SENATE TO DROP ALL FOR THE SHIP BILL

Wilson Hears His Other Pet Legislative Measures Must Be Sidetracked.

CAUCUS MAY END IN A ROW

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Democratic leaders in the Senate after a conference with the President to-day arranged for a party conference to-morrow at which an effort will be made to pledge Senators to a programme for putting the ship purchase bill through in two weeks. The plan involves the sidetracking of appropriation bills and conference reports to keep the ship purchase bill constantly before the Senate until it is disposed of. It may mean night sessions beginning Monday.

Some Democratic Senators oppose the plan of putting the ship purchase bill ahead of the supply business. Senator Overman is one of these. He has been acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee while Senator Martin has been absent.

At the conference Senator Simmons and other leaders painted a gloomy picture of the legislative prospect. The President was told that the only chance of getting the ship purchase bill through was to set aside everything else, including the appropriation bills, until it had been passed. He was told that all other features of his general legislative programme would have to be abandoned, including the Philippines bill and the conservation legislation referred to and commended by the President in his Indianapolis speech.

A lively tilt is expected in the conference or caucus and it may break up in a row. Virtually the entire afternoon will be given to the caucus, and the Senate leaders have arranged to adjourn the Senate early. The Republicans will resist any effort to put on the screws even if the Democrats decide that it is necessary. Especially will they resist night sessions. They may not attend, and without a quorum there can be little or no business transacted.

An effort to hold a night session to-night to consider bills on the calendar ended in nothing for the want of a quorum, and the Senate had to adjourn.

The Republicans are in excellent shape due to the lack of teamwork on the Democratic side. Complaint was made to-day by Democratic leaders that whenever they tried to charge the Republicans with delaying the programme they are met with the fact that it is the Democrats who are doing most of the obstructing and talking.

The present week has been taken up almost entirely by debate, largely on the Democratic side, upon a prohibition amendment for the District of Columbia, which was proposed by a Democratic Senator, Mr. Sheppard of Texas. Republicans cannot be charged with a filibuster under the circumstances.

200 HORSES FOR ITALY DROWNED; CHARGE PLOT

Animals Driven Overboard, Is Story of Italian Government Agent.

Carlo Rocco, who was in charge of 365 fine cavalry horses intended to be landed at Leghorn for the Italian Government, told yesterday how, through what he believed to be a plot against Italy, fully 200 horses were driven overboard into the ocean near Bermuda at the order of the ship's captain, after nearly as many had died mysteriously. Only thirty-five were left to sell when the freight steamship Evelyn reached St. George, Bermuda. Rocco and fourteen assistants returned yesterday on the Oceana.

"We sailed," he said, "from Brooklyn on December 27. We struck hard weather the third day, but not bad enough to explain the sudden and violent sickness that attacked many of the horses. They died at the rate of a score a day, and the gale lasted five days.

"Then Capt. W. A. Barlow told me early one morning that he was going to put in at Bermuda, but that the water condenser was disabled, and we would have to throw what were left of our splendid horses overboard. I protested, but he drew a revolver, and then began a terrible thing. We had to lead those noble animals up the gangway and drive them overboard into the big seas that were running. Many had to be driven with clubs, and they screamed. I shall never forget it."

Giacomo Fara Forni, the Italian Consul-general, referred inquirers yesterday afternoon to Signor A. Paglianti, who is chairman of a commission the Italian Government has sent here to purchase horses. It is understood he will investigate Rocco's story of a conspiracy, but he could not be located.

LEE, LONG MISSING, RETURNS.

Lawyer's Sister Ends Fight to Remove Him as Executor.

Samuel Van Wyck Lee, lawyer and yachtsman, of 52 East Sixty-third street, has returned to his home after a mysterious and unexplained absence of several months. This became known yesterday when his sister, Annie H. Lee, filed an application in the Surrogate's Court stating that she would withdraw the proceeding filed two weeks ago to remove her brother as executor under the will of her father, Robert Perine Lee, a lawyer, who left an estate of $150,000, one-third of which was in trust for Miss Lee.

The fact that Samuel Van Wyck Lee had disappeared first became known when his sister applied for his removal as executor.

DAN THE DUDE WINS FREEDOM.

Jury Acquits Informer in Rosenthal Case of Theft.

Dan the Dude, the professional thief, who took charge of his own case on Thursday before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions, was acquitted last night at 11 o'clock by a jury, which was out seven hours.

