

ounding country are arriving here in large numbers. It appears from their accounts that the tidal wave caused more destruction in their city and more loss of life than the earthquake. They described the great mass of water that fell upon the city after the shock as being about fifty feet high.

AMERICAN VICTIMS PERHAPS. This great wall of water fell upon the town and in a few minutes had inundated it to its limits. Before everything seemed to be swept away. Trinacria Hotel, one of the largest in Sicily, disappeared entirely.

In this hotel were 150 foreigners from all parts of the world. About eighty of the visitors were English and Americans and it was thought that some of these may be among the dead.

Buildings that are completely destroyed include the municipal offices, the house, buildings of the post telegraph companies, the cathedral and nearly all the churches.

Monuments and statues in the public squares were thrown down and carried away like so many pebbles. The barracks were demolished. The commander of the troops was killed outright, and there are many victims among the enlisted men.

Among those who lost their lives at Messina are Commandant Passino and all the members of his family. They were crushed in the ruins of their residences. Signor Fulci, a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Messina, together with the members of his family, is also reported dead. The Fulci family was one of the most prominent in Catania.

The refugees declare that the entire country around Messina has been devastated and that several villages have disappeared. Among those mentioned are Patti and Ganzirri. Telegraphic reports from all parts of Sicily say the inhabitants everywhere are terror stricken and praying in the streets and churches.

A NIGHT OF HORROR. The prison at Messina collapsed. Some of the prisoners were killed, but the survivors made their escape and joined the brigands who were sacking the city. Much confusion reigned that the robbers met with no resistance. The local chief of police lies dead in the rooms of his office.

Gen. Feira di Cossato, who was sent by the Government to take full charge of the troops in the devastated territory, took charge this morning. One of his first measures was to declare martial law.

The houses pillaged the ruins of shattered buildings and even stole clothing and trinkets from the corpses of the victims. They were not deterred by the flames that broke out in several sections of the city, but took advantage of the light for their vandalism.

The night in Messina was one of indescribable horror. Fire, robbery, death and dying on every side, the city in the utmost confusion and the people panic stricken and under a spell of terror.

Troops began to pour into Messina last night and this morning a number of companies arrived from the peninsula with soldiers on board. Patrols were sent out to search for survivors and to bring some order into the situation.

A train load of doctors, nurses and hospital equipment has been sent out from here for Messina and the steamer Margherita, loaded to the guards with soldiers who had relatives in the doomed city and others who will join in the work of relief also has left.

THE HORROR AT CATANIA. CATANIA, Sicily, Dec. 29.—The first personal narrative of the calamity at Messina was given this morning by a lady who arrived from that city. Her story follows: "I was awakened in the early morning by the rocking and swaying of the house in which I was staying. The next moment I was thrown out of bed onto the floor. All those who were uninjured rushed to the streets heedless of the rain which was pouring down in torrents.

My brother and sisters I rushed through the narrow streets seeking refuge in a large piece of furniture in falling struck me and injured me badly, but I still crawled on. Houses came crashing to earth all about us and then the ocean broke in. The water made a terrible roaring sound.

The sky was already aglow with fire that had broken out in several places. Suddenly there was a terrific burst of flame and a tremendous explosion which I understood later, by the blowing up of the gas works.

Originally we reached a large square where 2,000 or 3,000 panic-stricken persons were assembled. The square had an elevation higher than other sections of the city, and the tidal wave did not reach us there.

"As we stood there there was a continuation of the collapsing of buildings all about us. Fresh shocks came at frequent intervals.

The refugees who have arrived here are almost mad with terror. Other dispatches received here say that a torpedo boat has landed a large number of the Messina injured at Milazzo. The dead at Messina include the bishop, the chief of police, several high military officers and Deputy Fulci and his family.

The dome of the cathedral at Catania collapsed, and other churches, as well as the City Hall, threaten to fall any moment.

The tidal wave sank numberless small boats in the harbor of Catania.

ETNA IN ERUPTION. MOUNT ETNA, the volcano a short distance from here, is this morning showing considerable activity.

The detonations, which can be plainly heard in this city, together with the volume of smoke rolling out of the crater, have added to the panic of the people.

According to the director of the local observatory, this activity is directly connected with the earthquakes of yesterday, which wrought such havoc in Calabria and Sicily, but a great eruption is not expected. Such phenomena seldom accompany violent seismic disturbances.

