

GERMANS YIELD AT ALGECIRAS

Consent to Take Up Morocco Police Question and Agree on Bank.

TEN POWERS IN ACCORD

Belief That Details of Both Matters May Now Be Settled in Harmonious Manner.

AMERICA AS A SUBSCRIBER

Each Nation, According to Tentative Proposal, to Have Right to Take Shares in the Bank.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Herald's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent—

Algerias, Saturday.—Quite contrary to the expectations of Germany, today's sitting of the Morocco Conference, the first one of the week, brought in no reply to a denial of the French claims to a predominant position in the proposed bank of the frontier police, upon which pivot the success of the entire conference hangs. This was a surprise to all.

Delegates continued discussing the details of the bank's relations under various circumstances. Only one did the Germans bring up a point involving difficulties, saying that the individuals connected with the bank should not be submitted to the consular courts.

As announced, the bank question will be taken up on Monday in committee. One version is that Sir Arthur Nicholson stated that there was no possibility of signing through a bank or a group of banks, shall have the right to subscribe to its part of the capital.

AGREE ON MOROCCO BANK

Delegates Form Plan in Which Each Power May Participate.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] ALGECIRAS, Spain, Saturday.—Delegates of the Powers have partially agreed on the text of the Moroccan Bank project. The organization is to be entitled the State Bank of Morocco. It will be chartered for forty years and have a capital of \$30,000,000 in gold, divided into parts equal to the number of the Powers participating in the conference.

This agreement gives the United States the right to participate in the organization of the bank. Concerning a despatch to a London newspaper from Washington in effect that Emperor William contemplated a dramatic stroke by announcing to the world that France and Germany had agreed, the delegates declare that they do not possess information warranting such a statement.

Count Cassini, the chief Russian plenipotentiary, says that he pins his faith on the events of the last hour, when both sides are face to face with the tremendous responsibility of the failure of the conference. On the whole the trend of opinion among the delegates is that the chances for optimism are growing.

COMPROMISE IS POSSIBLE.

France for Bank Control May Yield on Policing Question.

ROME, Saturday.—The official news received here from Algeciras points to the possibility of the adoption of a middle course between the French and German pretensions, working which Italy and Austria are tending while at the same time endeavoring to obtain the admission of the United States.

It is believed that this compromise may consist in practically giving the control of the Moroccan State Bank to France, who in exchange would make important concessions regarding the control of the Moroccan police.

GERMANY CONCILIATORY.

VIENNA, Saturday.—Diplomats here regard the situation at Algeciras as more favorable. It was stated authoritatively today that Austria-Hungary, Russia and the United States made strong representations to Berlin, in consequence of which Prince Bismarck, the Imperial Chancellor, appears to have adopted a more conciliatory attitude and is inclined to entertain France's proposals.

DIPHTHERIA CASES CHECKED.

No More Patients in Bellevue Hospital Attacked and Dr. Woodruff Recovered.

No new cases of diphtheria have developed in Bellevue Hospital, where three children, supposed to be suffering from spinal meningitis or pneumonia, and Dr. I. O. Woodruff, who attended them, fell ill last week.

Fear was expressed that the disease would spread, but every precaution was taken to prevent it. There is now no danger of new cases.

19 UNKNOWN DEAD IN MERIDIAN TORNADO

City Devastated, Scores Are Hurt, and Ruin is on All Sides.

LOSS PLACED AT MORE THAN \$1,000,000

Governor Sends Convicts to Search for Bodies and Relief Fund Is Started.

STATE VOTES TO GIVE \$5,000

Graphic Description of Great Storm and Havoc Wrought Given by an Eye Witness.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] MERIDIAN, Miss., Saturday.—The tornado which swept over this city last evening is known to have killed nineteen persons and injured twenty-four. There may be many more dead in the ruins, but the list as at present compiled seems to be complete. It is:

- BARNETT, TOM, and child, negro. CLARK, Mrs., Georgetown. DUNN, Mrs., Georgetown. ELMER, B. F., restaurateur proprietor. EDWARDS, OLIVE, bagman. MCGINNIS, PATRICK, railroad conductor. NELSON, W. B. SMITH, JOHN P., engine driver. SMITH, Mrs., of Cotuitdale. STEWART, and little son, Cotuitdale. SINGLETON, Mrs. ELIZA, and little granddaughter. TORREY, J. P., policeman. WILLIAMS, CLAUDE, bookkeeper. Unknown negro man and little child. Unknown negro woman.

