

KILLED BY BROTHER

Leicester Ford, the Novelist, Was Shot to Death.

A MURDER AND A SUICIDE

Tragedy That Resulted in the Immediate Death of two Prominent Literary Characters.

New York, Special.—Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, was shot and killed yesterday by his brother, Malcom Webber Ford, writer and athlete, who imitated a bullet into his own chest, dying instantly. The shooting occurred at 10:20 a. m. in the hands of the new mansion which Paul Leicester Ford had built at 37 East Seventy-ninth street, and had occupied for a year. At the time of the shooting he was in the house besides the two others, Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford, Elizabeth R. Hall, the novelist's secretary, and the servants. The novelist was sitting at his desk in one of his library; a large attractive room on the second floor. It is supposed he was busily engaged at some literary task. Miss Hall was at her desk in another corner of the room at 30 feet from Mr. Ford. Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford was in her own room at the front of the house on the third

floor. Malcom W. Ford called, as he often did, and went to his brother at his desk. Words were exchanged in a low tone that Miss Hall could not hear. What was said, though she says she possibly she might have distinguished the words if she had been paying any attention to this particular conversation of the brothers. Suddenly she was a revolver shot and Miss Hall jumped up and darted from the room. Then, according to the statements of the police, Miss Hall said to herself that she must be more brave and re-enter the library. Meanwhile Malcom Ford had called her. As she turned towards him, he placed his revolver to his heart, fired and fell, dying instantly. When Miss Hall turned to look at Paul, he was still standing at his desk, but rapidly losing strength. She helped him to a sofa and then ran to the door for Paul Ford's physician, Emanuel Baruch. In less than five minutes Dr. Baruch arrived and the dying man, still conscious, was carried to a room beside his wife's and placed on his bed. He spoke to his wife, and asked the doctor for his opinion, showing that he expected death and was going to meet it calmly and bravely. A few moments later, about five minutes after he was shot, Mr. Ford

Dr. Kidder refused to make any statement in regard to the shooting except a brief memorandum which was given to the police. In this it was said that the cause of the shooting could not be surmised. Information from other sources makes it appear that Malcom Ford called to get money from his brother, and meeting with a refusal, shot him.

Lutheran Synod in Session.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—The 14th Convention of the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church opened at St. John's church, this morning, Wednesday morning with a service by the president, Rev. Dr. J. B. Greiner, of Rural Retreat, Va. Delegates were present from the Districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Holston and Mississippi. President Greiner, in his opening report, announced that the synod had raised \$30,000 of the \$50,000 endowment fund for the Theological Seminary resulting in securing nearly \$60,000, all of which contributions were in the form of offerings. Other topics mentioned in the report were missions, literary institutions, publication houses, conditions as to congregation, points of strength and points of weakness. Rev. R. A. Yoder, D. D., of New York, N. C., was chosen president, and A. G. Voight, D. D., of Wilmington, N. C., was elected vice president of the United Synod for the ensuing year.

Communication Broken.

Washington, Special.—United States Consul Ayme, has cabled the State Department from Guadeloupe, that great destruction prevails in that locality consequence of earthquakes and volcanoes. Loud noises are heard continually which are ascribed to volcanic action. Telegraphic communication with Martinique is broken in every direction. He says he is informed that hundreds of poor have been killed and about Martinique.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

Big Mill Addition.

The Manufacturers' Record is authoritatively informed that the proposed increase of capital of the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia has been fully subscribed. This is an increase of capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 for the purpose of erecting an additional plant. The new mill will contain about 41,000 spindles (not 50,000 as was previously stated), and its construction and equipment will be begun and pushed to completion as rapidly as is practicable. Messrs. Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, Mass., have been appointed architects and engineers for the new addition. They will soon have plans and specifications completed, and the necessary contracts will then be arranged.

The Manufacturers' Record of April 3 presented an outline of these enlargements as confirmed in the foregoing. Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Lowell, Mass., operates the plant of the Georgia company under lease.

Greensboro's New Enterprise.

