LITTLE ITALY GIVES

CLOTHING BY WAGONLOAD

Red Cross Gets $19,000 and Catholic Churches Contribute $35,000.

Yesterday was the first Sabbath since the earthquake in Sicily and Calabria, and at every mass celebrated in the Roman Catholic churches where Italians worship there was a large attendance. In most of these churches a solemn requiem mass was held, and many of those who knelt in prayer shed tears, for not a few had relatives who were killed in the catastrophe. The addition to the Red Cross fund was about $19,000, making a total of $106,750.

A special collection was taken up yesterday in all the Catholic churches, and though the amount collected will not be known before to-morrow, it was thought that it would not be less than $25,000. Every church in the archdiocese made a contribution. In the Brooklyn diocese, where Bishop McDonnell ordered a collection, it was said the total contributions would be fully $10,000.

Archbishop Farley made known yesterday that a pontifical mass of requiem would be celebrated to-morrow morning at the Cathedral. Mayor McClellan, the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Italian Consul General, Count Massiglia, will attend.

The most spectacular but effective plan for the collection of money for relief purposes and clothing was adopted yesterday by Chevalier Carlos Barsotti, proprietor of the Italian newspaper "Il Progresso Italo-Americano." With four coaches, lent by G. B. Perazzo, an undertaker, of No. 8 Roosevelt street, and four trucks, lent by the Italian-American Express Company, and a brass band to attract attention, Chevalier Barsotti invaded the Italian quarters of the lower East Side soliciting gifts. His mission was successful to perhaps an unexpected degree.

First in the old procession came a carriage, in which was Chevalier Barsotti and three men and women of the committee appointed by him. Then followed the band and the other three coaches with committeemen. Behind each carriage walked eight men, each carrying in his white gloved hands a wooden box of liberal dimensions. The trucks brought up the rear of the procession.

Perhaps the poorest of the local Italians live in the district visited by the messengers of charity. Many of the dwellers there possibly in the near future will themselves be objects of charity, but it was enough that, whatever the future held out, most of them could give now of their meagre possessions of money and clothing to help their compatriots whose hour of misery was now, and they gave liberally.

Through James, Roosevelt and Oliver streets the procession wound its way. The thoroughfares were choked with Sicilians and Calabrians struggling to be the first to give. Some gave pennies, some nickels, others dimes, while there were many who gave even quarters and half dollars of their slight finances. Ordinarily the latter amount would represent to some families in that district the expenses for a day, but how could there be a better cause for which to deny themselves than the succor of friends and relatives at home in their terrible plight?

And even of their not overstocked wardrobes these people gave with the same free hand. From windows and fire escapes and from the end of the curb they threw into the double trucks every sort of wearing apparel until the trucks were piled full. A fine example of the fraternal zeal with which these people welcomed the opportunity to contribute to the great general relief fund was seen in Roosevelt street. When the trucks drew up there a man apparently thirty years old, a thrifty laborer, standing near the Perazzo undertaking shop, took off his overcoat—a new garment, it seemed to be—and without ostentation threw it into one of the trucks. There were many similar sacrifices. The boxes were well filled with money.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Joachim, in Roosevelt street, near Park Row, was crowded last evening with a grief-stricken throng of worshippers. The parishioners of the church are drawn largely from the southern part of Italy, and a large percentage of them came from Sicily. The spirit of last night's services was like that of some general funeral, in which every worshipper had a deep, personal interest.

Although President Roosevelt has announced his inability to attend, the Italian-American relief committee still hopes to have him present at the Madison Square Garden benefit on Thursday night. To this end a committee, consisting of Congressmen Harrison, Parsons, Sulzer, Bennet, Reardon and Fornes waited on the President yesterday to urge him to reconsider.

The sale of boxes goes forward with every prospect that all will be bought at prices ranging from $70 to $100. Tickets for other seats, at from 50 cents to $1.50, have been placed on sale at the hotels.

The Central Federated Union also took action yesterday. Immediately after hearing the report of the committees and without going into its special business the union adjourned out of respect for the sufferers in the earthquake.

Baron A. B. D'Almonte, secretary of the Italian central relief committee, said last night at the National Italian Club that the committee had accepted several offers of local theatres to give benefits within the next fortnight.

Lina Cavalieri, the prima donna, will give several concerts in aid of the sufferers. The first will be given at the Hotel Endicott, and others will follow at the St. Regis and the Plaza.

There will be special benefit performances at the Astor Theatre, on January 5, at the Savoy, on January 7, at the Metropolitan Opera House, on January 10, and at the Manhattan Opera House, on January 17. The committee also accepted an offer from Miner's Bowery Theatre for a benefit.

Professor Ferrero, the Italian historian, will give a benefit lecture at the Hotel Astor. No date has been set.

