

AMERICAN DESCRIBES ERUPTION IN JAPAN

Herbert Poole Watched Volcano Pouring Out Smoke and Flame.

TOWNS AND FORESTS AFIRE People Fled Like Animals, Huge Rocks Falling In Their Path.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Kono, Jan. 18.—Herbert Poole, an American, has arrived here from Kagoshima, where he went on January 13 from Beppu, where the eruption of Sakurashima was distinctly audible although it was 140 miles away.

Mr. Poole says that when he was ascending the mountains behind Sitoyoshi, fifty miles from Kagoshima, he encountered the first results of the eruption. The train, although it was being drawn by two big engines of the "Atlantic" type, was repeatedly held up by fragments of lava and rock which blocked the line and also by the obscuration of the railroad signals by a rain of ashes.

Mr. Poole left the train at 8 P. M., at Kariyawa, where he met trains crowded with refugees, who were clamoring for water, as they were almost choked by the rain of ashes. He says:

"I was standing on the platform, which was ankle deep in ashes. Black darkness enveloped everything. Suddenly a prolonged deafening roar reverberating among the mountains horrified us. The refugees became mad with terror. The din continued for an hour and was so loud that it seemed as if the volcano was only a mile away."

Saw Sakurashima in Action.

Mr. Poole spent the night in a hut. A welcome rain at 2 A. M. cleared the air and laid the dust and he resumed his journey at 5 o'clock. He soon sighted Sakurashima pouring forth smoke which rose thousands of feet toward the sky. He reached Kagoshima at noon and found only soldiers, sailors, police and railway men, whose devotion to duty he heartily praises.

Mr. Poole says he was surprised at the absence of dust. He did not see any corpses, but the narrower thoroughfares were blocked with wreckage. From a house top he watched Sakurashima, upon which a huge new crater facing Kagoshima and many smaller ones were pouring out smoke and flame often a thousand feet high.

Mr. Poole says that villages and forests were blazing furiously. The harbor was deserted except for the warships. Hundreds of carcasses of horses and cattle were floating about. Sakurashima was throwing out enormous rocks, which fell on the slopes of the mountain with cannon-like reports, at the same time raising great clouds of dust. Mr. Poole goes on to say:

"As darkness fell the spectacle was magnificent. The flames and incandescent lava luridly illuminated the scene and the craters roared ceaselessly. I felt brave enough in the daytime, but I confess that the loneliness and desolation of the city at night and the awfulness of the scene filled me with fear, and my companions and myself fled in the refugee laden train."

TOKIO, Jan. 18.—The American offers of help for the famine sufferers in the northern part of Japan are tending to diminish the feeling against that country which was produced by past political events. Other offers of help from abroad with the local contributions indicate that \$500,000 is likely to be collected.

A feature of the famine is the diligence with which officials, teachers and parents are compelling children to attend school, although many of the youngsters are too feeble from hunger to attend to their studies. The adults of all classes feel that their communities would be disgraced if the teaching was stopped.

MISS GILES HAD LOVE AFFAIR.

Report That This Was the Cause of American's Suicide.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Milan correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says Miss Ellen Giles, who committed suicide at Sassari yesterday, had a disastrous love affair which led to a quarrel and separation from her mother. The latter then went to a village in the Barbagia mountains. This greatly upset Miss Giles and it is supposed to have been one reason for her suicide.

SASSARI, Island of Sardinia, Jan. 18.—The body of Miss Ellen Giles, the American artist writer, who committed suicide here, was buried yesterday. Mrs. Browning, mother of Miss Giles, attended the funeral, but was not informed that her daughter had killed herself. A number of intimate friends were also present. Miss Giles bequeathed \$10,000 to her mother.

Miss Giles, who graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1906, finished her studies at Berlin and Paris. She collaborated in the production of the Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia. She came here in 1906 to write a book, which she had nearly finished.

LARKINS MEN TO RESUME WORK.

Dublin Strike Leader, However, Won't Confirm Move.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 18.—Jim Larkin, the strike leader, will neither admit nor deny that the men who have been on strike here for months will resume work to-morrow. No reports are allowed to attend the meetings of his executive committee, but it is said unanimously that Larkin told his followers today to return to work, but not to sign any agreements.

A non-unionist workman was kicked to death by union men in the neighborhood of the harbor on Saturday night.

CUPID IN LONDON EMBASSY.

Edward Bell, Second Secretary, to Merry English Girl.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 18.—The engagement is announced of Edward Bell, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at London, and Miss Bertha Etelka, daughter of Col. Herbert Conyers Surtees, formerly military attaché of the British Embassy at Constantinople.

