamaica is not Spanish territory nor a Latin American republic. The United States had no right to land troops here.

The earthquake affected part of the Blue Mountains. It is reported that two houses 4,000 feet up the mountains were destroyed.

GREAT DISGUST IN KINGSTON.

Suggestion That Sydney Olivier Be Sent to Repeal Swettenham.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Kingston correspondent of the Tribune says that the public generally are extremely indignant that the American supply ship Celtic had to go back in consequence of Gov. Swettenham's action.

The authorities have refused offers of help from Trinidad and Barbados.

The correspondent of the Standard says that the leading residents are organizing a testimonial to President Roosevelt.

The Chronicle prints a despatch from Kingston, dated yesterday, saying there is almost universal criticism of the Government, which is palpably unable to cope with the situation. The Government has blundered, the correspondent says, and continues to blunder badly in every direction. It persistently minimizes the extent of the disaster.

There is so much disgust that the people will demand the recall of the Governor, suggesting the appointment of Sydney Olivier, who has been acting Governor three times.

Mr. Olivier was sent to Washington in 1898 to assist in the reciprocity negotiations on behalf of the British West Indian colonies. He was Colonial Secretary of Jamaica in 1890-1904 and acting Governor in 1900, 1902 and 1904.

SWETTENHAM IS SILENT.

Colonial Office Has Received No Expression of His Letter to Davis.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Colonial Office received a despatch to-day from Gov. Swettenham, but made no reference in it to his action with regard to Rear Admiral Davis and the American squadron.

The Royal Steam Packet Company received a despatch from Kingston to-day saying that the food supplies are apparently sufficient now and that the crisis is over. Gov. Swettenham has telegraphed to the Colonial Office that confidence has been restored and that the people are returning to the city, also that the British cruiser Indefatigable has arrived, bringing stores.

The Mansion House fund for the relief of the Kingston sufferers amounts now to \$100,000. The Lord Mayor to-day cabled \$75,000 to Gov. Swettenham.

After all, USHER'S Scotch that made it famous.

PACIFIC TIDAL WAVE HORROR.

1,500 Persons Killed in Islands Near Sumatra After Earthquakes.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 22.—On January 11 a telegram was received from the Dutch Indies that a tidal wave had devastated the island of Tana, with the loss of 300 lives, and that forty had been killed on the island of Singulu, both off the west coast of the island of Sumatra. A telegram to-day says that the disaster was much more serious.

The tidal wave destroyed the southern coast of the island of Singulu, which has nearly disappeared. The loss of life probably amounts to 1,500. There have been daily earthquake shocks. The civil governor has gone to the scene of the disaster with medical help.

The smaller island of Simelutchoot was entirely engulfed.

W. W. ASTOR A GRANDFATHER.

Daughter Born to His Daughter Pauline, Who Married Capt. Spender-Clay.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Spender-Clay, who before her marriage was Pauline Astor and who is the only daughter of William Waldorf Astor, has given birth to a daughter.

Miss Astor was married to Capt. H. H. Spender-Clay of the Second Life Guards on October 29, 1904, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Bishop of London. The home of the couple is Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey. Capt. Spender-Clay resigned from the army in 1902.

GOV. HIGGINS IS BETTER.

His Physician Much Encouraged, Though a Sudden Turn May Come.

OLEAN, N. Y., Jan. 22.—There was a distinct change for the better in Gov. Higgins' condition to-night. "He was conscious and talked with me," said Dr. Hibbard as he came from the house to-night, "in fact he joked with his physician, and I like the way things are looking."

"Of course he is more or less under stimulants and has been receiving nourishment for two days. He appears better than at any time since his illness took a serious turn."

"His disease is such that strange turns may take place, so we won't say much for a day or two and we will watch him closely."

GIFT TO NEW CATHEDRAL.

H. C. Fahnestock Gives \$50,000—West Arch to Be Completed.

A gift of \$50,000 to the fund of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was announced yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the trustees. The donor is H. C. Fahnestock, one of the vice-presidents of the First National Bank.

Mr. Fahnestock's gift, together with funds already in hand, the trustees believe will make it possible to complete the west arch of the cathedral. The east arch is already completed and with the completion of the west arch it is planned temporarily to enclose the crossing of the cathedral, which with the partly finished choir will give a seating capacity of about 5,000. The crossing alone will seat 3,500 and work on this part of the building will be pushed at once.

DAVE JOHNSON'S NEW HOUSE?

Real Estate Men Think He's Buyer of 49 and 51 West 33rd Street.

The old fashioned private houses at 49 and 51 West Thirty-third street were sold yesterday by the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were acquired originally in the expectation that the site might be needed for a shaft of the tunnel under Thirty-third street. They have lately been offered for sale at \$200,000. According to a report among real estate brokers the new owner is Dave Johnson, who has had trouble with Jerome over a gambling house in this same street. Johnson understood to have had a lease of 51 for some time. The house has been fitted up on an extravagant scale.

NITRIC ACID FROM AIR.

Sir William Crookes Said to Have Found a Commercial Process.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Chronicle announces that the leading residents are organizing a testimonial to President Roosevelt.