A benefit will be held at the Atlantic Garden on Thursday night. It is understood that Caruso will sing. The capacity of the Atlantic Garden, at Nos. 50 and 54 Bowery, is about four thousand, and a great advance sale of tickets is expected. Coroner Peter T. Acritelli is the chairman of the committee of arrangements and John J. Ryan the treasurer.

Several Italian societies have disposed of two thousand tickets for the benefits that will be given by Liebler & Co. on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. The first performance will be of "The Battle" to-morrow afternoon at the Savoy Theatre. Mr. Lackaye and the entire company have given their services. The second will take place on Thursday afternoon at the Astor Theatre. Mr. Hodge and his company will give a special performance of "The Man from Home."

Christian Science churches announced at the morning service that the entire collection taken at both morning and evening services would be devoted to the relief of the earthquake victims. At the First Church the collection was said to be unusually large, but an exact accounting had not been made in the afternoon.

This action was in accord with the desire of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, and it was said that every Christian Science church throughout the world would contribute its share of relief.

A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated in St. Rita's Roman Catholic Church in the Ravenswood section of Long Island City at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. St. Rita's parish is built up of former residents of the stricken sections of Sicily and Calabria, and there is scarcely a household in that parish but had some relative or friend in the disaster. The big Italian tobacco factory in that section will shut down that all the employes may go to the mass.

Dr. Rocco Bellantoni, of No. 2165 Amsterdam avenue, a native of Scylla, Calabria, one of the towns affected by the earthquake, has made several efforts to obtain information about his father, mother, brother and three sisters but is still anxiously awaiting a reply to his several messages.

The contributions yesterday to the Red Cross for the earthquake fund were larger than on Friday or Saturday. The largest contribution was from Andrew Carnegie, who sent $10,000. Thomas F. Ryan contributed $1,000.

Among the contributions of $50 and over received by the Red Cross yesterday were:

$10,000—Andrew Carnegie.
$1,000—"Newark Evening News," Amos F. Eno, Thomas F. Ryan, Ulster County subdivision Red Cross ($597.50).
$500—William Iselin & Co., Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Robert S. Brewster, Oneida County subdivision Red Cross ($421).
$250—Funk & Wagnalls, Mark V. Finley, through the Brooklyn subdivision; Mrs. Joseph Stickney.
$200—Miss Madeline I. Dinsmore, "J. G."
$156—J. W. Latimer, Miss Anna Briganti and others ($154).
$100—Amos R. E. Pinchot, Empire Cloak and Suit Company, "A Friend," Jonathan Thorne, L. Vogelstein & Co., Shoninger Bros., William G. Willcox, Irving Grinnell, John Dunn, Son & Co.; E. Naumberg & Co., L. A. Gerf, Palisades Trust and Guaranty Company, Franco-American Food Company, "The Mirror."
$50—Employes of Empire Cloak and Suit Company, J. D. Hage & Co., Charles T. Root, Valentine Loewi, Mrs. C. H. Wesson, A. Bowsky & Sons and employes, the Rev. J. H. Dulles, George Macculloch Miller, George B. Goldschmidt, Mrs. Ira Davenport, Douglas & Berry, International Art Publishing Company, Alice S. Strong, Charles A. Morton, Albert H. Harris.

The contributions to date to the Stock Exchange fund of $50 and over follow:

$1,000—De Coppet & Doremus, Francis L. Leland and Henry R. McHarg.
$500—Van Emburgh & Atterbury, Asiel & Co., Moore & Schley, James B. Colgate & Co., Chauncey & Co., E. L. Day & Co., A. Iselin & Co., Henry Clews & Co., Homans & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., F. S. Smithers & Co., Newborg & Co., Clarence E. Chapman, and De Coppet & Co.
$300—Laidlaw & Co., Tailer & Robinson, Halsted & Hodges, and Emanuel Parker & Co.
$250—Webb & Prall, Maitland, Coppell & Co., Popper & Sternbach, Walker Brothers, S. B. Chapin & Co., Miller & Co., Charles D. Barney & Co., C. I. Hudson & Co., Shearson, Hammill & Co., W. H. Goadby & Co., Sternberger, Sinn & Co., Carlisle, Mellick & Co., Cuyler, Morgan & Co., H. P. Goldschmidt, A. A. Housman & Co., and Charles Minzesheimer.
$200—M. C. Bouvier & Co., Clark, Dodge & Co., R. H. Thomas & Co., Henry Zuckerman & Co., McCurdy, Henderson & Co., Strong, Sturgis & Co., Malcolm & McCombe, Potter, Choate & Prentice, Schmidt & Gallatin, Day & Heaton, Vernon C. Brown & Co., Tate & Hays, Wolf Brothers & Co., Parkinson & Burr, William Fahnestock, I. N. Spiegelberg, and H. G. Campbell & Co.
$150—Ulman & Co., H. Amy & Co., Trippe & Co., Halsey & Hudnut, Dominick & Dominick, J. R. Williston & Co. and George F. Butler & Bros.
$100—Cox & Sharp, Charles M. Schott & Co., John H. Jacquelin & Co., Kesch, Loew & Co., Groesbeck & Co., Ball & Hicher, A. H. De Haven, G. R. Fearing, G. Clinton Miller, William Morris, Imbrie & Co., Taylor, Livingston & Co., A. H. Combs & Co., Arthur Lipper & Co., W. Strother Jones, Cummings & Marckwald, L. von Hoffman & Co., A. M. Kidder & Co., A. L. Morris, F. M. Mathews, E. A. Sichel & Co., Rudolph Keppler & Co., Hooley, Bernard & Co., Thomas Denny & Co., Wilmerding, Morgan & Co., Millett, Roe & Hagen, Griessel & Rogers, H. Knickerbocker & Co., Thomas L. Manson & Co., Laid & Wood, J. W. Davis & Co., S. H. P. Pell & Co., Dewing & Co., Crawford, Dyer & Cannon, Carter, Wilder & Co., H. I. Judson & Co., Hugh A. Murray, Charles Head & Co., Kelley, Howell & Co., Daniel Beacon, Ballard & De Cordova, John Wallace & Co., Zimmerman & Forshay, Benedict, Drysdale & Co., Stern & Schmidt, Whitehouse & Co., R. J. Kimball & Co., Pomroy Brothers, Lee, Kretschmar & Co., Charles W. Turner & Co., S. S. Schuyler, Drake Brothers, Sig. H. Rosenblatt & Co., Seligsberg & Co., Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, C. D. Halsey & Co., Sharp & Montgomery, Rogers & Gould, Herzog & Glazier, B. L. Smyth & Co., C. W. Maury & Co., Charles C. Harrison, jr., & Co., Simmons & Slade, Otto S. Loeb, W. F. Franklin & Co., Drake Brothers, J. S. Bache & Co., Lindley & Co., Boissevain & Co., Henry Brothers & Co., Willcox & Co., F. M. Lockwood & Co., W. S. Lawson & Co., Day, Adams & Co., G. Sidenberg, W. T. Hatch & Sons, Jerome J. Danzig & Co., Baruch Brothers, Herrick, Hicks & Colby, and Isidor Wormser, jr.
$75—Post Brothers & Co.
$50—A. Mestred & Co., Tower & Sherwood, H. M. Hyme & Co., Walter Bowne, R. J. Jacobs & Co., William P. Bonbright & Co., Williams, Nicholas & Moran, Charles Gregory & Co., Flood-Jones & Robison, A. M. Lawrence, William C. Van Antwerp, Degener & Burke, Cohen, Greene & Co., H. E. Montgomery, Pearl & Co., Jewett Bros., Herrick, Berg & Co., William Herbert & Co., G. C. Greenway, jr., R. L. Benson, Batcheller, Adee & Rawlins, R. B. Holmes, Graham F. Blandy, Buckhout, Davis & McClellan, Mayer & Co., F. P. Freeman & Co., Allen McGraw & Co., Hendrickson, Hall & Co., G. M. Minzhelmer & Co., Cyrille de Cordova, Edward Sweet & Co., Frank M. Dick, J. L. Graham, W. R. Planten, Watson, Hollins & Co., W. B. Lawrence, F. F. Robins, Dudley Bros. & Co., Werner & Brown, Breese & Smith, Warner & Co., Henry I. Clark, Howard Lapsley & Co., C. H. Smithers & Co., Donald Gordon & Co., H. I. Nicholas & Co., Van Buren, Martin & Hesup, B. Y. Frost & Co., Van Schaick & Co., H. T. Carey & Co., Barr & Hearns, Chisholm & Chapman, Jacob Cahn, S. H. Watts, L. Levy & Co., Clifford W. Brokaw, J. Kirkner & Co., Barlis & Co., John Muir, Davies, Thompson & Co., Colgate, Hoyt & Co., Herbert Kirk, Charles A. Frank & Co., Wodren & Co., Jesse L. Boskowitz, Effingham, Lawrence & Co., Alfred Eckstein, Seligman & Meyer, Halsted & Hagemeyer, Frank R. Cahn & Co., Henry & Matthews, Van Schaick & Co. and Charles H. De Witt & Co.

N. J. BISHOPS ON RELIEF COMMITTEES.

Mayors of Many Cities Name Citizens to Collect Aid for Italian Sufferers.