Prince S. Urussoff



EDUCATING HOLLAND'S HEIR.

Queen Wilhelmina May Put Juliana Under Jan Lighthart's Training.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 18.—Queen Wilhelmina is very much interested in the education of her daughter, Princess Juliana, who is 5 years old. She had a long conversation yesterday with Jan Lighthart, who is an educational authority, and listened intently to his suggestions as to the education of her only child.

The Queen subsequently paid a visit to the municipal school which Junkheer Lighthart conducts and followed the work of the pupils at their lessons. The Queen was not recognized by any of the children.

WOULD DESTROY ALL A CLASS SUBMARINES

Loss of A-7 Emphasizes Inferiority of This Make of Warship.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The submarine A-7, which failed to rise after a dive in Whitesand Bay, near Plymouth, on Friday morning, thereby causing the loss of eleven lives, is still unlocated. The ships which are searching for her continued to sweep the sea bottom in the vicinity all day yesterday, but without getting any trace of the boat. If she is not located to-day (Monday) the search for her is likely to be abandoned.

The usual demand for the resignation or dismissal of those responsible in any way for the accident has begun. The Admiralty is blamed for retaining any of the A class of submarines in the service. They are the oldest type of this kind of warship. Five have been lost or sent to the scrap heap, but eight remain in the service.

Mr. Falle, Unionist member of Parliament for Portsmouth, writes to the newspapers demanding that all the remaining vessels of the A class be sent to the scrap heap. He asks: "How many more valuable lives must be sacrificed, how many more widows at 5 shillings a week must be starved before the Admiralty awakes to its responsibility?" Five shillings (\$1.25) is the amount of the pension granted to the widow of a seaman of the navy.

Other writers want to know why the Pigmy, the parent ship of the A-7, which placed a buoy that afterward drifted away over the spot where the submarine disappeared and then steamed away to send a report, was not provided with a wireless outfit. They also ask why the A-7 was not fitted with a telephone buoy and why a lifting ship is not kept at Plymouth. The German newspapers are asking similar questions.

DANISH PRINCE WEDS ITALIAN.

Cousin of King Christian Marries Diplomat's Daughter.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TERNS, Jan. 18.—Prince Aage of Denmark, son of Prince Waldemar, a cousin of King Christian X. of Denmark, was privately married here to-day to Countess Elvira Bergolo, whose father some years ago was the Italian Minister at Copenhagen. The marriage was a love match.

Prince Aage was born in 1887. He is a Lieutenant in the Guard.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P., IS OUT.

Member for Cork City Applies for Chiltern Hundreds.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CORK, Jan. 18.—William O'Brien, Nationalist Member of Parliament for Cork city, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, which is equivalent to resigning in order to contest the seat again. Mr. O'Brien has taken this action because the followers of John Redmond, with whom he does not agree, declared that the defeat of the O'Brien candidates in the recent municipal election showed that he (Mr. O'Brien) had lost the confidence of his constituency.

A Member of Parliament cannot relinquish his seat. Therefore if he wishes to retire he applies for an office under the Crown. No member of Parliament can receive emolument from the Crown without vacating his seat. When a member wishes to resign he therefore applies for one of the offices of the stewardship of the three Chiltern Hundreds. He holds this office until some other member wants to resign.

TOLD OF KISHINEFF MASSACRES; JAILED

Prince Urussoff, Former Governor, Labeled Russian Pogrom Maker.

HOW JEWS ARE ATTACKED

Czar's Government Seeking Vengeance on Friends of Jews.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—Prince Serge Dmitriyevich Urussoff, former Associate Minister of the Interior, Governor of Bessarabia and member of the first Duma, has just been sentenced to four months imprisonment for libelling a contractor by the name of Pronin in his work entitled "Memoirs of a Governor." In his book, which attracted universal attention, Prince Urussoff described his experiences as Governor and told a number of facts concerning the inner workings of the pogrom makers. As one of the instigators of the massacres he mentioned Pronin, a reactionary.

Among the witnesses was Advocate Metakso, who several years ago defended many of the participants in the massacres of the Jews. The trial was conducted behind closed doors. During the proceedings it was brought out that several persons, including Pronin, had incited the massacre in Kishineff, but the High Court refused to order a supplementary inquiry. Pronin's complicity was clearly established. Witnesses had testified that his workmen held meetings at a tavern, where they were told by Pronin and his friends that during Easter Jews could be killed with impunity, as such permission had been granted by the Czar himself. A telegram containing the permission was actually shown to the laborers. At the same time pieces of water piping were distributed and with these weapons the Jews were later attacked and hundreds of them were killed.

