

fect it are lacking until men arrive from...

Alpino has been shaken to the ground and there are many dead and injured in Belmonte, Castello, Alivito, San Donato, Roccaesca, Marnone and Arco.

The dead in Avezzano include, it is reported, the sub-prefect and the members of his family, the whole staff of the prefecture, the Mayor and the members of the Municipal Council. Of the 100 soldiers in the local garrison only a few escaped and most of the police and customs officials also perished.

One Avezzano refugee tells of hearing from the ruins of the College for Young Women pitiful cries for help and 140 girls were found there alive, although many were badly hurt. The town is described as an immense cemetery, with dwelling houses serving as sepulchres for hundreds.

In the city of Rome the damage was not great. At first it seemed as if many must have been killed, but when the soldiers and police investigated it was found that not a single life had been lost, and this in the face of the fact that the walls of many buildings fell, heavy objects were toppled into the streets and panic-stricken throngs rushed wildly about for hours.

Director Prandini of the International Volcanological Institute at Naples says that the origin of the seismic disturbance was not volcanic, and this is supported by the fact that Vesuvius has remained quiet.

Naples was not badly disturbed, but still the tremor was perceptible there as well as at Florence, far to the north. In these two cities and in Rome much damage has been done to works of art and historic buildings. One hundred and fifty windows were cracked in the dome of St. Peter's, the statue of the Redeemer was damaged and the cupola was slightly cracked.

In the smaller towns, many of which possessed rare antiques and statuary, much damage has been done. Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, announced to-night that he had secured several hotels in which the refugees may dwell and obtain food at the expense of the Government. Women of all ranks are joining in the relief work. Prominent among them is the Duchess d'Aosta, who has gone to Monte Rodonti to become a nurse in one of the many hospitals which have been established all over the shaken territory.

The area shaken extends from Ferrara to the shore of the Adriatic, and from more than 100 miles from the Tyrrhenian Sea to the Adriatic, taking in the districts of Tuscany, Rome, Perugia, the Abruzzi and part of the Campagna. The earthquake rolled the waters of the yellow Tiber, shook "the crest of the purple Apennines" and heaped up the sands on the shore of the Adriatic, and trees crumbled violently in the mountains and everywhere there is evidence of a cataclysm.

Isolated Region Suffers. Perhaps the greatest loss of life was in the isolated districts of the province of the Abruzzi, where thousands of mountaineers live in lonely solitude, far from towns and villages. Communication under the most favorable conditions is wretched in that region, and at this season of the year, when the hills are clad in snow, the difficulty of hearing from the sufferers is almost insuperable. The situation is made worse by the fact that the geography of all central and southern Italy has been altered in thirty seconds so that the most astute geographers would scarcely know it. Where hills reared there are valleys. Great rocks have toppled down, rivers and streams have been put between new banks and new land has been created from hopeless morasses.

If the damage is so astounding in the settled portions of the devastated countries there is every reason to believe that it is worse in the distant areas where, it is reported, whole hamlets have disappeared, with no trace left of any human beings. It will take months in all probability to estimate accurately the full toll of the upheaval.

As telephone and telegraphic communications are gradually restored rates of horror are rolling in upon the authorities here in such measure that even the best organized relief activity can scarcely cope with the situation. It seems now that the effects of the shock in Rome, great though it was, was slight in comparison with the result in the provinces to the east and south. Naples felt the blow, and far to the north Florence and Bologna quivered in their turn.

In the district surrounding Sulmona southeast of Aquila, extensive damage was done and numerous victims are reported. The towns of Popoli, Roccaesca, Italiano, Vittorito, Pentina, Partocola, Poligna, Prezza, Roccapia, Pottorano and Anversa are in ruins. Scano sends word of twenty dead and many hurt, with the probability of the casualties increasing. Villalago has been almost levelled and Frattura is scarcely in existence now.

