

HOUSE VOTES \$200,000 FOR THE SURVIVORS OF ST. PIERRE HORROR

Prompt Action Taken on President Roosevelt's Message.

ONLY NINE MEMBERS OPPOSE BILL

Little More Than an Hour Required to Pass Measure of Succor.

SENATE AT ONCE AGREES

Mr. Underwood of Alabama Contended Against Appropriation to Aid Those in Distress—Would Have Word of Sympathy Wiped—Other Democrats Take Same Position in Matter—Report of Committee Unanimous.

With but nine dissenting votes the House, after a brief discussion, yesterday passed a bill to appropriate the sum of \$200,000 for the relief of the sufferers in the island of Martinique by reason of the St. Pierre disaster. This was done in little more than half an hour after the President had sent his special message to Congress asking that provision be made whereby this Government could send succor to those in distress. Although the House did not appropriate the amount which the President recommended—\$200,000—it did increase the amount the Senate voted on Saturday from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The only effort in the open House to raise the limit to \$500,000 was the request of Mr. Fitzmaurice (Dem., N. Y.), who asked Mr. Hemmenway, in charge of the measure, if he would consent to an amendment making the amount appropriated \$500,000 instead of \$200,000.

Mr. Hemmenway said the amount recommended was the unanimous action of the committee, and he would not consent to an amendment.

Message Read at Once.

The consideration of the special bill was interrupted by the receipt of the President's message, which was read at once and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. That body held a special meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and agreed to an amendment to the bill which passed the Senate on Saturday, increasing the appropriation from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

When the bill was reported to the House a short time afterward, Mr. Hemmenway said this action was taken by the committee in view of the message from the President recommending that \$200,000 be appropriated. Generous contributions were being made by the people of the United States, and the committee believed that \$200,000 would be sufficient, at least for the present. Should it prove to be insufficient, he had no doubt that more would be necessary. But prompt action was necessary if the people to be benefited were to be relieved and rescued at all.

Voice From Alabama.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.) expressed his objection to the proposed legislation. Members did not stand in the House to legislate upon their sympathies, or upon their heart-strings.

Mr. Robinson (Dem., Ind.) would like to know the gentleman's idea of the extent of the brotherhood of man; whether it is bounded by geographical territory?

Mr. Underwood—When the brotherhood of man alone is concerned it extends to the bounds of the universe, but when a government is involved it is limited to the bounds of that government.

Mr. McDermott (Dem., N. J.)—Don't you know that there are two or three million of the seventy millions of the people too mean to contribute to the relief of a people great? We've got the money to do this, and the people want to have it done. [Applause.]

Would Oppose Force.

Mr. Underwood—I would not use the force of law to compel any man to contribute anything.

Continuing, Mr. Underwood said this was not a dignified manner for a great nation to conduct itself.

The President, he said, should have wired our ambassador at Paris to express to the President of the French Republic his sympathy, and that of the United States, with those suffering people.

Mr. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.)—What good would it have done those people for the President to lay down his conscience. Does not the gentleman know that this is the foremost nation on the globe, and that it intends to be first in all things that make a people great? We've got the money to do this, and the people want to have it done. [Applause.]

Mr. Underwood—Why can't France take care of her own people? I do not think it is the proper thing for members to express their sympathy with the money of their constituents.

Mr. McKee (Dem., Ark.) said he was glad to believe that the people of the United States were willing that Congress should not only express their sympathy with suffering, but that they were willing that Congress should extend the proposed relief. He hoped that the bill would be passed unanimously, but if that could not be done, that it should be passed speedily. [Applause.]

Always Our Practice.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) said that it had been the practice of the United States ever since the Republic was established to extend aid to suffering even to the uttermost parts of the earth, and he did not believe that policy would now be reversed. [Applause.]

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) demanded a roll call on the passage of the bill, and it was ordered. The result showed 196 in favor of the relief measure and nine opposed. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Clayton of Alabama, Burgess and Lauman of Texas, Gaines, Moyn, and Snodgrass, of Tennessee, Tate of Georgia, Underwood of Alabama, and Williams of Mississippi.