Descendant of High Family.

Prince Urussoff is a descendant of the best family of the nobility in Russia. He is a liberal and Count Sergius Witte offered him the portfolio of Minister of the Interior in 1905. He declined it, however, on the ground that he did not want to serve in the Cabinet as long as the reactionary Durnovo remained.

Since the acquittal of the Russian Government has shown its displeasure openly and is now making every effort to wreak its vengeance upon all who have been friendly to the Jews, those who defended Belis and Marroline, one of the leading lawyers in Russia, who appeared in Belis's defence, has been disbarred. Brazil Brushkovsky, the journalist who brought out the evidence showing the Christian youths and her gang of thieves had actually committed the murder of which Belis was accused, has now been sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

Pronin brought suit against Prince Urussoff, and the Russian Court of Justice has punished the former Associate Minister of the Interior by sentencing him to imprisonment for four months for having pointed out how the massacres of the Jews had been organized in Kishineff.

Description of Pogrom Makers.

Here is Prince Urussoff's description of the pogrom makers: "Before Christmas, 1903, rumors of imminent disorders increased, as usual. During the holidays an elderly, portly gentleman came to me, as I was a correspondent of a New York paper. He said that he was sent to watch the Christmas pogrom, and after five days of sojourn in Kishineff he was beginning to realize that his commission was evidently useless. On assuring him that he would not have a chance to see any disorders, I noticed in his face a certain disappointment. After a short meditation he asked me whether I authorized him to state in his paper that he left Kishineff only after my categorical assurances of the futility of his further stay here. I gave him the requested authorization, and the correspondent departed.

"With the first swallows of spring and the awakening of the half-forgotten fears and the latent hatred, there appeared in Kishineff two individuals—Pronin and Krushevan—who played a very significant role in the pogrom movement of 1903 and 1905. Both had somewhat quieted down after the Kishineff massacre of 1903. Krushevan had returned to St. Petersburg, where he started a kind of patriotic paper, Bessarabets, in charge of a trustworthy man. Pronin, who remained in Kishineff, was much agitated in expectation of being changed from a witness into a defendant at the investigations preliminary to the trial of the rioters. Pronin was a few times very near indictment, but, indeed, restrained his activity, and instead, from time to time to come to me to develop his ideas of a peaceful struggle with the Jews.

Accusation of Pronin.

"Let some one else tell in his memoirs about Krushevan. I do not care to express an opinion of a man whom I have never seen and of whom I have heard so many diverse views that his moral physiognomy is not clear to my mind. Moreover, I was informed that he nourished an irreconcilable animosity toward me. This went so far that he recommended to me all kinds of impossible misdeeds and endeavored to explain my philo-Semitism by imputing to me the most ignoble motives. I shall therefore permit myself to point over this original Moldavian celebrity. I may say of him, however, that his literary productions and newspaper articles which came under my observation manifest some talent and the author's love for his native province.

"Pronin I could understand more clearly, since he represented the well known type of a great Russian contractor with a tight-fisted hand, who had risen from a common burgher to a merchant, who had enriched himself with all sorts of Government contracts and had oppressed his workmen with whom he was constantly engaged in lawsuits about money matters. A shrewd emigrant from Orel, Pronin quickly made a fortune at Kishineff, thanks to the ignorance of the Moldavians and the easy going ways of the Bessarabians. He acquired land, a house and considerable capital.

"The Jews, however, limited the growth of his wealth by compelling the city to contract and reducing prices to such an extent that there was no more room for the great Russian to expand. Pronin reduced his business transactions and began to occupy himself with public affairs.

Dark Side of His Character.

"Moreover, I was interested in another aspect of this many-sided gentleman. Willy-nilly, I was forced to look into the dark corners of Pronin's character, where lurked the instincts of a demagogue of the lowest stamp. Pronin often liked to play the role of a protector and leader of the poor workmen and did not hesitate to spend money to gain influence in labor circles. Posing in the double role of a protector of the Greek Orthodox people from the Jews and of a true Russian patriot, the shield of autocracy,

At the Galleries of Duveen Brothers

720 Fifth Ave. (at 56th St.)

A SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION OF

Portraits by Old English Masters

Admission One Dollar

In aid of THE ARTISTS' FUND and THE ARTISTS' AID SOCIETIES FROM JAN. 10 TO 24. 10 TILL 6

Pronin had some connections in St. Petersburg and with the local gendarmierie. Finding in his own case that he was prejudiced against his past career and annoyed at my ignoring his attempts to ingratiate himself with me, Pronin repeatedly hinted at his close relations with the Minister of the Interior, relating to me his conversations with Belis; how the Minister received him in private and how he had long talks with him. Among other things Pronin told that at the conclusion of one such talk he had said to the Minister: "Your Excellency, there are only two true Russians in Russia devoted to the Czar and the fatherland—you and I, after which the Minister—supposedly—smiled and heartily shook his hand.

