

ATLANTIC STATES BLIZZARD BOUND

New York City Completely Enshrouded by White Mantle.

TROLLEY TRAFFIC THERE BLOCKED

Wind Packed Ice in Harbor, Partially Stopping Navigation.

SHIPS SEEK SHELTER

Vessels From Along Jersey Coast Forced to Take Refuge Behind Sandy Hook.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The fiercest snowstorm that has visited New York since the blizzard of snow of three years ago, began a few minutes before midnight, and by daylight four or five inches had fallen.

In places the snow had drifted to a depth of two and three feet. The snow was damp and clinging and packed down so tight it was hard to handle.

The strong wind has blown the snow in all directions. It piled up in huge drifts and blinded the eyes of pedestrians. Traffic on the street cars was nearly suspended on many lines. All the companies had out all snowplows at day-break, but the snow drifted back upon the tracks as soon as it was swept off.

All lines blocked. On all the lines there were blockades. The cars were jammed with passengers who were taken down town with the utmost difficulty. The thousands who were compelled to walk, waded through the great banks of snow.

The crowds on the Brooklyn Bridge broke the record for fierceness. The snow blinded the motormen on the trolley roads, and great trucks that were stalled all along the various lines tied up traffic for long periods.

Trains on all the railroads running into this city and the outlying stations were late many hours, and in some instances failed to arrive at all. Great lines of freight trains are reported blocked all along the routes of the different companies.

Two thousand carts. Inspector Clarke was at his office at 4 o'clock this morning giving orders by phone to the street cleaning force in all parts of the city. Six hundred of the city carts were ordered out by 7 o'clock and were at work on Broadway.

In the meantime the inspector had communicated with contractor Millie, of Brooklyn, who came over to Manhattan with two thousand carts, which were distributed in the downtown districts.

Lewis Linn, who had no home, died at the police headquarters at 3 o'clock this morning from the effects of the cold. He was found unconscious on the sidewalk at 2 o'clock by a policeman. He was completely covered with snow.

Six inches of snow. Up to 8 o'clock this morning the snow had fallen to a depth of six and one-half inches on the level, the wind was blowing about forty knots.

It came in out of the southwest, and shifted round to the north, and at 8 o'clock was blowing almost directly out

General Along the Coast.

The snowstorm, which is today general throughout the Atlantic States, seems to be working the most disastrous effects in New York city and vicinity.

Trolley traffic in the metropolis is blocked, railroad schedules upset, and harbor navigation seriously impeded, and ships from along the Jersey Coast have been forced to seek refuge behind Sandy Hook.

of that quarter. Surface traction was practically at a standstill by 9 o'clock.

Practically all the cross-town lines were out of business at an early hour, and those persons who were on one side of town and were compelled to get over to the other, had a long, hard tramp for it, in the teeth of the blinding whirl of powdery snow.

Trains Reduce Speed. The elevated roads kept running, but under reduced headway.

At the other bureau, Local Forecaster Emory said this morning that there was only one thing which prevented this storm from being as much of a blizzard as those in 1888 and 1899. That was the temperature.

The temperature at midnight was 21 degrees. The coming of the storm brought the mercury down only one point. At 8 o'clock this morning the temperature was 20 degrees.

In the blizzard of 1899 the mercury was almost at zero, and in the one of 1888 it was 6 degrees below zero.

Forecaster Emory could not tell the extent of the storm, but he said that in a general way it extended over all the Gulf and Eastern States.

Ice Blocked the Harbor. At Quarantine two steamers anchored before midnight, but no attempt was made by the Quarantine officials to board them. The floating ice driven by the gale was packed in the Staten Island shore, making navigation impossible.

The shipping is tied up completely. The trolley cars on the east shore of Staten Island are having great difficulty in keeping the tracks clear. The trains on the rapid transit division succeeded in getting through but are having a hard time, finding it impossible to keep to the schedule. The Staten Island ferryboats are making the trips without any attempt to make time.

Trains Cannot Get Out. Half of the West-bound trains due to leave the Pennsylvania station this morning have not moved a wheel. The Southern express and mail train, due to leave at 8:44 o'clock, had not pulled out of the station at 9:30 o'clock, the mail train for Philadelphia and the south, due to leave at 9:14 o'clock, was canceled.

The express train from Richmond and the South, due at 8:55 o'clock, arrived at 9:20 o'clock. Passengers report that the storm extends below Old Point Comfort.