Dan, whose right name is Louis Harris, made a strong point of the fact that he had pleaded guilty nine times before, when he admitted, "the bulls had him right." But this time he was innocent of stealing $351 worth of silk from a messenger boy, he said, and for that reason decided to stand trial. The proof that he was not a liar was in the fact that he had told the truth nine times in pleading guilty.

Dan said that he aided District Attorney Whitman to strip the mystery away from the murder of Herman Rosenthal, and he asserted that he had the friendship of Police Beadsky, whom he called "Pete" whenever he referred to the Judge while on the stand.

—From London *Punch*.

AS BETWEEN FRIENDS.

British Lion—"Please don't look at me like that, Sam. *You're* not the eagle I'm up against."

DACIA'S OWNERS ARE OPTIMISTIC AGAIN

Loading of Vessel With Cotton Resumed After Conferences at Washington.

NO ASSURANCE YET GIVEN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—While no word has yet been received by the State Department in reply to the request that the former German ship Dacia be permitted to make a single voyage to Rotterdam with a cargo of cotton for Germany without challenge of her status, those interested in the ship and her cargo were to-night optimistic about the outcome.

Conferences were held between representatives of the owners of the Dacia and her cargo and officials of the State and Treasury departments. There were conferences also with the British Ambassador. At the conclusion of these conferences, though no definite assurance had been obtained, nor had there been any change of attitude on the part of the war risk bureau in regard to insurance, those most interested in the ship's voyage seemed confident.

It was announced that the situation was regarded as so favorable to the Dacia that the loading of more cotton on her at Galveston, which was suspended when complications arose with the war risk bureau, was resumed.

It is said in defence of the action of the bureau that while the admission of the Dacia to American registry did not commit the United States to more than the belief that a sale of the Dacia had actually occurred, the granting of insurance by the Government bureau would have committed the United States to the position that the transaction was valid under the rules of international law. In other words that to grant registry was one thing, while to put the Government O. K. upon her plan to engage in direct trade with Germany was quite another.

DACIA'S SEIZURE URGED.

London "Daily Mail" Fears a Dangerous Precedent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The *Daily Mail*, after echoing the confidence expressed in Washington in the continuation of cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States, says:

"The circumstances of the transfer of the Dacia from German to American registry rouse many inevitable suspicions and not a few objections. These objections are not in the least lessened by the proposal to unload the vessel at Rotterdam. It would be just as easy to arrange for the repurchase of the Dacia by her former owners at Rotterdam as at Bremen.

"But apart from this, the precedent thus established would debar us, if we failed to protest against it, from objecting to the sale to American citizens or to the American Government of other German liners now in American harbors. If the Dacia sails British warships will have to seize her, bring her into port and send her before a prize court.

"Americans, we are confident, will recognize that a principle which would permit the local purchase of the entire German marine interned in neutral ports and the employment of the vessels on their old routs is inadmissable, not merely from the British but from every point of view."

COTTON SHIP SEIZED.

But British Release American Vessel Immediately.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The American steamer Pathfinder, Capt. Boyle, from Galveston and Norfolk for Bremen, with cotton, was ordered to enter Plymouth to-day. She was immediately released.

BRITISH STOP, THEN FREE SHIP.

Norwegian Vessel From New York Searched Again.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 15.—The Norwegian steamship Bergensfjord, which sailed from New York for Bergen on January 2 after the removal from her in New York bay of four Germans charged with traveling under passports fraudulently secured, was taken into Kirkwall, Scotland, by a British cruiser for examination. She has been released after certain Germans were removed and is due at Bergen to-morrow.

The ship was held up the second time on the suspicion that more German reservists were aboard with false passports. Details of the number of men removed have not been made public.

Queen of Spain Has Scarlet Fever.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—Announcement was made here this afternoon that Queen Victoria of Spain, who has been ill with scarlet fever, is reported to be recovering.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS CLOSE TO $2,000,000

Contributions Received Yesterday Show That Sympathy Here Is Great as Ever.

MORTONS GIVE AMBULANCE

Seven principal war relief agencies reported yesterday that the total of money received is now $1,876,206.71. But in estimating this country's generosity there must be added to this the thousands of garments and the tons of food which have been given directly. Of course, some of the money went to pay for the food which has been shipped, and it is impossible at this time to separate these items, but the Commission for Relief in Belgium has shipped, or will ship in January, thirty-five cargoes, totalling 203,000 tons of food.

