

KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY ARE RETURNING TO ROME FROM RUINS OF THE SOUTH

Their Noble Work of Rescue and Relief of Earthquake Sufferers.

PILLAGERS AND POLICE IN FIGHT

Difficulty in Protecting Survivors and Treasures From Thieves.

(By Associated Press.) ROME, Jan. 3.—Having done all that was possible to do in the districts laid waste by the earthquake, the king and queen of Italy are returning to Rome. They have spent the last four days among the ruins of Sicily and Calabria, the king directing the work of rescue and relief and the queen ministering to the injured. There is a feeling of relief in Italy that their majesties are coming home. The American ambassador, Lloyd C. Griscom, has appointed a committee of Americans, to which will be entrusted the work of utilizing the money from the United States to the best advantage. Both at Messina and Reggio the guards are having difficulty in protecting the survivors and the vast treasure in the ruined buildings, from hands of thieves. It is reported that six Russian sailors have been shot by looters at Messina, and that 16 criminals have been killed at the same place within the last 24 hours. Six hundred persons, engaged in pillaging have been arrested since yesterday. In an engagement at Reggio between the police and bandits, two of the police were killed. Reports still reach here of the continuance of earth shocks. According to these reports new shocks yesterday at Pellaio precipitated the entire population into the sea, including both the dead and living victims of the first quake. At Reggio the people are becoming more calm and aid to that city is now being systematically forwarded. Military zones have been established throughout Calabria.

RECEIVED DISPATCHES. ROME, Jan. 3.—Premier Giolitti today received a telegraphic dispatch from King Victor Emmanuel, dated Messina, saying that he would leave tonight for Rome. As to conditions in the earthquake district, the king said: "Today I visited the Calabria coast south of Reggio. I found Pellaio literally destroyed, but Melito seems to have been but slightly damaged. It has stopped raining. At Messina the municipal archives were burned. Troops are arriving and little by little order is being restored and the public services re-established. As I have seen the worst damaged points and have arranged for the work of rescue and as the wounded requiring attention are diminishing in numbers, I shall leave tonight for Rome. With me come Minister of Marine Miraballo and ex-Minister of Public Instruction Orlando. I again recommend to you the isolated villages on the Calabria coast." Mr. Griscom, the American ambassador, in order to be ready in case his suggestion as to the manner of conducting the American relief work for the earthquake sufferers is accepted, today selected a committee of Americans here to which will be entrusted the work of carrying out his plans. Mr. Griscom himself will be president of the committee and its other members will be George Page, treasurer; Nelson Gay, secretary; Samuel Parish of New York, William Hopper of Boston, and Lieutenant Reginald R. Belknap, naval attaché to the American embassy. If Mr. Griscom is provided with \$150,000, the committee will be able to charter a large steamer, equip it with nurses, doctors and supplies of all kinds, and keep it running as a hospital and relief ship for two weeks between the stricken cities in the south and those points where refugees can be received and accommodated. Italians who have heard of the plan of the American ambassador pronounce it most praise-worthy.

Count Taverna, president of the Italian Red Cross Society, in which Ambassador Griscom presented \$79,000 from the American Red Cross, expressed the most grateful sentiments toward America for the aid it is sending.

RESCUE WORK. CATANIA, Jan. 3.—The system of rescue work in Messina has been greatly augmented by the arrival of troops, who are to be seen all over the city in squads of twenty and thirty.

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SKELTON SIXTEEN FEET LONG SAID TO BE GIANT BEAVER

(By Associated Press.) FAIRMOUNT, Ind., Jan. 3.—Prof. Allen D. Hole, of Earlham college, who recently made a trip to this city to examine the skeleton of a prehistoric animal, found on the farm of Frank Mart, says the bones are those of a giant beaver, a very rare species of extinct mammals. The measure of an unusually large skull, measuring about sixteen feet in length. On account of its rarity it is of great value, and a number of the large museums of the east are negotiating for its purchase. Already a sum has been offered large enough to purchase many acres of the valuable boggy land on which the skeleton was discovered. So well did the peculiar formation of the soil preserve the animal that the bones are in excellent condition, and there still remain evidences of the large dam built by the beavers centuries ago. While some of the bones are missing, enough have been found to make a most interesting skeleton.



