

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

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NAMES WILL SOON BE KNOWN

First Police Dep't Indictments Due to Be Reported To-morrow.

One of Them Implicates an Official High in Rank.

To-morrow morning Hovey C. Clarke, as foreman of the grand jury, will turn in indictments charging four police officials with bribery and extortion.

The names of the suspects are generally known to the police and men about town. One of the accused officials is high in rank, but the other three come under the general head of "plain clothes men."

One in particular is an old officer and has borne a good reputation as being a "square" man. His indictment will be a surprise.

Two civilians are also named in connection with this police quartet. One of them may not be indicted just yet, however, as he has been before the grand jury to testify.

Another civilian may be included in the batch to-morrow which will swell the total to five.

Well developed trails leading to other police officers—plain clothes men to be more specific—have been disclosed and will be followed at subsequent sessions.

One in particular is a former deputy sheriff.

A Fruitful Investigation.

There is one great difference between the present investigation and any other inquiry ever instituted by a Hennepin grand jury into city affairs.

Other investigations have generally begun with a suspicion and ended with a guess. In this case the starting point was a specific charge made by two convicted "big mitt" men who gave names, dates and minute details regarding payments for police protection.

White testimony from such men is not considered the best evidence, but at least gave a definite direction to the grand jury's investigation and obviated the discouraging necessity of prolix "fishing" excursions.

Another handicap which the present grand jury seems to have avoided is the shock of surprise at finding that any corruption existed. As a rule the ordinary citizen is not intimately familiar with the "run of the town."

En route home from his office he may see a policeman or two but aside from a casual observance he is apt to know nothing of police department efficiency and morale.

There have been cases where such men "drawn as grand jurors were so shocked at discovering corruption that they lost sight of the fact that in addition to the moral certainty of an offense, it was a crime."

It is well understood that the grand jury already has evidence sufficient to indict several of the plain clothes who are offenses have been most flagrant.

The fact that this does not appear to have ended the work of the investigators indicates that there may be more to come in the higher game. No police official dare to "kraft" to any extent unless he has the tacit approval of his superiors.

Plain clothes men are too familiar with each other's methods and too cunning to be themselves, too prone to "knocking" each other, to see one of their number enjoying a special revenue without exposing him—that is, unless they themselves have a similar "graft," or they know it will do no good to complain to the superior officers.

This does not mean that all the plain clothes men have been crooked by any means, but there is no getting around the fact that the dominant spirit of the police department has been one of "graft."

A Too-Credulous Chief.

This might appear to touch the chief very nearly and in truth it does do. Fred Ames' best friends in the department charge his most serious defects as a superintendent of police to the fact that he is too tender-hearted and too credulous in stories told by crooks.

Here is an experience the like of which has happened to more than one Minneapolis detective. The officer in this case arrested a man known to be a confidence worker and a thief. This was directly following one of the administration's numerous orders to "obliterate" the crook.

The officer in this case arrested a man known to be a confidence worker and a thief. This was directly following one of the administration's numerous orders to "obliterate" the crook.

Water fell into a five-ton ladle of slag and the molten metal flew all over the place.

This apparent willingness of the chief to believe such gaudy stories has endeared the "shakedown" policy among the men under him. They have known that it was no use to bring in known criminals who could be "sugged" and driven out of town, even if not caught in the act.

The next best thing has been to take the proffered "bit" and let the crook operate.

All this, it will be understood, is predicated upon the supposition that the tete-a-tete conferences in Superintendent Ames' office and elsewhere have been innocent, so far as the chief was concerned, and that the results have been due solely to his super sensitive sympathies.

Whether or not a more sinister construction will be placed upon his actions will be revealed when the grand jury convenes.

It is of interest in this connection to know that there has been perfect organization among the "big mitt" operators and that hush money for the authorities has been counted in as a regular fixed charge.

An Uneasy Go-Between.

The appearance of Irwin A. Gardner before the grand jury indicates investigation along another line. Gardner, according to his own admission before the present grand jury was drawn, was the go-between or "collector" who gathered in monthly tribute from the abandoned women.