Relief Work Slow. In every town the lists of dead and injured are incomplete because there is no telling how many men, women and children are lifeless beneath the wreckage. The work of relief is proceeding as speedily as it may, but it cannot cope with the actualities and will not be able to do so for many days.

A train which left Aquila yesterday morning just before the shock has not been heard from. It was crowded with people going to Rome for the religious festivals and it is feared that a mountain slide may have crushed many of the passengers.

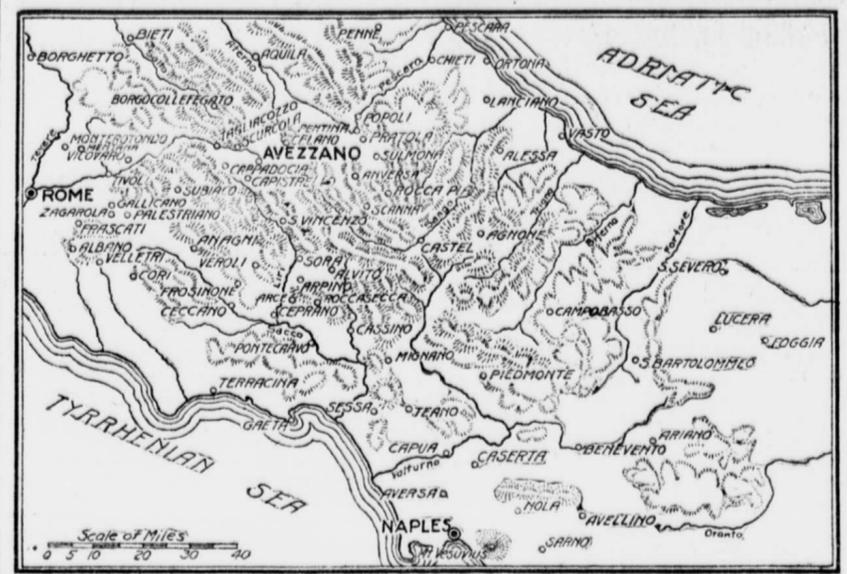
Rignavara, Zagarolo, Ponzano, Montana and Anguillara are badly damaged. The hospital at Aquila was shaken down and a number of the helpless patients were buried in the ruins. Eight have been taken from the ruins so far. Most of the houses in Chieti collapsed and the barracks at Sulmona fell in, injuring a number of soldiers.

The Church of St. Dominic in Sulmona and the cathedral at Ceccano were wrecked and many dead and injured are believed to be still under the wreckage. Efforts to send relief trains from Rome, Naples and other large cities have been impeded by the total destruction of parts of the roadbed, tunnels and bridges. In a sense the vastness of the catastrophe has disorganized the rescue work, for the authorities scarcely know in which direction to send the relief.

A rescue train from Rome for Avezzano reached Tagliacozzo. The relief party is making its way forward on foot. Medicines and surgical treatment are the imperative demands from some sections, while from others comes the cry for food. Cattle have been killed and the harvests destroyed, so that those who have saved their lives despair of continued existence.

Majority of People Dead. A telegram from San Maria, to which the telegraph wires are still standing, says a police inspector of Avezzano although wounded, has been able to give some idea of the effect of the shock in that city, declaring that a majority of the inhabitants were killed and virtually all were not injured, some so badly that they cannot survive. The Minister of

MAP SHOWING THE LARGE AREA SWEEPED BY THE EARTHQUAKE



Public Works is on his way to Avezzano and may have reached there by now.

In the meanwhile the Red Cross is working every moment to send relief, not only to Avezzano, which appears to have been hardest hit, but to every other settlement which is calling for aid. Ambulances and tents are being hurried to Avezzano and also to Zora, where it is said 200 bodies have been found.

Sora, in the province of Caserta, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, has been one of the severest sufferers. Four thousand persons are homeless and in distress there and the casualties, on incomplete reports, are estimated at 500. Two-thirds of the houses are in ruins and many are damaged so that they will have to be razed.