HOW AMERICA CAN AID ITALY IMMEDIATELY

Cablegram From Griscom Presenting First Feasible Plan. CHARTERING OF SHIP AT GENOA Could Be Loaded With Clothing, Food, Medical Supplies, Etc.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—To assist the American people in their efforts to extend relief to the Italian earthquake sufferers, Secretary Root has made public a cablegram received today from Ambassador Griscom, presenting the first feasible plan of meeting the present great emergency. There is no time to spare in awaiting the arrival on the scene of battleships now in the Suez canal, or of navy supply ships crossing the Atlantic. The need for help is immediate and how that help can be rendered is told in the cablegram, dated at Rome, which follows: "January 2.—I have today drawn on you for seventy thousand dollars and paid equivalent to Italian Red Cross, in two sums—fifty thousand from American Red Cross and twenty thousand from Christian Herald. I have today seen President of Italian Red Cross, who desires me to inform American Red Cross as follows: "Problem of relief very vast. Includes feeding, clothing destitute on scene immediately and quickly removing nearly whole surviving population from stricken district to other parts of Italy. Transportation involves difficulties. Much money is needed, but if American desires to offer practical aid immediately a ship could be chartered by telegraph at Massalosa, or Genoa, and loaded with blankets, clothing, linen, preserve meats, condensed milk, medical supplies and similar useful materials. One or more such ships under the direction of the Italian Red Cross would be useful as transports and at the same time could deposit stores where needed along the coast. The Italian Red Cross has not yet clearly worked out how all the difficulties of relief are to be solved. Supplies are now needed in Sicily and Calabria, but in about two weeks, when the destitute have been removed, will be needed in Naples, Rome, Florence, and other cities, where the sufferers are being distributed." "I will be personally glad to cooperate with our Red Cross to carry out any plans. There are many Americans in Rome anxious to assist in relief measures. (Signed) "GRISCOM."

ARRANGEMENTS were made by wireless for the ships to pass through the canal as quickly as possible and to coal at Port Said, where 25,000 tons of coal for the battleships will be stored. At Port Said the crews will coal the battleships with all speed, so as to be in position to go quickly to Messina if it is officially determined to send them there. New Year's day was passed by the men of the fleet in a continuous round of fun. There were athletic contests, boxing and foot racing, culminating in the evening in a grand entertainment on board the flagship Connecticut. The news of the disaster in Southern Italy was received with profound sorrow by officers and men. In a reply to a message from the navy department, Rear-Admiral Sperry said that he had supplies available for distribution to the Italian earthquake sufferers as follows: "Passage of Canal. The American fleet is the most powerful ever to pass through the Suez canal and will give a new test of the capacity of the great artificial water route. Great Britain often has sent strong squadrons to the East along this route, but none have been more than one-half as large as the American fleet. A member of the staff of the intelligence office of the British admiralty called attention some weeks ago, when war in the Balkans was under discussion, that the United States would have a force in the eastern Mediterranean in January, holding the balance of power in the event of naval Europe being divided. The passage of the canal is regarded as a safe one even for 16,000-ton vessels such as the Connecticut class, which will be the heaviest fighting ship that ever has gone through. The canal was originally provided for vessels of draught of 24 feet 7 inches, has been deepened to somewhat more than 28 feet. Vessels of the Connecticut class require 26 feet 9 inches. When the present plans are executed the canal will have 31 feet depth, over a floor of 120 feet. The width is ample. The Dewey dry-dock, 135 feet wide, goes through with only two feet in breadth to spare at one end spot. The Dewey was the widest craft ever taken through the canal, and the Connecticut class will be a precedent so far as draught is concerned.

