

300 Lives Lost In Tidal Wave Which Followed Eruption

Dispatch From Malina States That Natives Living Near Volcano Taal Are Fleeing to The Hills For Safety.

All Towns Within Radius of 20 Miles Have Suffered from Rain of Mud And Stones--Big Section Inundated By Wave.

By Associated Press.
Manila, Jan. 30.--Twenty persons, natives, lost their lives in the tidal wave which followed the eruption of the volcano Taal, according to press advices received here to-day.

In the towns within a radius of 20 miles have suffered damage from the rain of mud and stones which continues. The natives in all sections are abandoning their villages and fleeing to the hills.

Eruptions Continued.
The eruptions continued today. The sea was cloudless and there was no wind but the muddy rain fell steadily. The natives have abandoned their villages and sought refuge in the surrounding hills.

Mount Taal rises in the center of Lake Taal, a body of water not more than 15 miles in circumference. It is 24 miles from this city, from which dense clouds of smoke, rising from the crater are plainly visible.

The observatory authorities believe that Manila is in no danger but there is some alarm among the natives who recalled the destruction caused by Mount Mayon, the other volcano on Luzon, in 1877. So far, however, Mayon has shown no threatening disturbance.

Investigators of the bureau of science report that with the first violent eruption of Taal on Saturday the volcanic island appeared to sink five feet and the water of the lake rising swept the shores a mile inland, carrying away the bamboo shacks and catching a score of natives. Others in the vicinity had taken warning and fled at the first rumblings of the volcano.

The towns of Taal, Lemery and Balisay seem to have suffered most. Mount Taal rises 1,550 feet from the center of Lake Taal, province of Batangas, Luzon. It is the second volcano in importance in Luzon and has experienced eight violent disturbances preceding the present one since 1709. It has been more or less active from time immemorial. Its most destructive eruptions occurred in 1754 and continued for a period of six months, much loss of life and enormous destruction of property. There were less serious outbreaks in 1808 and 1873.

In 1769 Mount Mayon was in eruption for two months, destroying the towns of Cagsawa and Malinao, together with several villages. In 1814 it burst forth again, destroying five towns. Another eruption took place in May, 1897, when four hundred persons lost their lives. The latest outbreak, less severe, was in March, 1900.

Relief Trains Sent Out.
A constabulary relief detachment composed of 12 persons were drowned and one killed by lightning at Talisay and that three persons were drowned at Lemery. The government is hurrying relief trains to the scene.

Serious Fire At Lumberton

Special to The News.
Lumberton, N. C., Jan. 30.--The W. I. Linkins sales stables were destroyed by fire this morning at 6:30, entailing a loss of about \$12,000. Ten flames and two horses perished in the flames. At one time the Presbyterian church, several residences and the Thompson hospital were in grave danger of being destroyed. The church and pipe organ being badly damaged. All damages were covered by insurance.

Several Important Bills Introduced In The Legislature

Special to The News.
Raleigh, Jan. 30.--In the house to-day Rep. Newton, of Henderson, introduced a bill to "tax dogs, magistrates and justices of the peace in Henderson county."
Mr. Judd, of Wake, offered a bill that provides to reimburse Raleigh for the prosecution of the Standard Oil Co. for violating the state anti-trust law, at the instance of the attorney general.
A resolution by Spaulding, of Burke, proposes to appoint a committee of five to investigate state employees and their salaries, to recommend reductions on the grounds that clerks in state offices are receiving \$1,500 to \$2,000 and teachers only \$25 to \$40 per month, and many college professors

OVER 300 REPORTED LOST.
By Associated Press.
Manila, Jan. 30.--An American school teacher, who has traversed the west shore of Lake Taal, telegraphs that five small villages were destroyed by the tidal wave and that not less than 300 persons have been killed in that vicinity.
Many were burned in fires started by molten masses.

Big Change In Chinese Empire

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 30.--No change in the Chinese empire within the next hundred years will be more complete than that which is being effected now by the extension of railway, steamship and steam launch transportation, according to United States Consul General George E. Anderson, at Hong Kong, discussing Chinese railroads, Mr. Anderson writes:

"In some respects the Sunning Railway, constructed with capital raised very largely from Chinese in the United States, is the most promising line in all China. It was capitalized, planned, engineered and constructed by Chinese without any foreign help whatever. It is a standing example of what Chinese effort and Chinese talent will accomplish in China in the near future."