In every quarter where the Government programme of constructing new buildings of concrete and steel has been adhered to the loss of life has been small, but in many places it has not been possible to adopt modern methods and hundreds have been buried in masses of badly put together stones and timbers. Most of the large factories in the stricken area are built according to recent ideas and the loss to the creative industries will be small in proportion.

In many of the big plants the employees had just gone to work when the shock came and drove all into the open. It will be many days before the machinery of manufacture is running smoothly again. In the region of Lago Fucina (Avezzano) the wine makers have been thrown out of work temporarily, and the same is the case with other industries.

Italy has not yet forgotten the disaster of Messina and the relief measures learned there are being put into effect now with splendid results. Rome, in addition to being a vast hospital for the injured in the surrounding country, is also the centre of rescue work. Every hour sees a train laden with doctors, nurses, soldiers and supplies leave for some town in response to pitiful appeals for aid.

MANY SCENES OF HORROR Suddenness of Catastrophe Gave No Chance of Escape. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Rome, Jan. 14.—Some of the fragmentary stories which have reached here from the earthquake region contain pitiful details of the tragedies that haunt every spot where once there was a home. Fathers at work in the fields ran to their dwellings to find their wives and children dead. Mothers gave their lives to save their babies. Men dug madly in the shadows of tottering walls and died in vain effort to save their own.

At Subiaco, thirty-three miles northeast of Rome, it is reported that the cathedral walls are in danger of falling. At Scureola a woman dug into the wreckage with her bare hands and tore away the debris. She found the body of her three-year-old child and went insane at the sight.

At Popoli a young husband ran from the factory where he worked to his home to find it a ruin. In the fallen masonry he came upon the body of his wife with their three-month-old baby in her arms. At Sorano an aged man, the only one of his family who escaped the direct influence of the shock, was digging into the ruins of his home when the walls fell and buried him with the others of his household.

In many towns those who escaped built huge bonfires to work by and continue searching the ruins, sometimes finding one who has escaped death, but more often coming upon the shattered bodies of victims. A young man who left Avezzano shortly before the earthquake destroyed the town reached Rome this morning with his story of the disaster. He was driving along a mountain road when suddenly his horses stood trembling in their tracks and refused to go further. An instant later from the valley below came the low, terrible rumbling of falling houses. At every bend he saw evidence of the effect of the shock. Rocks were crashing down the road, and what was made into a hill and the walls of mountain huts tumbled down.

From far away in the valley of Avezzano the noise came to the ears of the terrified listener in the heights the shrieks of people in agony of mind and body. Columns of white smoke rose as stone, plaster and wood were ground into dust. The sound meant to drive back into the town, but soon the dust became so thick that he and his horses were choking. As far as he could go he saw people struggling to escape, some injured and dragging themselves along, some carrying a few few pitiful household possessions, and many in a frenzy of terror and despair. All were so weak that they fell by the roadside, but before the narrator fell, taking a few hopeless persons in his cart, the stronger hearted in the place were endeavoring to organize relief measures.

This story is one that could be told of scores and scores of towns. It is true in the north, the east and the south. The loss of life and the property damage are of an extent that Italy will never forget, but the determination is uppermost to bear up under the burden and to restore order out of chaos without waiting for aid from outside.

ITALIAN HOUSES FRAIL. Luigi Sillitti, first Vice-Consul for Italy in this city, in commenting yesterday upon the reports of the earthquake in central Italy, he believed the construction of the houses must have had much to do with the large number of fatalities. For many years, he said, Italians of the newer classes have used the homes of crude stone, there being little iron in Italy. The native architects begin on

wide foundations, allowing the walls to taper as they rise. These stones, generally rough but now often chipped into cubes, could easily be laid down in any order, and the joints of the houses, Signor Sillitti believes that many persons may have been buried under these walls. After the Messina disaster more frame houses were built, but central Italy was but little affected by the innovation.