TO TRY TO SETTLE SENATORSHIP (By Associated Press.) JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 3.—The Missouri legislature which convenes on Wednesday will undertake the task of the settling the United States senatorship, and the question of a lieutenant governor. There is much interest attached to this office, as it is said Governor Hanley contemplates retiring from office before the completion of his term. It is said to be Mr. Hadley's desire to have a place on the federal bench. The legislature must decide whether a democratic or republican was elected for lieutenant-governor last November, the matter hanging on a question of not more than 40 votes.

YUAN SHI KAI'S INPEACHMENT IS INTIMATED

Foreign Ministers in China Agree That Peace is Endangered. "REGENT'S ACTION AFFRONT TO POWERS" Liang Tun Yen's Appointment Increases Disgust at Legations.

(By Associated Press.) PEKING, Jan. 3.—Following the dismissal from office yesterday of Yuan Shi Kai, grand councillor and chief in command of the forces, and the appointment of Na Tung as grand councillor, an edict was issued today appointing Liang Tun Yen, customs tao tai, to the position thus made vacant on the foreign board. The British and American ministers at the conference held last night at the British legation reached an agreement that the dismissal of Yuan Shi Kai should not pass unnoticed. The American, British, German and Japanese ministers met again at the American legation this morning. The ministers discuss on the question as to whether the welfare of foreign interests is technically involved by the regent's recent action, but they agree that peace is endangered. The representatives of Great Britain, the United States and Germany view the regent's action as tantamount to an affront to the powers on account of Yuan Shi Kai's position abroad, his being recognized as the medium of fair and equitable treatment toward the nations. "Fear of Plot. The court action of a fortnight ago in increasing the palace troops and forbidding the entrance to the palace, even of the highest officials without pass, was taken as an indication at that time of the alarm felt in court circles, and it is now believed that there was fear also of an anti-dynastic plot. Today the government intimated its intention of making public the impeachment, giving details of Yuan Shi Kai's alleged intrigue upon which his dismissal was based. The foreign ministers agree that Yuan Shi Kai's restoration is impossible and that the action of the government in dismissing him from official position cannot be recalled. Liang Tun Yen's appointment this evening only serves to increase the feeling of optimism at the legations as Yuan Shi Kai received an authority with the emperor and government which was his alone, and which the regent board, no matter what its composition, cannot now retain. Yuan Shi Kai must leave Peking within four or five days, but nothing is known of his plans. Consternation among the Chinese surprised that felt by the foreign residents. Many of the supporters of the former vicerey are panic-stricken.

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RECOMMENDS ABOLISHING OF FEE SYSTEM

Wants National Bank Examiners Put Upon Salary or Per Diem. MATTER TO GO BEFORE CONGRESS National Monetary Commission Will Transmit Suggestions.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—National Bank examiners will be put upon a salary or per diem, and expense basis, and the present fee system will be abolished, if recommendations made by Secretary Cortelyou, Comptroller Murray and Deputy Comptroller Kane, of the treasury department are carried into effect. Members of the national monetary commission, who will transmit the suggestions to congress for enactment into law, believe that the proposition will meet with favor. Under the fee system the comptroller does not direct the routes of the examiners. According to Deputy Comptroller Kane any bank on the list of a certain examiner, may locate him at any time on the route and anticipate about when he will reach that bank for examination. Under a per diem basis, it is the theory that an examination will vary the order of his examinations so that it will be impossible for bank officials to know when to expect a visit from him. Placed upon a salary basis also, it is believed that the tendency toward superficialness in examinations will be removed. "Bank Position. In spite of the increased cost to banks under the change suggested, a great many banks have recommended, Deputy Comptroller Kane said, that there was some advantage to be derived from changing an examiner from one section of the country to another, but that he believed they would be outweighed by the disadvantage. "It takes an examiner some little time to get through knowledge of the paper that he handles," said Mr. Kane. "He becomes acquainted with the financial responsibility of the borrower and his securities. On the other hand some times where an examiner, because of his long stay in one district becomes too well acquainted with the banker, he takes too much for granted. Members of the monetary commission recognize the need of laws which will enable the treasury department to deal with violations of law where the infraction is insufficient to warrant the closing of the institution. Secretary Cortelyou has suggested intermediate penalties.