When the President's message was received in the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A short time afterward the relief bill was returned to the Senate from the House with the appropriation increased to \$200,000, and the Senate without any discussion agreed to the amendment.

American Aid for Sufferers of Great Sister Republic.

But nine dissenting votes were registered against the bill which passed the House yesterday appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of the Martinique sufferers. Prompt action followed a message from President Roosevelt, requesting that \$500,000 be voted for the purpose, but the smaller sum was deemed sufficient for the present. Further appropriations will be made if needed.

It took but little more than half an hour to pass the bill. The amount recommended was the unanimous voice of the Appropriations Committee.

The money is immediately available, and will be expended at the discretion of the President in the manner best calculated to relieve, as far as money can, the horrors of the situation at St. Pierre and St. Vincent.

MINERS OBEY ORDER TO CLOSE WORKINGS

Tie-up in Anthracite Districts Practically Complete.

LOCALS ELECT THEIR DELEGATES

Diamond, of Scranton, Opposes Strike, But Many Favor Going Out.

RUMOR OF A DISAGREEMENT

About One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Men Now Idle—Railways Beginning to Lay Off Train Crews—Move to Pay Off the Mine Workers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 12.—About 125,000 mine workers went on strike in the anthracite region today to await the decision of their delegates to the Hazleton convention on Wednesday, when they will determine whether the strike is to become permanent. Not one of the 37 collieries worked, and not a ton of coal was mined.

The engineers, firemen, and pump runners remained at work, being directed to do so by the United Mine Workers in order that the mines shall not be damaged. If the convention on Wednesday orders a strike they will be called out. The firemen have promised to respond in a body, the engineers and pumpmen are not so certain.

The closing of the mines was accomplished without any trouble or disorder. The companies placed armed coal and iron policemen at most of the collieries.

But they had nothing to do. Several of the officers have promised the mine workers that they will not do any work about the mines except to protect property from intruders.

Miners Elect Delegates.

The strikers spent the day in holding meetings to elect and instruct the delegates to the convention. Of the seventy-one locals in this valley about sixty six sent their men with no instructions, the others told their men to vote for a strike unless there seemed hope of concessions.

There now appears no hope of averting a strike. Father J. J. Curran, of the Holy Saviour Church, this city, who offered to be the intermediary between the strikers and the operators, or failing in that, to see the operators in New York and appeal to them for peace, spent the morning with President Mitchell. He was ready to leave for New York this afternoon, but Mitchell advised him not to do so.

"President Mitchell told me," said Father Curran, "that there was no hope of the operators making concessions or advances, and that he had already brought every possible influence to bear, and had failed."

Railway Men Laid Off.

The suspension of work at the collieries immediately affected the railroads and the superintendents evidently believe that the strike will last, for they laid off men this morning. The Lehigh Valley suspended twenty-two crews in the Wyoming division between Packerton and Coxton, the Central Railroad of New Jersey laid off twenty crews, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Delaware and Hudson Railroads from fifteen to twenty crews. Altogether about 1,500 railroad men are already affected and more expect suspension if the strike becomes permanent.

The companies, despite the apprehension of the men, have as yet posted no notices locking out the strikers, although the clerks are very busy in making up the pay rolls, and it is believed that when these are finished the strikers will be paid. This would place them in the position, in the event a strike is averted, or if beaten after a strike, of having to apply individually for work.

Could Make a Choice.

The companies would thus be able to take what men it wanted and refuse those who had become obnoxious by strike activity.

The number of men who went on strike in each of the eight mining districts and the amount of wages they lost, estimated from figures of both mine workers and operators is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: District, Strikers, Daily wages. Total for eight districts: 134,967 \$12,317

Lackawanna Elections.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 12.—The different locals of the United Mine Workers in the

assassination of M. B. Salschenf, the Russian minister of the interior, has been announced to be hanged.

ADMIRALTY TO HOLD WHITE STAR LINERS

Nothing in Agreement With Mr. Morgan to Interfere With British Government's Right.

LONDON, May 12.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today in regard to the shipping combine, Mr. Arnold Forster, parliamentary secretary to the admiralty, said the agreement between the government and the White Star Steamship Company in respect to a subvention was about to be renewed.