Mount Etna in the eastern part of the province of Catania, Sicily, and is the largest active volcano in Europe. Much larger than Vesuvius, it rises from a circular base about eighty-seven miles around, 10,840 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and can be plainly seen from distant parts of Italy. Its height is so great that its slopes are practically divided into three distinct climatic zones, the lowest covered with cultivated fields, olive groves and orchards, the middle zone with forests, and the third a desert region, covered with huge blocks of lava and scorite and terminating in a snow covered plain. From this rises the central cone.

Continually sending up columns of

Park & Tilford CANDIES. They are absolutely pure, and made from the best material. A great reduction in prices of Fancy Boxes and Baskets. FACTORY: 72nd Street and Columbus Ave.

steam and sulphur vapor, the volcano every now and then starts in eruption, throwing out large quantities of lava either from its central crater or from some of the 200 smaller cones occupying portions of the slopes. One of Etna's features is an immense chasm rent in the side of its greatest cone, known as the Val del Bove, by which it is possible practically to enter almost to the heart of the great volcano. The Val del Bove is a great pit five miles in diameter, with almost vertical walls, some from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high.

AS SEEN FROM THE SEA. ROME, Dec. 29.—Lieut. Saccaresi, commanding the torpedo boat Saffo, sends the following account of the disaster at Messina as seen from the deck of that vessel, which was anchored off shore:

"At 5:50 a fearful upheaving movement coming from the bottom of the sea gave a violent shock to all the ships in the harbor. The sea suddenly rose like an enormous mountain running down the Strait, and it struck the shore with a thundering crash.

"The bridge giving communication between the breakwater and the shore fell in ruins and many of the ships at anchor were completely wrecked. The Austrian steamer Andriass was torn from its moorings and ran amuck, greatly damaging some other steamers. The whole of the harbor banks were demolished in a few minutes.

A moment later the surface of the sea appeared to be covered with barrels, casks and broken boats. Then a black cloud came over and hid the town. Only when dawn broke was it possible to get an idea of the nature of the disaster. It is impossible to describe its horror and tragic magnitude.

"Here was a flourishing town reduced to a heap of ruins, among which stood the gigantic sinister skeletons of the Town Hall and the Hotel Trinacria. All the splendid palaces and villas rising from the sea front and the Corso Garibaldi had disappeared. The streets were full of debris and at various points the town, reduced to a mass of horrible ruins, belched forth flames and smoke.

RELIEF WORK AT ROME. King and Queen Go to the Stricken Region—The Pope Starts a Fund. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ROME, Dec. 29.—The news coming today from Calabria and the eastern portion of Sicily indicates that the earthquake disaster of yesterday is one of the most terrible of modern times.

The towns and villages on both sides of the Strait of Messina have been levelled to the ground and nothing but ruins are left to indicate where they formerly stood. The coasts of Calabria and Sicily are separated by the narrow waters of the Strait of Messina and were thickly populated. The earthquake has changed the aspect of one of the most picturesque and smiling places in southern Italy.

Even Scylla and Charybdis, the great whirlpools in the Strait of Messina, which have resisted the forces of nature for centuries, were moved by the tidal wave, thus rendering navigation dangerous and preventing aid from reaching the stricken cities by sea. The whole channel of the Strait of Messina is altered.

Telegraphic communication with Reggio and Messina continues interrupted, but news is being received by wireless. Warships have formed a chain of communication and are entrusted with the transmission of messages, many of which contain requests for aid, which owing to the immensity of the calamity is still insufficient.

APPRAISING THE TRAGEDY. Estimates of the fatalities in Messina run as high as 50,000. In Reggio di Calabria which had a population of 17,000, only a handful are believed to have escaped.

Steamships passing through the strait report that Messina is still blazing fiercely. Other great fires are reported along the coast. The efforts to overcome the fire at Messina were fruitless owing to the quantity of wood among the ruins. It is feared that many of the victims who were buried alive in the ruins have since been burned to death.

The victims at Palmi are said to number 500. Gioja, with a population of 7,000, is almost totally destroyed.

Nothing has been as yet heard as to conditions in Taormina, the great winter resort for foreigners, which is situated on the Sicilian coast near the northeast slope of Etna.

All along the Sicilian coast smaller towns have been wiped out by the tidal wave which followed the earthquake. Only the roughest estimate can be made of the fatalities there.