RED CROSS APPEALS. American Organization Wants to Help Stricken People. The American Red Cross headquarters gave out the following statement in New York yesterday: "The morning's newspaper despatches indicate that another terrible calamity has visited Italy, occasioned by an earthquake, which was reported to have destroyed many thousands of lives and to have devastated a large city. The numbers rendered homeless by the Messina earthquake in 1908 were upward of 60,000 and the American public responded in relief by raising the magnificent sum of approximately \$1,000,000 through the American Red Cross. This went far toward relieving the stricken people. "Now there is another opportunity for the charitable givers of the United States, who include many thousands of Italians of our population, to help relieve the thousands rendered homeless yesterday. "The American Red Cross would be glad to forward funds to the Italian Red Cross for those requiring aid at Avezzano, Caserta and other places in the earthquake district. "Contributions may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York State Board, at 52 William street, or to the Red Cross office, 130 East Twenty-second street.

CARUSO GIVES \$2,000 TO AID. As soon as the first accounts of the earthquake in Italy had been confirmed yesterday and the extent of the loss of life estimated a fund for the relief of the unfortunate persons in the affected districts was started in this city by Il Progresso Italiano-American, the Italian daily. Enrico Caruso, the tenor, was the first to contribute to the fund. He sent a check for \$2,000, which, together with \$100 contributed by the editors of the paper made the first day's contributions \$2,100. It is expected that other prominent Italians will swell the relief funds in view of the enormous needs of those who have been made homeless by the disaster.

SHOCK FELT IN LOMBARDY. The special correspondent of Il Progresso Italiano-American in Rome, gives the death toll at 20,000 and the wounded 30,000. He also states that the earthquake spread as far as Tuscany, including also some parts of Lombardy, Umbria and the Marches. The correspondent says that a famous painting of the Madonna in the cathedral in the historic town of Fermo was destroyed. The cupola of St. Peter's at Rome was cracked and the statue of the Redeemer badly damaged. The Italian paper received a semi-official despatch denying emphatically that the catastrophe will influence in any way Italy's foreign policy.

WAR SENDS UP WIRE PRICES. Pittsburgh, Jan. 14.—Heavy buying of wire, especially barbed wire, by the warring nations of Europe has placed the wire makers in this country in a position to raise prices for both nails and wire to more nearly normal rates. The official announcement went out today by leading independent wire makers of Pittsburgh following the formal announcement from the American Steel and Wire Company, advancing the price for wire and nails \$1 a ton. This is the first price rise since last August. More than 100,000 tons of wire products have been purchased in the Pittsburgh district in the last four months, and orders for 50,000 tons more are pending.

British Cruiser Coals Near Havana. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. HAVANA, Jan. 14.—The British cruiser Lancaster coaled today from an incoming British merchantman.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH. Ask for the Non-rehlable Bottle with the Green Stripe. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

GERMANS DRIVE FRENCH BACK ACROSS AISNE

Continued from First Page.

wounded prisoners belonging to battalions of seven different regiments. To sum up, our adversaries have scored a partial success, which can have no influence upon the general operations. As a matter of fact, the enemy is unable to take advantage of his success south of the river, thanks to the arrangements which we have made and also to the presence of the river itself. The success, as previously stated, is of a purely local character.

Nothing has been reported from the rest of the front. On the rest of the front the fighting has been largely conducted by artillery. Spirited cannonading is reported in the vicinity of Nismesport and around Ypres, and the French artillery dispersed German sappers on the outskirts of Anghes and also shelled with effect the German trenches to the southeast of Notre Dame de Lens.

The region of Perthes, in Champagne, saw further fighting for the possession of the second and third lines of German trenches, with the French taking the offensive. Artillery and infantry were used in an attack on the Germans to the north of Heusejeur.