No Lehigh Valley trains arrived at Jersey City this morning. The trains bringing mail from Chicago, which should have reached here at 5:45 o'clock this morning, did not arrive until 7:35 o'clock, and the mail train from Dunkirk, on the Erie road, due at 6:50, had not been heard of at 10 o'clock this morning.

Other mails seriously delayed were those from Pittsburgh, Washington, and Boston.

WELCOME TO THE D. A. R.



THE SPIRIT OF THE OCCASION.

PRINCE HENRY'S COMPLETE ITINERARY DETERMINED AND FINALLY ANNOUNCED

Busy programme for the Kaiser's brother on his eight- day visit to this country.

The commission for the reception and entertainment of Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia today gave out the official programme of entertainment at the various cities to be visited by his royal highness during his American tour as follows:

The First Day.
Saturday, February 23—Arrival in New York harbor, probably about noon, on Kronprinz Wilhelm, of North German Lloyd Line. Admiral Evans, commanding the special squadron, will meet the steamer at quarantine station and conduct his royal highness, Prince Henry of Prussia, with his suite, to the Hohenzollern, which the President's delegates will then visit to extend greeting. Exchange of official visits during the afternoon. Prince Henry and his suite will attend the Irving Place Theatre and return to the Hohenzollern for the night.

The Second Day.
Sunday, February 24—In the morning, religious exercises on board the Hohenzollern. If the weather is favorable, a

How every hour of the dis- tinguished guest's time is to be occupied in his travels.

The Third Day.
Monday, February 24—Short stop at Baltimore at 9 a. m. Arrive at Washington at 10:20 a. m. Military escort from the Pennsylvania Railroad station to the White House and thence to the German Embassy. The President will return the visit of the Prince at noon. Visit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and brief address of welcome. Visits of ambassadors and ministers. Visit to the Capital at 4 p. m. Dinner at the White House at 8 p. m. After dinner the Prince will return to New York by special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Departure of the President and his party for Jersey City by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Fourth Day.
Tuesday, February 25—Departure of the Prince and his suite and of the President and his party from Jersey City for the ship yards of the Townsend-Dawney Shipbuilding Company at Shore's Island. Launching of the yacht of the German Emperor, at 10:30 a. m. Luncheon to the President on board the Hohenzollern at 1 p. m. Military escort to receive the

visit to the tomb of General Grant in the afternoon. Private entertainment by the Deutscher Verein. Leave for Washington in the evening by special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Fifth Day.
Wednesday, February 26—Luncheon with representatives of commerce and industry at 12:30 p. m. Sight-seeing in New York in the afternoon. Torchlight concert at the Arion Club at 6:30 p. m. Banquet of the press of the United States at 8 p. m. Special ferry to the Pennsylvania Railroad at midnight and journey to Washington.

The Sixth Day.
Thursday, February 27—Arrival of the Prince at Washington and escort to the German Embassy. Memorial exercises to Frederick McKinley in the House of Representatives, the Prince and his suite at 10:30 a. m. Military escort to receive the

visit to the tomb of General Grant in the afternoon. Private entertainment by the Deutscher Verein. Leave for Washington in the evening by special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

(Continued on Second Page.)

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE D. A. R. BEGUN

The First Day's Session.

Interesting scenes marked the convening of the delegates in annual session, a great part of the morning being given to renewing old friendships. Mrs. Fairbanks in her annual address recommended a reduction in the number of delegates. It is understood that this is opposed by those members of the society who supported Mrs. Donald McLean at last year's election.

MRS. CATT RETAINED AS SUFFRAGISTS' HEAD

Re-elected President of the National Association.

PAISED BY SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Miss Shaw Again Honored by the Body—Other Officers Chosen at the Session This Morning—The Pro- ceeding of the Day.

The Woman Suffrage convention resumed work this morning with the president's council in the Sunday school room of the First Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Thomas, of Maryland, directed the meeting, which was well attended.

Among the subjects discussed was the best method of leaving money by will to be used in the cause of suffrage. The association has in the past had some trouble in securing such funds when bequeathed.

Miss Blackwell explained that there was danger in bequeathing money with the simple provision "to be used for the cause of suffrage." Unless the State suffrage associations were incorporated the court, she said, would rule that they were not proper legatees. Those wishing to leave money to be used in the cause of suffrage should, therefore, leave it to some person absolutely trustworthy.