The Government's despatches this morning state that in several of the towns where garrisons were maintained the horror was increased by explosions, while in almost every town through the affected district where gas is manufactured fires were widespread. Such was the panic of the inhabitants that little effort was made to stop the ravages of these fires. The conflagrations are believed to have added greatly to the death toll.

It is believed that the fortifications have been seriously damaged if not totally destroyed in many places along the coast.

EFFORTS FOR RELIEF. The Pope, who is terribly distressed over the devastation, is receiving personal reports from southern Italy. These messages have informed him that entire religious communities in Messina and Reggio, comprising bishops, canons, priests, monks and nuns, have been wiped out.

He has inaugurated with a million lire (\$200,000) an international relief fund. The King, it is understood, has also started a relief fund, making a contribution of 2,000,000 lire, or \$400,000.

Gen. Feira di Cossato, commander of the Rome army corps, has been sent to Messina to take charge of rescue and salvage operations with sweeping powers. The flying squadron has arrived at Messina. The Russian and British Mediterranean squadrons also anchored off the Sicilian coast and have sent warships to Messina to render aid. Wireless com-

munication has been established between the ships anchored in the strait and land stations.

KING AND QUEEN STAY. Queen Elena insisted on accompanying King Victor Emmanuel to the devastated region. She is inexpressibly grieved at the sufferings of the people, and she told her attendants that she felt it to be her duty to take part personally in the work of alleviating their condition.

The royal couple left here at 1:30 by rail. There was a great crowd at the railway station to see them off. Women cried and said "God bless you!" as they bade farewell to their sovereigns. The men cheered them.

Just before the train started Ambassador Griso drove up to the station and hurried to the royal carriage. He was in time to offer to the King and Queen the condolences of the President and people of the United States. He spoke of the San Francisco disaster as enabling Americans to appreciate Italy's calamity in its full extent. The King and Queen thanked Mr. Griso. He was the only diplomat present.

The Crown Prince and the three little princesses were brought to the station to bid their parents farewell. The King and Queen kissed them affectionately. Members of the Ministry, Senators, Deputies and the Mayor of Rome were at the station to pay their respects before the royal train pulled out.

The King and Queen will board a warship at Naples to-night. It will take them to the vicinity of Messina.

GHOULS AT WORK. All kinds of reports of robbery in Messina have reached here. The prison was demolished and many of the prisoners were killed, but others made their escape and started to join the vandals who were looting the city.

These robbers, undeterred by the appalling sights around them, robbed the collapsed buildings and took valuables from the bodies of the dead.

With the arrival of the first troops today a patrol of the city was inaugurated. Some of the citizens who were sufficiently calm after the panic joined with the troops in the work of perfecting order and making rescues. Owing to the great magnitude of the disaster, however, all relief measures seemed trifling.

The fear of the pestilence that usually follows such disasters confronts those in charge of the situation.

The Government grants free transportation to all Sicilians and Calabrians who are willing to go to the devastated territory to render aid.

The court New Year celebrations and banquet have been postponed. The celebrations in connection with the eightieth birthday of Salvo, the great Italian actor, have also been postponed. The theatres throughout Italy are closed as a sign of mourning.

The captain of the steamship Washington, which was in the Strait of Messina at the time of the earthquake, says his vessel shuddered as if she had run aground. A thick fog prevailed at the time, and it was impossible for him to see the Messina lighthouse or the Calabrian coast. The Washington was soon surrounded with boats appealing for aid. The people were taken on board. The sea was littered with wreckage in every direction.

The Minister of the Interior has received a telegram from Messina saying that the bodies of seventy English travellers and thirty Germans are buried beneath the ruins of the hotels Trinacria, Victoria and Bellevue at Messina.

Ambassador Griso com telegraphed to Messina and Palermo inquiring as to the fate of Arthur S. Cheney of Connecticut, the American Consul, and Joseph H. Peirce, the American Vice-Consul at Messina. The government accorded to him the use of its wireless system for this purpose. No answer has yet been received.

THE LOST CITY OF REGGIO. Had a History of 2,600 Years—A Handsome and Prosperous Place. Reggio, called Reggio di Calabria, was the capital of the province of the same name. It was an archiepiscopal see and had a population of 16,000 inhabitants.

It was one of the oldest settlements in Italy, and in antiquity its name was Rhegium. It was originally a Euboean colony and was peopled in 723 B. C. by fugitive Messenians. It rose to great prosperity in the old days, but suffered from war, and in 377 C. was captured by Dionysius I. of Syracuse and destroyed.

