Most Destructive In the Present Generation VisitS Italy

Earthquake Followed By Tidal Wave, Italy and Sicily and Obliterated Smaller Towns and Villages Withort Namber.

One of the most disastrious earthquakes in the world's history occurred on Monday in the lower portion of Italy including the island of Sicily. The news of the appalling disaster was not adequately conceived when the cables first brought the long enough to call out; message. No tengue or pen can de-pict the horrors of the awful calamity to the King." He then fell back and that has fallen upon that region.

Later details covering more fully teh horrible occurrence are given in the following dispatches, and show that the first news of the disaster came nowhere near giving the full ex- persisted in looting. tent of the devastation wrought.

The immensity of the disaster in score of other towns have been de houses. vastated and thousands of victims in these places must be added to the Deputy Felice at Messina says: roll. In the face of this awful total

all Haly stands appalled. other ports and the vast majority of and fraternity. It is the duty of these are screly injured. Other every family in Catania to shelter a thousands remain near the ruins of family from Messina." their homes or wander half-starved, Only two members of the municipal control of the half-naked over the land. The forces pal council of Messina survived the that on Mondey overwhelmed the disaster. Earthquekes in History. subsistence. Telegraphic communi-cation has been established with Misdistress is great and it has been in- of 60,000 lives. erenzed by the violent icy wind that followed the deluge of rain. Destitution is everywhere and appalling.

There is little food and less water.

Of Messina's 00.000 population it

is believed that fully 70,000 persons 1857.

Despatches state that the city of 1883. Patni contains 1,500 dead and twice as many injured. Two-thirds of the 1880. lages adjacent sufferied as severely, ern counties of England, 1984.

The commander of the battleship The British consul at Messina is St. Pierre and other ruins of the consulate.

children dead.

greater loss of life than any of our Indies and more than 30,000 lives wars for independence. Indeed the lost, situation is much worse, as, while Sa among the people, the present calam- hundreds killed. ity has mowed down women and children, old men and youths. While in Chile ruined by certhquake August war the armies are followed by the 16, 1906, and 2,000 killed. most complete camp hospitals, the Kingston, Jamaica, partially numberless wounded in Calabria and stroyed Monday, January 14, 1966; eastern Sicily have been left in many 800 killed.

100 Miners Entombed.

hopelessly imprisoned in a local mine of the Lick Branch Colliery Company as a result of a terrific explosion. All lieved to lie in the fact that the night long rescurers worked tirelessly. Up to an early hour 42 men had a junk and drowned a theatrical comthe mine has been explored.

King and Queen on Scene.

Catania, Special-King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena arrived at Messina on board the battleship Victoria-Emmanuele. They disembarked and made their way into the ruined city. As soon as it was known

WHOLE CITIES DESTROYED cases 49 hours without assistance. Even when rescued, it is impossible to house them, everything available having been filled by the dead. Lack of care and starvation will complete Destroys City After City in South the work that the ferces of nature

have left undene.
The King and Queen of Italy hastened to the scene and disregarding the dangers proceeded to help in resening trose injured beneath the ruins. An aged man who had been abandoned under a beam that apparently had crushed out his life, revived for a moment at the shouts of greeting to the toyal pair. He stretched out his hand and raised his head

expired.

It was learned that General Coll lost his life at Massina.

The troops and sailors have been obliged to shoot down robbers who

The rescuers at Messina are rapidly becoming exhausted. The firesouthern Italy and Sicily can only be have not yet been put out and there measured by the fact that it is now is no water with which to combat the estimated that 110,000 people perish. flames. Many of the people still reed in Messina and Reggio alone. A fuse to leave the ruins of their

A dispatch received here from

"Organize a squadron of volumteers for rescue work. Send us food Nor has the full death-list vet for we are dying of hunger. A numbern reached. Ship loads of fugiber of the survivors are leaving for tives have arrived at Naples and Catania. Receive them with love