Greensboro, N. C., Special.—Business organizations here last week took action, which it is considered, will remove all doubt of location in Greensboro of a \$1,000,000 cotton mill which Messrs. Moses & Caesar Cone have had in mind for some time for either this place or Roanoke Rapids. The action taken by the organizations was to formally invite Messrs. Cone to locate the mill here. Resolutions were adopted pledging the associations to endeavor to cultivate throughout the country a sentiment in favor of extending to corporations the same rights and privileges accorded to individuals. The proposed mill will be for the manufacture of colored goods. Options on a large part of the land necessary have already been secured.

To Manufacture Denim.

Dispatches from Greensboro, N. C., during the week have stated that "it is reported, though not confirmed, that Messrs. Moses H. Cone and Caesar Cone of that city will build an immense cotton denim mill." However, the fact that the plant will be erected was definitely announced in the Manufacturers' Record of April 3, in accordance with information submitted by Mr. Moses H. Cone. He wrote at the time that he intended to build a mill of 60,000 spindles and 2,000 looms for the manufacture of denims, but that the location of the plant was yet in doubt. It may be built at Greensboro, but it is quite possible that Roanoke Rapids, N. C., will be selected as the location.

Consolidation in Wilmington.

The Wilmington Seacoast Railroad, the Wilmington Street Railway and the Wilmington Gaslight companies of Wilmington, N. C., have been consolidated under the name of the Consolidated Railway, Light & Power Co., Hugh MacRae as president; A. R. Skelding, general manager; Harry Woolcott, secretary, and Richard J. Jones, treasurer. It is proposed to convert the Seacoast Railroad into an electric line. It extends from Wilmington to Wrightsville Beach. A new power plant and new car barns are to be constructed for the Consolidated Company. The deal was affected through the firm of Hugh MacRae & Co., bankers, of Wilmington.

Textile Notes.

Pacolet (S. C.) Manufacturing Co., now has its branch mill (recently completed) at Gainesville, Ga., in operation with 25,000 spindles and 850 looms, producing standard sheetings. There are 620 operatives employed in this million-dollar plant, and only half of the equipment is in operation. Just when the full complement will start up is not as yet known. The company will begin the erection of 100 additional operatives' cottages next week.

Whitahurst Belting Co., which organized some months ago, has completed the equipment of its factory, and is now manufacturing. The company will weave its duck, using specially-designed looms, and later on expect to install spindles for spinning its yarns. Its plant is located at Columbia avenue and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md.

R. T. Gray of Raleigh, N. C., has purchased at receiver's sale the Fayetteville (N. C.) Cotton Mills at \$16,700. The plant has 3100 spindles.

There is talk of organizing a cotton-mill company at Dawson, Ga.

A. J. Whitmore of Wentworth, N. C., is reported as to establish knitting mill.

A company is being organized to establish a 2500-spindle yarn mill at Hogansville, Ga., and Geo. W. Morgan is interested.

Cross Hill Cotton-Oil Mills of Cross Hill, S. C., will increase capital to \$25,000 to provide funds for installing knitting machinery.

AWFUL RAIN OF FIRE

Almost an Entire Island Destroyed By Volcano

FORTY THOUSAND LIVES ARE LOST

City of St Pierre, Island of Martinique, and All Shipping in the Harbor, Consumed.

Washington, Special.—The following cablegram has just been received at the State Department:

"Point-a-Pitre, May 9.

"Secretary of State:

"At 7 o'clock a. m., on the 8th inst., a storm of steam, mud and fire enveloped the city and roadstead of St. Pierre, destroying every house in the city and community. Not more than 20 persons escaped with their lives. Eighteen vessels were burned and sunk with all on board, including four American vessels and a steamer from Quebec, named Poraima. The United States consul and family are reported among the victims. A war vessel has come to Gaudaloupe for provisions and will leave at 5 tomorrow.

AYME,

"Consul."

The State Department has been receiving dispatches from commercial houses asking that a warship be sent to afford relief. The matter is under consideration.

