

ALL NATIONS HURRY TO THE RELIEF OF VICTIMS OF THE DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE

Figures of the Death Roll No Longer Concern the Italian People.

FAMINE STARES THEM IN THE FACE

Reports to the Effect That Subsequent Shocks Have Been Felt.

(By Associated Press.) ROME, Dec. 31.—Estimates of the death roll of the earthquake now cease to concern the Italian people. It is enough to know that the catastrophe is overwhelming—figures would add nothing to the grief of the stricken nation, nor move to greater efforts those upon whom the work of relief and rescue has fallen.

Every channel open to the government has been utilized to this end and other nations have been quick to come to its assistance, even before the cry for aid went up. Ship loads of fugitives have been carried out of the stricken zone to Naples, Palermo, Catania and other points, and, according to the minister of marine, rescue vessels to the number of 38 are now centered in the Straits of Messina and 2,000 soldiers are being landed on the two coasts.

Most important of all now is the question of the living. Thousands of those who escaped the falling walls and the sweep of the tide are starving and without clothes or shelter. They can scarcely longer survive their sufferings. The first thought has been to carry food and clothing for these helpless people, and it has now been decided by the government to send a fleet of merchant steamers to transport them to other places.

The latest reports received at Rome state that there have been many intermittent shocks, following the first, to which the greater part of the destruction is attributed. The British warship Minerva reported by wireless to Malta that two severe shocks occurred at Messina last night. Prof. Biella, director of the observatory at Palermo, states that 42 instruments have recorded 42 distinct shocks after the first, but that during the last 14 hours they have been almost motionless. Aetna and Stromboli are now quiet, and he is certain that the earthquake was not of volcanic, but of geographic nature, similar to that of 1785.

American Ambassador Griscom will leave here tomorrow for Messina on an Italian warship to search for American citizens. It has been impossible to obtain tidings of the hundreds of foreigners supposed to have been in the zone, about whom inquiries have been made to the government and to the various embassies.

A train from this city succeeded in reaching the outskirts of Messina this morning.

During the past night the warships in Messina harbor threw their searchlights on the ruins to enable the rescuers on shore to continue their work. The work of search is going on feverishly, but the forces are still woefully inadequate. The stench from decomposing bodies is becoming overpowering.

Death Estimates Vary. The horrors of the situation at Messina and Reggio grow with every fresh dispatch. One of the correspondents places the death roll throughout the entire territory as high as 300,000, but this appears to be extreme. Others make their estimate 200,000, but the official estimate, as made by the minister, still holds to 115,000.

Relief expeditions which have been making their way to Reggio have encountered tremendous obstructions all along the route. They report 18 provincial villages, beside those already mentioned in Calabria, as having been completely ruined. This would indicate that the earthquake did not confine its work of havoc to the coast. What has become of the inhabitants of these villages is not known. Those that were left alive after the destruction of their homes doubtless joined the great army of refugees seeking safety, or have fallen by the wayside.

The Calabria coast for 20 miles has been torn and twisted. From Regnara to Reggio, a distance of 25 miles, the country is half demolished. Assistance has reached but few of the villages, and they are practically without supplies of any kind. At Regnara surgical operations are being performed with pruning knives, but at Reggio even that is impossible.

(Continued on page six.)

SALE OF LIQUOR VOTED OUT IN BANNISTER DISTRICT, VA.

(By Associated Press.) DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 31.—Bannister district, in Halifax county, which comprises the towns of South Boston and Houston, located eight miles apart, voted "dry" by a majority of 134 in a total vote of about 750 cast today in the local option election. The election means the abolition of eight saloons in South Boston, which pay a city tax of five hundred dollars each, and two saloons in Houston.

PLAN TO BUILD UP REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SOUTH

Plan Agreed on at Conference of Taft, Hammond, and Hitchcock.

C. P. TAFT WITHDREW FOR PARTY HARMONY

But President-elect Refused to Make Further Statements on Action.