A provision would be inserted in the new agreement to the effect that the company would not without the previous consent of the admiralty transfer any of its vessels that were subject to the new agreement to a foreign flag.

Mr. Arnold Forster further stated that the subsidized steamships had not passed out of control of the admiralty, and the agreement provided that they should not pass through the continuation of the understanding. The necessity of giving notice to the admiralty did not appear to have arisen, nor had it been necessary for the admiralty to exercise or deal with its reports of pre-emption.

The admiralty was advised that nothing in the agreement with Mr. Morgan would interfere with the government's right to enforce the terms of its agreement with the White Star Line in respect to those of its vessels that are subsidized. There was no present intention to cancel that agreement.

MR. BARTHOLDT NAMED.

Renominated for Congress by Tenth District of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Richard Bartholdt was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth district this afternoon. The convention was in session a little over two hours, was entirely harmonious, and enthusiastic.

The platform indorses President Roosevelt, Secretary Hitchcock, and Representative Bartholdt and Joy. It calls upon the people to join in an effort to overthrow the Democratic State ring and re-establish the Republican party in Missouri.

Representative Bartholdt was elected on the Republican ticket to the Fifty-third Congress, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, and re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, receiving 22,655 to 22,125 for his Democratic opponent.

Mr. Boutell Their Choice.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Henry S. Boutell was renominated for Congress today by the Republican Congressional convention of the Ninth district.

Representative Boutell was elected on the Republican ticket to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress, receiving 22,655 to 22,125 for his Democratic opponent.

PLANS FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESSED ISLANDERS

President Roosevelt Takes Personal Charge of Arrangements.

VESSELS LOADING WITH SUPPLIES

State, War, Navy, and Treasury Officials Vie in Making Rapid Headway.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES

Entire Situation Canvassed and Plans for Quick Action Placed on Foot in Record-Breaking Time—Hard Day's Work for All Officials.

President Roosevelt's enthusiasm, to which was added the hearty co-operation of three members of his Cabinet, set the machinery of the Government humming in providing relief for the survivors of the catastrophe. From early yesterday morning until after the close of the official business day, there were lively times at the White House and in certain bureaus of the Departments of the Treasury, War, and Navy.

When the President and his busy subordinates finished their work they had the satisfaction of knowing that nothing within the province of the Administration had been left undone to further the work of humanity in the devastated island.

The following work which was done by the Government yesterday shows how thorough is the scheme of relief:

The naval training ship Dixie was ordered to sail from Brooklyn today with relief supplies: \$70,000 worth of food, \$5,000 worth of medicine, \$20,000 worth of clothing, blankets, and shelter tents. Three army surgeons and one army commissary with \$5,000 to spend will go on the Dixie.

The naval collier Sterling was ordered to load with stores at San Juan, P. R., and proceed to Martinique; the naval training ship Buffalo at Brooklyn was ordered to be ready to take more supplies; two naval water ships were ordered to get ready for carrying fresh water to the sufferers.

Treasury Helps Out.

Vessels of the United States Revenue Cutter Service and Coast Survey were placed at the disposal of the War Department, to take supplies or to carry away survivors; the United States cruiser Cincinnati sails from San Domingo for Martinique to take away survivors and to render other assistance; the National Red Cross was asked to co-operate in the plans, and consented to do so.

From this enumeration it will be seen that President Roosevelt had a busy day. It was also a busy day for the Secretary of the Navy, who got to his office when a good many of his employees were just getting out of bed, and prepared to continue the good work he had begun on Saturday in ordering the Cincinnati to shipmen, authorizing the commandant at San Juan to send the Potomac there, and directing that the Dixie be made ready for sea.

The admiralty was advised that nothing in the agreement with Mr. Morgan would interfere with the government's right to enforce the terms of its agreement with the White Star Line in respect to those of its vessels that are subsidized. There was no present intention to cancel that agreement.

Anticipated Congressional Action.