Revolutionists Are Active

By Associated Press.
San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, Jan. 30.--General Duroc at the head of 900 revolutionists, has invaded the department of Choluteca, Honduras, and is preparing to march against Tegucigalpa.

Another body of revolutionists is reported operating near Campamento, 75 miles east of the capital.

Indictments Against Atlanta Journal Dropped

By Associated Press.
Atlanta, Jan. 30.--Federal Judge William T. Newman this morning sustained the semi-weekly Atlanta Journal's demand and quashed the indictment brought by the Federal grand jury, charging "conspiracy to defraud the government." Attorney Ackerman, acting as special assistant to the attorney general, had conducted a postal investigation here and had indicted the Journal for mailing copies at one cent a pound which he contended should have paid a four cent rate.

Judge Newman held that the indictment failed to charge any offense against the United States. He based his opinion on the postal statutes of 1879 and 1885 which give to publications of the second class the right to mail all papers at one cent a pound, provided they are not primarily for advertising purposes, or for circulation free or at a nominal rate. The indictment failed to charge that any of these provisions had been violated. Judge Newman did not pass upon the validity of the postal rule made by the postmaster general limiting the number of sample copies which might be mailed at one cent a pound to ten per cent of the circulation. It had been conceded by the government attorneys that this feature was immaterial in the case.

Census Figures.
By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 30.--Population statistics of the thirteenth census announced today included:
City. 1910. 1900.
Conway, Ark. 2,794 2,003
Fernandina, Fla. 3,482 3,245

from \$600 to \$1,000. The bill demands reductions in salaries of clerks more on an equality with teachers of the state. The resolutions were referred to the committee on salaries and fees.
The senate was in session only 35 minutes.
A bill, by Martin, of Buncombe, provides for the establishment of a teachers' training school in Western Carolina, and carries an appropriation of \$25,000 for a building and equipment. The county or community where located must pledge a like amount. The bill also provides \$10,000 annually for maintenance.
Senator Brown, of Columbus, introduced a bill to regulate the time of opening and closing the polls.



J. A. D. McCURDY IN HIS CURTISS BIPLANE.

McCurdy Sails Majestically on Trip From Key West To Havana

Forced To Alight When Only Ten Miles From Goal

Promptly at 7:30 Bird Man Makes Graceful Gliding Start Upon One of Most Perilous Flights Ever Undertaken.

Crowds Cheer as They See Monster Flying Machine Clipping Off Ten Mile Laps of Trip to Cuba.

COMPELLED TO ALIGHT NEAR HIS GOAL.

By Associated Press.
Key West, Fla., Jan. 30.--McCurdy was compelled to alight after flying within 10 miles of Havana, because his lubricating oil ran short. A wireless dispatch from the Roe reports the aviator as safe.

After a week of nerve racking anxiety Aviator J. A. D. McCurdy in a Curtiss bi-plane started on his much heralded flight from Key West to Havana at 7:32 o'clock this morning. At Key West a light breeze was blowing and the sea was smooth. Similar reports came by wireless from Havana and McCurdy, whose patience had nearly been exhausted by a week anxious waiting, quickly decided to make the flight.

Early this morning orders were issued to the government boats at Key West and they immediately took their positions ten miles apart. When word came by wireless from the torpedo boat destroyer Roe, that the boats were all ready for him, McCurdy got ready to make the flight. Every brace and wire of the bi-plane had been thoroughly tested. The motor had been turned up and amid silence that was almost oppressive, McCurdy took his position on the aeroplane. The engine was started, an assistant gave the propeller a couple of twists. McCurdy listened a moment to the sound of the motor and then raised his hand as a signal to the men holding the machine to let go. Swiftly the aeroplane ran along the smooth ground for about 100 feet. Then easily and gracefully it rose from the earth and McCurdy commenced to mount to the sky. As he left the ground the assembled crowd gave a mighty cheer. McCurdy waved his hand and was off on the most difficult trip over the sea that has ever been attempted.