(By Associated Press.) AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—Beyond the remark that the withdrawal of Charles P. Taft from the senatorial contest in Ohio, in favor of Representative Theodore E. Burton, was a move in the interest of party harmony, President-elect Taft would say nothing on the subject. It was, he said, a matter regarding which any statement would naturally come from his brother Charles.

Another conference was held today at the Taft cottage on the subject of the best means to take advantage at the proper time of the real sentiment in the South, which favored political change. Charles H. Sherrill of the National Business Men's League of New York, who reached here today, was one of the conferees, while Messrs. Taft, Hammond, and Hitchcock were the others. This statement was dictated by Mr. Taft in the presence of the conferees, and is given to the public as showing the exact situation with reference to the matter today.

The conference between Mr. Taft and Messrs. Hammond, Hitchcock and Sherrill in reference to the action to be taken with a view to the organization of a real sentiment in the South of a political change in the near future resulted satisfactorily in a plan agreed upon by all parties. A National Aid of Independents.

The organization is to be organized in all the states, and its purpose is to increase the ranks of the republican party as fully as possible for the purpose, however, of doing so in the assistance of those who desire to ally themselves with the republican party as republicans, and not as a party in national campaigns. It was thought best to secure the aid of those who would take charge of this independent movement in each state with a view to their subsequent organization at a time when such an action would be opportune.

The impression which has gone out in the previous conference of the conferees were in favor of the organization of a party in national campaigns, but it was decided to be a matter of detail in respect to which a decision was reached.

Mr. Taft is here from New York a few days ago. He has just returned from his trip to the South, where he was in the company of his brother, Charles, and his wife, Mrs. Taft. He is expected to leave for Cincinnati for a visit of a few days before returning to Yale.

ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE HEALTH

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—That the health and efforts of the leading states of the country will be concentrated in the effort to establish a national organization, with regulations and rules of its own, for the promotion of public health and for the prevention of disease generally, was the subject of the symposium on public health at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, here this afternoon.

A paper was presented by Dr. H. W. Wiley of the bureau of chemistry and department of agriculture, and Horace Fletcher, the distinguished orator on dietetics, spoke on vital econ-

Exit the Old Year



INSANITY RAN IN THE HAINS FAMILY

Such is Evidence Being Produced by the Defense in the Present Trial.

(By Associated Press.) FLUSHING, N. Y., Dec. 31.—General Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., and his wife, Mrs. Virginia P. Hains, parents of Thornton J. Hains, now being tried before Justice Crane as a principal in the slaying of William E. Annis, were witnesses in their son's behalf today, and their testimony brought out in full detail the relationship of Mrs. Claudia Hains and William E. Annis, that caused the estrangement of Captain Hains and his wife.

General Hains declared that in his presence, and before his two sons, Peter and Thornton Hains, the captain's wife, Claudia Hains, made a full confession of her misconduct, and that subsequently Captain Hains manifested such poignant grief from the disclosures that his mental condition became affected. The confession which General Hains declared his son's wife Claudia had signed on the day following Captain Hains' return from the West, was read to the jury.

General Hains made a strong witness for his son and counsel for the defense asserted tonight that the evidence was now conclusive that Captain Hains was mentally unbalanced when he shot Annis and that his act was one of his sole doing.

The general will be cross-examined again next Monday.

Through Mr. General Hains, who wept many times during her story, the defense drew out the fact that Captain Hains in his early life evinced physical weakness, which counsel endeavored to prove through three experts, was a predisposing cause of insanity.

MOB RULE REIGNS IN KENTUCKY TOWN

Judge Has Taken to Woods. Says He Will Not Hold Court Without Protection.

(By Associated Press.) JACKSON, Ky., Dec. 31.—This town tonight is a scene of terror between the two pitched camps of former Sheriff Ed. Callahan and the friends of James T. Deaton and Bush Sebastian, for shooting whom Callahan is to be tried.