Contributions reported yesterday were heavy. The Belgian Relief Fund received $6,591.69, of which $2,500 came from Cornell University students. The total of this fund is now $841,645.82. With the sailing of a ship from Norfolk yesterday and another from Baltimore this morning the Commission for Relief in Belgium will have eight vessels on the high seas, carrying enough feed to feed the Belgians for three weeks.

The Vacation War Relief Committee reported yesterday receipts of $7,666.15, making its total $33,114.61. Mrs. William H. Bliss gave $5,000 of this, specifying that it is for French and Belgian refugees. The American Ambulance Hospital fund reached $304,344.68 yesterday, the day's receipts being $5,256. This included $1,100 from Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton for the purchase and maintenance of an ambulance. Brooklyn friends, through Mrs. Robert Bacon, gave $3,500.

The American Women's War Relief Fund amounted on Monday to $219,550, according to an announcement made by the Duchess of Marlborough, who with Lady Paget has charge of the fund in London. The American committee in charge of the fund announces receipt of $2,296, which is being handled by Brown Bros. & Co. The French Fund now amounts to $53,094.80.

Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the Red Cross, reported yesterday receipts of $672.63, making the total $439,464.01. John W. Frothingham of 375 West End avenue and some relatives have paid for more than eighty-five tons of cotton, bandages, &c., for use in Servia, and Mrs. Margaret Fowler of Pasadena has given 1,515 pounds of chloroform.

The Committee of Mercy Fund reached $101,028.81 yesterday, and this amount will be increased by about $4,500 as the result of the art sale conducted by Mrs. James B. Eustis.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund increased $425.15 yesterday to $103,513.88. The entertainment given by Miss Louise Karr and her coworkers at the Berkeley Theatre yesterday netted about $400 for the Belgian Relief Fund.

APPEAL QUICKLY MET.

Salvation Army Has to Ask Help in Taking Care of Donations.

At least one of the war relief organizations has received such generous responses to its appeals that it cannot handle the supplies. This is the Salvation Army, which asked for donations of old linen to tear up into bandages after it had been thoroughly cleaned and sterilized. Since the call was issued old linen by the bale has poured into army headquarters on West Fourteenth street.

There is so much of it that the regular workers are overwhelmed. The army is greatly in need of volunteers who will give some time each day toward putting these contributions into shape for shipment to the front.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt Here After Giving Paris Home for Hospital.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, the first resident of Paris to open her home to wounded and ill soldiers, arrived yesterday by the French liner Rochambeau. She gave up all her rooms except a small one that she retained for her own use. Later she transferred the equipment, worth about $12,000, to Cailles and gave it to Belgium with the promise of a year's support. She also established a home for orphan children at Yvetot.

BRITAIN TO FREE SHIPS ON BAIL.

Doesn't Want to Reduce Tonnage Available for Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Announcement of the willingness of the British Government to have vessels now before British prize courts released on bail pending a decision in their cases was made at the British Embassy here to-day.

This step is taken, it is declared, because of the desire of the British Government not to reduce more than is necessary the amount of ship tonnage available for the world's carrying trade.

Most Famous Cigarette in the World
Vafiadis
VAH-FEE-AH-DIS
Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
MADE SINCE 1870
VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO EGYPT

FRENCH-GERMAN WAR FOR JERSEY WIRELESS

Control of Station at Tuckerton Is Involved in Suit on Contract.

ACCOUNTING IS DEMANDED

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—Whether France or Germany shall control the wireless telegraph station at Tuckerton, N. J., is the international question involved in a suit instituted in the Court of Chancery to-day by a French corporation against the German company and the United States Service Corporation, which now control the station.

In addition to seeking immediate possession of the Tuckerton station the French company asks that after the conclusion of the present war it shall also acquire the wireless station at Eilvese, Prussia. The suit is based upon a contract entered into in 1912, under which the French company claims the right to control the property of the German company and the transmission of all wireless messages, except between Germany and its possessions.

The suit as officially designated in the chancery papers is that of the Compagnie Universelle de Telegraphie et de Telephonie Sans Fil against the United States Service Corporation and Hoch Frequenze Maschinen Aktiengesellschaft Fur Drahtlose Telegraphie, Rudolph Goldschmidt and Emil E. Mayer. The abbreviated term "Homag" is used throughout the bill as referring to the German company. Goldschmidt is a native of Charlottenberg, Prussia, and Mayer, also a subject of Prussia, is a resident of Tuckerton.

