



MANCHU PLOT OUSTS CHINESE REFORMER

YUAN SHIH KAI GIVES WAY TO NA-TUNG.

Deposed Leader Grand Councillor and Head of Army—Accused of Poisoning Emperor.

Peking, Jan. 2.—An edict issued to-day dismisses from office Yuan Shih Kai, Grand Councillor and commander in chief of the forces...



YUAN SHIH KAI. The Chinese reformer, who has fallen a victim to a Manchu plot.

Dismissal of Yuan Shih Kai. The step is believed to be the outcome of a Manchu plot, and there are indications that the Japanese representatives...

The foreign ministers became cognizant of the edict of dismissal at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon, and two hours later the American, German and British ministers were in conference at the British Legation.

There is nothing to indicate that the dismissal of Yuan Shih Kai means danger to foreigners, but the good effect of Chinese management of the crisis following the demise of the Emperor...

Yuan Shih Kai's feelings are as yet unknown, and the legations are anxiously awaiting a clue to the throne's future course of action.

In accordance with the regulations of the new regency, the decree of dismissal was marked and sealed by the Prince Regent and bore the signatures of the grand councillors, excepting that of Prince Ching.

There are grave apprehensions here of revolutionary outbreaks in such centres as Canton, and some of the most conservative diplomats are already suggesting the return of foreign troops to the lines of communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin.

It is the consensus of opinion that the Manchus do not understand the full significance of their precipitate act, which, however, is attributed mainly to the Regent, and is characterized as dangerous, inasmuch as it gives to the revolutionaries and reformers an issue on the "China for the Chinese."

The elimination of China's great statesman is a matter of great concern to the foreign representatives here. They considered him one of the props of China's credit and the creator of the only policy toward the powers that China ever possessed.

Apprehension is felt of Yuan Shih Kai's ability to escape from Peking alive. It is believed that he would prefer almost anything to refuse on foreign soil. The newspapers discredit the rumors that he will take refuge in one of the legations, while certain of the Chinese believe that it would be possible for him to make his way out of the city in safety.

The dismissal of Yuan Shih Kai is regarded as revealing the reactionary character of the Regent. It is now known that the Regent a fortnight ago humiliated Yuan Shih Kai, who thereupon formulated his resignation.

The general collapse of the reform organization is predicted. It is believed that Tang Shao

McKNIGHT DIES IN WANT.

Once Wealthy Louisville Banker Expires in Bellevue.

James M. McKnight, formerly a wealthy banker of Louisville, Ky., died penniless in Bellevue Hospital on the night of December 23 from starvation and erysipelas.

After serving as a bank examiner in the early '90s, McKnight became president of the German National Bank of Louisville. In 1897, two years later, the bank was wrecked, and McKnight, who was engaged at the time in a vigorous campaign for the Mayoralty, was charged with misappropriating its funds.

He came here, and was a successful plunger in Wall Street for a time. He met with reverses, however, and the death of his son seemed to break his spirit. He was turned out of the Bartholdi Hotel, where he had been living, about two months ago, and a few nights later was picked up in a starving condition near the servants' entrance and taken to Bellevue.

His son, Carl McKnight, of Pittsburgh, had the body buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

BURTON NAMED SENATOR.

Chosen by Ohio Legislature in Caucus at Columbus.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Congressman Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland, received the Republican joint caucus nomination of the Ohio General Assembly for United States Senator to-day, to succeed Joseph B. Foraker in March next.

State Senator Mathews, of Cleveland, placed Mr. Burton in nomination, and a second message was made by Senator Thorne Baker, of Cincinnati, who originally had been picked to nominate C. P. Taft. Mr. Burton spoke with deep feeling in acknowledging the tribute. He urged the legislators in their public life to look to the rights and interests of the public rather than to the lobbyists, and to have the courage to stand by their convictions, regardless of clamor.

CHANG GETS 25 YEARS.

Japanese Opposed Clemency for Slayer of D. W. Stevens.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—In Whang Chang, the Korean who shot down and killed Durham White Stevens in this city last March, was sentenced to-day to twenty-five years in the state penitentiary at San Quentin.

A plea for clemency was made by the attorney for the defendant and resisted by Samuel Knight, who was employed by the Japanese government as special prosecutor. It is not likely that the case will be appealed.