"DIPLOMATIC UNTRUTHS"

Wrathful Britons Find That They Have Been Lied to by Shipping People.

Distrust and Resentment Are Expressed Over Loss of Control.

London, May 9.—Distrust and resentment are the key notes to the comments of all the afternoon newspapers here on the shipping combine agreements.

All the papers refer wrathfully to the recent denials of Messrs. Imsey and Pirrie of the White Star line, and of Harland & Wolff, denials of what now proves to have been absolutely true.

The Westminster Gazette, referring to "diplomatic untruths," expresses the hope that "we shall be spared this peculiar development, which in America, accompanies these great trust movements."

No one attempts to claim that any vestige of control of the lines concerned remains in British hands.

"The dollar god" says the St. James Gazette, "has eaten up the better part of the British Atlantic carrying trade and the only community of interest existing is the same that existed between the Lady of Riga and her mount at the end of their joint excursion. No doubt the smile on the face of the Yankee tiger is an extremely broad one."

"If anything is to be expected of the Board of Trade under the present management," says the Gazette, "it might be hoped that the use of the British flag to cover ships which are British only in name would be refused and the vessels be placed in the position of pirates."

Dealing with Harland & Wolff's position, the St. James Gazette says it considers that when the ship building is transferred to United States yards, as is inevitable when the fostering care of the steel trust has sufficiently enlarged American shipbuilding resources, Harland & Wolff will have no alternative but to cross the Atlantic.

The St. James Gazette finds that the combine is "grossly over-capitalized," and says: "This was a foregone conclusion from Mr. Morgan's record. He does not deal in little things, and is not content with small profits. The huge capital is out of all proportion to the real value of the assets, and it is clear that a substantial advance in freight will have to be made in order to pay dividends."

The King is Displeased.

The Associated Press learns that King Edward has expressed to a friend his strong disapproval of the combine, on patriotic grounds.

CUNARD LINE BOUGHT

William Pinkney of the Neptune Line Makes a Statement.

Baltimore, Md., May 9.—William Pinkney of Sunderland and London, Eng., who is the managing director of the Neptune line of steamers from Baltimore to Rotterdam and Amsterdam, and who is now in this city, said to-day that the Morgan steamship syndicate has bought the Cunard line.

Mr. Pinkney's line received an offer for its shares from the syndicate, but he refused to sell at the price offered. Since that time he has been in close touch with the operations of the Morgan syndicate, and he states positively that the Cunard line has been absorbed and that his information is such as may be relied upon.

The Neptune line is still open to the offer of the Morgan syndicate, and Mr. Pinkney says that the company can be bought for the same price that was paid for the Leyland line. The Neptune line has recently sold one of its fastest ships, the Morena, to the Austrian government, to be used in Japanese waters.

POINTS TO AN IMPARTIAL ARBITRATION BOARD.

The morning session adjourned at 12:30 and President Mitchell made the following statement:

Repplies to our proposition to submit the entire question in dispute to an impartial board of arbitration have been received from President Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading; Chairman Thomas of the Erie company; President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and President Oliphant of the Delaware & Hudson company, all of whom refuse to join us in the adjustment of the differences by the methods we proposed.

The discussion which followed the reading of the replies of the operators, which were received at 11 o'clock, continued for an hour and a half and is said to have been at times acrimonious.

District President Nicholas and his associates from the upper coal fields, insisted that nothing honorable remained to be done but to declare for a strike and enforce the desires of the men, expressed at the recent Shamokin convention. District President John Fahy and Thomas Duffy, from the lower coal fields who have all along opposed a strike, were equally as strenuous in presenting their views which were diametrically opposed to those of Mr. Nichols.

The latter declared that to back down in the face of the repeated refusals of the operators to grant concessions and more particularly after they had declined to arbitrate would be a confession that the United Mine Workers of America were powerless to enforce the demands which had been so spiritedly and repeatedly made.