Mayors of nearly all cities in New Jersey appointed committees yesterday to collect funds for the relief of suffering survivors of the earthquake in Italy. The Right Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Trenton, and the Right Rev. John Scarborough, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Trenton, were appointed, with other citizens of that city, by Mayor Madden yesterday to collect funds for this object. The Italian colony was canvassed for money and supplies, and at a mass meeting held there in the afternoon $1,000 was raised.

A meeting was held in Jersey City by Italians to aid the sufferers in their native land. The Rev. Father Ernest Monteleone, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, presided, and made an earnest appeal. The other speakers were Dr. Louis Pezzi and Dr. Dominick A. Marino. The collection amounted to $300. A concert may be held at the Majestic Theatre, Jersey City, at which Caruso, Scotti and Mme. Tetrazini will be asked to sing.

Elizabeth Italians appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. They will canvass the city and Union County. General D. F. Collins has contributed $250 to the sufferers, and the Republican County Committee has given $100. Mayor Mravlag issued a proclamation on Saturday calling for subscriptions for the earthquake relief fund.

Mayor Cauldwell of Morristown appointed this committee to receive and forward contributions of money for the relief of the sufferers in Italy: Ex-Mayor Charlton A. Reed, former Vice-Chancellor Henry C. Pitney and Harriet Hull. Contributions will be forwarded through the National Red Cross, of which State Treasurer Daniel S. Voorhees, of Morristown, is the treasurer for the state branch.

SEES BENEFIT FROM EARTHQUAKE.

Dr. Lyman Abbott Says It Will Help to Upbuild Men's Souls.

Speaking of the "Lessons of the Earthquake" yesterday afternoon, in the auditorium of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of "The Outlook," said he saw in the catastrophe a new education for men, a new upbuilding of their own souls.

"If we think a little more carefully," said Dr. Abbott, "the disaster will strengthen our faith rather then horrify us and turn us into infidels." Continuing, he said:

Turn over the pages of history, and you will see that disaster follows disaster, decay follows decay, but you will see also hope that lasts and inspires man to start again and build up what has been destroyed.

After this catastrophe men are more fitted to take up their burdens and go forward into a larger, richer and more vital manhood. And while I hear the shrieks of the dying and the rush of the tidal wave, I open my Bible and read that "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

In reply to the question afterward asked from the audience: "How can the suffering in Calabria be reconciled with the idea of an omnipotent and merciful Father"? Dr. Abbott said that as far as he was able to give an answer he believed that the spiritual benefit would outweigh the physical suffering. "I take a good many things on faith. Wait!"

PREDICTS CONFLICT WITH TURKEY.

Professor Ferrero Says Trouble with European Powers Is Inevitable.

Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, as a guest of the Judeans, spoke last night at a meeting of the society in the Hotel Astor on the general subject of the Eastern question as affected by the recent revolution in Turkey. Professor Ferrero predicted a conflict between Turkey and the different European powers in the near future because of the strength of her present government under the Young Turks. The main cause, he said, of most of Turkey's suffering in the last thirty years was the exploitation of her resources by Christian powers. The backstairs politics and intrigues which served these interests had now been done away with, he pointed out, and trouble was inevitable.

Professor R. J. H. Gottheil referred to the interest which all Jews had in the fortunes of Turkey because of her occupation of Palestine and their affection for her because of her lenient treatment of their race. Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, president of the American College for Girls in Constantinople, gave great credit to the Mahometan women for the conspicuous part they had played in the triumph of the Young Turks.

Dr. John P. Peters had as his subject "Secretary Hay's Rumanian Note and International Intervention on Account of Religious Persecution." Incidentally he appealed for the establishment of absolute freedom and equality of citizenship in every country.

"The persecution of Jews in Rumania," he said, "is accomplished for the same reasons fundamentally that we exclude the Chinese from our shores and that the negro is disfranchised in the South. We should endeavor to establish here and everywhere absolute freedom and equality of citizenship."

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CONGRESS TO GET BUSY

WORK BEGINS TO-DAY.

Little Besides Routine Likely in Few Remaining Weeks.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 3.—Both houses of Congress will meet at noon to-morrow and begin the real work of the last session of the 60th Congress, that which was done before the holiday recess being largely preparatory. Just fifteen legislative days remain in which to prepare and enact the fourteen big appropriation bills necessary for carrying on the government, and there is little reason to look for much general legislation. The legislative bill has passed the House and is now in the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The others remain to be passed by the House, where they must originate.

The first day of the real session will be noteworthy for the humanitarian action to be recommended by the President in a special message, the appropriation of $500,000 for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers, and also for the receipt of the special message of the President, sent in reply to the House resolution asking his reasons for his references to Congress and the Secret Service contained in his annual message.