It was again captured in 270 by the Romans and it underwent many vicissitudes of conquest in the Middle Ages. Totila, the Goth, captured it in 549 A. D., the Saracens did likewise in 918, the Pisans in 1005, Robert Guiscard in 1080 and the Turks in 1552 and again in 1597.

After the great earthquake of 1783 the town was almost entirely rebuilt, and it presented a more modern aspect than some of the other towns and had wide streets which were studded with numerous handsome villas. It had a beautiful cathedral which dated from the seventeenth century, and it possessed numerous other handsome buildings, among them the Capella del Sacramento, highly decorated with colored marble; the Strada delle Caserme, and adjacent to it the Civic Museum, which contained a fine collection of terra cottas, lamps, statuettes and vases, including a few very antique specimens with curious ornamentation.

Above the cathedral and back of it stood the Castello. In the piazza adjoining the railway station there was a fine statue of Garibaldi. Another handsome square was the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, where the band often played and which was embellished with a statue of Itala.

The Strada Reggio Campi, which ran along the heights behind the town, was considered a fine promenade, and it gave one of the finest views of the environs and of the Sicilian coast to be obtained anywhere.

Reggio was distant from Messina about six and a quarter miles. Probably its most beautiful feature to the tourist lay back of the town, where the forest called Aspromonte rose in imposing fashion. It was there in the vicinity of Reggio that Garibaldi was wounded and taken prisoner by the Italian troops under Pallavicini on August 29, 1862. The ascent of this forest slope took about nine hours and when the summit was gained, especially in moonlight, a commanding view of the sea, the islands and Sicily of unparalleled beauty was obtained.

EARTHQUAKE RENDS HOTEL. Severe Shocks in Central America—Damage at Puerto Barrios. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Passengers arrived from Central America report severe earthquake shocks in that country. They were most severe at Puerto Barrios where the American Hotel was split in twain by the shocks and several houses thrown down. The damage, however, was slight as the buildings were all of wood.

OFFERS OF AID FROM HERE

ITALIAN MERCHANTS AND NEWSPAPERS RAISING FUNDS.

Caruso Starts Off With \$2,000 and Gatti-Casazza Will Give the Proceeds of a Sunday Night Concert—Red Cross Societies Will Handle the Gifts.

Subscription lists for the earthquake sufferers were opened throughout the Italian colony yesterday and meetings were held by prominent merchants and bankers.

A special meeting of the directors of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, at 203 Broadway, was held in the afternoon. Resolutions were adopted regarding ways and means of raising funds. The intention of the Chamber is to send as much money as possible at once and to continue the collection of subscriptions by giving each of the directors a list of men from whom he is to solicit contributions.

President Luigi Solari presided at the meeting of the directors and others who were present were G. R. Schroeder, secretary; Arthur Bauer, treasurer; Egipto Mariani, Cesare Conti, Ercolo Locatelli, Emilio Perera, Cav. Arturo Stefani, Vincenzo Porcasi and Lionello Perera, who is the New York representative of the Italian Red Cross Society.

It was decided to turn over all the funds which are raised by the Chamber to the Italian Red Cross Society. Arthur Bauer, treasurer of the Italian-American Trust Company, at 520 Broadway, announced that a subscription list had been raised that company, headed by the president, Emmanuel Gatti, with a \$500 contribution, and that \$1,000 would be cabled at once to their Naples correspondent to be used as he saw fit. About \$1,000 was also pledged by the directors who were present at the Chamber of Commerce meeting.

The Italian Consul-General, Count Masaglia, issued a statement yesterday afternoon in which he said that subscriptions were officially opened at the Consulate-General, 226 Lafayette street, at the Italian Chamber of Commerce, 203 Broadway, and at the office of the delegate of the Italian Red Cross Society, 69 Wall street.

In speaking of the results of the disaster Cesare Conti, agent in New York for the Lloyd-Sabaudo Line, said that of Italy's funds for relief, which are estimated at \$50,000,000 annually, at least 10,000,000 came from the affected districts. This region, he said, produced chiefly olives, oil, wines and fish.

Vincenzo Perera, a merchant at 21 Stone street, said that he has been unable to get any communication from his mother and sisters, who were living at Palermo at the time of the earthquake. He had sent three cables yesterday and had received no reply.