WHY NEWMAN RESIGNED.

"Railroad Age Gazette" Takes a Fling at Some N. Y. C. Directors.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Reasons for the recent resignation of William H. Newman as president of the New York Central lines are furnished in an article on Mr. Newman's career in the current issue of "The Railroad Age Gazette."

Some uncomplimentary things are said about the members of the board of directors of the New York Central, a considerable proportion of whom are characterized as "physically incompetent, mentally unfit or largely uninterested or inattentive," and it is intimated that Mr. Newman resigned not so much because he wanted rest from work as because, after a long, uphill fight, he desired to be relieved from the task of having to deal with a weak and incompetent board of directors.

"The board has always been well balanced," says "The Gazette," "in respect of members capable of giving the best financial advice, with the result of really solid financial management and high credit. A list of the remaining members constitutes a humorous paragraph. The reader needs no commentator, it is concentrated absurdity. A weak board is not simply a negative defect in the organization. Its power for mischief, as shown in such purchases as the burdensome Boston & Albany and the relief of members of the family by buying in their bad investments."

PURCELL WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR.

Man Who Gave Rebel Yell at Horse Show Seeks Virginia's Chief Office.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 2.—Colonel James R. Purcell, of Loudoun County, has announced his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination in Virginia. Colonel Purcell is making his own platform. He stands for a free primary—one for which the state will pay, making it possible for any man in the Commonwealth to offer himself for any office within the gift of the people.

Several years ago Colonel Purcell scandalized New York society by entering the horse show arena at Madison Square Garden astride one of his own so-called thoroughbreds, clad in his old farmer's costume, with his slouch hat raised aloft, and emitting a rebel yell that pierced the ears of those present.

PROMISSORY NOTES FOR CARFARES.

Minneapolis Innovation Will Save the Temporarily Penniless from Walking.

Minneapolis, Jan. 2.—If you get on a Minneapolis streetcar and find that you are broke or have a \$10 or \$20 bill that the conductor cannot change you will not have to get off and walk. No, indeed, the conductor will merely give you a little slip of paper, which will be a note promising to pay the street railway company the amount of your fare at the first opportunity.

Streetcar conductors were furnished to-day with these slips, which read: "This certifies that I am indebted to the Twin City Rapid Transit Company five cents non-payment of fare. I promise to forward this amount immediately to the office of the company."

Passengers who persuade the conductors to trust them and then forget to remit may be sued if the company finds it needs the money that badly.

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QUEEN AND DUKE HURT WHILE AIDING INJURED.



QUEEN HELENA.

THE DUKE OF AOSTA.

BLAMES E. H. HARRIMAN RELIEF NOW PROBLEM

BEHIND SAN FRANCISCO SICKNESS AND STARVATION CHIEF FOES.

Responsible Through Southern Pacific Control, Prosecutor Asserts in Philadelphia Speech.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—At the long table luncheon of the City Club here to-day Francis J. Heney, of San Francisco, who prosecuted the graft cases in that city, declared that E. H. Harriman, of New York, through his control of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was responsible for the graft and corruption that have been found in the Golden Gate city.

"San Francisco is no worse and no better than the average American city," Mr. Heney said, "with the single exception, of course, of Philadelphia, and even here you have nothing like what we unearthed in my city; but the causes of corruption are the same in all cities. In San Francisco we found two elements at work. Coming from one source was the Public Service Corporation and from another were the railroads and docks, while behind our backs these forces joined hands."

"In this unholy alliance the boss was the connecting link, but he was simply the agent of the real boss—the big business man who wanted to exploit the Public Service Corporation. The political boss was really the small duck in the pond. Behind him was the Public Service Corporation and the Southern Pacific Railroad."

"According to my deduction, the head of the legal department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, W. F. Herrin, was the boss behind the apparent boss, but I am convinced that Herrin was, after all, the tool of the actual boss—Harriman."

For a moment the auditors sat dazed by the daring character of this indictment, and then burst into prolonged applause.

"We must reason from cause to effect," Mr. Heney went on. "The corruption of the city life in San Francisco was not found in the deals made by Harriman, but was due to the fact that Harriman wanted to use certain men. Our real boss sits in New York City and reaches across the country in working out his schemes."