In the Senate the postal savings bank bill is the "unfinished business," and Senator Carter, who has it in charge, will make an earnest effort to effect its passage, but with little prospect of success. The measure does not meet the approval of the financial experts of the upper horse, and by one method or another they will doubtless prevent its coming to a vote, despite the fact that it is in line with an important plank in the Republican national platform. There is reason to expect that the chief opposition to the measure will emanate ostensibly from the Democrats, and that Senator Bailey will take the lead.

Brownsville will probably play some part in the Senate sessions. In the judgment of the Senate leaders the attitude of Senator Foraker renders it certain that no legislation will be passed for the relief of the discharged soldiers of the 25th Infantry, but it is only fair to add that some of the ablest lawyers in the Senate insist that Senator Lodge, in his effort to demonstrate the unconstitutionality of the Foraker bill, succeeded so well that he also proved the unconstitutionality of the Warner bill, to which he is committed. A message will be received from the President giving the information called for by the Foraker resolution demanding the facts regarding the employment of detectives in an effort to fix the culprits in the Brownsville raid. It is expected that its receipt will lead to a certain amount of pyrotechnic oratory. This will suit the leaders, who are disposed to encourage debate on any subject so long as it kills time and results in no legislation.

There will also be some discussion of the Fulton bill, providing that when a railroad gives notice of an increase in rates the Interstate Commerce Commission may order a suspension of the increase pending an investigation and approval. This is the measure which Senator Elkins promised to report before the holidays. He has now promised a report at an early date, but should it fail to appear Mr. Fulton will move to discharge the Interstate Commerce Commission from its further consideration. Of course, there is little likelihood of favorable action on the measure and it is expected merely to add to the gayety of the session. Mr. Fulton will also press the omnibus claims bill, which will probably be passed.

The House has already passed the census bill and it has been reported to the Senate. It is expected to pass without much debate, as its enactment is essential to the organization of the work on the next census.

It is the avowed purpose of the House leaders to prevent any legislation other than the big supply measures and the usual grist of private bills, but that does not discourage certain members from efforts to secure the enactment of more general legislation. For instance, Representative Goebel, of Ohio, will make an earnest effort to secure the passage of the postal subvention—popularly called the shipping bill—which failed of passage last session by only a few votes. Mr. Goebel believes that had not the country been on the eve of a national election the measure would have been adopted, and he argues, therefore, that it will meet with more favorable consideration this year.

Representative Townsend, of Michigan, will press an anti-injunction measure drawn in accordance with the provisions of the plank in the Republican national platform, but the leaders say he will meet with little success. There will doubtless be a number of anti-injunction measures referred to the Judiciary Committee, where it seems probable that they will remain.

One measure reasonably sure of favorable action in both houses is the bill amending the national bank act. This will be reported with the indorsement of the monetary commission, and will be supported by members sufficiently influential to secure its passage. It will be argued in its support that its provisions are essential to the safety of the national banks, and too, perhaps, that it is only a temporary measure needed in the interim preceding the adoption of the general financial measure to be reported by the monetary commission. The Senate expects to have some important executive work to perform, chief of which will be the consideration and ratification of the three treaties with Great Britain, the provisions of which were outlined in these dispatches to The Tribune of January 1.

There is little likelihood that further action will be taken in the House regarding the Secret Service references, and it is a question if the Senate will be able to complete its investigation before March 4. This investigation will not, of course, deal with the Secret Service alone, but will cover all the uses to which have been devoted the special funds appropriated by the Congresses for the detection and prosecution of violators of the federal statutes.

To the intense disappointment of many members, there seems to be no prospect of a river and harbor bill at this session. In the House the attention of members will be largely devoted to the politics which always precede the reorganization of a new Congress, the selection of a Speaker and the distribution of the more important committee assignments. The "rules insurgents," so called, will probably keep up enough agitation to make things lively, although they are not likely to accomplish anything at this session.

An interesting feature of the session will be the counting of electoral votes which will take place in a joint session on February 10. It is expected that the Senate, in view of the special session to be called soon after March 4, will not adjourn finally on March 4, but will continue to hold sessions to swear in its new members, confirm the new Cabinet and other nominations, etc., until the special session meets.

WANTS MEYER RETAINED.

Senator Lodge Confers with the President-elect.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 3.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge left here to-day for Washington. In discussing his visit to-night Mr. Taft says that, besides giving him a general idea of the probable make-up of the Senate committees after March 4, Mr. Lodge had strongly urged the retention in the Taft Cabinet of Postmaster General Meyer. While no particular portfolio for Mr. Meyer was mentioned, it was understood that if he was retained it would be either as Secretary of the Navy or Secretary of the Treasury, with the Navy Department the more likely.