The consul at Martinique is Thomas T. Prentiss. He was born in Michigan and appointed from Massachusetts as consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, Rouen, France and Batavia. He was appointed consul at Martinique in 1900. The vice consul at Martinique is Amedee Testart, who was born and appointed from Louisiana in 1893. The latest available figures show that the total population of the island of Martinique is 185,000 people, of whom 25,000 lived at St. Pierre, and, according to Mr. Ayme, have nearly all perished.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., By Cable.—The French cruiser Suchet arrived at Point-a-Pitre, Island of Gaudaloupe, French West Indies, from Fort-De-France, Island of 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. 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 5 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 Quebec Steamship Company's steamer Rosalma was seen to explode and disappear. The commander of the Suchet reports that at 1 o'clock on Thursday the entire town of St. Pierre or less burned, from the vessels in the harbor. His officers went ashore in small boats seeking for survivors, but were unable to penetrate into 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. The governor of the colony and his staff, colonel and wife, were in St. Pierre and presumably 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 are dead or dying. Nearly every member of the crew is dead. Supercargo Campbell and ten of the crew of the Roddam jumped overboard at St. Pierre and were lost.

The British schooner, Ocean Traveler, of St. Johns, N. B., arrived at the island of Dominica, British West Indies, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. She reported that she was obliged to flee from the island of St. Vincent during the afternoon of Wednesday, May 7, in consequence of a heavy fall of sand from a volcano which was erupting there. She tried to reach the island of St. Lucia, but adverse currents prevented her from so doing. The schooner arrived opposite St. Pierre Thursday morning, May 8. While about a mile away, the volcano ex-

ploded and fire from it swept the whole town of St. Pierre, destroying the town and the shipping there, in St. Pierre was wrapped in flames. He endeavored to save about 30 persons including the cable repair ship Grappler of the West Indian & Panama Telegraph Company, of London, which was engaged in repairing the cable near the Guerin factory. The Ocean Traveler, while on her way to Dominica, encountered a quantity of wreckage.

Paris, By Cable.—The commander of the French cruiser Suchet, has telegraphed to the Minister of Marines, M. DeLanessan, from Fort DeFrance, 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 o'clock in the morning. The entire population (about 25,000), is supposed to have perished. I have brought back the few survivors, about 30. All the shipping in the harbor has been destroyed. The eruption continues."

St. Thomas, D. W. I., By Cable.—It is now estimated that 40,000 persons perished to a result of the volcanic eruption in the island of Martinique.

Strike of Coal Miners.

Philadelphia, Special.—Mine workers throughout the entire anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania to the number of 145,000 formally began their struggle today for increased wages and shorter hours. Never in the history of hard coal mining has a tie-up been so complete, not one of the 157 colliers in the territory being in operation. There is every indication for the belief that the suspension, which was to cover only the first three days of this week, will be made permanent by the Miners' General Convention, which will meet at Hazelton on Wednesday. Absolute quiet prevailed everywhere.

Dr. Palmer Improving.

New Orleans, Special.—The condition of Dr. Palmer, the Presbyterian minister, who was injured by a trolley car, has shown such improvement that only his family physician, Dr. Holt, was with him. Dr. Palmer passed a restless night, but all unfavorable symptoms have yielded readily to treatment. The physicians are still hopeful of recovery, although it is doubtful if they patient will regain the use of his limbs.

Schley on Sampson's Death.

Washington, Special.—Admiral Schley Wednesday made the following statement regarding the death of Admiral Sampson: "I regret very much the death of Admiral Sampson and I sympathize with his family. No one has ever heard me utter one unkind word about him. On account of his death, I have requested my friends in Baltimore to postpone the delivery to me, which was intended to have taken place tonight, of the Christobal Colon service of silver, and they have acceded to my request."

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, commenting caustically on the proposition to erect a statue of Benjamin F. Butler in Boston, says that "the least we can do is to have a little ring of celebrities of this sort who have been conspicuous as malefactors standing up in the common." He adds, "I shall be pleased to head a subscription list for this purpose. I will subscribe \$25 for statue of Satan, \$5 for Benedict Arnold, \$10 for John Wilkes Booth, 30 cents for Aaron Burr, \$5 for Guiteau and \$5 for Czolgosz." The writer also suggests the addition of horns and a tail to the Butler statue.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Durham County, N. C., has 33 white schools and 31 of these have libraries for the children. Good libraries help good attendance, aside from the great good they do for the children and parents who read the books. Good books for children cost very little now and almost any school can raise the money and get a library.