"They say when these things are discussed that they must employ such means. They argue from the same premises that Jimmy Logue did when he planned to rob a bank—that he was in need of the money. The public service corporation and the railroad wanted something for which they were not willing to pay the public, which owned the franchises they wanted to get under their control. It was easier to purchase the political boss and the councilmen, so the respectable business man sends his agent into the public market to get the goods."

"Other cities have had similar experiences, and I have even heard it said that something of the sort has been attempted in Philadelphia. 'I would like to talk to you about the San Francisco fight, but it would take me an hour or an hour and a half, and my physician says I must not make a speech. But what is the remedy for this corruption in municipal life? The American people, who have tried popular government for much more than a century, have been slow to work out their problems. Why is this?'"

"We have voted ballots that the boss could not use these years. We could not give any time to think out our problems, but went away down in the corner of the Pacific Ocean to Australia to find a method for the ballot. Why did not we think this out? Simply because the brains of the country are engaged in making money and some of the ablest of our men applying their powers in corrupting political life."

"How shall we get people to exercise their rights? Never by the convention plan. Then why not try the remedy of the uniform primary ballot, and wipe out the boss? A man is a bad public servant because he has a bad master and responds to him. Enter the primaries. Fight the battle there. Let the people be the master, and there will always be good public servants. The politician will always respond to his master."

Mr. Heney hurried to the railroad station immediately after making his speech, as he was obliged to return to New York, and he was loudly cheered as he passed from the clubhouse.

N. Y. WOMAN HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Mrs. W. J. Mackin May Die—Taxicab and Streetcar Wrecked in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—Mrs. W. J. Mackin, of No. 66 West 45th street, New York City, was fatally injured in a collision between a taxicab in which she was riding and a trolley car, in Baltimore avenue, late this afternoon. She received some treatment in a residence near the scene, and later was removed to the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, where she has been a guest for the last week. The chauffeur received minor injuries.

The automobile and the car came together with tremendous force. Both were wrecked. The passengers on the car were hurled from their seats, but escaped without serious injury.

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CAUSE OF CATASTROPHE.

Rising of Mainland and Cracking of Sea Bottom.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) London, Jan. 2.—The helplessness of science to give warning of a stupendous catastrophe like the Messina earthquake has been generally deplored by the leader writers.

Professor Milne has provided a clue for scientific discussion by describing the land's dislocation as submarine and apparently volcanic, and the natural cause of the disturbance as the upward movement of masses of the mainland, followed by compression and the cracking of the sea bottom. Neither he nor any other investigator suggests a practical method of forecasting impending shocks, much less of preventing widespread destruction of life and property.

Although Messina and Reggio were within one of the best known earthquake areas, their buildings, with few exceptions, were insured in some French and Austrian companies only against fire, and the liabilities for the catastrophe will be disputed, as in the case of San Francisco. English companies had little business in the destroyed quarter and will not suffer serious losses. So far as is known, only one Messina building was directly insured in England against earthquake, although the town lay on the edge of a geological fracture, where the bottom of the sea basin was likely to be crumpled up under pressure.

The wisdom of the scientific writers is exhausted when they recommend the Japanese practice of building single story structures in sections menaced with shocks. The functions of preachers to-morrow will be even more difficult when they undertake to reconcile the laws of nature with the moral government of the universe. They can contend, with plausibility, that the catastrophe renders a European war less likely by strengthening Italian resistance to Baron Aehrenthal's policy, and carrying the Triple Alliance against it. Aye, inspiring as the earthquake has been, it has involved a smaller loss of life, less devastation of property and less human suffering than would have been the case had its diplomats and newsmongers been planning with light hearts for the last twelve months.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.

Survivors Losing Minds—Death List of 115,000 Growing.

Rome, Jan. 2.—Exact statistics of the dead and the surviving still are impossible to obtain, because all the bodies buried under the ruins have not been recovered. It is equally impossible to make any accurate count of the survivors, for they are to-day scattered from one end of the country to the other.

The only figures that can be given are reached by calculating the total populations before the disaster and subtracting therefrom the numbers that are supposed to have survived. The result is, of course, approximate. On this basis is made the estimate that about 25,000 people have left Messina and the Messina commune. As the total population of the city and commune was about 155,000, and as there are about 15,000 people still in the district, the dead probably number 115,000.