Il Progresso and Bollettino della Sera, two Italian newspapers in the city, started subscription lists as early as the news of the destruction arrived. Il Progresso had raised \$5,000 up to yesterday afternoon. A gift of \$2,000 from Enrico Caruso headed the list. The Bollettino circulated printed subscription blanks yesterday, after giving \$500. Many of the contributions which this paper received were of small amount, some for only a few cents.

Mr. Perera, the Italian Red Cross delegate, said yesterday that he had received assurances of aid from the American Red Cross Society. He said that a meeting of a convention room at the Waldorf in which to hold any meetings he might think necessary.

The American National Red Cross has issued a list of contributions, to be sent to the treasurer, Jacob Schiff, 500 Fifth avenue.

Director Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera House, notified Il Progresso yesterday that the entire receipts of the Sunday concert at the Metropolitan on January 10 will be turned over to the new opera house devoted to the earthquake sufferers. Several of the leading Italian artists in the Metropolitan company will sing that night.

The Italian newspaper offices were invited yesterday by excited crowds of Italians seeking information. Men and women fought for entrance to the offices eager to learn the news from the towns that had been cut off by the earthquake. One Italian newspaper got out a special edition to be hawked through the streets for those who could buy, while they they thronged about the offices that stood about the door of their offices.

Stores in the Italian district have already been draped in black. The police stations in the Italian district have had to direct the crowds that called on them for news from abroad to the various newspaper offices throughout the day.

Lebler & Co., acting in conjunction with the Metropolitan Opera House, yesterday afternoon a special matinee will be given of Cleveland Moffett's play "The Battle" at the Savoy Theatre and the entire receipts of the devoted to the earthquake sufferers. On Thursday afternoon a special performance of "The Man From Home" will be given at the Astor Theatre and a similar disposition of the funds will be made.

The Messrs. Schubert sent a brief letter to the Italian Consul-General in New York last night offering the Hippodrome for a benefit. They have invited the best performers now regularly going on at the Hippodrome and from their other musical and dramatic productions now in New York city.

WARSHIPS SENT TO MESSINA. English and French Vessels Speeding to Render Aid to Stricken Coast. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VALETTA, Malta, Dec. 29.—The British battleship Exmouth and the cruisers Sableton Curzon-Howe, left here today for Messina to render assistance to the survivors of the earthquake disaster. The British cruiser Sableton, which was on her way from Messina to this port, was intercepted by wireless and sent back to Messina.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Minister of Marine has ordered the French battleships Justice and Verite and three torpedo boat destroyers to proceed to Messina.

ROOSEVELT SENDS SYMPATHY. Aid Promise of Red Cross Aid—A Message From From Trent Too. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—President Roosevelt has sent to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy a cable despatch expressing the sympathy of the people of the United States upon the disastrous earthquake in southern Italy. The President's message follows:

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, Rome: With all my countrymen, I am appalled by the dreadful calamity which has befallen your country. I offer my sincerest sympathy. America's National Red Cross Society appeals for contributions for the sufferers and notified me that they will immediately communicate with the Italian Red Cross.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETY has issued an appeal for funds to aid the sufferers from the catastrophe. President-elect Taft has sent the following message to the Italian Red Cross Society:

The American Red Cross desires to tender to the Italian Red Cross its profound sympathy because of the terrible earthquake in Sicily and Calabria. An appeal has been issued by the American Red Cross for contributions for the benefit of the sufferers.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

MUSIC IN GERMANY AND AMERICA. In Germany, nearly everyone sings or plays some musical instrument. Germany is the world's center of music. There they know and love music because it is a part of the daily home life. In America, we have been too busy with other things to study music as the Germans do. The Pianola Piano Is the Short Cut to Musical Enjoyment. In both Germany and America, the Pianola and Pianola Piano have had an enormous success. Americans welcomed the Pianola because it was the first satisfactory method of introducing music into the home without a long preliminary study of "technique". Germans enthusiastically accepted the Pianola because it enabled them to vastly extend their musical studies while their knowledge of music showed them that the Pianola was as artistic an instrument as the piano itself. It is significant that in both Germany and America as well as throughout the world, the Pianola is the one Piano-player that leads in point of sales and has received the approval of the musical profession. Everywhere the Pianola is the recognized standard. CAUTION: There is only one Pianola. Do not make the mistake of supposing that you can go into any music-store and buy the genuine Pianola and Pianola Piano. On sale in Manhattan, only at Aeolian Hall. The PIANOLA, \$250 to \$350. Moderate. The PIANOLA PIANO, \$550 to \$1,050. Monthly Payments. THE AEOLIAN COMPANY. AEOLIAN HALL 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street NEW YORK.