Presidents Fahy and Duffy answered that the present was an inopportune time to strike; that the organization had numerous fights on its hands in the west and south. They also urged as a reason why a strike should not be ordered that the operators invited a fight.

Notwithstanding that a decisive vote was not reached at this morning's session, President Mitchell's statement that the committees were considering the probabilities of success or defeat in the event of a strike being determined upon was accepted in some quarters as the forerunner of a "no strike declaration."

It is certain that the vote will be exceedingly close, with the probability that President Mitchell's will be the deciding ballot.

The wage scale adopted by the convention at Shamokin has not been made public by President Mitchell, but the demands were presented in detail to the operators at the meeting last week in New York.

They include a general advance on wages averaging 20 per cent, a shorter work day and the weighing of coal wherever practicable. These three demands are considered the most important of those included in the scale and the miners of district No. 1 have repeatedly expressed their willingness to strike, at any time for the last named concession.

President Mitchell's proposition which was rejected to-day was that the differences between the miners and the operators should be submitted to an impartial board of arbitration to be chosen by the industrial department of the National Civic Federation.

"No Further Concessions."

New York, May 9.—The president of one of the leading anthracite coal roads said that an important message had been received from Scranton to-day, but he declined to disclose the nature of the communication. "If the miners want to strike," said he, "the result is inevitable. We will make no further concessions."

IT IS REFUSED

Hard Coal Operators Refuse the Men's Proposition to Arbitrate.

Scranton, Pa., May 9.—When the executive boards of the three anthracite coal districts of the United Mine Workers of America went into secret session this morning the situation, so far as could be learned, had not changed from yesterday, when President Mitchell wired the operators, offering to submit the disputed

300 KILLED

Chinese Rebels Bombard Nan-Ning-Fu With Modern Field Guns.

Hongkong, May 9.—Advices received here from Wu Chou say the rebels bombarded Nan-Ning-Fu for three hours, April 27, using modern field guns. From 300 to 400 of the inhabitants were killed. The rebels subsequently withdrew to the hills.

A VOLCANO KILLS 25,000 PEOPLE AT ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE

Inhabitants of St. Pierre - 25,000 Only Known Survivors - 30 Area of Island - 351 Square Miles Mt. Pelee's Height - 4,430 Feet Population Entire Island - 177,000

Paris, May 9.—M. Bouguenot, a sugar planter of the island of Martinique, received a cable dispatch this morning from Fort de France, sent by the manager of the Francoise factory, announcing that he had "tried to reach St. Pierre, but found the coast covered with ashes and the town enveloped in dust, and could not land."

Paris, May 9.—The commander of the French cruiser Suchet has telegraphed to the minister of marine, M. DeLussac, from Fort De France, island of Martinique, under date of Thursday, May 8, at 10 p. m., as follows:

I have just returned from St. Pierre, which has been completely destroyed by an immense mass of fire, which fell on the town at about 8 in the morning. The entire population (about 25,000 souls) is supposed to have perished. I have brought back the few survivors, about thirty. All the shipping in the harbor has been destroyed by fire. The eruption continues.

The commander of the Suchet, now at Fort de France, has been ordered to return to St. Pierre, Martinique, with all the speed possible and to forward details of the disaster to the French government. He cannot, however, be heard from for twenty-four hours, as the Suchet has gone to the island of Guadeloupe to obtain provisions.

It is feared that M. L. Moutel, the governor of Martinique, has perished. He telegraphed May 7 that he was proceeding to St. Pierre. Senator Knight is also supposed to have been at St. Pierre.

HEAPS OF BODIES SEEN

Terrible Report Made by the Captain of the Suchet.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., May 9.—9:30 a. m.—The French cruiser Suchet arrived at Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, from Fort de France, Martinique, this morning, bringing several refugees.

She confirmed the report that the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, was entirely destroyed at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning by a volcanic eruption.

It is supposed that most of the inhabitants of St. Pierre were killed, that the neighboring parishes were laid waste and that the residue of the population of St. Pierre is without food or shelter.

