

Clyde Steamship Co.

"FOREIGN SERVICE"

(Steamers operated by the Clyde Steamship Co., Foreign Service, for account U. S. Shipping Board.

THE S. S. "BOLIVAR"

sailed from New York on Sunday evening the 12th inst. and is due here on or about the 19th inst., and will be dispatched for the Windward Islands.

ROB'T. L. MERWIN & Co. INC.,
Agents.

LOCAL.

The S. S. "Bolivar" sailed from New York on Sunday evening having 32 tons of cargo for Frederiksted and 57 tons for Christiansted.

Tonight the new serial picture Dare Devil Jack will be started at the Christiansted Theatre. See advertisement on previous page telling all about the heavyweight champion Jack Dempsey who plays the chief role in this film.

Steamship "Guiana" arrived at Frederiksted last night and will sail for the islands this afternoon. Mails from the States by this boat may be looked for later today.

TF EGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATIO.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 11th.—The memorial to the sons of Jamaica, who fell in the great war, was unveiled by the Governor at 10.45 a. m. today, amidst a great concourse of people representative of all classes. The principal stores were closed during the ceremony. The memorial is in the form of a stone cross rising from a base and steps of the same material and placed in the centre of a square paved enclosure surrounded by dwarf walls, which have openings on all four sides and paths leading up to them. The total height from the pavement to the top of the cross is twenty-nine feet and the bottom is sixteen feet square. The second step bears in low relief the words "Their name liveth forevermore". The upper portion of the base has eight panels in four of which are inserted marble and on the east is the inscription "In memory of the men of Jamaica, who fell in the great war". It has been found impossible to engrave on the memorial the names of all those, upwards of one thousand, who gave their lives for their country and Empire, but these will be recorded in an account of Jamaica's part in the war, which is being prepared.

London, Nov. 12th.—A fire, which started at the port of Naples when blazing naphtha spread over the harbour, caused ten million lire damage, accord-

ing to the Naples correspondent of the Central News.

London, Nov. 12th.—A Constantinople despatch to the Times under today's date says it is understood permission has been granted to the French and Italian Commissioners to agree to the declaration of a state of seige, as a preventative measure. The instructions, adds the correspondent, are so hedged about with conditions, as virtually to withhold such declaration until it would be too late. Some people fear that the moment for such action has passed and that a declaration of a state of seige would be more likely to precipitate a conflict.

Birmingham, Nov. 12th.—Lord Birkenhead, speaking at a Unionists rally here, declared that Lloyd George was not a volcano, as some people supposed. Lord Birkenhead added that Mr. Austen Chamberlain could have been Prime Minister, if his conscience had allowed him to take that post, but he had taken the view that the interests of the country and the Empire were best served by the close association of all the forces that stood against extreme counsels.

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 12th.—With partial establishment of communications the Chile earthquake catastrophe is revealed in even greater magnitude than at first reported. It is estimated that at least 1,000 are dead and many thousands are in distress, needing food and shelter.

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 12th.—An earthquake of great magnitude and far-spread effect rocked Chile from end to end yesterday. It was accompanied by a tidal wave and the combined force of the earth tremors and the sweep of the water did vast damage, the extent of which it is impossible to estimate because telegraphic lines were carried down at various places, cutting off communication. The provinces of Antofagasta, Atacama and Coquimbo, suffered most, the central points of the quake lying in the latter two provinces, and so far as advices show, Copiapo in Atacama, has the largest casualty list with about 100 killed and many seriously injured. It was for a time feared that the city of Antofagasta had suffered a greater disaster, but most of the damage at that place was due to a tidal wave, which drove the people from their homes over a considerable area. No report of loss of life has come from there. Chanaral in Atacama, has virtually been abandoned by the inhabitants, as many buildings were wrecked by the immense seas sweeping in when the quake had ceased. The central part of this town was destroyed. Throughout the province of Coquimbo hundreds of houses were levelled, while the residents fled to the hills. At the port of Coquimbo a tidal wave beat over the entire seafront, flooding a large section and wrecking many buildings. From the southern part of Chile come reports of severe shocks but little damage.

Another earthshock was felt here at 4.45 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It was of an intense character during its duration.

Coquimbo, Chile, Nov. 12th.—One hundred persons were drowned, when a tidal wave, coming after the earthshock, swept in with a great roar. The inhabitants were panic-stricken and ran to the hills. The advance of the sea was accompanied by electrical discharges. Two steamers were left high and dry when the water receded. The mole and railway depots were destroyed. Quantities of merchandise were scattered through the streets along the water front.

Coquimbo, Chile, Nov. 12th.—The port of Coquimbo was awakened at 11.55 on Friday night by violent earthshocks and in a few minutes the populace was running about the streets in terror, only partially clothed and seeking the hills. The panic was increased when the electric lights went out in some parts of the town. Coincident with the shocks the sky was illuminated by electric discharges and fire broke out. After the first shock the sea receded for a considerable distance and then swept back in an immense wave, extending from Coquimbo to La Serena, seven miles to the north east, flooding the town and the whole coast line and doing damage. The tidal wave added to the terrors of the people, many of whom cried out for aid. Again the sea receded for a distance of 300 yards beyond the low tide mark, then seemed to gather force and come back in an immense wave, estimated at 50 yards in height, which completely destroyed the Baquedano quarter. A number of lighters were picked up like chips and carried beyond the railway bridge, which is five blocks from the low tide mark. In Antofagasta upwards of one hundred persons were killed and many seriously wounded by the earthquake, which overturned many buildings early yesterday in Copiapo, capital of the province of Atacama.

Santiago de Cuba, Chile, Nov. 12th.—The report of the seismographical institute says that the apparent focus of the earthquake shock was 23 kilometres from Santiago. The intensity of the movement was recorder between numbers 8 and 9 of the official scale, which runs up to 12. The total duration was 3 hours and 40 minutes and the estimated radius 1,200 kilometres in transversal direction to the Andes. The Meteorological Institution says that the shocks coincided with the passing of a sun spot over the Central Meridian of the sun. The earthquake commenced at the termination of a day of abnormal heat. The sun spot referred to made its appearance on November 5th and was the largest observed this year.

Constantinople, Nov. 12th.—Constantinople may be likened to a vast powder magazine, which the British are striving in the face of growing difficulties, to keep from igniting. General Harington