The Campagnie Universelle is a French corporation having its principal place of business in Paris. The United States Service Corporation is chartered under the laws of New Jersey, while "Homag" is a corporation of Prussia, having its principal place of business at Berlin.

According to the bill the French company and "Homag" entered into an agreement in 1912 under which "Homag" conditionally conveyed to the French company all its patents for the production of high frequency currents in the United States together with those which might subsequently be secured.

The consideration of this agreement was the payment of 2,500,000 francs by the French company. Of this sum 1,000,000 francs was to be paid in cash, 1,000,000 francs within a year and the remaining 500,000 francs six months after the time fixed for the second payment. "Homag" agreed to furnish all necessary cooperation to effect the assignment and to deliver the properties involved free and clear of all debt and charges.

The French company claims that it has already paid to "Homag" the 2,500,000 francs provided for in the agreement, and has also issued to the Germany company 50,000 founders' shares of its capital stock, this being another provision in the agreement.

Since the execution of the agreement various patents have been issued to Goldschmidt relating to wireless telegraphy, and "Homag" has completed the work on the station at Tuckerton. The German company has nevertheless refused or failed to make any accounting to the French company notwithstanding that the Tuckerton station was put in full operation about May 30 last.

On July 30, immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, it is said that the French company requested "Homag" to continue the working of the Tuckerton station, suggesting that the situation as between the two companies should remain as it was until "the political conditions" should be cleared. "Homag" continued to operate the Tuckerton station until September 7, about two days after which the United States Navy, by direction of Secretary Daniels, undertook to operate the station.

Since the outbreak of the war, the bill alleges, the French company has been unable to obtain any accounting from the German corporation, which transferred its interests in the Tuckerton plant to the United States Service Corporation.

NEW FIGHT ON BAILEY WILL.

Another Contest Attacking Validity of Testament Begun.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 15.—For two years the estate of the late Mrs. Louisa Bailey, widow of James A. Bailey, the circus man, has been tied up by lawsuits and the litigation promises to continue, as it became known to-day that a fight is being made to set aside the jury verdict declaring the will valid.

Mrs. Bailey inherited about $5,000,000 from the estate of her husband and upon her death she left the major part of the estate to her brothers, Joseph T. and Theodore McCaddon, and to her sister, Mrs. Harper.

In a contest started by Mrs. Anna Isabella Hutchinson, a sister of Mrs. Bailey, the will was upheld.

MRS. KNOX, JR., PLANS SUIT.

Former Salesgirl Quoted as Saying She Will Seek Freedom.

Mrs. Philander Chase Knox, Jr., who was Miss Mary G. Boller, a salesgirl in Providence, R. I., before she married the son of the former Secretary of State five years ago, was quoted yesterday as asserting her determination to sue Mr. Knox for a separation.

"It is true that I have left Mr. Knox," she is quoted as saying, "and this time it is for good. The whole cause of our trouble is money. Ever since our marriage my husband has been declaring he would go to work to support me, but he never did. We were entirely dependent on the generosity of his parents for our support, and it was terribly humiliating. I could not stand it.

Military Medal for Russian Leader.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—A decree conferring the military medal on Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, was submitted to President Poincare to-day.

King Victor Takes Care of Stricken People, Sending Many to Rome in His Automobiles

Continued from First Page.

stopped up the waters so that a flood is feared, just as in previous years before the drainage system was put in. People who escaped the shock are fleeing from the surrounding countryside, while an army of sappers is striving to remove the fallen statue and avert another catastrophe.

The provision furnished to the survivors is mostly bread, and as a result of rapid distribution the soldiers, who had worked indefatigably throughout the day, were enabled themselves to get a little rest and some food this evening.

The railroads are used exclusively for the transport of the injured and survivors from Celano, Ajelli, Cerchio and Collarmele, which suffered most, with the exception of Avezzano and Sora, and likewise from Scurcola, Magliano, Cappelle, Paterno, San Felino, Autrosante, Pescina, Carrito and Cucollo.

Burial of Victims Big Task.