The Birmingham (Ala.) delegation, which arrived here yesterday and obtained the promise of a visit to their city from the President-elect, went away highly pleased to-night at their success in inducing Frank H. Hitchcock to go with them for a visit of a day in Birmingham. Mr. Hitchcock will return here from Birmingham before Senator Knox arrives. The Senator is expected on Wednesday.

Henry W. Taft will play golf with the President-elect to-morrow and return to New York in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Taft attended morning service to-day at the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Somerville, and drove in their automobile to Gravetown, about fifteen miles distant, this afternoon. J. C. Hemphill, an editor, of Charleston, S. C., has an appointment with Mr. Taft to-morrow.

Mr. Taft decided to-day that, in view of his engagements and the work necessary for him to do before sailing for Panama, it will be impossible for him to go to New York on January 7 to attend the mass meeting in aid of the sufferers in Italy. He made this decision known to the committee on arrangements in New York by telegraph.

John D. Rockefeller, whose custom it has been for several years to spend some time at the Hotel Bon Air, has engaged rooms there for January 7.

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AFFAIRS OF INTERIOR

Secretary Garfield Calls Attention to Improved Methods.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The improved methods of administration instituted by Secretary Garfield, having for their purpose the simplification of business without any loss in accuracy or responsibility, have proved of great value, says the head of the Department of the Interior in his annual report, made public to-day. The report covers a wide field, dealing as it does with the work of the various bureaus of the department, the territories, national parks and reservations, District of Columbia corporations, etc.

Secretary Garfield calls attention to certain unscrupulous and unprofessional acts on the part of a number of attorneys practising before the department, which resulted in their disbarment. Some of these men have brought mandamus suits for restoration of their names to the list of those entitled to practise. These cases are now pending, but "in the mean time," the Secretary says, "attorneys will be notified, heard and disbarred in all cases where I am satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that their conduct as attorneys has been disreputable, fraudulent, illegal or undoubtedly unprofessional."

The recent Patent Office frauds, resulting in the confession of one defendant, the conviction of another and the acquittal of a third, are mentioned, and the statement is made that it was the first case of the kind that had occurred in the 118 years of Patent Office history. The Commissioner of Patents, it is said, has taken steps to provide additional safeguards around the filing of patent papers.

Regarding the movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the country, Secretary Garfield says it shows the people have fully awakened to the vital necessity of caring for what is left of the public domain.

The pension roll, as usual, piled up an enormous death rate, 50,676 names having been removed on this account. Of these 34,833 were soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. The total number of pensioners on the roll was 1,006,063.

MANY WANT TO "SLEUTH."

Secret Service Agitation Brings Wilkie Hundreds of Applications.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 3.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service is now being fairly besieged with applications from Sherlock Holmeses of all colors and nationalities, who are anxious to apply their sleuthing ability under his guidance. The prominence given the service by the recent developments in Congress is responsible for its present popularity, for it is a recognized fact at the bureau that every time the service is prominently mentioned in the papers the applications increase amazingly. When there is nothing going on to bring the Secret Service into print the number of applicants for detective jobs will not average more than five or six a week. Now they are coming in at the rate of seven or eight a day, and frequently the chief's morning mail will contain a dozen. Not one in a hundred of these letters ever procures the applicant even a promise of a chance for a place in the service, but in spite of the hopelessness of the quest pleas continue to pour in, and each writer assures Mr. Wilkie that he is just the sort of man the chief is looking for.

"I am a colored barber," writes one applicant from New York City, "and in my conversation with my customers frequently get first class clews. If you will send me a badge and a commission I will be glad to take up the work, in addition to my other duties, and feel sure that I will be a valuable man for you after a while."

"It seems scarcely worth while to say that I do not pick my men from letters of this kind," said Chief Wilkie. "It is really wonderful what a hazy idea the public at large seems to have of the duties and requirements of the Secret Service operatives. The majority of the applicants seem to think that they can act as detectives while they are attending to their regular work at home, that they can take up the Secret Service as a sort of side line. This impression is probably fostered by the 'fake' detective agencies that are doing business in various parts of the country. One of the largest of these, a concern in Indiana, gets $5 apiece out of its dupes, and for that sum sends them a badge, a certificate, a publication containing the description of some escaped criminals and a paper of 'instructions.' The instructions instruct the newly created 'detectives' to keep on the lookout for the criminals that are wanted, and arrest them for the rewards that are offered. In other words, they are given a free hand to work as detectives if they can find any work to do. Another concern, out in Ohio, gets out a little book containing the pictures of famous criminals, and an elaborate description of just how to go about getting each, if he comes around. We succeeded in shutting up one of the agencies, a concern in New York that promised to teach Secret Service detective work by mail. This correspondence school used the letters 'U. S. S. S.' on the badges it sent out to its pupils, and although the letters were supposed to stand for United States Secret School it was too near like United States Secret Service to be allowed to continue."