The victims are increasing daily, not only through the dying of the injured, but also because of the many suicides committed by desperate survivors whose minds have given away under their terrible experiences.

QUEEN HELENA HURT.

Duke of Aosta Also Injured—Both Continue Succor.

Rome, Jan. 2.—Queen Helena has been injured at Messina. Her hurts are slight, but the news has caused a shock to all Italians, for her majesty has endeared herself wonderfully to her people by her heroic and self-sacrificing work among the earthquake sufferers.

A shock yesterday at Messina created a panic among the patients in one of the improvised hospitals. The Queen tried to allay the fears of the patients, who were crowding through the doors to reach the open. She was caught in the crush and sustained slight contusions on the chest. The Duke of Aosta also has been slightly injured at Palmi. A wall falling near him cut his face and one of his hands.

Their majesties are still at Messina. The King continues to organize and superintend the work of rescue, and the Queen is moving about among the injured, consoling, cheering and alleviating the sufferings of the survivors by every means in her power.

Not one among the rescuers has shown more self-sacrifice than King Victor Emmanuel, and the Queen, too, has taxed her health and strength to the utmost in giving relief and assistance to the injured. Anxiety for the sovereigns is increasing in Rome.

Apart from the great strain which they unquestionably are undergoing, there is danger from the earthquake shocks, which do not seem to have ceased; from walls that have not been levelled; from great pitfalls in the broken streets and from disease.

The Duke of Genoa will leave Naples to-morrow morning for Messina. He said to-day that he wished to contribute all in his power to the work of rescue going on in Sicily, and would put himself at the disposal of the government. The Duke will either take command of the Italian fleet now in those waters or work as a private individual, not having other ambition than to join with the sailors, among whom he has spent his life, in helping his brothers in the South.

Nunzio Nasi, the ex-Minister of Justice, who was involved in the scandal connected with public funds, has joined the rescuing parties at Messina. He was accompanied by six doctors, several nurses and a number of students and citizens of Trapani. Even the presence of Nasi, who is the idol of Sicilians, did not serve to infuse fresh life in the depressed population.

It is stated that the Pope has decided to send an appeal to the Catholic bishops throughout the world to obtain subscriptions to the earthquake fund. He will place particular dependence on the generosity of Americans, English and Irish.

Premier Giolitti in an interview to-night said that Parliament would be convoked as soon as the King, who is expected to return here to-morrow night, could sign the decree. First of all, he said, the financial question would be considered. It was proposed to take \$5,000,000 of the budget surplus, which would be devoted to amelioration of conditions in the south. The government would appoint a committee of experts to draw up a scheme looking to the reconstruction of cities, based on lessons learned in the past. This would be codified into a law with other matters, such as loans to the sufferers.

The Premier said the country had faced three calamities—the earthquake, the robbers of corpses and the robbers of the Bourse. He might add the journalists who sat at home and freely criticised every one and everything, and

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USE OF BATTLESHIPS OFFERED TO ITALY

PRESIDENT PLANS MORE RELIEF MEASURES.

Congress to Vote \$500,000 Tomorrow—Two Supply Ships Already Sent.

Washington, Jan. 2.—President Roosevelt announced to-night that he has sent two ships with \$500,000 worth of supplies to Italy, that he will ask Congress for additional aid for the earthquake sufferers, and has offered the use of the battleship fleet to Italy. The announcement was made in the following telegram, sent to Patrick F. McGowan, chairman of the American-Italian general relief committee, of New York:

I earnestly wish success to the American-Italian general relief committee in its great meeting at Madison Square Garden. It is, of course, not possible for me to attend in person. I am doing everything that can be done to get aid to the suffering, and on account of the extreme urgency of the case have sent two supply ships with \$500,000 worth of food and provisions without waiting for the authority of Congress, being confident that Congress will approve of my action. I shall also ask Congress for additional aid, and throughout the coming week will keep in the closest touch with Congress, and, through the State Department, with Italy, so that everything possible to be done by the United States may be done.