Methods of Work.
The subjects discussed were the holding of old members, the converting of new ones and the spread of suffrage ideas through the State. Miss Hay spoke on this subject, saying that the best way to hold members was to set them at work. Mrs. Hackstaff, Miss Kimber, and Miss Laura Clay also spoke on this topic.

Miss Clay said: "This educational campaign idea has been overdone, I think. You say 'I don't answer all these questions.' Don't try. Throw the burden of proof on your opponents. Let them prove that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should not be applied to women. You will find precious few people who will try to do it."

Convention Called to Order.
The Woman Suffrage convention was called to order at 10:30 and opened with prayer by Rev. Anna Gurin Spencer.

The first business before the meeting was the election of officers. Mrs. Thomas asked whether each State was entitled to its vote if all its delegates were not present. Mrs. Catt replied that since the convention was called under the old constitution the new amendment would not hold.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton then read the credentials report. Mrs. Thomas, of Maryland, suggested that in mercy to the tellers, if the delegation were a unit the chairman should cast the entire vote. This was agreed to.

Methods of Election.
Mrs. Catt in explaining the methods of electing officers, said: "I don't for a minute suppose that anybody in this convention would do anything dishonest intentionally. We have never had such a case in our conventions, but it is the easiest thing in the world to do something dishonest without intending to. It is, therefore, important for everybody to listen to what is being said now, so no mistake may be made. The New York delegation will please be in order. The ladies in the aisles will please stop talking."

A ripple of laughter was followed by a quick subsidence of disorder. The convention then proceeded to business. Miss Hay, Mrs. Hackstaff, and others were appointed tellers. The first vote taken was an informal vote for the nomination for president.

While the tellers were counting this vote it was suggested that the informal vote for vice president be taken. The suggestion was accepted.

Mrs. Hoyt Complimented.
Mrs. Thomas moved that the convention send to Mrs. Hoyt, of Wyoming, a basket of fruit as a token of appreciation of the services of ex-Governor Hoyt to the cause.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Hoyt are spending the winter here, and Mrs. Hoyt is confined to the house by trouble with her eyes. The motion was carried, and Mrs. Thomas was appointed a committee of one to attend to the matter.

It was moved that reports from the various States, which had been omitted should be read in leisure moments of the convention. The motion was carried.

History of Suffrage.
Miss Anthony then announced that the history of woman suffrage now being prepared by Ida Husted Harper would be ready in the early summer. She announced that a thousand extra copies would be printed.

The vote for president was then announced, 27 votes being cast, 220 1-3 of which were for Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; 4 2-3 for Miss Anthony, and 2 scattered.

It was moved that the vote be made unanimous and the motion was carried.

Delegates Greet One An- other Enthusiastically.

BRIGHT SCENE IN THE THEATRE

Location of State Delegations Marked by Flags.

QUESTIONS AT ISSUE

Mrs. Fairbanks Delivers Her Annual Address as President General. Men Present in Auditorium.

Fully an hour before the time set for the calling to order of the Eleventh Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, its president general, the members of the society filled the spacious lobby of Chase's Grand Opera House, where the congress is being held.

It looked like a huge family reunion to see the visiting Daughters as they cordially greeted one another after a year's absence since their last official visit to Washington. Little groups of delegates, of one State or another, were to be seen congregated at various places throughout the auditorium discussing in animated manner the measures to be brought up for deliberation at this congress.

To Reduce Representation.
The main topic of discussion among the majority of the members seemed to be the question of cutting down the representation of delegates to the congress. In this respect there appears to prevail a decided difference of opinion among the members.

The administration adherents appear to be favoring the amendment providing for a reduction of representation, while Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, is at the head of a strong following that will champion the retaining of full representation. Animated debates are expected wherever this amendment comes up for discussion.

Placing the Delegates.
The places intended for the various State delegations were marked by small blue banners suspended from wooden spears, and bearing in large silver print the names of the various States. This innovation is quite an improvement over the old system of cards tacked to the seats.

The presence of a number of men on the floor of the house during the opening exercises and the reading of the address of welcome and response, created considerable amusement among the members who desired to know if "those men are Daughters, delegates, or alternates?" The presence at last year's congress of a man in a box at the house created almost a sensation, and he was ordered to depart from the place.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain general, Mrs. William A. Smoot, of Virginia, after which Mrs. Fairbanks began her address.

Address Somewhat Interrupted.
The members were not very prompt in taking their places in the house when the time for the opening had arrived, but lingered in the corridor, and snatched into the hall at pleasure while the address of welcome was being read. This caused considerable noise, but the strong and clear voice of Mrs. Fairbanks, when she welcomed the members, could be heard in every part of the house. Mrs. Donald McLean was a most attentive listener during the reading.