"During last I began to receive information that Pronin was zealously trying to agitate the working people of Kishineff, making use of Krushevan's speech, distributing tracts and announcing that he had subscribed to suitable newspapers—with the aim of starting anti-Jewish propaganda—and while visiting the prisons he endeavored to interview the imprisoned rioters, instructing them how to defend themselves in court. I succeeded in removing Pronin from among the directors of the prison committee, after which he fortunately ceased to annoy me with his visits.

"Soon afterward rumors of the news spread through the city that the Jews were trying to get Christian blood for ritual purposes. At the same time were excited such rumors occurred in the coal yard of a Jew, to whom a Christian boy was sent for coal. The Jew took a knife in his hand and the frightened boy ran away. Talk began immediately about the unsuccessful attempt at ritual murder. Pronin drove to the police department and arranged that the boy's parents report to the police. But the matter came to nothing, because Christian witnesses at present at the coal yard declared that the knife was taken for the purpose of cutting the unopened bag of coal.

"The presence of disinterested parties must evidently exclude the probability of an attempt at murder. But not long after a three-year-old girl disappeared in the outskirts of the town. A few hours later the police found a mob in front of the house of the girl's parents. Already loud voices were heard accusing the Jews of kidnapping the child. Outcries and threats began to be heard. The excitement grew and the child's mother persistently demanded a search and a reckoning with the kidnapers. Fortunately, just then some relatives, on whom she had been calling, appeared with the little girl.

"The last case that roused much town talk happened just before Easter—I think on the Wednesday of Passion week. A young Christian girl who lived as the servant of a Jew, was brought to the hospital suffering from severe burns about her body. The patient soon died without having regained consciousness. The betrothed of the deceased believed that the girl had been accused of being the cause of her death. Pronin immediately interposed and began his investigations, going from the family of the deceased to her betrothed and from the betrothed to the police bureau. In the evening at the club he told the tale: How a depraved Jew having poured kerosene over a virtuous Christian girl burned her because she resisted his advances. This time the threats of the girl's betrothed, the outcries of the parents and the agitation of Pronin excited the populace to the highest pitch. The betrothed girl became the heroine of the city. The police reported that they were unable to restrain the indignant Christian orthodox masses. Riots were expected at once. I had to make use of my rights as Governor in time of disturbances so far as to send Pronin out of Kishineff by administrative order until the holidays were over.

"A careful inquiry into the case was conducted and made public, with all details. It appeared that the betrothed had spent the whole day outside of his residence engaged in filling prescriptions at the pharmacy, while his domestic in preparing the samovar poured some kerosene over the glowing charcoal. The oil exploded and the girl naturally was burned. There was no little excitement about this matter, and altogether I had small peace during the Easter days of 1905."

ADMIRALTY LORDS MAY QUIT.

Report That Churchill and Others May Resign en Masse.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Morning Post says there is divergence among the Liberals in regard to the navy estimates. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, demands four additional battleships, while the pacifists will agree to only two. It is believed that Mr. Churchill and the Board of Admiralty will resign en masse unless the Government consents to what they regard as the irreducible minimum for imperial safety. If Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George follows the path indicated by his interview in the Daily Chronicle recently a serious division in the Cabinet is certain.

According to the Morning Post Mr. Lloyd George had previously assented to Mr. Churchill's demands. It looks as if the Lloyd George statement in the Daily Chronicle was a deliberate attempt to provoke dissension in the Cabinet.

LORD STRATHCONA NO WORSE.

He Passed a Restless Sunday, but Condition Is Unchanged.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The condition of Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner, who is suffering from an attack of catarrh, was not materially changed to-night.

He was restless during the day, but quieted down in the evening.

VON SLEZENSKI TO RETURN.

Violinist Will Face the Charges Against Him Here.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Josef von Slezynski, the violinist, who was arrested here on a charge of having stolen two valuable violins from a New York dealer, has consented to return to the United States. He says he left the United States without fulfilling his concert engagements because he was unable to get any money from his poor manager. He denies the charge of having stolen the violins.