In the woods near Lost Creek is County Judge S. N. Taubens, declaring that he will not return to town to hold court in the Callahan case unless the governor of Kentucky sends troops to protect him from the two bands of armed men in Jackson County. William C. Deaton, absent from the state and Governor Cox up to this time has refused to send troops.

ARIATOR WEIGHT FLIES 90 MILES

(By Associated Press.) LE MANS, France, Dec. 31.—Wilbur Wright, the American aeronaut, beat all previous aeroplane records here this evening with a magnificent flight that lasted for two hours and nine minutes. He covered officially a distance of 73 miles, but as a matter of fact, counting the wide curves, he made over 90 miles. Mr. Wright's feat was the most remarkable because of the intense cold.

GOES TO RELIEF OF SURVIVORS OF EARTHQUAKE

Supply Ship Celtic, Carrying Holiday Cheer to Fleet, on Mission.

CARRIES FOOD TO FEED THOUSANDS

Will Stop at Gibraltar for the Formal Orders of Congress.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The United States supply ship Celtic, which was to have met the returning battleship fleet with holiday cheer, sailed out of New York harbor this afternoon on an entirely different mission, but without changing a single item of her cargo. She will go to Messina, after a brief stop at Gibraltar, to give a million and a half of navy rations to the earthquake sufferers.

The idea of changing the Celtic into a relief ship came to her commander, Harry McL. P. Hus, last night. Red tape was out in a jiffy and the Celtic, with Christmas trees still lashed to the mastsheads—it had been designed to make the Celtic the Christmas ship for the fleet—sailed late today. Her supplies will not be eaten by American sailors, but by suffering survivors of the Calabrian and Sicilian disaster.

In the face of the overwhelming need of the Italians, the department is considering its own men second, how they will be provided with food is something that will be considered later. The navy department takes full responsibility for this sudden gift of provisions belonging to the United States government to the Italians without warrant of law, and congress will be only too well pleased at this evidence of American pluck and of the get-there qualities of the American navy.

Just as its ships were the first to reach Kingston after the West Indian earthquake disaster, so the American naval flag on the Celtic may be the first to bring actual food supplies to Messina from any country, even though we are 3,500 miles away. Certainly the ship has been dispatched to sea in record time—in less than 48 hours after her captain conceived his humane idea.

The Celtic has in her cargo \$150,000 worth of provisions, sufficient food for fifty thousand people for one month; \$2,000 worth of clothing; tents enough to accommodate 1,000 persons, and a large quantity of medical and surgical supplies. According to her orders, the Celtic is to proceed first to Gibraltar, which port she should reach in 12 days, and where she should receive congress' formal authorization.

TO INCREASE CONSUMPTION.

(By Associated Press.) NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—In furtherance of the campaign for increasing the consumption of cotton, it was announced today that the directorate of the New Orleans cotton exchange yesterday adopted strong resolutions, favoring the substitution of cotton for various imported products used in the manufacture of bagging, twine, ropes, etc., and also suggested that the United States department of agriculture make an investigation into the various uses of raw cotton and publish a report thereon.

CLEAR FIELD NOW BEFORE MR. BURTON

Withdrawal of Taft and Foraker Leaves Him without Rival in Race.

(By Associated Press.) COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Representative Theodore E. Burton, a prominent figure in the lower branch of congress for the past 20 years, will be named by acclamation for United States senator as successor to Joseph B. Foraker at a republican caucus called for Saturday afternoon.

Charles P. Taft, brother of the president-elect, today formally announced his withdrawal from the race. Then Senator Foraker, learning that the delegation from his home county of Hamilton, pledged to Taft, would be turned over to Burton, admitted for the first time since the attacks were made upon him during the presidential campaign, that he could no longer hope for a re-election.

Within two hours all of the "favorite sons" and "dark horses" had been swept out of the field and Mr. Burton was left supreme. The caucus of Saturday will be a perfunctory affair. Mr. Burton's election will come on Tuesday, January 12. He will serve out his congressional term, ending March 4.