Of the twenty-four persons hurt few are dangerously injured, and the hospitals are able to take care of all who apply. Property with an estimated value of one million dollars was demolished or otherwise damaged. Many sensational reports were sent out here of an appalling loss of life, due probably to the chaotic conditions of affairs immediately following the visitation of the storm.

LEGISLATURE GIVES \$5,000. A mass meeting of citizens of Meridian was called today and \$5,000 was immediately subscribed to aid the destitute and injured. The Mississippi Legislature, in session at Jackson, today appropriated \$5,000 for the relief fund.

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CITY MAP AND BUILDINGS WRECKED IN MERIDIAN TORNADO



The Business Section—Meridian from The Empire of the South Copyright by Southern Railway Co.

10,000 DEAD IN TAHITI CYCLONE

Islands Swallowed Up in Disaster and Millions in Property Destroyed.

CAPITAL UNDER WATER

Their Homes Destroyed, People Seek Safety by Clinging to Tops of Coconut Trees.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GONE

Wind Blew at Rate of 120 Miles and Storm Raged Over Hapless Isles for Sixteen Hours.

SAINT FRANCISCO, Saturday.—The Evening Post states that ten thousand persons perished during the cyclone of February 7 and 8 on Tahiti and adjacent islands, several of which, its account says, have disappeared. It places the damage at \$2,000,000. Those reports have not been confirmed by the officers of the steamer Mariposa, which brought the news of the disaster from Papeete.

CAPITAL FLOODED FOR SIXTEEN HOURS

Papeete, Tahiti, February 13, via SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday.—The most destructive cyclone ever experienced in the Society and Tuamotu islands occurred on February 7 and 8. The damage in Tahiti is estimated at \$1,000,000 and presumably a similar amount of property was destroyed on the Tuamotu Islands. The city of Papeete was inundated and about twenty-five buildings destroyed, including the American Consulate and the French government building.

It is feared that there has been heavy loss of life in the lagoons of the Tuamotu Islands, though the death of the guardian of the quarantine station in Papeete is the only fatality yet reported. The British Consul has appealed to his government for aid for British subjects. Some Americans have sustained heavy losses and probably there will be a few instances of utter destitution. The Americans are hopeful of obtaining help from the United States. Money and food are required.

The cyclone reached the velocity of 120 miles an hour. It struck the islands about midnight on February 7 and continued until about four o'clock on the next afternoon. The island of Anaa, Tuamotu group, is believed to have been the center of the storm. At Papeete, about seven o'clock on the evening of February 7, the sea began to break heavily over the reef, the waves in the harbor washing over the quay. There was no perceptible wind. Toward ten o'clock people dwelling in the vicinity of the water front were compelled to abandon their homes. An hour later high seas broke, completely demolishing the government slip and buildings, besides causing great damage to the coal sheds. The guardian of the arsenal, Teffer Adams, an expert swimmer, was in the water for many hours and assisted in warning and rescuing others.

At Taoua the family of Herman Menell had a thrilling experience, their fine residence being badly damaged by strong waves which compelled the family to flee for their lives to a native house. Presently the water was up to their necks and they were obliged to cling to trees for safety and support.

Mrs. Gooding, an aged American, narrowly escaped death, being caught by debris in her home when it collapsed. About eight o'clock in the morning the American Consulate, the oldest structure in Papeete, having been built about 1830, in the absence of the American Consul his mother, Mrs. Doty, supervised the removal of the archives, aided by several missionaries. Mrs. Doty was in jeopardy several times. The British Consul was slightly damaged. Captain Remell had to abandon his home with his family.

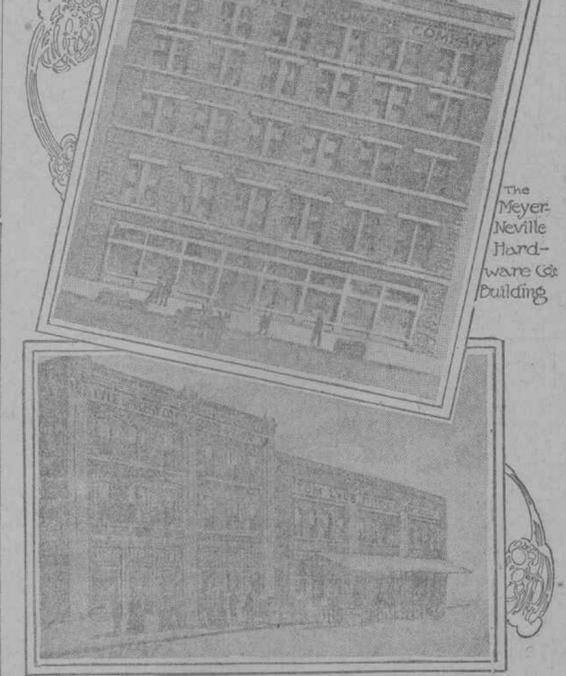
The substitute guardian at the quarantine station at Motoua Island, Papeete harbor, was waving a lantern for many hours during the night as he and his wife clung to the tops of coconut trees in the midst of waves that dashed thirty feet high over his island.