Six lives were lost Monday night in a cloudburst at Foss, O. T.

After six trials for embezzlement and being convicted three times, the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, O., ordered another trial for J. M. McKnight.

Prohibition in Georgia.

There are 137 counties in the State of Georgia and in eighty-seven of these absolute prohibition exists.

FURTHER DETAILS

Of the Frightful Volcanic Eruption in Martinique.

FIRST REPORTS NOT EXAGGERATED

Fuller Investigation Reveals the Situation as Being Even Worse Than at First Believed.

Fort-de-France, Island of Martinique, By Cable.—It now seems to be generally admitted that about 30,000 persons lost their lives as a result of the outbreak of the Mont Pelee volcano, at St. Pierre, on Thursday last. Careful investigation by competent government officials show the earlier reports of the Associated Press were accurate. The American consul at Guadeloupe, Ayme, has reached the desolate spot where St. Pierre stood, and confirms the awful story in all its essential details. From an interview with Col. Ayme, who is a trained American newspaper man, a correspondent of the Associated Press learns the following facts:

"Thursday morning the inhabitants of the city awoke to find heavy clouds shrouding the Mont Pelee crater. All day Wednesday horrible detonations had been heard. These were echoed from St. Thomas on the north to Barbadoes on the south, the cannonading ceased on Wednesday night and fine ashes fell like rain on St. Pierre. The inhabitants were alarmed, but Governor Mouttet, who arrived at St. Pierre the evening before, did everything possible to allay the panic. The British steamer Roarima reached St. Pierre on Thursday, with ten passengers, among whom were Mrs. Stokes and three children and Mrs. H. J. Ince. They were watching the rain of ashes when, with a frightful roar and terrific electric display, a cyclone of fire and steam swept down from the crater over the town and bay, sweeping all before it and destroying the fleet of vessels at anchor off the shore. There the accounts of the catastrophe so far obtainable cease. Thirty thousand corpses are strewn about, buried in the ruins of St. Pierre or else floating, gnawed by sharks, in the surrounding seas. Twenty-eight charred, half dead human beings were brought here. Sixteen of them are already dead and of the whole number only four are expected to recover.

"The Associated Press steamer chartered in Guadeloupe, neared Martinique at 6:30 Sunday morning. The island with its lofty hills was hidden behind a huge veil of violet, or leaden-colored, haze. Enormous quantities of the wreckage of large and small ships and houses strewn the surface of the sea. Huge trees, and too often bodies, with flocks of seagulls hovering above and hideous sharks fighting about them, were floating here and there. From behind the volcanic veil came blasts of hot wind, mingled with others, ice cold. At Le Prescheur, five miles north of St. Pierre canoes with men and women frantic to get away, begged for a passage on the steamer. The whole north end of the island was covered with a silver gray coating of ashes resembling dirty snow. Furious blasts of fire, ashes and mud swept over the steamer, but finally St. Pierre was reached.

"The city of St. Pierre stretched nearly two miles along the water front, and half a mile back to a cliff at the base of the volcano. The houses of the richer French families were built of stone. The still smoking volcano towered above the ash-covered hills. The ruins were burning in many places and frightful odors of burned flesh filled the air. With great difficulty a landing was effected. Not one house was left intact. Viscid heaps of mud, of brighter ashes, or piles of volcanic stones were seen on every side. The streets could hardly be traced. Here and there amid the ruins were heaps of corpses. Almost all the faces were downward.

"In one corner 22 bodies of men, women and children were mingled in one awful mass, arms and legs protruding as the hapless beings fell in the last struggles of death's agony. Through the middle of the old Place Bertin ran a tiny stream, the remains of the river Gayave. Great trees with roots upward and scorched by fire, were strewn in every direction. Huge blocks of still hot stones were scattered about. From under one large stone the arm of a white woman protruded. Most notable was the utter silence and the awful overpowering stench from the thousands of dead. Careful inspection showed that the fiery storm which so completely destroyed St. Pierre must have been composed of poisonous gases, which instantly suffocated every one who inhaled them, and of other gases burning furiously, for nearly all the victims had their hands covering their mouths, or were in some other attitude, showing that they had sought relief from suffocating. All the bodies were carbonized or roasted.