The communique issued at 3 o'clock this afternoon is as follows: In Belgium the firing of our artillery was interfered with by the fog, nevertheless the cannonading yesterday was very spirited in the vicinity of Nismesport and around Ypres. Certain detachments of Belgian troops blew up at a point to the southeast of Stuyvenskerke the buildings on a farm which were serving the enemy as a depot for his ammunition.

Between the Lys and the Oise, in the region of Lens, our artillery was successful in dispersing a group of German sappers on the outskirts of the hamlet of Anghes, and it bombarded effectively the German trenches to the southeast of the chapel of Notre Dame de Lens. In the village of Croisy, in spite of the repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge us, but on the east, in front of Vregny, we were obliged to yield.

The continued flood state of the River Aisne has carried away several of the regular bridges, as well as some of the temporary foot bridges which we have thrown across the river. The lines of communication for our troops were consequently made uncertain. Under these conditions we established ourselves on the south bank of the river, in the region between Croisy and Missy, with bridge heads on the north bank in our possession.

Along the remainder of the front on the River Aisne there was yesterday nothing more than artillery exchanges. In Champagne the region of Perthes continued to be the scene of local engagements for the possession of German trenches on the second and third lines of defence. To the north of Heusejeur we blew up some of the enemy's positions to make impossible his laying of mines. The Germans, being unable to carry out their attack, manned their trenches. We then opened a violent artillery and infantry fire on these positions.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

RHEIMS SHELLED AGAIN. BERLIN, by wireless to Sayville, L. I., Jan. 14.—The placing of French batteries in Rheims to shell German positions in the neighborhood has forced the Germans to bombard the city again, according to an official announcement issued here today.

According to a War Office statement 120 shells were thrown into the city yesterday, but efforts were being made to spare the cathedral.

ALSATIANS PERSECUTED. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Jan. 14.—A despatch from Geneva to the Times says there is a reign of terror in Alsace on account of the French advance in the Vosges. All pro-French families are so persecuted that they do not dare go out in the streets.

WEATHER STOPS LONDON ATTACK. Germans Meant to Bombard Capital Last Week, It Report. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Petrograd Courier reports that he heard the German Minister to Denmark say that London was to be bombarded in the week after January 1 by the Germans.

The correspondent says the Minister now explains that the attack had to be postponed on account of the weather.

MORGAN FIRM BRITISH AGENTS. London Bankers to Deal With Government's Finances. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Daily Express says that J. P. Morgan & Co., the London branch of J. P. Morgan & Co., are about to be appointed financial agents of the Government.

Hapsburgs Buy U. S. Stocks. LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Daily Express correspondent at Geneva says that the Swiss National Bank is receiving large deposits from the Hapsburg family and from the Austrian aristocracy and has been invited to buy British and American stocks.

400 HELD GATEWAY TO PERSIA FOR HOURS

Turks Killed All But Four Before Advancing Into Miandoab.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.—The story of the defence of the bridge at the entrance to Miandoab, called the "gateway to Persia," by 400 horsemen until the Turks had killed all but four of them, is told by the Tiflis correspondent of the Bourse Gazette, who quotes Schodja ed Daouleh, former Governor of the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, who has arrived at Tiflis.

The 400 horsemen held the bridge for ten hours, enabling refugees to escape to Maragha, fifty miles south of Tabriz. The former Governor says that all Christians who remained in Miandoab were massacred.

On receiving news that the Turks were advancing, the Governor posted 1,500 troops in one of the Miandoab forts and 1,200 in another.

"I myself, with 400 relatives and friends," the Governor continues, "fought a hopeless battle at the bridge until all but four were killed by the Turks' quick fire. I then fled on horseback from Tabriz to Julfa. All the members of the consulates and banks at Tabriz escaped."

The Turkish forces which took Tabriz came from Erzerum, a distance of 100 miles over a circuitous route and through a difficult country.