With tremendous velocity the great white winged plane shot out over the smooth waters. Anxiously the crowd gathered on the shore, watched the machine as it grew smaller and smaller and faded from sight. Anxiously they

waited for the first news by wireless and when the dispatch came that he had passed the third boat, 30 miles from shore and was flying smoothly, another mighty cheer was given.

McCurdy had originally planned to start on January 24 on the flight to Havana. He arrived at Key West several days before that date and made careful preparation for the flight.

On last Tuesday morning, however, atmospheric conditions were such that he decided it would be unsafe to make the attempt. Day after day and night after night he waited for reports that the wind was moderate and the sea smooth. But like vexatious imps the elements refused to be docile and poor McCurdy waited impatiently, ready at any hour to risk his life in the attempt to fly over ninety miles of open water.

The navy department took an active interest in the proposed flight and every facility at its command was given to help. Tug boats and torpedo boat destroyers were ordered to act as station boats ten miles apart to mark the course of the flight. Early this morning they took their stations. First came the cutter Forward ten miles from shore and then at intervals of ten miles each the tug Massasoit, and the torpedo boat destroyers Terry, Crayton, Roe and Paulding.

Some of the torpedo most destroyers were equipped with wireless and when the word came from the last boat out at sea and Havana that weather conditions were propitious, the start was made. As McCurdy passed each boat at a velocity estimated at nearly fifty miles an hour, the sailors gave him rousing cheers and steam whistles were blown. The torpedo boats as soon as McCurdy came in sight started ahead at full speed but the swift flying plane soon outstripped them.

At 4:30 this morning the report came from Havana that the sea was calm and the weather fine. At 6 a. m. Captain Wilcox of the marine corps proceeded to the railroad terminal from which the start was to be made. An order was posted to raise the American flag to the top of the wireless mast over 200 feet high, as a signal that the weather conditions were such as to permit of the flight. At 6:40 a. m. there was

IF YOU WANT
WHAT YOU WANT
WHEN YOU WANT IT
USE THE WANT AD PAGE
IN THE NEWS.
ONE CENT A WORD.
(See Page 8.)

not enough wind to move the flag. McCurdy had been notified and was soon at the terminal, ready to start.

While the last details were being looked after McCurdy stood about calmly smoking a pipe. He looked cool and confident. At 6:45 the machine was rolled into place and five minutes after the big steam whistle at the ice factory woke up the town with a tremendous blast, and almost the entire population rushed through the streets for the starting point. It is estimated that fully 10,000 people saw the start. Mayor Forsyth, with the entire police force had great difficulty in keeping an open space of 500 feet so that a start could be made. McCurdy took his place in the machine, an assistant oiled the propeller and then gave it a number of whirrs. Four men held the machine while McCurdy tested his motor by starting and stopping it. McCurdy adjusted his head gear, his assistant whirled the propeller, the motor was started and the machine was off at a fast, gallop, running along the ground. It ran nearly the length of the open space and then arose in the air towards the east. McCurdy first circled over the harbor at an elevation of 500 feet. He made a second circle at an elevation of over one thousand feet and at 7:32 the flag dropped and McCurdy crossed the line over the wireless station, going at the rate of nearly sixty miles an hour. In ten minutes he was out of sight over Sand Key, ten miles away. Before starting McCurdy put on a life buoy and carefully inspected the pontoons which had been attached to the machine to keep it afloat in case he had to descend to the water.

The flight is for a prize of \$5,000 offered by the Havana Post and \$3,000 appropriated by the Havana city council.

As soon as the aviator had disappeared from view the crowd gathered about the wireless station and awaited reports by wireless. When the news came that he had passed the third station a vigorous cheer went up. As the moments flew and no further reports came up the crowd grew anxious and gathered about the cable office to wait for reports from Havana.