PROF. REID'S VIEW.

That the Whole of Southern Italy Seems to Be Sinking in Pieces. BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Dr. Harry Fielding Reid, professor of geological physics in the Johns Hopkins University and one of the leading authorities in the United States on seismic disturbances, attributes the earthquake in southern Italy to a general dropping down or sinking of the earth in that locality. Speaking of the shock and the reports concerning it, he said:

"Southern Italy seems to be what may be termed earthquake territory. Seismic shocks occur there frequently at irregular intervals. The whole of that section of the country seems to be sinking in pieces, and personally I am inclined to think that the shock of yesterday was due to this general dropping down of that portion of the earth's strata.

"Our seismograph at the Hopkins University did not indicate that there had been any great disturbance. Evidently it was a very severe surface disturbance. Not infrequently, however, such shocks occur, causing a vast amount of damage, and still the earthquake, in the eyes of the scientific world, would not be called anything like the damage that a shock of the latter type may do. Great damage is apt to result in places situated near the center of a shock, and southern Italy seems to have been so situated."

RELIEF MEASURES HERE. San Francisco Among the First to Begin Work in Behalf of the Sufferers. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Mayor Taylor issued a proclamation today calling on San Franciscans and all Californians for aid for the sufferers by the earthquake in Italy. Leading Italians have called a meeting. There are about 8,000 Sicilians in San Francisco, mostly engaged in fishing. Besides these there are 2,000 Sicilians at the Black Diamond coal works, 500 in Marinette, 500 in San Jose and 200 in Crockett.

Italians met this afternoon at the Italian Consulate in the Masonic Temple and effected an organization that will take charge of relief measures on behalf of the earthquake sufferers. Chevalier Guido Sabetta, Italian Consul, presided, and there were present Signors John Garibaldi, Frank Cuneo, Dr. Camillo Volini, Dr. Antonio Lagorio, Ernesto Concone, Stephen Malato, Bernard Barasa and many more prominent men of Italian blood representing the arts and commerce and the law.

While the deliberations were in progress scores of weeping women and sad faced men begged for news from the devastated region, including a dozen or more representatives of families to Catalina and Messina.

SAYS POLICE SLUGGED HIM. McCafferty to Investigate a Story of Headquarters Blackjacking. When Leno Wartovsky of 9 Pall street, a little man, charged with theft, faced Magistrate Barlow in Jefferson Market Court yesterday he was a pitiful object. Both eyes were blackened and his wheels face was swollen. From a cut in his scalp blood had run down over his forehead and dripped to his coat. He was weak and held on to the rail for support.

Magistrate Barlow asked Wartovsky how he got in that condition. He replied that after the morning lineup at Police Headquarters he had been taken into a dark room by the policeman who arrested him and a Central Office detective and blackjacked into insensibility. The only reason he could give for such treatment was that he had refused to admit that he had been arrested before.

Later Policeman Springer, who made the arrest, told Inspector McCafferty that about 7:30 yesterday morning he went up on the roof of an eight story factory building at 57 West Houston street to find out who was prowling around there. He found Wartovsky and was compelled to use his nightstick in making the arrest, he said. Behind a chimney he found about \$75 worth of goods tied in a sack. He said that he did not touch Wartovsky again, but that he had to leave him alone for a few minutes in Police Headquarters and did not know what took place there.

Inspector McCafferty said that there was something wrong somewhere, because Wartovsky did not have any blood on his face when he was lined up in the morning.

A CHANCE TO BOTHER HUGHES.

Leaders to Have Kelsey Held His Present Job Until the Senate Meets. ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The Republican State machine leaders have awakened to the fact that Gov. Hughes might be able to put them in a pocket in naming a successor to Otto Kelsey, State Superintendent of Insurance, should Mr. Kelsey be permitted to retire, as originally contemplated, on January 1.

For this reason Mr. Kelsey will not assume his new place as Deputy State Comptroller on January 1. The Legislature meets on January 6. The man Gov. Hughes named to succeed Supt. Kelsey may be confirmed by the State Senate. If Mr. Kelsey is out of office when the Governor names the new Superintendent the Senate practically would be compelled to affirm the Governor's choice.