Nothing on the Shore, but Flames.

The British royal mail steamer Esk, which arrived at St. Lucia this morning reports having passed St. Pierre last night. The steamer was covered with ashes, though she was five miles distant from the town which was in impenetrable darkness.

A boat was sent in as near as possible to the shore, but not a living soul was seen ashore, only flames.

The Roraima Seen to Blow Up.

The Quebec Steamship company's steamer Roraima was seen to explode and disappear.

Heaps of Bodies Seen.

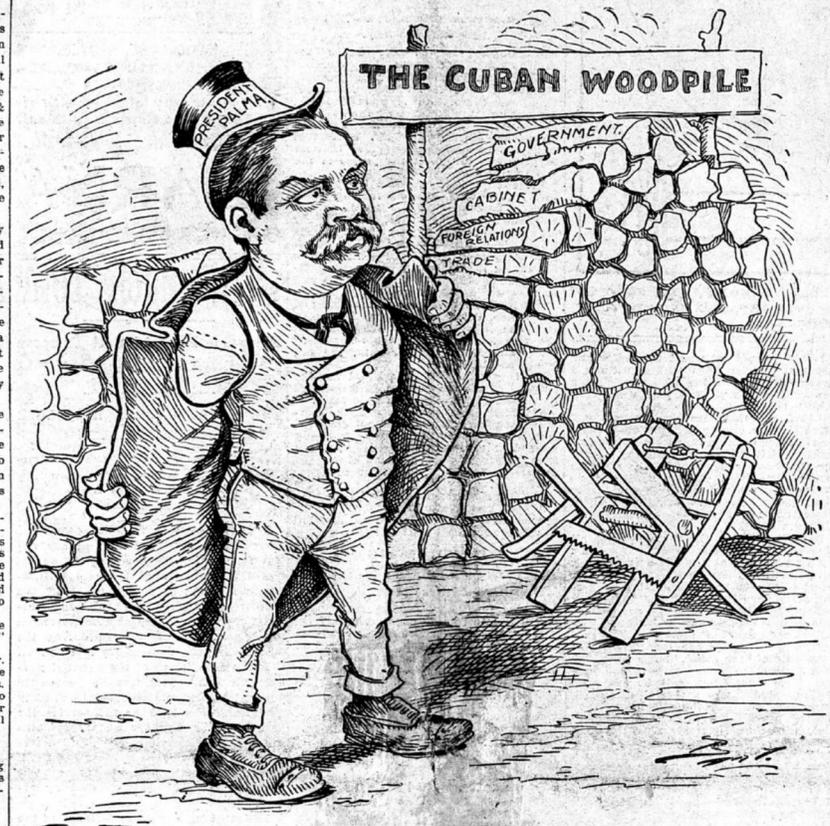
The commander of the Suchet reports that at one o'clock on Thursday the entire town of St. Pierre was wrapped in flames. He endeavored to save about thirty persons from the vessels in the harbor. His officers went ashore in small boats seeking for survivors, but were unable to penetrate the town.

They saw heaps of bodies upon the wharves and it is believed that not a single person resident in St. Pierre at the moment of the catastrophe escaped.

Governor of the Colony Dead.

The governor of the colony and his staff colonel and wife were in St. Pierre and probably perished. The extent of the catastrophe cannot be imagined.

The captain of the British steamer Roddam was very seriously injured and is now in the hospital at St. Lucia. All of his officers and engineers were dead or are dying. Nearly every member of the



OFF COMES HIS COAT. President Palma Will Now Proceed to "Saw Wood."

FORD MURDER

The Funeral of the Brothers to Be Conducted by Bishop Burgess.

[Details of the murder of Paul Leicester Ford by his brother will be found on page four of this paper.]

New York, May 9.—There was a meeting of the relatives of Paul Leicester Ford and Malcolm W. Ford to-day, at which E. R. Kidder, Mrs. Paul Ford's father, Rosewell Steele, Worthington Ford and a sister were present.