All applicants for the Secret Service who are wanted in the service are recommended by Chief Wilkie or some one connected with the department, and are required to fill out papers prepared by the Civil Service Commission. The applicant's fitness is measured more by age, experience, strength and peculiar qualifications needed in the service work than by his technical knowledge of "book learning," and after the papers are filled out and handed to the Civil Service Commission they are transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who retains them as confidential documents. From this list of eligibles the future detectives of the Secret Service are picked, Chief Wilkie aiming to select them in chronological order. But fitness for the work to be done is the great recommendation after all, and if the chief has a task in view that can be performed better by one of the last men to apply for a job than by one of those who have been on the waiting list for five years, he will take him "for the good of the service."

PLANS FOR FORESTRY MEETING.

American Forestry Association to Convene in Washington Next Week.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Officers of the American Forestry Association announced to-day a list in part of the principal speakers at the twenty-sixth meeting of the organization to be held in this city at the Willard Hotel on January 13 and 14. The meeting will be in session in the morning, afternoon and evening on the first day and the morning and afternoon on the second.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, the retiring president of the association, is expected to open the meeting. Others who are scheduled to take part are Senator Beveridge, of Indiana; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of "The Review of Reviews"; Professor Graves, of the Yale Forestry School; Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States Forestry Service; J. E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress; Dr. Bailey Willis, of the geological survey; Professor C. N. Clifford, Professor S. B. Green, of the University of Minnesota; and Dr. C. A. Schenck, of Biltmore, N. C. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the control of forest fires, state and national foresis, the White Mountains and Southern Appalachians and forest education.

ONE KILLED, FIFTEEN HURT BY FALL.

Cleveland, Jan. 3.—By the collapse of a scaffold at the Central Blast Furnace here to-night fifteen Italian workmen were thrown to the ground. One man was killed and the others seriously injured. The men were thirty feet in the air, tearing down a brick chimney.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

ANNOUNCE, BEGINNING THIS MORNING

An Extraordinary Sale of

Fur-lined Coats for Men

EACH GARMENT IN THE COLLECTION BEING FROM THE HANDS OF OUR OWN CRAFTSMEN, BOTH SHELLS AND LININGS HAVING BEEN PRODUCED IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS.

Group I. Coats lined with muskrat and otter; collars of mink or Persian lamb. Formerly $200.00 to $215.00, at 125.00

Group II. Coats lined with otter, seal dyed nutria, black muskrat or mink; with collars of Persian lamb or otter. Formerly $250.00 to $275.00, at 155.00

Group III. Coats lined with mink, sable gill, seal or Persian lamb; with collars of Persian lamb, mink or seal. Formerly $300.00 to $350.00, at 245.00

Group IV. Coats lined with mink or Persian lamb; with collars of mink, Persian lamb or otter. Formerly $400.00 to $500.00, at 295.00

McGibbon & Company

INVENTORY SALE

500 Yards English Dimity formerly 25c and 30c — now 15c
700 Yards English Dimity formerly 35c and 40c — now 25c
1500 Yards English and French Cretonnes formerly 50c — now 25c
1300 Yards English and French Cretonnes formerly 50c and 75c — now 35c
Shadow Taffeta and Tapestry Screens formerly $25 and $30 — now $15 and $18

BROADWAY AT NINETEENTH STREET . . NEW YORK

LIKE TO OWN A TOWN?

Look Over the Ground First—Don't Mail Money.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 3.—Two "towns" in Texas, two "companies" in Chicago, three men somewhere—all rolled into one and the same person. Who is the person and where is he, and what chance have the various investors who have intrusted money with him either to get their money back or a clear title to some of the land they thought they bought? This is the rather puzzling problem that the Secret Service and the Postoffice Department have been asked to solve. One of the investors, H. O. Haberman, of Marion, Ohio, who thinks he has been duped, made the complaint to the government officials, and an investigation into the odd entanglement of companies, towns and men is now on foot.

In the first place Haberman bought some land in Anderson County, Texas, from A. S. Perrine, doing business at 115 Dearborn street, Chicago. The land he bought was in the town of Irondale—he could see it on the map. After a while, or, to be more exact, after he had made a number of payments and had heard nothing about the growing metropolis, he wrote a complaint to Perrine and asked for particulars. He received a reply from S. A. Buffington, who signed his name a good deal like Mr. Perrine, saying that he was having some difficulty in straightening out the affairs of the city of Irondale, which had somehow or other "got in bad," but not to despond, because he would get all that was coming to him, and to send on another payment. Haberman waited and then wrote again. This time he received a letter from W. W. Searles, whose handwriting was remarkably like Perrine's and Buffington's, which contained the sad news that the town of Irondale was no more. "As you know, Irondale is dead," wrote Searles, "but do not think that you are going to lose all your money.