It was estimated that McCurdy should have reached Havana by 1 o'clock and when that hour passed and still no news, great uneasiness was expressed. Then came a wireless that the intrepid bird man had fallen into the sea and a groan went up from the crowd. Finally came the news that McCurdy had been forced to alight on the way because of a shortage of oil and that neither he nor his machine had been injured and the cheering was renewed, mingled with expressions of regret that the attempt had failed when McCurdy was within sight of his goal.

Carried to Harbor.
Havana, Jan. 30.--The destroyer squadron is entering the harbor, the Paulding leading and having on board McCurdy and his aeroplane.

Havana Excited.
Havana, Cuba, Jan. 30.--All Havana and surrounding country for many miles turned out this morning to welcome Aviator McCurdy, on the announcement by cable that he had left Key West for Columbia Camp, four miles outside the capital, where the aviation meet is in full swing.

The McCurdy flight is regarded as one of the most notable ever undertaken by an aviator because the over six times the distance of the flights from Dover to Calais, which attracted the attention of the world. The distance from Key West to Havana is about 112 miles while the Dover-Calais route is about 18.

If McCurdy makes the same time made on the trips across the English channel, it will take him about two hours to come from Key West, making his arrival here about 10 o'clock. The difference in time between Key West and Havana is 35 minutes.

Accordingly by Cuban time McCurdy set sail at 5:05.

Reasons Why Million Dollar Bond Issue Is Unnecessary

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It will be of interest to the readers of The News to know that Mr. J. A. D. McCurdy, who made the flight recorded above was the same pilot that made the two flights in this city under the auspices of The News.

Owing to the high winds that prevailed in this city and the conditions under which he was forced to fly, the meet had to be postponed from day to day until he at last made the flights from the fair grounds. The machine he used in the flights in this city was the same make and type as the one in which he made the attempt today. The machine was on exhibition in this city for some time and the people generally were acquainted with the aviator.

Whether or not the forced stop in the waters will keep Mr. McCurdy from getting the prize that was offered for the flight is still a matter of doubt and will not be decided until the National Board of Aviation decides on the matter.

Will Drag Lake For Lost Body

By Associated Press.
New York, Jan. 30.--Preparations were made today by the police to drag the lake and reservoir in Central Park for the body of Miss Dorothy Arnold, the missing heiress in prospect of a possible request by Francis R. Arnold, the girl's father.

Miss Arnold's declaration to an acquaintance she met on the street late in the afternoon of the day she disappeared that she intended to walk home through the park has given weight to Mr. Arnold's conviction that his daughter met with foul play in the park and that her body may have been thrown into the lake.

Among the letters and reports that have poured into Mr. Arnold's home from all parts of the country since Miss Dorothy's disappearance there are two of which Mr. Arnold's lawyers attach some importance. One is from Carsonville, Mich., to the effect that a young woman whose appearance coincides in many respects with the description of Miss Arnold, registered at a hotel there last Tuesday as Miss Jennie Williams, New York. The report is that the young woman came to Carsonville from Detroit and remained in her room during the afternoon, leaving the town at night. Her destination could not be learned.

No Senator Elected Yet

By Associated Press.
Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30.--The eleventh ballot for United States senator today proved the correctness of the general belief that the first day after the legislators returned from the week-end recess was too early to expect any marked change in the situation. None of the leaders lost or gained votes and William F. Sheehan remained within thirteen of election.

Justice James W. Gerard dropped out of the list when two independence league representatives shifted from him to Martin H. Glynn; but friends of Justice Gerard said they regarded this change to be interpreted in his favor. Their explanation was that the New York justice in reality was being groomed as a compromise candidate and that some of the leaders hoped for the chance of being acceptable to all sides would improve if the idea that he was the chief of the independence league was not allowed to be pronounced.

A handful of up-state legislators who have been voting for Sheehan said today that if the deadlock held until Wednesday, they expected to send a delegation to the governor to point out their conviction that Mr. Sheehan's election was impossible and ask him to interfere for the good of the party.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30.--No choice on eleventh joint ballot for United States senator.

The eleventh ballot for United States senator today resulted:
Democrats: Sheehan, 67; Shepard, 10; Kernan, 7; Glynn, 3; Littleton, 3; O'Brien, 2; Van Santvoord, 2; Parker, 1; Taylor, 1; William Sulzer, 1.
Republicans: Depew, 61.
Total vote cast 158.
Necessary for choice 80.