Feeling confident that Congress would not neglect his appeal for authority to render aid to the suffering islanders, President Roosevelt decided not to wait until an appropriation bill had been passed, but to order the immediate selection from the army stores of supplies to the amount of \$100,000, that being the sum authorized by the measure which passed the Senate on Saturday, and went over in the House until yesterday on objection of Representative Underwood of Alabama. By his personal direction to Secretary Root, the Substantive, Quartermaster, and Medical Departments of the army were ordered to get these supplies ready for shipment in the Dixie, and by the time the relief regulation was passed by both houses, the actual work of concentrating medicine, food, clothing, etc., at Brooklyn for shipment in the relief vessel was well under way.

The wisdom of Secretary Moody's decision of Saturday to order the Dixie to prepare for sea was shown when the President decided to send relief supplies. Two days were gained by Mr. Moody's foresight, and the Dixie will be ready for service this morning.

In response to the demands for more relief vessels, Mr. Moody sent instructions to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to have the training ship Buffalo put in condition to proceed to Martinique, and to the commandant of San Juan naval station to load the big collier Sterling with paymaster's stores.

RECTOR FOR ST. JOHN'S SAID TO HAVE BEEN CALLED

St. John's parish and a member of the vestry, last night said:

"There is not a word of truth in the story" referring to the above dispatch. Rear Admiral Dixey, Surgeon General of the Navy, who is a member of the vestry of St. John's, declined to make any comment upon this report, but remarked that he had not heard of the rectorship being offered to Dr. Addison.

The vestry held a meeting a week or so ago, at which time it was decided to extend a call to a New England divine. He maintained the vestry and the members of the vestry have faithfully adhered to an agreement not to comment upon their deliberations before a final decision is reached and the selection of a successor to Dr. Mackay-Smith laid before Bishop Satterlee for approval.

QUEEN REGENT PRESIDES FOR THE LAST TIME

Much Affected by the Speech of Prime Minister at Cabinet Meeting.

MADRID, May 12.—The Queen Regent today presided for the last time over the council of ministers. She declared that on May 17 she would assume the rank of queen mother.

The prime minister made a long oration. He maintained the desire of the regency had been glorious because it had closed for Spain the period of revolution. Senor Sagasta eulogized Queen Christina's virtues.

Her majesty heard him with deep emotion. She begged the ministers to serve her son with the same loyalty with which they had served her.

KILLED IN BOER WAR.

Brother-in-Law of Representative Mudd Dies on Battlefield.

Representative Mudd was yesterday advised through the State Department of the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. W. W. Griffin, in South Africa. He was a soldier in Steinbocker's Horse, in the British army, and was killed at Honerburg in an engagement with the Boers on April 16. Young Griffin was a son of Mr. W. W. Griffin, of Prince George county, Md., and served with the Rough Riders in Cuba, proving himself a very efficient soldier.

At the close of the war with Spain, being fond of adventure and the life of a soldier, he resolved to go to South Africa and join the Boer army. Upon reaching the scene of war, however, he entered the English army, and took part in a number of engagements.

The communication announcing his death reached Mr. Mudd yesterday from the British foreign office, and was addressed to his father-in-law. The under secretary of state, in transmitting the information, expresses the sympathy of his government for the father of the young man.

Gift From Miss Gould.

NORFOLK, Va., May 12.—Helen Gould has given \$500 as a nucleus for a \$10,000 house for United States sailors here.

Senora Palma in Havana.

HAVANA, May 12.—Senora Palma, wife of the President-elect, and her children arrived here today from New York.

FLOODS AND STARVATION ADD TO SUFFERING IN MARTINIQUE

City of St. Pierre Becomes An Enormous Funeral Pyre.

Further details from St. Pierre only add to the horror of the first stories. The city is a vast charnel house, a funeral pyre, where the work of destroying the bodies goes on as fast as it is possible to hurry it.

Meantime, other sufferings hang over the unfortunate island. The shortage of food is already severely felt at Fort de France, whither the refugees from the interior have flocked, and it seems certain that many must perish from starvation before aid can reach them. Floods in the island are adding to the distress.

Refugees from St. Vincent are arriving at St. Thomas.

Process of Burning the Bodies Continues at St. Pierre Under Ghastly Surroundings—Outlook for Homeless Inhabitants a Gloomy One—Lack of Food Sorely Felt—Disturbances Felt in Other Islands—Rushing Relief Plans.