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PLANS TO SHOW EFFICIENCY OF ARMY SERVICE

Series of Army Maneuvers to Rival Those of Great Foreign Nations. URGENT NEED OF FIGHTING FORCE Contended That the Present Standing Army is Inadequate in Case of War.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Now that the United States navy has demonstrated to the world its ability to meet almost any test the army authorities are considering plans to show the fitness of that branch of the service to rise to a sudden emergency such as would follow a declaration of war. These plans include a series of army maneuvers which promise to rival in magnitude, if not in the number of men and munitions involved, the great yearly army maneuvers of Germany, France and England. These maneuvers will be far more than a repetition of those of a year ago, in that they will assemble a greater number of men and from a spectacular standpoint will resemble the popular conception of what would follow if this country were called upon to repel the attack of a foreign power whose troops had already landed on our shores. They will be held next spring in several parts of the country, and the several states wherein they are held and those adjacent will be asked to furnish national guardsmen to swell the number of participants and share in the benefits of the training. All this is part of a general plan to stimulate interest in the army and impress congress and the people with the urgent need of increasing the fighting force of the United States to a point exceeding 100,000 men. The present standing army of about 54,000 men, it is contended by President Roosevelt, Maj. Gen. Bell, chief of staff, and in fact by most army men, is wholly inadequate to meet anything approaching a war emergency. There is something, too, in the desire of the army authorities to share in the prominence which the navy has enjoyed and profited by since the promulgation of the president's "greater navy" policy. This prominence to the navy has been heightened since the departure of the battleship fleet on its world-round cruise, and in consequence army men are eager to show just what their service is capable of doing. "Naval Sentiment." There has always been something about the navy and naval life and service that has appealed strongly to the sentiment and imagination of the American people, and in such a way as to reinforce and make effective the solid reasons which exist for the maintenance of an adequate navy. There is romance and picturesque quality about everything connected with the navy, and there has been besides a magnificent record for dash, bravery, devotion to duty and unsurpassed achievement which have endeared the navy to all classes and secured its unvarying support for whatever it asks for. This is not always the portion of the army, though its personnel are nearly less terrifying than the surging up and down of the ground, and the accompanying heart-sickening roar. As terrifying as were the experiences of Americans in the San Francisco earthquake—shared by the writer—how much more so must have been those of the superstitious Sicilians, where every sign is considered a good or an ill omen, and the dread of a sudden and expected visitation of an unseen hand is the one that rules and terrifies the poor Italians from birth to death. It is impossible to explain some of the queer things persons that have passed through earthquakes do after the immediate danger has passed. Many become half hysterical, and lay awake nights for weeks or months, ready to spring out of bed at the slightest noise. Tourist Resorts. Many of the cities destroyed by the earthquake in Italy were well-known to many Americans, as they were attractive to American tourists on the continent because of their rich historical interest. The last city of Reggio, called Reggio di Calabria, had a history dating back 2,500 years, and was a handsome and prosperous place. It was originally an Etruscan colony.

NUMBER OF THE DEAD TOLD BUT HALF THE STORY

Many Spared by Earthquake Suffered More Than Those Who Perished. SURVIVORS TELL OF AWFUL EXPERIENCES Many of Towns Destroyed Were Tourist Resorts But Few Americans Lost.