Other trains convey the wounded from Ballerano, San Vincenzo, Morino and smaller villages. The army sanitary corps is taking active measures of precaution against epidemics and is superintending the burial of the bodies. This is also one of the great problems. The cemeteries have not enough room for the great number of dead and burial places are located at every centre of destruction, care being taken to preserve the identity of the bodies so that relatives may remove them later.

Survivors are prevented from returning to the earthquake area by the soldiers. The territory is thoroughly guarded now and the danger from fires, which are frequently kindled as a protection against the cold, is much lessened.

Of the many who have been taken alive from the ruins a large number have died, being unable to stand the shock of injuries and exposure. The latest advices say that only 500 bodies have been recovered in Avezzano up to this evening. The earthquake destroyed the aqueduct system in the town and there is no water there.

Death List Grows.

The growth of the disaster is emphasized in the late reports coming in from numerous towns. Magliano-di-Marsi has 1,300 casualties out of a population of 1,500. Pescini is said to have 4,000 dead and San Benedetto 3,000. Apparently 10,000 were killed at Avezzano and 4,000 at Sora. Castliri has seventy dead, Isola thirty-seven dead and 170 injured, and Capolacruce ten dead. The 200 survivors at Magliano-di-Marsi are homeless and starving, and the same is the case with thousands in other towns. Sixty small villages have a total of 6,000 dead, with many bodies still unrecovered from the ruins.

The whole population of Alba Fucenses is believed to have perished. Every town in the Lini valley has been destroyed or badly damaged. Out of 500 inhabitants in the town of Lese 450 are said to have been killed.

The correspondent of THE SUN is authorized to disavow any special significance in Pope Benedict's visit of yesterday to the Hospice Santa Marta. Some newspapers here said at first that the Pontiff had left the soil of the Vatican, but as a matter of fact the hospice is an annex of the Vatican and is hence extraterritorial.

The motive of the visit by the Pope was humanitarian. He comforted and blessed each of the forty-one injured refugees in the hospice. Following the precedent of Pope Pius in 1908 at the time of the Messina earthquake he went to the hospice through St. Peter's chapter house, and thence through the adjoining passage, and did not once touch Italian territory. He was guarded by Papal gendarmes. The Government is convinced that he did not actually or legally touch foot to Italian soil and so did not break the self-imposed rule which was made in 1870.

Organizing Relief Work.

Relief and rescue work at Avezzano are gradually becoming organized. The troops are being continually reenforced and the injured survivors as soon as first aid is administered are sent to Rome. Two trainloads arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. King Victor visited the Avezzano ruins again this afternoon, encouraged the survivors who were unhurt, took note of the amount of damage, and seeing that the task was becoming greater every hour telegraphed to Premier Salandra and ordered additional troops and supplies sent, including medical stores, provisions and tents.

Despite the condition of the roads about Avezzano, which in many cases were destroyed by landslides, the King decided to motor from there to the devastated hamlets in the district. On his way to Avezzano to-day the people in Tivoli, Carcoli and other towns rushed out to greet him and express their appreciation of his conduct. Because of this he has made the request for all to desist from unnecessary formalities as his only desire is to do as much for the injured and dying as he can. Hearing that means of transportation to the scene of disaster were scant he ordered all the automobiles at the royal palace to be pressed into service. In his journeys whenever he reaches a telegraph station he sends comforting messages to Queen Helena, who although ill is taking as active a part in the relief work as her physicians will permit.

Thomas Nelson Page, the United States Ambassador, paid a visit to the Ministry of the Interior yesterday to express his personal sympathy and that of his country to offer aid, expressing a desire to send members of the embassy staff to the Avezzano region if there was no objection. The Minister said the Government would appreciate such work and the Ambassador accordingly despatched an automobile with Second Secretary Norval Richardson, Lieutenant-Commander Charles Train, the Naval Attache, and private secretaries John Harrison and Marion Sims Wyeth, with supplies, especially blankets. The party is expected to return to-night.

Americans to Form Committee.

In addition to many detached aid expeditions, a number of persons have combined their efforts and have sent out 300 automobiles containing medicines, blankets, food and other supplies. Among the members of the nobility active in the work are Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, Prince Altieri, Prince Borghese and Prince Potenziani. Ambassador Page will appoint an American relief committee if necessary and Mrs. Page will form a committee of American women.

The central committee has ordered all its members to join in the relief work and they are assisting the troops and Government officials in constructing huts and temporary shelters for the survivors as well as erecting field hospitals and first aid stations for the injured.