Guatemala, Central America, foundeatien has been established with Mission in 1524, destroyed by earthquake sine, the apparatus baying been in and voiceant evaluation is 1556, the stalled in a railway van, though they second Guatemala, established near have been meagre in detail, show the site of the first, almost destroyed that hope is gone. Nothing remains by carthquake in 1773, succeeded by of the city but a mass of ruins that the construction of the present town. have been swept by fire. A mere Lisbon, Portugal, almost destroyed bandful of survivors are being cared by quake and accompanying tidal for by the rescuing forces, but their wave. November 1, 1775, with the loss

Caracas, capital of Venezuela, de-

Many buildings in Quito, capital Forty thousand people died in of Ecuador, shaken to pieces, 1850. Manila, severely shocked, 1863 and

Valpariso, Chile, badly damaged in

town was laid waste. All the vi!- |- Earthquake at Colchester and east

Charleston, S. C., visited August Admiral Makharoff, confirms the re- 31, 1886, by a severe carthquake, that port of the death of the American shock down many buildings and causconsul at Messina, Arthur S. Chaney ed loss of life and property damage; and his wife, who were buried in the disturbance felt over entire eastern

St. Pierre and other towns of the reported injured and his wife and Island of Martiniauc, destroyed by cruption of Mont Pelee May 8, 1902; This dispster has resulted in a carthquake skocks through the West

San Francisco and neighboring war is always preceded by a period towns shaken Wednesday, April 18, of preparation, this has happened 1906, fire swept the ruined districts forty seconds. While war of the city and the property loss ran only affects the young and strong into the hundreds of millions, with

Valparaise and other towns in

British Steamer Taken by Chinese.

Hong Kong, By Cable.-The British Mabury, W. Va., Special.—More Hong Kong, By Cable.—The British as though sha than 100 miners are believed to be steamer Tai On was captured by two rine monster. Chinese cruisers, near Kum Chuk The reason for the capture is be steamer several months ago ran down been removed from the mine, 12 of pany which was on board. Further and the destructive onslaught of the them dead. Only the main part of developments from the capture are expected.

Labor to Suspend Unfair Catalogue

New York, Special.-Notwithstanding the unanimous protest against the inil. sentences imposed on Samuel Compers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the Central Federated Union here received from Mr. Gompers a letter in which he notified the unions that he had discontinued on crowds of the terror-stricken populace swarmed ar and the royal party, prostrateing themselves in the mud and crying aloud for pity. This reception was too much for the Queen who almost fainted.

unions that he had discontinued on the advice of counsel, the "We Don't Patronize" list in the future issues of The Pederationist, the labor organ. Upon hearing this, the Central Federation was too much for the Queen who almost fainted.

PLANS FOR RELIEF WORK

Rations, Clothing, Tents and Other Supplies Are Pouring in and the Hungry and Injured Are Being Cared For.

Rome, By Cable.-What chiefly concerns the government and the peo ple is the progress that is being made towards the relief of those who method have suffered by the dreadful earth- under quake in southern Italy and Sicily. Considerable adv nee in this respect has been made at Messina, where, ac- freque cording to reports received here, the corn in supply service is beginning to work more satisfactorily. The different regions unlly I that on the coast have been allotted to lands various warships and other ships as the of centres from which torpedo boats I d and launches convey and distribute knew rations and water to the different make villages.

The Minister of Justice has wired from Messina to Premier Giolitti stelk that large bodies of troops have ar- timed rived and are now occupying all parts fertilis of the town. The appalling extent of the diaster renders anything like the r a systematic search of the ruins is being impossible, but persons are being cosult dragged out all day long and are quickly transported to the relief ships as soon as their wounds have received attention.

The appalling message came on New Year Day that the Ripari Is- factor lands which lie just north of Sicily had gone down with its 28,000 inhabitants, but a messenger boat sent to soda learn the facts has returned with the laily news that the islands are but little injured. Culy the cracking of build- antil ings make any real damage.

Estimates of Death List.