Mrs. John Swift, of California, responded for the congress, after which the congress adjourned till 2 o'clock.

DANISH TREATY PASSES SENATE UNANIMOUSLY

Purchase of the West Indian Islands Approved.

On Motion of Senator Cullom an Ex- ecutive Session is Ordered and the Compact Duly Ratified.

The Senate today ratified unanimously the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies.

At the conclusion of the routine business at 12:30 o'clock the Senate, upon motion of Mr. Cullom, went into executive session to consider the treaty and favorable action shortly followed.

In the morning hour Mr. Cullom presented a petition from the American Chamber of Commerce of France, advocating reciprocity between that country and the United States.

THE PRESIDENT INVITED.

Sons of Revolution Want Him to At- tend Patriotic Exercises.

President Roosevelt was today invited to attend the exercises of the Washington Society of Sons of the Revolution on Washington's Birthday, February 22, at 10:15 o'clock in the National Theatre. The invitation was extended by Mr. C. H. Campbell, president, and Mr. Barry Bulkley, secretary, of the Washington Society.

On account of pressing public business the President will probably not be able to attend.

NEGRO MINSTREL LYNCHEED.

Arrested for Shooting White People From the Stage.

NEW MADRID, Mo., Feb. 17.—Louis Wright, a member of Richards & Pringle's negro minstrel troupe, was taken from jail late last night by a mob of masked men and hanged. Wright had been arrested for shooting a number of white people from the stage.

WAR TAX REPEAL BILL IS PASSED

The Democrats Unexpectedly Withdraw All Opposition.

RESULT OF ADOPTION OF RULE

All Extraneous Amendments Were Shot Off and General Debate Was Limited, Motion to Recommit Be- ing Barred.

The bill to repeal the war tax act passed the House unexpectedly at 2:19 o'clock this afternoon.

After the rule to prevent the discussion, desired by the Democrats, had been passed by a party vote Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), floor leader, then announced that as debate would be fruitless and as every-one consent that the bill be placed upon its passage at once.

His suggestion caused a sensation on the Republican side, but was instantly accepted amid laughter and applause. The bill was then passed on a viva voce vote.

EXCITEMENT AT HOTEL FIRE.

Hot Ashes Cause Great Alarm to Litchfield Boarders.

A small fire that filled the Litchfield Hotel with smoke and occasioned the greatest excitement among the many boarders, broke out this morning and occasioned an alarm from box 172.

The building is a large double one known as 306 and 308 Fourteenth Street northwest, opposite Franklin Park. The fire was caused by the dumping of hot ashes in the basement and when the firemen arrived the greatest excitement prevailed.

Women were at the upper windows yelling for help and calling to the firemen to take them down. It took a greater effort on the part of the firemen and police to quiet the fears of the seventy-five boarders than it did to conquer the fire.

The premises are occupied by Miss Beasley and owned by the Gillette estate. The damage will not exceed \$300.

SHEMAKHA SHOCKS BECOME VOLCANIC

Earth Opens and Flames and Lava Spout Out.

The Number of Dead Is Now Reported to Be Two Thousand—Earth- quake Shocks Continue.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—An immense crevasse has appeared near Shemakha, in the Transcaucasia.

Flames appeared and streams of lava were thrown out.

Four thousand houses in Shemakha were destroyed. There are 2,000 dead, mostly women and children.

Thirty-four villages in the vicinity of Shemakha have been destroyed.

HOUSE PASSES BILL TO CLEAR RIVER OF ICE.

SANTOS-DUMONT ILL.

Sickness Result of His Tumble Into Monaco Bay.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—In consequence of his immersion in the waters of Monaco Bay on Friday, after the collapse of his airship, M. Santos-Dumont is seriously ill at the residence of the Duc de Dino.

Girl Crushed to Death.

WARREN, Mass., Feb. 17.—Frances Day, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Day, was instantly killed last night in her father's barn, on Coy's Hill, by a heavy two-horse sled falling upon her, crushing her to the floor.

Indiana Banker Dead.

PERU, Ind., Feb. 17.—Joel W. Hopkins, president of the Peru National, the Putnam County, and Granville Banks, a pioneer of Putnam county, and the richest man in this section, died. He was a member of the convention which nominated Hayes for the Presidency, and had a long political career.