The Mariposa waited beyond her sailing time at the request of Governor Bullen, who hoped that the French steamer Zola would return from a relief trip to Tuamotu Islands. The vessel had not been sighted when the Mariposa departed.

CHINESE MASSACRE MARIST FATHERS

Congregation of Propaganda Hears That Five Were Killed and Mission Destroyed.

Special cable to La Prensa, of Buenos Aires, transmitted to the Herald for simultaneous publication. Rome, Saturday.—Despatches have been received from China by the Propaganda of the Propaganda stating that five Marist missionaries had been massacred and their mission destroyed.



The Meyer Neville Hardware Co. Building

BURGLAR'S BRAIN AMAZES DOCTORS

Study of Edward Dunlap's Remarkable Mental Traits May Solve Criminal Problems.

WILLED ORGAN TO SCIENCE

Professors in Wistar Institute Plan Deep Investigation of Convict's Brain, Which Shows Big Differences from Others.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Saturday.—Edward Dunlap, reformed burglar, was right in his estimate of his brain, which has proved the most extraordinary ever examined by scientists at Wistar Institute. Dunlap was a remarkable criminal. He displayed great mental vigor and will his brain to science, declaring that he felt certain his brain would be found to be unusual and that the study of it might enable science to suggest a way to combat criminal instincts in other men.

Announcement was made today that there are inexplicable features in Dunlap's brain that render it unique. That in all science can say at present, Dunlap's brain is different. It has aroused great speculation among the scientists, but none as yet ventures the slightest suggestion of its meaning. The solution will require years of study and years of comparison of this organ with others.

"Dunlap's brain is in many respects the most remarkable specimen we have ever had here to examine," said Dr. Milton J. Greenman, who was in charge of the institute today. "Hundreds of brains, even of notable men, offer little or nothing to distinguish them from the average, but strangely enough Dunlap's brain, which has just been examined, bears out his belief expressed before he died that it was unusual."

"In no other brain we have ever seen here have the isthmus been so wide and the American Convict marked what does this mean? I cannot say. It may mean nothing, it may be full of meaning, but the fact that the brain is different remains and is interesting to us in view of Dunlap's announced conviction that in it might be found the key to his long criminal life. This is interesting, particularly at this time, when the institute has just been chosen as the Central Institute for International Research in the United States. Science has at last awakened to the necessity for brain study, and it is safe to say there is no subject of anatomy which is so little understood."

"Since this announcement there has been a great awakening of interest in the subject. It seems likely that we shall have practically an unlimited number of brains here at the disposal of Dr. Donaldson, who will direct the researches."

FAT MEN FIGHT FOR SEAT.

When Policeman Takes Them from Subway Train Six Slim Persons Eit Down.

It was a much crowded subway train of the Lenox avenue route. Charles S. Reine, a stout man, of No. 123 Southern Boulevard, had a seat. There was a vacant seat left by a thin woman who left the train at Ninety-sixth street. James Reine, also a stout man, living in East 111th street, relinquished his seat and attempted to squeeze in the vacant place. Reine objected.

When a policeman separated them they were in the 123rd street station. There Reine made a charge of assault and battery against Reine. Both men went to the West 111th street police station and five slim men and one woman found places in it to sit down.

ONATIVIA MARITAL TANGLE CLEARED

French Court Upholds Divorce and Rejects Appeal Made by Second Wife.

HIGHLY INVOLVED PLOT

Modern Society Drama Includes Many Prominent Families and Is Laid in Several Lands.

EACH WEDS MORE THAN ONCE

Present Decision Against Mrs. Hastings Jerome de Onativia Said by Friends to Ring Down Curtain.