Rome, By Cable.-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 florts those upon when the work-relief and rescue has fallen. Every channel open to the govern-

ment has been utlized to this end. and other nations have been quick to come to its assistance, even before the ery for aid went up. Shiploads of fugitives have been carried out of the stricken zone to Naples, Palermo. Catania and other ports, and according to the Minister of Marine, rescue vessels to the number of 36 are now centered in the Strait of Messina. and 5,000 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 covering for these helpless people, and it has now been dee ded by the government to send a fleet of emigrant steamers to transport them to other places,

Professor Ricco, director of the observatory at Mount Eina, states that his inscraments have recorded 42 distinet shocks after the first, but that during the last 14 hours they have been almost motionless. Etna and Stromboll are now quiet and he is certain that the earthquake was not of volcanie but of geographical orign, similar to that of 1875.

The horror of the situation at Messina and Reggio grows with every fresh dispatch. One of the correspon dents places the death roll through out the entire territory as high as 300,000, but this appears to be ex-treme. Others make their estimate 200,000, but the official estimate as made by the Minister of Marine still holds to 115,000.

The tidal wave lasted -uel longer than the earthquake. During all the time vessels shivered in crmittently, as though shaken by some huge ma-

A naval observer of the destruction of Messina says there were four tidal waves, ranging in height from 12 to 30 feet. Thirty minutes claused between the rolling in of the first last wave.

TO WASH BLACK WOOLEN.

Cut 1-2 bar white soap in small pleces; dissolve in 4 quarts of water; when cold add two tablespoons of household ammonia; put in tub with cold water to cover skirt, lifting often and sousing the skirt up and down in the water; leave in the water several hours of all night; drain well and rinse in cold water until all soap has been removed from the garmant; do not wring but hang by the walathand on line, just, as you lift it from the lab. It will not shrink or fad? You will find it much better than gasolene-by remove dirt and srease. I have used tils two years—Boston Post. ter; when cold add two tablespoons

WILLIAMSON METHOD OF CORN CULTURE

"Southern Corn for the South"

umber of years after I be . I followed the old-time patting the fertilizer all ru, planting on a level y three feet, pashing the the start and making a the cars were few, and andl. I planted much pring and bought much the next spring, until fidriven to the conclusion could not be made on ups section, certainly not by hed, except at a loss.

give up, however, for I the farmer who did not an corn never had suct never weald, so I began ent. First I planted lowvirtil was better, but the till ten large; so I disconegether the application of betere planting, and, knowing that all creps should be fertilized application, and applied lable nitrate of sods later. ded in this he the excellent mired from its use as a top for outs. Still, the yield orgalar, was not large, and

d that they should be planted in the drill. This was done it year, with results so satisthat I continued from year to increase the number of stalks feritiver with which to susn: also to apply nitrate of last plowing, and to lay by sowing pens broadeast. This steadily increased the yield, year before last (1994), with torn cleven inches apart in six-foot rows, and \$11 worth of fertilizer to the same, I made eighty-four bushels average to the acre, several of my

1a-t year (1905) I followed the April, seventy acres which had cod the year before 1,000 pounds and upland, somewhat rolling. Seasons were unfavorable, owing to he tremendous rains in May and the iry and extremely hot weather later From June 12th to July 12th, the ime when it most needed moisture, here was only five-eights of an inch rainfall here; yet with \$7.01, cost fortilizer, my yield was fifty-two thels per acre. Rows were six With this method, on land that will

eet and corn sixteen inches in drill. ordinarily produce 1,000 pounds of ed cotton with 800 pounds of ferilizer, fifty bushels of corn per acre hould be made by using 200 pounds of cotton seed meal, 200 pounds of reid phosphate, and 400 pounds of uxed, or their equivalent other fertilizer, and 125 pounds of stirate of sode, all to be used as side pplication as directed below.

On land that will make a bale and me-half of cotton per sere when well certilized, a hundred bushels of corn should be produced by doubling the impount of fertilizer above, except hat 300 pounds of nitrate of soda bould be used.