In any event it has been decided that Supt. Kelsey ought to remain in office until the Republican leaders know whom Gov. Hughes is to name to succeed him and until it is determined that there is to be no opposition to the Governor's choice by the State Senate.

Under the law Supt. Kelsey can hold office until his successor is confirmed by the Senate, and if Gov. Hughes should appoint a new Superintendent of Insurance likely to arouse the ire of the Republican leaders it would be necessary for Supt. Kelsey to remain in office while the fight was on.

According to the executive chamber records Supt. Kelsey's term expires on February 11, but Supt. Kelsey's friends have figured all along that his term does not expire until May 2.

Supt. Kelsey said today that he did not know just when he would resign, as there were several department matters hanging fire which he wanted to clean up before retiring. He scouted the idea that there was any politics in his remaining in office after the January 1.

TEST OF THE SCOUT CRUISERS.

Practice Cruise of Three New Ones May Be in Direction of Venezuela. Navy observers professed yesterday to see significance in the arrival of the scout cruiser Saleh from Boston and the sudden postponement on the day before of the sailing orders of the scout cruiser of Birmingham, which has been off Tompkinsville for the last week preparatory to a further sea test. The presence of the two new scouts and their sister, the scout cruiser Chester, at the Brooklyn navy yard gives rise to the story that possibly they will be assembled for a practice cruise in the direction of Venezuela.

One navy officer said yesterday that in his opinion this was not a remote possibility. These vessels have had their preliminary trials, and it was understood that they would assemble at some port for efficiency trials at various speeds and a thorough shaking down, a special feature of the trials to be the ascertaining of the exact amount of coal, oil and water used, with a view to determining which vessel is fitted with the best type of engines. The Birmingham is equipped with quadruple expansion engines, the Saleh with the Curtis turbine type and the Chester with the Parsons turbines.

It is said that the future type of engines for the new vessels in the navy will depend largely on the outcome of the test. It is said, too, that this will be the first simultaneous test of the kinds of engines on vessels of the same type.

It was known in naval circles that a plan was on foot to call the three vessels together for an assembled trial, but that it should come at this time, following a sudden change of plans of the destination of the Birmingham, which was under orders to sail on Monday, caused considerable comment. All the vessels are in excellent condition and apparently are able to undertake a swift voyage of any length. The three cruisers were put into commission this year and have made unusual speed showing. The Chester proved herself the fastest vessel of her type in the world by breaking two speed records. She has been at the navy yard for the last month getting things shipshape for her final trial.

When asked yesterday if he had heard

MILK AND REST CURE

An Ideal Spot—Milk and Rest in the Pines. For dyspepsia, neurasthenia, rheumatism and run down conditions. The original Milk Cure establishment, 20 years' Steam Heat, log fires. Write for booklet. 40 minutes from New York. 50 trains labeled 20 years' Steam Heat, log fires. Address: Summit Sanitarium, Box 184, Summit, N. J.

anything about the possibility of the ship being ordered to Venezuela an officer of the Chester merely smiled.

"Could you make it in good style?" he was asked.

"Give us the chance," he replied.

Fall to Identify Him as Sheldon Suspect. Max Storr, who it was thought might be the man who shot Van Dwight Sheldon in the cellar of Dean Snow's house at New York University last week, pleaded guilty in Special Sessions yesterday of carrying a revolver and was sent to the Tombs to await sentence. Later he was seen by Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Snow and Miss Larkin, the Snow governess. They failed to recognize him as the man seen about the house several days before Sheldon was killed.

Dark Horse in Ohio Senatorial Fight. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Warren G. Harding of Marion, former Lieutenant-Governor, this evening was brought out as a Senatorial candidate. The Burton people believe he was put into the race because it was thought he could beat the Burton strength and because a dark horse candidate was needed by the Taft people to fall back upon in the event of a deadlock established that C. P. Taft is unable to win out.

Remember this—that very little is needed to keep the body healthy. A half wineglass full of

FRANZ JOSEF NATURAL APERIENT WATER

on arising, acts on the bowels, clears the head, regulates digestion, sweetens the stomach.

MARRIED.

TYLER-WHITTELEY.—On Tuesday, December 29, at Pittsfield, Mass., by the Rev. Calvin Stiles, pastor of the First Church, the Rev. W. W. Davis, Susan Tilden, daughter of Mr. William Augustus Whitteley, to Cornelius B. Tyler of Pittsfield, N. J.

DIED.

CL