The Chronicle prints a despatch from Kingston, dated yesterday, saying there is almost universal criticism of the Government, which is palpably unable to cope with the situation. The Government has blundered, the correspondent says, and continues to blunder badly in every direction. It persistently minimizes the extent of the disaster.

There is so much disgust that the people will demand the recall of the Governor, suggesting the appointment of Sydney Olivier, who has been acting Governor three times.

AUSTIN CORBIN'S PERIL.

In a Sallboat Which Was Upset in Huntington Bay.

NORFOLK, I. L., Jan. 22.—It became known to-day that on Sunday afternoon Austin Corbin, head of the Corbin Baking Company of 192 Broadway, New York, narrowly escaped being drowned. He was crossing Huntington Bay to his home in a small sailboat from Port Eaton after a call upon Elmer S. Garretson, when the wind, which was blowing a gale, upset the boat.

With him was one of his employees. The two men clung to the upturned boat. They were seen by Mr. Garretson. Hastily securing another boat he and his stepson went to their rescue. They were almost overcome by the cold when he took them from their perilous position.

NEW HAVEN ROAD BEAT MORSE.

INHUMANITY AT KINGSTON.

AMERICAN REFUGEES SIGN A FORMAL PROTEST.

Sir Alfred Jones and Party on the Port Kingston Accused of Neglect of and Indifference to American Women and Children on an Adjacent Pier—Wouldn't Even Give Them Drinking Water—Petition, Presented by America; Priest, That Women and Children Be Sheltered on Deck Was Refused—Refugees Say Our Sailors Were Asked to Land—Swettenham's Backing and Filing—No Order in the Place and No Head to Things.

The Famburg-American steamship Prinz Eitel Friedrich arrived here yesterday afternoon from Kingston bearing the bulk of the American refugees of the earthquake. The Eitel left Kingston late last Thursday. There were nearly 150 Americans aboard her. They had stuck together pretty much after the first night and the story of one was the story of all.

It was not the story of the earthquake itself that the Americans were bursting to tell as soon as the ship reached Quarantine, but it was the story of the action of the British officials of the island and of the treatment meted out to them as Americans. This treatment caused them to draw up resolutions declaring the much talked of "bonds of blood and language" when tested to be a mockery and a diplomatic phantom.

These resolutions were drawn up at a meeting of the passengers on the ship on Monday night. The meeting was presided over by Percival Cable, a hotel man of Norristown, Pa. Some of the passengers had taken part in the negotiations which led to the landing of the American marines and bluejackets, which, they said, was at the request of the Colonial Secretary, the Governor being hard to find when Admiral Davis arrived. The unpleasantness resulting was not ended when the passengers left Jamaica, and the resolutions drawn up dealt only with the conduct of the Englishmen on board the British steamer Port Kingston, including Sir Alfred Jones, in refusing to give aid to the wounded Americans and shelter to their women, who had been sleeping for two nights on a pier, some without proper clothing and without food and water much of the time.

The protest and its counts.

This was the statement drawn up by the passengers and addressed "To the General Public and the International Press":

"We, a company of American refugees of Kingston, January 15 to January 17, 1907, on board the steamship Prinz Eitel Friedrich, herewith utter emphatic condemnation of the conduct and behavior in that period of certain officials of rank, specifically Capt. Parsons, commander of the British steamship Port Kingston, lying in the harbor of Kingston, and aboard which were Sir Alfred Jones, his superior, and other officials, basing our contention on the following counts:

First—That Capt. Parsons declined to furnish food for one meal to the small number of German, Irish, and Spanish refugees, Hamburg-American Line, who were prevented four decks from burning on the night of the 14th, among them the Port Kingston's own refugees.

Second—That such Americans and other refugees as the small boats, manned by Capt. Vahel and others, gathered and lodged on Monday on board the Port Kingston were summarily ordered ashore at 4 P. M. Tuesday to make room for English refugees, though women and children tearfully pleaded that they had neither food nor clothing on shore.

Third—That the wounded of mixed nationalities were taken ashore at the station hour and left in a crude situation on the railway wharf until cared for by American naval authorities on Thursday, except such as were removed by train. Richard Vahel, Hamburg-American Line, who was prevented from burning on the night of the 14th, among them the Port Kingston's own refugees.

Fourth—That when Father O'Donovan of Boston, Galvin L. Payne of Indianapolis, and the Rev. H. F. Auld of Hattboro, Pa., took a petition to Sir Alfred Jones and Capt. Parsons for the American refugees, sleeping on trunks, sacks of coffee and the cargo fouled planks of the Hamburg-American dock, to allow the said refugees to go aboard the Port Kingston, then at her dock, and sleep on the bare, clean decks, where they should be safe from recurrent earthquake shocks, Capt. Parsons refused with great inconviction and, coming to the Hamburg-American dock, showed the party further to the court.

Fifth—That in the three days, though Sir Alfred Jones and his party on board the Port Kingston had all the comforts of a large, well equipped ship, no tender was made either of food, water, coffee, bedding or medical assistance.

Sixth—That in three days, save for the above unpleasant visit of Capt. Parsons, no official visit was paid either by the police, military or colonial authorities to the large body of American refugees on