In each case there should be left on the land in corn stalks, peas, vines and reofs from \$12 to \$16 worth fertilizing material per nere, beside the great benefit to the land frem so large an amount of vege-able matter. The place of this in the permanent improvement of land never be taken by commercial lizer, for it is absolutely impossible to make lands rich as long as they are lacking in vegetable mat-

Land should be thoroughly and deeply broken for corn, and this is the time in a system of rotation to n the soil. Cotton requires a te compact soil than corn, and le a deep soil is essential to its velopment, it will not produce loose, open land where does best on land thoroughly A deep soil will not only more heavily than a shallow h good seasons, but it will fore wet as well as more dry

aring for the corn crop. uld be broken broadcast durwinter one fourth deeper than cu plowed before, or if , it may be broken one-third This is as much deepening usually stand in one Will produces well, though it continued each year, so long dead vegetable matter is ned under. It may, however, orned under. It may, however, soiled to any depth by fellow-bottom of turn plow furrow, d no more of the subsoil than a directed is turned up. Break o heavy plows, if possible, or with dise plow. With the lat-

ander without having been chopped. and in pea vines it will not choke or

News plow land when it is wet, if you comet ever to have any use for

Bed with turn plows in six-foot rows, leaving five-inch balk. When ready to plant, break this out with scotter, fellowing in bottom of this forrow deep with Dixie plow, wing taken off. Ridge then on this furrow with same plow, still coing deep. Run corn Planter on this ridge, drop ping one grain every five or six inches. That early, its seen as frest done is past, say first seesanable spell after March 15th, in this section Esp cially is early planting necessary on very rich lands where stalks care not otherwise be prevented from crowing too large. Give first working with barrow or any play that will not cover the plant. For second working, use ten er twelve-ine sweep en both side of cern, which should now be about eight inche high. Thin after this working. not necessary that the plants should be left all the same distance apart if the right number remain to each

yard or row. Corn should not be worked again until the growth has been so retained and the stalk so hardened that it sill hover grow too large. This is the most difficult roint in the whole process. Experience not indoment ar-required to know had how cruch the """ should be struct, and plenty of nerve is required to held back your corn when your neighbers, who fortilized at planting time and cultivarel rapidiy, have com twice the size of yours. (They are having their fun now. Yours will come at harvest time.) The righer the land the more necessary it is that the stunting process should be thoroughly done.

When you are convinced that your corn has been sufficiently humiliated. you may begin to make the car. It should now be form twelve to circh. cen inches high, and look worse they you have ever had any corn to look before.

acres making as much as 125 Put half of your mixed fertilizer (this being the first used at all) in the cld sweep furrow on both sides of every other middle, and cover by breaking out this middle with turn plow. About one wack later treat the other middle the same way. Within a few days side corn in first middle with sixteen-inch sweep. Put all your nitrate of soda in this farrow; if less than 150 pounds. If more use one-half of it now. Cover with one furrow of turn plow, then sow pease in the middle broadcast at the rate of at least one bushel to the ere, and finish breaking out.

In a few days side corn in other middle with same sweep, put belance of nitrate of soda in this furrow if plow, sow peas and break out. This lays by your crop, with a good bod and plenty of dirt around your stake. This should be from June 10th to 20th unless season is very late, and corn ould be bardly bunching for tassel. Lay by early. More corn is rained y late plowing than by lack of plow-This is when the car is hurt. Ewo good rains after laying by should cake you a good crop of corn, and

ain than was required in the old The stalks thus raised are very mall and do not require anything ike the moisture even in proportion o size, that is necessary for large appy stalks. They may, therefore, e left much thicker in the row. This no new process. It has long been custom to cut back vines and trees n order to increase the yield and quality of fruit; and so long as you le not held back your corn, it will go, like mine so long went, all to

t will certainly make with much less

Do not be discouraged by the looks of your corn during the process of cultivation. It will yield out of all proportion to its appearance. Large talks cannot make large yileds, exopt with extremely favorable seaons, for they cannot stand a lack of noisture. Early applications of manure go to make large stalks, which you do not want, and the plant food s all thus used up before the ear, which you do want, is made. Tall stalks not only will not produce well themselves, but will not allow you to make the pen vines, so necessary to he improvement of land. Corn raised by this method should never grow over seven and one-half feet high, and the ear should be near to the ground.