ALL WELL ABOARD KRONPRINZ WILHELM

Ship Sends Wireless Message Back to England.

TO CONTINUE COMMUNICATIONS

Efforts Will Be Made by Vessel to Keep in Touch With Land During the Entire Trip Across the Atlan- tic—Prince Henry's Democracy.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 17.—Ninety miles off the Lizard, Cornwall, England, a Marconi operator on the Kronprinz Wilhelm sent the wireless message: "All well; weather fine; sea smooth." This is the first message in the attempt which will be made to keep the steamship on which Prince Henry is voyaging to New York in touch with the land all the way from Southampton to Sandy Hook.

Three Marconi operators were put on the Kronprinz for this purpose.

They will try to keep in communication with the wireless station at Poldhu, Wales, until they are brought in touch with the operators at Nantucket.

Two incidents occurred aboard the Kronprinz during her trip from Bremerhaven to this port which exemplify Prince Henry's democracy, and at the same time his strict regard for etiquette.

Vice Admiral Eisendecher was not added to the Prince's entourage until after the rooms for the party had been allotted. Accordingly when the vice admiral arrived aboard the steamer it was found he would have to be assigned to a small cabin.

When the Prince learned this, he gave his suite to Eisendecher, while he moved to the captain's quarters.

Then Prince Henry discovered that the North German Lloyd official had taken precedence by giving a better room to General Von Plessen than to Admiral Von Tirpitz.

The Prince straightened matters out on Saturday night at dinner by requesting Von Tirpitz to sit at his right at the table.

MILES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Commanding General Cordially Received by the President.

Relations between General Miles and President Roosevelt which became strained when the President officially reprimanded the General for comment on the Schley case, seem to have assumed a normal condition. The incident has apparently been forgotten by the two.

General Miles has called at the White House several times recently and has been most cordially received on each occasion. He was in conference with the President for three quarters of an hour today.

TAFT SAYS HE OPPOSED TAKING THE PHILIPPINES

Most important testimony yet given by the Civil Governor of the islands. Trying to make the best of things now, the sub- stance of his remarks.

"I did not favor our going to the Philippines. I was sorry at the time that we got them. But we are there. I see no other possible means of discharging that duty which chance has put upon us than to carry out the plan which I suggest. Any other plan would carry us back to where we now are."

"I am not disposed to concede, as yet, that, because there are dangers of corruption and a possibility of failure in the agents who are to be sent out there, we are not equal to the task."

"I believe that the American Government and the American people are exceedingly adaptable. We have had the experiments of other nations in dealing with people like these, and with no other course before us that I conceive possible, I think we should not be justified in throwing these people back into absolutism."

These are the statements made today by Civil Governor Taft in his testimony before the Senate Committee on the Philippines.

Governor Taft began three weeks ago his exposition on conditions in the islands, and with the exception of a few days spent in New York city last week consult a physician, has been testifying almost daily before the committee. He has made many frank admissions regarding the attitude of the natives and the general position of this country there, but today's testimony brought out by far the most important statement since he began his answers to the queries of Senators.

Replying to questions of Mr. Rawlins of Utah as to dangers from corrupt Americans holding office in the Philippine Islands, Governor Taft admitted the possibility of such things, and made the statements first quoted. Mr. Cullerson of Texas then asked:

"Suppose you reverse the case and imagine the Philippines powerful enough to undertake to force upon the people of the United States their language, their civilization, and their laws on the grounds that they were better suited to us than our own, what would you say about that?"

Governor Taft—Do you think that that helps the question? I should certainly resist.

Mr. Cullerson—So I supposed.

The plan of the Philippine Commission, Governor Taft said, was to convince the Filipino that it was the desire of the Commission to educate them in self-government, and give them that measure of it for which they proved themselves fitted. This did not apply to the Moros, who resist.

GEN. WILLIAM H. COOPER DEAD.

Jersey Brigadier Stricken With Apoplexy While Telephoning.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—Brig. Gen. William H. Cooper, of the Second Brigade, National Guard of New Jersey, fell dead of apoplexy while telephoning in his office at Camden, N. J., this morning.

He was born February 22, 1844, and was the oldest member of the Jersey National Guard.

SCHLEY DECISION WRITTEN.

May Be Made Public at Navy Depart- ment Wednesday.

President Roosevelt's decision in answer to Rear Admiral Schley's appeal is now in tentative writing form.

The date of its announcement has not yet been determined. It will probably not come before Wednesday, and will, it is thought, be made public at the Navy Department.