When the Court of Cassation in Paris yesterday denied a motion to annul the divorce obtained by Tommaso Luis de Onativia from his second wife, Mrs. Lillie Hastings-Jerome-Onativia, the granting of which would have placed him in the embarrassing role of a bigamist, as he has remarried, an end was put to a series of marriages and divorces that has included several prominent families and geographic only has extended from California to New York and from Egypt to France, with interludes in Italy, England and Spain. "Cablegrams to Wentworth, Lowensteln & Stern, of No. 39 Broadway, counsel for Mr. de Onativia, and the present Mrs. de Onativia, contain the information that the efforts of the second Mrs. Onativia—who was a Miss Hastings, daughter of Judge Hastings, of California, before she married and was divorced from Henry Atwater Jerome, a close relation of the District Attorney and the former Lady Randolph Churchill—to upset the decree of separation obtained by Mr. de Onativia, on the allegation that it was fraudulent, since she had not been properly served, had been futile.

This decision makes secure Mr. de Onativia's third marriage, in which the bride also was a divorcee, and to an extent clears up the tangle in which the three principals took part in seven distinct matrimonial ventures with varying fortunes in each. Mr. de Onativia, until he took up his residence abroad, was a well known figure in New York society, being much interested in hunting and coaching. He comes of a wealthy old Cuban family, and with his brothers attended Harvard University.

THIRD THE CHARM. In the case of Mr. de Onativia the third time seems to have borne the traditional charm, for he assures his friends he is happily married and never so contented as he is in his present life. In this view his wife joins him. She, too, had her share of domestic infelicity, her divorce from John C. Underhill, who was a broker, closely associated with Charles M. Schwab, in 1903, attracting wide attention on account of several unusual features. She was a Miss Grace Davis Knight, of Texas, and when she married Mr. Underhill he had only a short time earlier got a divorce from his first wife, who was a niece of Bishop Leonard.

Mr. de Onativia, her present husband, had been married twice before she joined him. She is described as an attractive woman of much literary and musical ability, and has been of much aid to her husband in fighting her predecessor's action. Mr. de Onativia's first matrimonial venture took place when he married Miss Cooley, daughter of Major J. C. Cooley, of Westchester, in 1883. One child, a boy, resulted from this union, and when Mr. de Onativia obtained a divorce, in 1896, it was agreed he was to provide his mother-in-law with funds for the maintenance of the child. There is a suit now pending against him brought by Mrs. Cooley, who swears that he has failed to keep his agreement regarding his son's support. Messrs. Wentworth, Lowensteln & Stern, who are defending the action, declare that the contract was nullified through Mrs. Cooley's failure to observe its terms regarding the care of the boy and his relations with his mother. After the divorce the first Mrs. de Onativia married Mr. Cowdell.

In romantic circumstances Mr. de Onativia made his second plunge into matrimony. Mrs. Hastings-Jerome had obtained a divorce from Mr. Jerome in 1897, and then set out on a tour of the world. She met Mr. de Onativia in Cairo, Egypt, and there they were suddenly married in February, 1898. The husband was eight years younger than his wife, but for several years the marriage seemed happy, the couple spending their time in travel when they were not residing upon Mr. de Onativia's estates in England and France.

MORE COMPLICATIONS. Because he had met with an accident Mrs. de Onativia was unable to accompany his wife on a visit to Paris, which she made in June, 1903, in company with her maid and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Adair, the future Lady Norton, of Leamington, England, where the de Onativias lived. When Mr. de Onativia went to join his wife he discovered certain circumstances that aroused his suspicions, and he instituted divorce proceedings in France in August, 1903, in which an Englishman named Rivington figured, and the Hotel Continental was named as the scene of an interesting episode.

Mrs. Onativia could not be found when the case came to trial, and the husband was granted the decree, the use of his name being forbidden to the wife. It was only about six months later, in 1904, that Mr. de Onativia married, in London, Mrs. Grace Knight-Underhill, whose divorce the previous year from her New York husband attained wide publicity. She is a niece of David H.oustaling, of No. 17 East Thirty-fifth street. The couple has been living in France and England since their marriage, dividing their time between the hunting needs and the social resorts.

Mrs. Hastings-Jerome de Onativia, two years after her husband had obtained his decree of divorce, began proceedings to have it set aside, taking her first steps in last November. She asserted that she never had been properly served in the action, and a long struggle was begun, which was ended yesterday, when the Parisian court held she had been regularly notified and that she had had ten months in which to prepare and file an appeal if she so wished. The court further confirmed the divorce by finding it had been rightly granted.

Numerous congratulations were sent to the present Mrs. de Onativia, whose marriage would have been invalid had her husband's second wife's appeal to set aside the divorce decree been upheld.

WESTERN CITIES IN BLIZZARD'S GRIP

Traffic Tied Up and Telegraph Wires Lvelled in Wisconsin and Nebraska.