I consider the final application of nitrate of soda an essential point in this ear-making process. It should always be applied at last plowing and unmixed with other fertilizers.

I am satisfied with one ear to the stalk unless a prolific variety planted, and leave a hundred stalks for every bushel that I expect to make. I find the six-foot row ensiest to cultivate without injuring the corn. For fifty bushels to the acre I leave it sixteen inches apart; for seventy-five bushels to the acre, twelve in-ches apart, and for one hundred bush-

els, eight inches apart. Corn should be planted from four to six inches below the level and hid by from four to six inches above. No hocing should be necessary, and middles may be kept clean until time break out, by using barrow or by running one shovel furrow in centre of middle and bedding on that with one or more

rounds of turn plow.

I would advise only a few acres tried by this method the first year, or entil you are familiar with its applieation. Especially is it hard at flist, to fully carry on the stanting process where a whele even issignedeed, and this is the absoluted; essential part fitta mages

This certical I have applied, or tern applied successfully to all hinds of land in the section, except wet lends and mobil halfons, and

nm regulant it can be made of great benefit throughout the entire South In the middel West, where corn is o prelificated qualitable, and where has been produced, the stalk does not naturally grow large. As we come Scath its six invariants at the extense of the car as 'I'm Coba, and Mexico, it is nearly all stalk (witness)

Mexican varieties)
The purpose of this method is to liminate this tendence of your or reposith at the capture of yield in this Southern elimate.

By this rethod I have side my easy curp more profitable than my action each and my reighbors and friends who have integral it have without exception, derived great ben-6) therefrom.

Plent your own seed. I would not dvise a change of send and method he same year, as you will not then new from which you have derived the benefit. I have used three vaever used this method for late plant-In fact, I do not advise the ate planting of corn, unless it be teeessary for cold lowlends.
The increased cost of labor and

he high price of material and land re rapidly making farming unprofiable, except to those who are getting from one acre what they formerly got from two. We must make our lands richer by plowing deep, planting peas and other legames, manuring them with activate plane and potash, which are relatively chear, and re-turning to the out me. table matter rich in humas and expensive nitrogen. The needs of our soil are such that the South can never reap the full measure of prosperity that should be hers until this is done.

I give this method as a farmer to the farmers of the South, trusting that thereby they may be benefitted as I have been.

E. M'IVER WILLIAMSON.

Looking After Inland Waterways.

A party of Congressmen and others are making a personal inspection of the inland waterway route along the eastern Carolina coast under the personal direction of 'Congressman Small. Colonel Olds joined the party Sunday at Norfolk and will not return to Raleigh before the new year.

Steam Laundry Burned.

Lenoir, Special.-Early Christmas morning the Lenoir Steam Laundry was burned to the ground and was a total loss to the owner, Mr. W. H. Sherrill. The building was partly insured. It is thought the fire originated on the first floor in the rear of the machine room or in the pressing department. Owing to the unusual amount of fire-cracker popping and hollering going on about that hour the people were a little slow in reaching the fire, but as fast as possible every man was hard at work to prevent the fire from spreading.

Will Serve the Sentence.

Joseph Lane was convicted of firing a random shot from a passing train during the Christmas holidays of 1907 at Beauna Vista, which resulted in the death of little Alma Green. He was sentenced to nine years imprisonment on a charge of manslaughter, but escaped the clatches of the law till last Thursday be came up and surrenacied to the prop-er efficers at Asheville. He was a citizen of Limestone township.

Exchange of Courts.

Raleigh, Special.-Governor Glenn authorizes an exchange of courts between Judge Allen and Judge Cook, whereby Judge Allen will hold the Pitt country court beginning January 18th and Judge Cook will hold the Franklin county court to convene January 11th. There is elso an order by the Governor annulling the order for a special term of Brunswick county ccurt January 11th for reason that it conflicts with Cumberland county court.

An average man, living for the aver age period of human life, may be collated to get through about 1