TANK CARS EXPLODE, TWENTY-FIVE KILLED

Second Accident Follows in Remarkable Manner.

The bursting of a car of naphtha, followed by other explosions of tank cars in the Tannahle freight yard at Sheridan, near Pittsburgh, was responsible for the killing of twenty-five and the injury of more than 100 persons yesterday. The rain of burning oil fell into a crowd of men, women, and children.

Naphtha also passed into a sewer, and coming out a quarter of a mile away, exploded, wrecking a dozen houses and injuring many persons who were near by.

Men, Women, and Children Overwhelmed at Sheridan, Five Miles From Pittsburgh—Trodden Underfoot by Frenzied Mob—Unable to Aid the Injured.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 12.—Through an explosion of oil tanks on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Sheridan, five miles from Pittsburgh, twenty-five persons were killed and more than 100 were injured late this afternoon. The accident was caused by the shifting of freight cars in the Sheridan yards.

Among the dead who have been identified are: LAWRENCE KEENAN, yard clerk; DONALD SMITH, school boy; HARRY F. SMITH, fireman; WILLIAM TAYLOR, brakeman; ELMER HUNTER; ALBERT WELSH, brakeman; JOHN SWAN, brakeman; DAN BIRD, fireman; ANTHONY LEV, laborer; LEWIS, speakeer; FENNER, speakeer; BARR, railroader; HARRY SAWTLE; CHARLES BEHLL.

Cause of the Accident.

A train of tank cars, four of kerosene and one of naphtha, were lying in the yard a lumber car was "kicked" down the track. The brakeman was unable to hold it and it crashed into the tank car train. The steel was sprung and oil trickled down the sides upon a lamp that had been lighted ready for the night.

In a second the car was in flames and presently it exploded, a burning oil falling on cars loaded with coke, setting fire to them, and falling on the other tank cars. The volunteer fire companies of Sheridan and the borough of Esplen were called out and hundreds of people gathered near the scene, standing on the tracks and the hillsides.

A Panic of Terror.

In about thirty minutes the fire reached the naphtha tank, and it exploded with a roar that was heard for miles, and the burning liquid was scattered far and wide. The spectators were covered with the fluid and fled wildly. Men, women, and children were intermixed. Some of them succeeded in escaping to a place of safety, while others fell and were burned to death. In a few minutes many black naked corpses lay on the ground, the clothing burned entirely off them.

The dome of the night car fell into a crowd of spectators. Those who were not touched by the burning fluid aided those who were burning to tear off their clothes.

By this time the crowd of 600 was wild with excitement and at that moment two oil cars exploded. The burning oil flowed into the sewer and emerged into the Ohio river, a quarter of a mile away, where the gas, on meeting the air, exploded, wrecking a dozen houses and injuring all persons. Two of them seriously.

A house occupied by a pool room was totally wrecked, and the twenty men playing the races rushed out with their faces cut and bleeding from flying glass and plaster.

Forest Fires Started.

Trees on the hillsides in Sheridan caught fire and twenty acres were soon ablaze. The heat was so great that no one dared to venture to rescue the wounded, but when the fire diminished the work of carrying away the injured began.

Men and women still living were picked up with the dead falling from their bodies.

Carrriages, wagons, and trolley cars were brought to the Pittsburgh hospitals. The railroad company telephoned to Pittsburgh for physicians, and nearly every house in the village was used for an emergency hospital.

Returns from the election held by the different locals came in rather slowly to night. In some instances the men declined to give out how their representatives were instructed, but enough was learned to show that a majority of the delegates of District No. 1 will vote for a strike.

Advice received by President Mitchell indicate that the vote in the other two anthracite districts will be close, but against a strike, making it a battle royal on the floor of the convention.

An important announcement was made tonight by a local operator that is considered authentic. It is to the effect that as soon as the men go on strike there will be posted at all the collieries notices of a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.

Many Persons, It Is Feared, Will Perish Ere Help Can Arrive.

REFOUGEES CROWD FORT DE FRANCE

All Inhabitants of Northern Part of the Island Probably Dead.

SANITARY WORK PROGRESSES

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