SERRANO, Wis., Saturday.—A northeast gale which began blowing yesterday continued with unabated energy today. Little snow fell, but what there was piled in drifts. Street cars are running with great difficulty and wires are tangled badly. The velocity of the wind at one time reached sixty-five miles an hour.

MEN OF MILLIONS IN SOCIALIST WAR

Extraordinary Conference Is Held in Home of Anson Phelps Stokes.

PATTERSON, HUNTER AND OTHERS THERE

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes Makes a Stirring Address to the Delegates in the Mansion.

NEW BROOK FARM PLANNED

Meeting To Be Continued To-Day and Belief Is That a New Crusade of Power Is To Be Launched.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Saturday.—The three days' political conference now being held in the million dollar residence of Anson Phelps Stokes, on Colchester Point, gives promise of starting a new and important epoch in the life of socialism in this country.

There are assembled at the invitation of J. G. Phelps Stokes, son of the owner, between twenty and twenty-five of the most prominent socialists of the country, and nearly every one of the men is a man of means, if not of millions. A new Brook Farm idea on an advanced scale is said to be contemplated.

Mr. Stokes, who presides over the deliberations of the body, more in the character of a host than as a chairman, arose at ten o'clock today and found many of his guests asleep before him. They had gone out upon the grounds overlooking the Sound, but the cold and the rain soon drove them inside.

Joseph Medill Patterson, who resigned this week as Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago, is attending the conference and is taking a very active part. Mr. Patterson is a Yale man, and for some time in his writings has shown a pronounced tendency toward socialism. Robert Hunter, brother-in-law of Mr. Stokes, is also in attendance.

MORE GUESTS COMING. The council was held in the large south parlor of the Stokes mansion. A general discussion was held at two o'clock in the afternoon. After the recess business was resumed and adjournment was not taken until late in the day. About a dozen of the guests took their departure at this time, but more are expected from New York and other places on Sunday morning. The deliberations will be continued throughout Sunday and then the session will come to an end, although another meeting will be held in a few months, probably in Philadelphia or Chicago.

In an interview this evening Mr. Stokes said:—"There are in attendance here at my invitation between twenty and twenty-five men who have the principles of socialism at heart. At present these men do not care to have their names used, but you can say that all of them, without exception, are known throughout the country as men of integrity and weight and many of them never have been associated publicly with any such movement. We are discussing in an informal manner the outlook in regard to socialism with a view to getting light on the drift and the tendencies of the political life. We are considering what may be expected and the best means to the end."

Mr. Stokes said Thomas Watson was not in attendance. He added that the outlook was very bright, and the feelings expressed were remarkably uniform, also that the conference would probably result in much general good and a much more general and comprehensive idea of to-day's principles of socialism.

MRS. STOKES SPEAKS. At the first session of the conference Mr. Stokes introduced his wife, Rosa Pastor Stokes. There were about twenty-five persons in the room when Mrs. Stokes made a brief address.

She launched at once into her subject and soon had her audience following her through what, to the uninitiated in socialism, was a veritable bower of argument and statistics. The serious mood of the hearers could be judged by the absolute silence with which all her remarks were met. Even when her oratory—and she is a powerful speaker—took its wildest flights, there was an applause, but an applause that could be heard only when she made a stroke deep, and that the force of her outbursts against the octopus of greed struck home.

Socialistic in utterance, the gathering was socialistic in appearance. Side by side sat the well dressed millionnaire and the Grand street agrarian leader, and none, strangely, looked out of place. The long haired communist of the picture book was not there, and a chance visitor, stumbling on the meeting, never would have guessed that its purpose was to upset government and the laws as they now stand and to substitute a creed based on rigid equality.

ANTHRACITE MINERS IN MICAWBER ROLES

John Mitchell and Fellows Wait for Something to Turn Up—Expect Action This Week.

John Mitchell, president of the Miners' Workers of America, who is still in the city, said last night that he had no information concerning the plans of the anthracite operators for this week. He expects, however, that the committee of seven will meet in New York early in the week for the consideration of the miners' demands submitted to them last week, and that soon thereafter there will be a meeting of the joint committee of fourteen operators and miners.

Most of Mitchell's associates have gone back to their homes in Pennsylvania, but will be summoned to return to New York as soon as Mitchell is notified of the date of the committee's meeting. Preparations are being made for the national convention of soft coal miners in Indianapolis, March 25, pursuant to President Roosevelt's letter. Four days later the bituminous operators will meet in the same city, and it is expected that before April 1 a satisfactory agreement in the bituminous fields will have been reached. Neither the miners nor operators in the anthracite regions know what is to be the outcome of their dispute.