Further, I have cabled the Italian government, proffering the services of any or all of the battleship fleet if such can be of use in this crisis.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The President has practically decided to ask Congress to appropriate \$500,000 for the relief of the sufferers and has received assurances from the leaders that his recommendation will be promptly complied with. The present expectation is to pass the necessary measure in both houses and get it to the White House in time for Executive approval before the close of the day on Monday.

Speaker Cannon conferred with the President at the latter's invitation to-night concerning the message to Congress. Mr. Cannon said Congress would provide a liberal appropriation, available as quickly as possible.

The Calcutta, now at Port Said, has been ordered to leave with the fleet only such supplies as are needed for the immediate wants of the battleships and to proceed to Naples with the remainder, while the Colige, which has just sailed from New York, will also deliver her supplies to the stricken Italians.

The President was engaged to-night in preparing his message to Congress. A large amount of information on precedents and regarding the aid which is being rushed from various quarters to Southern Italy had been prepared for him, and was considered carefully. It was shown that in the Mont Pelée disaster the government appropriated \$200,000 for relief of the sufferers, and a committee of well known men was appointed to visit the scene and disburse the money. A similar plan appealed strongly to the President, certain modifications being suggested, such as the selection of a committee of Americans now in Italy, or the designation of the American Ambassador or agents of the Red Cross to attend to the disbursement of the money. The question which the President first sought to determine was whether aid given in this way would not reach the sufferers sooner than by means of the naval supply ships, which are many days' sail from Sicily and Southern Italy.

The President has directed the State Department to ascertain from the Italian government at what ports it would be most beneficial for the battleships to stop on reaching Italian waters. The ships contain medical supplies and clothing that will be of great value to the sufferers, and the object of the inquiry is practically to permit the Italian government to name the ports where the vessels may go on their errand of mercy. No reply to the inquiry has yet been received.

Money is pouring into the offices of the American National Red Cross, and is being telegraphed abroad as fast as received. The New York Red Cross has telegraphed \$50,000; \$100,000 has been telegraphed from San Francisco; Chicago sent \$12,000; the Governor of Massachusetts has informed the National Red Cross that \$50,000 was to be sent to the Italian Red Cross from the Bay State, and \$100,000 has been cabled by the National Red Cross to the Italian society. Over \$2,000 was subscribed here to-day, \$500 of which came from the plate printers of the bureau of engraving and printing, with a promise of \$1,000 more.

Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, this afternoon transmitted \$2,500 to Rome for the relief work. This sum included his personal contribution, that of members of the embassy staff and individuals in Washington who took money to the embassy with the request that it be forwarded to the stricken region as quickly as possible.

The proposition that Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the American Red Cross, be sent to Italy to co-operate with the Italian Red Cross in relieving distress, has been abandoned as unnecessary, and Mr. Bicknell has been instructed to continue his trip to San Francisco.

Officials here point out the urgent necessity for promptness in sending contributions. They will be considered as having been made through the Red Cross, and credit accordingly given on the books of that organization.

Thanks for American generosity are expressed in the following telegram received by the President to-day from President Massiglia, of the Italian committee at New York City:

The Italian central relief committee, deeply touched by the spontaneous and general manifestation of sympathy and human solidarity shown by the great American people in the appalling catastrophe which has overtaken Italy, interpreting the sentiment of all Italians, tenders to you and through you to the American nation the expression of their everlasting gratitude.

FLEET NEARING SUEZ.

Expected There This Morning—Plans for Passing Through Canal.

Suez, Jan. 2.—The American battleship fleet is expected to arrive here early to-morrow morning. Immediately after the ships reach their anchorage in the roadstead the mails and several tons of Christmas packages will be sent aboard and distributed among the officers and men.

Lewis M. Juddings, American Consul General at Cairo, who has charge of preparations for facilitating the passage of the fleet, will visit Rear Admiral Sperry on board the Connecticut

EAST COAST OF FLORIDA.

The "Over Sea Limited" from New York to St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Miami and Key West, resumes service Jan. 4th. Year Round Limited and Florida Fast Mail now afford the service to Florida, also Atlantic City, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and other points. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 115 E. Bay—Advt.

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AUGUSTA, CHARLESTON, SUMMERVILLE AND SOUTH. Resumes service Jan. 4th. Year Round Limited and Florida Fast Mail now afford the service to Florida, also Atlantic City, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and other points. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 115 E. Bay—Advt.

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