"We have been stung fifty times worse than you, but we will give you a chance to get it all back and make a big bunch on the side.

"Come in on the ground floor.

"We are starting the town of New Chicago.

"We will allow 75 per cent of all the money you invested in Irondale to be applied on the price of New Chicago lots if you take the offer up at once. If you delay you will lose everything. We had nothing to do with Irondale, did not get any of your money, do not owe you anything now, and had no connection with Buffington or Perrine. But we hate to see you lose out, so give you the chance of a lifetime. The next time we write we will only allow 50 per cent of the money you invested in Irondale to apply on New Chicago lots, so speak quick."

Searles writes as the president of the "Giant Construction Company" (not incorporated), and mentions the fact that the "new big city of the South" is six miles from Palestine, Tex., and will be on "one of the biggest trunk lines in the world." He also writes about the prospects of the "Union Central Railroad Company," and sends Mr. Haberman a great quantity of typewritten matter and a new map which shows "New Chicago" to be almost half as large as the entire State of Texas. Running in every direction from New Chicago, one can see railroads headed for New York, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

PRESIDENT'S PLAN APPROVED.

Many Anxious to Take Part in Conference on Destitute Children.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Spontaneous and universal approval has been accorded the movement started by President Roosevelt recently in calling a conference to meet in the national capitol on January 25 and 26 to discuss the problem of caring for the dependent children of the country. Letters and telegrams from men and women prominent in all walks of life from all parts of the country, expressing their interest in and sympathy with this important problem, have been received here.

The proposed conference is expected to be of far-reaching consequences in dealing with the destitute and neglected children of the country. Perhaps the greatest task with which President Roosevelt has had to contend in connection with the matter is the designation of those who will be invited to take part in the deliberations of the congress. This is especially so because of the keen desire of so many to be included in the official list. The President has sent James E. West, of this city, secretary of the National Rescue League, to New York City as a member of a committee to learn the names of men and women who are thoroughly conversant with the care of dependent children and who are to be invited to the conference. It is expected that President Roosevelt will announce the official list in a few days.

ASKS BUSINESS SUNDAY FOR JEWS.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes delivered an address at Temple Emanu-El yesterday on "Sunday Legislation," making the point that the Jews, who observe their Sabbath on Saturday, on which day they close their places of business, should be permitted to transact business on Sunday. He advocated legislation to this end, and suggested to his coreligionists that they go to Albany and ask for a change in the Sunday law.

GUNBOAT TO BLUEFIELDS.

Dubuque Sent Because of Disquieting Central American Rumors.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Reports of expeditionary movements in Central America have led to a close watch of the situation by the American government, and acting under the orders of the Navy Department at the request of Secretary Root the gunboat Dubuque to-day sailed from Havana for Bluefields. The Dubuque will touch at Key West for supplies. Her presence in the neighborhood of Nicaraguan territory will have a reassuring effect in the event that any trouble occurs in that section.

Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, said to-night that there might be some friction, but that he did not believe that there was any revolutionary movement forming. He said his advices, officially and otherwise, gave no indication of any serious trouble. The Salvadorean Minister is away, and the Honduran Minister is in New York. Reports connecting John Moisant, of Salvador, with a revolutionary organization said to be fitting out in Nicaragua against Salvador attracted some attention here, and it was recalled that Moisant is one of the two men who said they were naturalized American citizens who were imprisoned in Salvador, and whose lives were barely saved through the intervention of this government.

Both Assistant Secretary of State Bacon and Secretary of the Navy Newberry stated to-night that the ordering of the Dubuque to Bluefields was for the purpose of patrolling the coast. The commander of the Dubuque will look into conditions there.

New Orleans, Jan. 3.—"The Times-Democrat" publishes to-day a story based on reports received from Central America saying that Nicaragua is marching troops from the frontier into the vicinity of Choluteca, Honduras, to overthrow the government of Miguel R. Davila, President of Honduras. It is reported that the Nicaraguan Dr. Arrias has recently received almost $40,000 in army supplies, medicines, etc., shipped by secret agents of Zelaya in this city, and that all preparations are being made for a long campaign.

The informants of "The Times-Democrat" stated that it was generally understood that the revolution was a four cornered affair, with the Honduran malcontents attacking the Zelaya forces, backed by supplies and men from Salvador. It is also alleged that the Guatemalan government has supplied men and arms.

The consular representatives in New Orleans of the governments concerned deny any knowledge of the movement.

DECEMBER DEFICIT WAS $10,251,583.

For First Six Months of Current Fiscal Year It Amounted to $64,201,400.