(By Associated Press.) (Special Correspondent, The Citizen.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—One hundred thousand dead. These four words, which came to the national capital from poor, calamity-stricken Italy, and were hurried on over cable and wire to all the civilized nations of the earth, did not half tell the story. As stupendous and awful as were the figures, they described only the number of dead. They merely indicated the earthquake in Italy had caused a loss of life beyond any calamity in centuries. But the number of dead is as nothing to the indescribable terror of the survivors—500,000 people nerve-racked to the point of madness. Only those who have passed through an earthquake can really appreciate the difference between death and life in those hellish moments when the earth trembles and convulses beneath you in a series of waves, and then with a violent spasm throws you square on your face on the pavement; and when you try to get up and run somewhere to escape the death that is all around you, you are unable to find a single quiet spot to place your foot, and you fall back terror-stricken and lay waiting on the quivering ground for it to open and swallow you. Even the air you breathe and the sky overhead are in harmony with the weird, unnatural, mocking, earth-motions. The air is sickeningly close and suffocating, and so deathly quiet as to make everything you see, and feel, and hear and think of, uncanny and supernatural. The clouds hover over the earth in ominous formations, and above the strange stillness there is a distinct rumbling that is as awe-inspiring in its suppressed thunder as to freeze your blood. Eagle Seized All. In such a time only unnatural men are brave. The strongest and most unbelieving fall to their knees in the street, in the presence of companions who have never seen them pray, and beg for mercy. The fear that seizes the survivor is such as to drain him of his last iota of personal confidence. The earth, the one thing man has always dependent to keep its place, is moving so mysteriously jerky it is impossible to walk, and an unseen hand—a higher power than earth man—is moving it. If he speaks the truth, ninety-nine out of one hundred survivors of a severe quake will tell you that during the period the earth actually vibrated he had one conviction which stood out in his mind over all—a realization of his utter inability to save himself and that his safety depended wholly on the compassion of the omnipotent. Most survivors describe their sensations simply by saying they believed the end of the world was at hand. The stillness that follows the cessation of the earth's vibrations is scarcely less terrifying than the surging up and down of the ground, and the accompanying heart-sickening roar. As terrifying as were the experiences of Americans in the San Francisco earthquake—shared by the writer—how much more so must have been those of the superstitious Sicilians, where every sign is considered a good or an ill omen, and the dread of a sudden and expected visitation of an unseen hand is the one that rules and terrifies the poor Italians from birth to death. It is impossible to explain some of the queer things persons that have passed through earthquakes do after the immediate danger has passed. Many become half hysterical, and lay awake nights for weeks or months, ready to spring out of bed at the slightest noise. Tourist Resorts. Many of the cities destroyed by the earthquake in Italy were well-known to many Americans, as they were attractive to American tourists on the continent because of their rich historical interest. The last city of Reggio, called Reggio di Calabria, had a history dating back 2,500 years, and was a handsome and prosperous place. It was originally an Etruscan colony.

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B. F. AKRIDGE WITH THROAT CUT REFUSES TO NAME ASSAILANTS

(By Associated Press.) THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 3.—B. F. Akridge, who lives at Sale City, Ga., was found this morning in Thomasville, with his throat cut from ear to ear and with numerous bruises on the body. He will probably recover. Akridge says that he left Thomasville Saturday afternoon to walk to his home and that at Ochiohnee river he was met by a crowd of men from his own neighborhood who attacked him and inflicted the injuries which he bears. He says that some of them held him and others of the crowd covered him with stones while one man cut his throat. He refused to give the names of his assailants.

CORBETT SINCERE ABOUT FIGHT

(By Associated Press.) DENVER, Jan. 3.—Apparently, James J. Corbett is sincere in his announcement that he will re-enter the prize ring and endeavor to bring back to a white man the world's heavyweight pugilistic championship won by Jack Johnson of Galveston, who recently defeated Tommy Burns in Australia for the title. Given six months in which to train properly for the contest, Corbett today said that he felt supremely confident that he could defeat Johnson. Corbett is now 42 years old, but appears to be in perfect physical condition. Since the night in August, 1903, when Jeffries knocked him out in the rounds, Corbett has had on a boxing glove only once.