Today's flood tide of developments marked the passage from public life of one of the most notable of the old leaders of the senate—Joseph Benson Foraker. Friends of the senator declared today the belief that he would so rehabilitate himself during the few years as to be a formidable candidate for Senator Dick's place in 1911, but others among the state-leaders were inclined to interpret Senator Foraker's statement of withdrawal in the nature of a valedictory.

FORTY-NINE BODIES REMOVED FROM MINE

Fatalities of Lick Branch Colliery Explosion Will Probably Reach Sixty.

(By Associated Press.) BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 31.—Forty-nine bodies have been recovered from the ill-fated Lick Branch colliery, in which an explosion occurred last Tuesday, and it is not known how many more are there. It was a most disastrous explosion that was at first supposed, the cause of this being the fact that it was not known how many men were at work in the mine at the time. There is scarcely any doubt but that the dead will reach sixty.

The records of the mining department show that State Mine Inspector D. H. Phillips inspected this mine in August, spending some time there, and his report was to the effect that the ventilation was good and the drainage fair, that there was no dust, no gas, and no dangerous practices on the part of the employees, and that the general condition and safety of the mine was good. The findings of the mine inspectors now investigating the explosion have not been published.

SUMMONED FOR TO RAISE FUNDS PRISONERS, GIVE FIRST OBJECT STATE EVIDENCE OF HIGH TARIFF

Six Witnesses, Called For "Night Riders," Suddenly Turn State's Witnesses.

SAY FEHRINGER HAD A BAD REPUTATION

Tilt Between Attorney General and Justice Field Settled Peaceably.

(By Associated Press.) UNION CITY, Tenn., Dec. 31.—A half dozen witnesses summoned on behalf of the eight alleged "night riders" now on trial were suddenly transformed into witnesses for the state this evening. These witnesses included Rev. John R. Williams, Justice of Peace Stephen Fields and five others.

Each declared that Garrett Johnson bore a good reputation and that Frank Fehringer, the confessor, was a man of bad reputation. But each also declared that ever since night riding began Johnson was suspected of being the captain of the band and that while Fehringer was known as a "boot-legger" of whiskey, he had a reputation for telling the truth.

The attorney general asked Justice Field if he were not only a sympathizer with the "night riders," but an actual member of the band. The justice denied the allegation and a mild sensation was created when Attorney Pierce, of the defense, declared that he proposed "to hold the attorney general responsible in court and out of court for indignities, discourtesies and insults," whereupon the attorney general responded that he was willing to be held responsible by Mr. Pierce "either in court or out of it, for anything he had said or done." The court admonished the attorneys that unless bickerings ceased the members of the bar would find themselves the enforced guests of the sheriff. Both men then disclaimed any save pacific intentions and thus the incident closed.

When court adjourned for the day 27 witnesses had been examined.

DEAD LIE IN THE STREETS OF MESSINA

Food is Hardly Obtainable and Water is Now Said to Be at a Premium.

(By Associated Press.) MALTA, Dec. 31.—Wireless dispatches received from the British warships at Messina indicate that the king's presence there has aided somewhat in bringing a better condition. The dispatches say: "Although the panic has not subsided, the bulk of the people are behaving well. Martial law was proclaimed on Tuesday, at the express wish of King Victor Emmanuel. More than a hundred British and many Maltese tourists were in Messina at the time of the disaster.

"The dead still lie in the streets, horrible and disfigured. The weather is very cold, with frequent heavy rains and hail. Food is hardly obtainable and there is no water. The wireless dispatches give a long list of British subjects, alive or dead. The only American mentioned is Stuart Lupton, the vice consul at Messina, and he is safe.