Avezzano presents a picture of complete ruin and desolation. Scarcely a house is left standing, and in the ruins, which it will take a week to search thoroughly, are the bodies of many victims. The Minister of Public Works, Signor Ciuffelli, has established headquarters there and went with the King to-day to visit Sora, fifteen miles away, and other towns in order to ascertain the complete extent of the destruction.

Virtually all the officials of Avezzano, including the Mayor, were among the victims. Count Filipa Resta, a resident there, escaped, but his whole family of nine persons and two servants were buried in the ruins of his dwelling. At the College for Young Women, which toppled down, the work of rescue is being pressed with all speed. Of the 140 girls in the building a number were killed, but it is not known how many. One living child and one body were recovered last night.

Many stories of miraculous escapes are told. In Avezzano the rescuers found one girl who had been hanging for many hours with her clothing caught in the upper floor of a building. She was unhurt. Many of the inhabitants who were not crushed to death died later from cold and exposure. A large number of physicians and nurses have reached the town and two hospitals and a camp for survivors have been set up. Some of the soldiers in the garrison were dug out alive to-day.

An officer of the carabinieri found in the clothing of one victim a pocketbook containing $300 and papers showing that the owner had reached Avezzano from the United States almost at the moment of the shock. He had just alighted from a train at the railroad station when the building fell and killed him. He had intended buying a piece of land near the town and settling there.

30,000 VICTIMS.

Ambassador Page Reports 12,000 to 15,000 Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Ambassador Page at Rome reported to-day that the number of dead from the earthquake was estimated to be from 12,000 to 15,000 and the number of injured about the same.

The Ambassador's report follows:

"Latest reports of earthquake from semi-official sources place dead at between 12,000 and 15,000, and seriously injured at about as many more; press reports both considerably larger.

"I have expressed our profound sympathy. To informal inquiry whether more substantial aid is needed, am told by Government that while deeply gratified for inquiry, Italy is not accepting proffers of aid from any foreign country. No Americans so far as yet reported among injured. Owing to interruption of single railway penetrating devastated zone, information difficult. Have sent members of staff to region to report."

"WORSE THAN MESSINA."

Marconi Tells of Awful Conditions at Avezzano.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Guglielmo Marconi, who returned to-night from Avezzano on King Victor Emmanuel's special train, speaking of the destruction wrought by the earthquake said:

"Avezzano has absolutely ceased to exist. Not a wall remains erect. It seemed as though the town had been ground to powder by some gigantic machine."

Signor Marconi said the King told him that this catastrophe was the worst he had ever witnessed, exceeding even that at Messina. The people of Avezzano have given up their attempts to dig out the bodies of the dead, Signor Marconi said, and are bending their efforts to saving those who are alive in the ruins, notably at the Normal School for Girls, where Signor Marconi himself heard feeble voices imploring aid.

Fires have started in the ruins at several places and many bodies have been burned. There are no pumps and the difficulties of fire fighting are enormous.

Signor Marconi left for London to-night.

ALPS VILLAGE BURIED.

St. Gothard Railway Cut Blocked—Traffic to Germany Interrupted.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

GENEVA, Jan. 15.—Immense avalanches which have occurred in the Alps are attributed to the Italian earthquake. The St. Gothard Railway tunnel near Wassen was filled in and traffic between Germany and Italy is interrupted. The village of Obergestelen, in the canton of Valais, was buried, but it is believed the inhabitants escaped.

R. H. Macy & Co.

STORE OPENS 9:00 A.M.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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STORE CLOSES 6:00 P.M.

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An Event Distinguished by Its Extraordinary Values in Clothing Conforming to the Highest Standards of Style and Quality

Last week's great sale broke all previous records. Hundreds of men profited by its splendid economies and convinced themselves by actual comparison that no better values were to be had in the City.

Reductions of About 1/3 On Every Suit and Overcoat in Stock

Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats
$11.75	**$13.75**	**$17.75**	**$21.50**
Were $14.75 & $16.75	*Were $18.50 & $19.75*	*Were $24.75 & $27.50*	*Were $29.75 to $34.75*

London-Made Winter Overcoats—

Were $34.75 to $39.75 **Now $26.50**

Smartly tailored Garments in the most fashionable warmth-without-weight fabrics—From London's leading tailors—

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Elevators on the 35th St. Side run direct to the Men's Clothing Dept.—Fifth Floor.

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