The Russian Embassy at Paris wanted to fight the extradition of Von Slezynski, but waived its objections when the man indicated his desire to return to New York and face the charge.

Beginning this Monday morning The semi-annual Sale of Saks Overcoats for Men at \$18

Reduced from \$30, \$28, \$25 and \$23

Includes every Saks overcoat in stock at the former prices named—and every English overcoat at the former prices named. There are Balmacans, close-fitting double breasted, and regulation models. There are all kinds of fabrics, a full range of colors and a full complement of sizes.

Further comment is unnecessary! Continuing today and tomorrow

The semi-annual Sale of Saks Overcoats for Men at \$29

Reduced from \$35, \$38, \$40 and \$45

The range of choice has no limitations but those which are set by the season itself. Here are all the fine fabrics, the exclusive patterns and colorings, which go to make exclusiveness in clothes, and tailoring which never fails to impart that distinction which is the better part of style.

Imported English overcoats also included. Clearance of Men's Shoes at \$2.95

reduced today from \$4 and \$4.50

Our regular stock—so we have no apologies to offer!

The season's latest models in Blucher, straight lace and button styles, with single or double soles. The leathers are patent colt, gun metal calf, black vici kid and tan Russia calf. All sizes and widths in the offering, as a whole, but some sizes in some styles gone on the Chautauqua Circuit. Fifth floor.

An extraordinary offering of 10,000 Men's 55c and 75c Neckwear

today 28c

A combination sale of the surplus scarf stocks of several makers which are conceded to us annually at a very liberal sacrifice.

The assortments embrace the entire season's selections in popular price neckwear, and they are a perfect feast of color and design.

All silks and all sorts of silks—foulards, repps, armures, satins, surahs, Persians, poplins and what-not-else, in figures, stripes and solids.

But, with ten thousand scarfs to choose from, it is unnecessary to dwell upon such an obvious feature as the variety in this sale.

Come in this morning and look the selection over—it will tax your decision to discriminate where desirability is so general.

Initial Handkerchiefs for Men—6 for 75c Value \$1.50

200 dozen pure linen handkerchiefs, hemstitched and delicately initialed in the corner. Splendid value.

Initial Handkerchiefs for Men—6 for 90c Values 25c & 35c each

350 dozen pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, designed with beautifully embroidered initial.

Wardrobe, Dress and Steamer Trunks at important reductions this morning

A manufacturer's season-end clearance of his best numbers

Wardrobe Trunks at \$16.50 Regularly \$20 to \$25

25 only. Made of three-ply lumber, covered with heavy duck and protected with solid brass corners. Equipped with complete bureau outfit and double or single trolley for suits or gowns. Suitable for both men and women. 40 and 45 inches high.

Wardrobe Trunks at \$28.50 Regularly \$42.50

Just 10 of these and they are exceptional value. Made of three-ply veneer basswood, covered with fibre and reinforced on the inside with fibre lining. Single or double trolley. Suitable for either man or maid.

Wardrobe Trunks at \$23.50 Regularly \$30 to \$35

40 only. Some of these are all fibre and some are canvas covered, with fibre centre bands. Heavy lined. Complete with drawers, and single or double trolley for suits and gowns. Models for both sexes. Extra size drawer for ladies' hats. Basement floor.

Dress Trunks at \$14.50 Regularly \$18.50 to \$24.50

40 smart dress trunks, in a variety of practical sizes. Made of three-ply lumber, covered with fibre and also reinforced in the inside with fibre. Riveted throughout and fitted with two or more trays.

\$16.50 to \$22.50 Steamer Trunks at \$13.75

All sizes. Sturdily made trunks for deep-sea travel, covered with fibre in black, brown or gray. Heavily reinforced throughout. 30 only.

Saks & Company Broadway at 34th Street

LOOT IN BUTLER'S ROOM. Negro Accused of Taking \$5,700 Worth From Flatbush Home.

Robert J. Owens, a negro, 23 years old, employed as a butler by Dr. Alfred Lewin of 1216 Ocean avenue, Flatbush, Brook-

lyn, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing the home of Robert J. Clyde, an automobile manufacturer of Irvington place, of \$3,700 worth of jewelry, silverware and clothing on the night of January 9.

The police say that early yesterday Owens was seen trying to get into three

houses in Glenwood road. They traced him to Dr. Lewin's home. They say that when arrested he wore one of Mr. Clyde's waistcoats and that they found in his room \$500 worth of the valuables stolen from the Clyde home. There have been several robberies recently in this section of Flatbush.