Later, Worthington Ford said there would be but one funeral and that the services would be conducted by Bishop

SAM IS OUT

The President of Hayti Decides That He Has Had Enough.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, (Thursday) May 8.—General Theresias Simon Sam, president of the Haytien republic, has resigned his office.

The Haytien congress will assemble May 12 to elect his successor.

The city of Port Au Prince is quiet. The Haytien republic is also calm. Former President Jimenez, of Santo Domingo, has embarked on board a French steamer and is expected here.

General Deschamps, the former governor of Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, the last place to surrender to the Dominican revolutionists, who also embarked on a French steamer, has sought refuge at Cape Haytien, Hayti.

President Sam was elected April 1, 1896, for seven years, by the two chambers of the Haytien congress, in joint session. He was 61 years of age when elected and belongs to a family distinguished in Haytien revolutionary history. He was minister of war under President Solomon, took part in the Hippolyte revolution, was made minister of war and marine under President Hippolyte and after the death of the latter was elected president.

GOPHER BILLS

Eddy and Morris to Petition the Powers for a Whole Day.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, May 9.—Representatives Eddy and Morris and others interested in legislation affecting Minnesota Indians and their lands have had several conferences lately and decided to ask for a day for the consideration of Minnesota bills.

They will wait until Chairman Sherman of the Indian committee returns to Washington, when they will lay a proposition before him for presentation to the speaker.

The two bills of most importance are the Morris bill and the Red Lake treaty bill, both of which have been favorably reported and are now on the calendar.

Senator Gamble to-day reported a bill to amend the Indian depredations law so that inhabitants of states who are not citizens may go into the court of claims and sue for damages for depredations of Indians. The law now bars this class of claimants.

Representative Tom Marshall has recommended Commissioner Wagner for postmaster at Dunsmuir, Rolette county, N. D.

—W. W. Jernama.

AN IMMENSE MASS OF FIRE AND LAVA FELL ON THE DOOMED TOWN AT 8 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY MORNING.

A French Cruiser Brings Away About Thirty People the Only Known Survivors of the 25,000.

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MAP OF THE TESSER ANTILLES

Showing the Location of Martinique and St. Pierre.

The island of Martinique has the same general characteristics as its nearest neighbors, with some peculiarities of its own. The extreme length is about forty-five miles from northwest to southwest, and the main part in six miles of the inlet of Le Robert and Le Francoise on the other side.

The whole area of the island, near 400 square miles, is mountainous. Besides Mount Pelee, there are further south and about midway of the oval, the three crests of Mount Pelee, and all along the great range are the black and ragged cones of old volcanoes.

In the section south of the deep bay there are two less elevated and more irregular ridges, one running southeast and terminating in the Pion Vaucien, and the other extending westward and presenting to view on the coast Mounts Carabie and Constant.

The mountainous interior is torn and gashed by ancient earthquake upheavals, and there are perpendicular cliffs, deep clefts and gorges, black holes filled with water and swift torrents dashing over precipices and falling into caverns—in a word, all the fantastic savagery of volcanic scenery, but the whole covered with the rich verdure of the tropics.

The total population of the island has been reckoned at 175,000, of whom 10,000 are whites, 15,000 of Asiatic origin and 150,000 blacks of all shades from ebony to light ochraceous.

Martinique has two interesting claims to distinction, in that the Empress Josephine was born there, as was Mme. de Maintenon, the latter passing her girlhood on the island as Francoise d'Aubigne. At Fort de France there is a marble statue of the Empress Josephine.

Martinique became interesting to this country during the recent war with Spain. The first news of the arrival of the Spanish fleet of Admiral Cervera came from St. Pierre. At 9:30 in the morning on May 11, 1898, the cruiser Harvard arrived at St. Pierre, and at 8 o'clock the same evening a faithful correspondent at Fort de France communicated to the Harvard's commanding officer the fact that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Furor had put into Fort de France. The destroyer turned out to be the Terror instead of the Furor, but the important fact that Cervera was on this side of the ocean was established.