The occupation of the Tabriz district gives the Turks control of highways and railroads leading to the Russian frontier. The Russian Government continues to protest against the Turkish violation of Persian neutrality, intimating that insufficient measures were taken by Persia to prevent the invasion.

The Persian legation at Petrograd has received despatches indicating that the Turks took Tabriz only after a hard fight in which artillery was used. The Russian garrison offered a stubborn resistance, but the Turks were in overwhelming superiority in numbers.

The establishment of a Russian garrison in northern Persia dates back to the revolution of 1904-1907, under agreement with Great Britain.

GERMAN ADMIRAL PUNISHED. Commander of Turkish Fleet Relieved for Black Sea Failure. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Jan. 14.—A Petrograd despatch to the Temps says the German Admiral Souchen has been relieved of command of the Turkish fleet on account of his failure in the Black Sea.

German Headquarters Shelled. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Jan. 14.—A Havas Agency despatch from St. Omer says the French artillery has bombarded the German Staff headquarters just outside of La Bassée.

TURKS STILL ADVANCE IN PERSIAN TERRITORY

Russian Positions in Vicinity of Tabriz Are Occupied, Says Constantinople.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Jan. 14.—The following Turkish official statement has been received here from Constantinople by way of Berlin:

Assisted by Persian troops our army is steadily advancing in Azerbaijan province, Persia, in order to deliver the country from the Russian yoke.

We have had a further notable success, occupying advanced positions of the Russians in the vicinity of Tabriz.

A number of tribesmen of the British army of occupation in Egypt have surrendered to our vanguard.

TURKS LOST HEAVILY. Entire Battalion Captured, Says Russian Report. PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.—The official statement issued by the General Staff of the Russian army of the Caucasus last night says that further advances have been gained against the Turks. The statement is as follows:

In the region of Olti after desperate fighting we routed completely the Turkish rear guard. Beyond Olti we captured several batteries and took numerous prisoners.

In the region of Kara-Urgan on January 12 (Tuesday) the Turks suffered enormous losses in killed and prisoners. Among the prisoners taken was an entire battalion of the Fifty-third Regiment.

In the same region we captured some mountain guns, a quantity of arms, parks of artillery, herds of cattle, a provision convoy and a field hospital, with 600 wounded Turks.

TURK OFFICERS TO DIE. Enver Pasha Condemns Several for Disobeying Germans. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Jan. 14.—It is reported from Petrograd that Enver Pasha, the Young Turk Minister of War, has returned to Constantinople from Armenia and has ordered the execution of several Turkish officers for disobedience to the Germans.

TURKS APPROACH CANAL. British Troops Sent to Check Advance of Invaders. CAIRO, via London, Jan. 14.—Word has been received here that Turkish troops are advancing toward the Suez Canal in force. It is believed that troops already sent against them will be sufficient to stop their advance.

Continuing today & tomorrow The semi-annual sale of Saks Overcoats for Men Reduced from \$50, \$48, \$45, \$40, \$38 and \$35 Now \$29 A small charge for alterations

Today & tomorrow concludes The semi-annual sale of Saks Suits for Men Reduced from \$40, \$38, \$35, \$30 and \$28—to \$23 A small charge for alterations. We continue today the Clearance of \$2.50 & \$3.00 Men's Shirts at \$1.45 Our own regular stock shirts, and a special purchase, in the proportion of about fifty-fifty. Speaking of the special purchase shirts first, they include silk and linen stripes, Jacquard figures, and fine Russian corded patterns, in smart colors. Negligee bosom models only, with soft double cuffs. Speaking of our own shirts, they include fine corded and satin stripe Madras cloths, in negligee models, and silk weaves in pleated bosom styles, with starched cuffs. Perfect, with the exception that they are a little soiled.

SHANLEY'S Broadway—43rd to 44th St. THE NOTED DINNER RESORT Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75c. (Music) Cabaret Extraordinaire Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1