Peace Restored.

By Associated Press.
Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 30.--Peace having been restored in the West Virginia legislature, the senate and house met today to begin their delayed task of electing two United States senators.

The governor's biennial message was sent in today when the sessions opened.

Alderman Stewart States His Position--Against Indiscriminate Issue of Bonds With no New Source of Revenue Provided.

Thinks Adding of Additional Burden of \$60,000 Annual Interest Not Good Business--Argues For More Equal Tax Assessment as Solution.

Legitimate assessment of property and an equality in valuations, taxing income-bearing property upon the same basis with homes, are the fundamental ideas advanced by Alderman Plummer Stewart, who convincingly talks against burdening the city with an additional bond issue of \$1,000,000. Unqualifiedly opposed to the proposed scheme for the issuance of the bonds, Mr. Stewart recorded himself thus when the matter was first brought to the attention of the municipal authorities. Since that time he has made a close study of the problem and is in a position to speak with considerable power and weight.

Knowing Mr. Stewart's past declarations anent the question, and cognizant of the divided opinion of the people and after having heard many protests against the issuance of the bonds, a representative of The News called upon Mr. Stewart today for an expression upon the all-absorbing problem. Vehemently he denied the veiled insinuation of a few who have spoken of opponents of the measure as being "non-progressive" and immediately launched into an able argument in behalf of his contentions.

Mr. Stewart's Position.
First showing that the issuance of the bonds would mean the paying of \$60,000 annually in interest, Mr. Stewart continued:
I am unqualifiedly opposed to the million dollar bond issue. We have no moral right to put such a burden upon future generations. I cannot understand how it can be argued that it is right for a city to place such a heavy burden on the next generation, and yet, every thinking person will say that no parent has the right to thus heap obligations and burdens on his children. What is the difference?

Again, when we issue million dollar bonds that means we are every year confronted with about \$60,000 interest, which must be paid, and the principal at some time will also have to be paid. If we expect to make improvements in this city we must reduce the fixed expenditures of the city government to the lowest possible amount. How it can be argued by anyone that adding a million dollar indebtedness to the city, and thereby an additional annual indebtedness in the way of interest on the million dollar bonds in the amount of \$60,000, and no additional source of revenue thereby added, will put the city in a better condition, is more than I can understand. If this city is able to pay \$60,000 additional interest every year, then let me suggest to the enthusiastic advocates of the bond issue, that if we would spend \$60,000 annually on the streets of the city, without the bond issue, it would be far better for the city. If it is hard to live within the city's income now, will some wise man tell me how it is going to make it easier to live within the city's income after you have added a large interest indebtedness that must be met every year. Do you say that the value of the property will be raised, and that there will be more property to be assessed? Then I answer you by saying let us raise the value of the property and we will get additional income to spend for the city, instead of paying it out in interest.

And again I can't see how the advocates of this million dollar bond issue propose to take care of the fixed expenditures of the city after the million dollars have been spent. The streets will need constant repaving; the sewers will be frequently in bad order; the schools must be run; the fixed expenditures of the city will have to be met every year, and the only way to meet all these expenditures will be to issue more bonds. And the end is not in sight.

Some of the enthusiastic supporters of the million dollar bond issue call every body demagogues and non-progressive citizens who object to the bond issue. That kind of argument has long since ceased to be convincing, and only hurts the man who uses it. I maintain that a man can be honest and progressive and still be opposed to the million dollar bond issue.

The need of this city is to have legitimate assessment of the property, and then we will get sufficient income to run this city without any bond issue, and make the needed improvements. If you will but look at the records, as I have done, and see the assessed value of the real estate that has recently changed hands, and compare it with the purchase price, you will at once see why we are not getting sufficient income to run this city. The trouble is, the homes of the city are assessed at from one-half to two-thirds of their actual value, while the income bearing property is assessed at anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent of its actual value. The inequality is apparent. I want it understood that I am not advocating high valuations, but equality in valuations.

My doctrine is, let the individual live within his income and this doctrine applies to governments as well as individuals.