WILL FIGHT NO MORE, SAYS J. J. JEFFRIES

(By Associated Press.) MELBOURNE, Dec. 31.—James J. Jeffries has refused an offer made by John Wren, of a purse of \$50,000, for a fight with Jack Johnson for the world's heavyweight pugilistic championship, win, lose, or draw. Wren desired the fight to take place here on Melbourne Cup day, in November. In his reply to the tender, Jeffries says he will fight no more.

EXPRESSES REGRET.

(By Associated Press.) CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 31.—President Diaz today sent a telegram of condolence to King Victor Emmanuel, expressing the regret of himself and the Mexican people over the terrible losses occasioned by the earthquake of Monday. A large fund for the relief of the sufferers is being collected in this city.

KING MUST GIVE \$35,000 BOND BY SATURDAY OR GO TO JAIL

(By Associated Press.) BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Ball of \$35,000 must be furnished by Saturday noon by Cerdonio King, who was convicted December 29 of larceny, in 27 counts, of \$22,000 from customers who desired King to buy stocks, the amount being fixed by Judge Schofield in the superior court today. This is an increase of \$10,000 in the ball which King furnished last June, when he was arrested, and was released on \$10,000 bond.

Suggested That Ways and Means Committee Study its Primary Reasons.

EARLY ACTS FOR LIMITED TARIFF

To Be Removed When Infant Industries Were on Sound Basis.

(Special Correspondent of The Citizen) WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—While endeavoring to reach a decision on tariff revision, it is being pointed out, the ways and means committee of congress might with profit consider the conditions under which our forerunner statesmen were led to impose the first high tariffs.

Before the civil war the tariff system had been devised to raise revenue principally, the protection of domestic industries from foreign competition being only a secondary issue. "Place a temporary tax on foreign goods," had been the plea of the manufacturers, "simply to enable us to get our factories up and business going. Once we are on our feet you may take away the tariff. We will then be able to face the world on even terms."

So the acts of 1824, 1828 and 1832 were passed to give American concerns a chance to get on their feet.

When the civil war broke out tariff was relied on solely to raise revenue. The government's expenses ran up to \$3,000,000 a day, and it was found expedient to tax everything and everybody. Conditions so far as taxation was concerned were very similar to those of the days of tax-riding England after the Napoleonic wars, when there were "taxes upon every article which enters the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon everything which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste; taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion; taxes on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home."

Because of the taxes levied during the war the manufacture of our country were in real danger of being exterminated. To save them from disaster, congress placed a high tariff on imported manufactured products, practically giving the American manufacturer a monopoly of the home market. These protective tariffs were considered by every one, including the manufacturers, to be merely temporary. Tariff was understood to be a purely war-time legislation—an unusual measure to meet an unusual emergency.

Immediately at the close of the war tax after tax was repealed, the government's heavy expenses having diminished and the war-time tax not being necessary. Logically, the tariffs that had been arranged to enable the manufacturers to stand these taxes should have been also lifted.

But the manufacturers objected. By this time they had become very powerful. From poor, struggling concerns at the outset of the war, they had accumulated great wealth. It was under the high protection tariffs of the war times the oil trust, the sugar trust and other monopolies that are still in existence were born.

"By no means raise the tariffs," urged the special interests. "Free trade means ruin." The trusts had already become strong factors in politics, and so the hen that laid the golden eggs was not killed.

Every now and then, however, some statesman, with a personal conviction that the tariff system as it remained was not fair to the consumer, urged a revision. General Garfield, republican, in a speech on July 13, 1868, said: "There must be a rational and conservative adjustment of the tariff." President Grant, in a message to congress in December, 1874, declared: "Those articles which enter into our manufactures, and which are not produced at home, should be entered free."

Cleveland devoted an entire message to tariff revision. The keenest grief in his life was that he was prevented by political chicanery, from revising the tariff in accordance with the views of his heart.

BREVETED COLONEL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Romsdell, corps of engineers, has been ordered to relieve Col. J. G. D. Knight temporarily of his duties as chief engineer of the departments of coast and the gulf.