The Times' Dispatch

ER 17,757. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1909. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EW YEAR

emselves—Italians Sad.

nber 31.—The ew York would in the violence its New Year's ully confirmed f Trinity and f Jersey and the passage coming in of

nverged early Great White nd purple, and high priests of heir followers, hronted, delirio

w York's gilded celebration be- some theatri- le performance the luxurious ght—the night s served but

e who vented in confusion outdoors on esser Broadway d and Twenty- n Grand Street and the same the tumult be- eet and Twenty-

ll but impeded makers, who en- ch contributing the creation of

lness struck in was in the Ital- ers were offered ls in Sicily and erhaps, beyond

R ARMY

Equip a Force his Country.

mber 31.—With ited States able are not enough of much more birds of these solete. In ad- shment has not of the modern of 250,000 prop-

illiam Crozier, Ordnance, not fact, but adds several years to blames the con- of Congress to lent in the past

ficiencies in the t of a quiet in- by the inspec-

hen President that if it were n army of 2,- ould have to be and scythes. vestigation sus- declaration. It are not enough l rifles to arm ere are enough Krag-Jorgensen es to equip 350,- are pretty well militia of the

ES"

Blithets at Wife, Shot Him.

nber 31.—That ense at her hus- ile names," had uring a quarrel gedy, and then to protect her, itnesses in the repeated what have told them arrived at the his room, pistol t to rush at his disarmed and informed. remain in court again experienc- s which caused during the fore- stained pajamas was killed were

e day revealed published about tic woes. The in that all evi- at was not of a en the charge sister, who are illing.

ICERS

Invention Comes nta, Ga.

December 31.— Schools, library ational progress nual sessions of nal Convention kette, of Nash- dress on "The Education," ad- Southern State commission cre-

of Chattanooga, Attendance in

for the ensu- President, J. H. of Schools of ce-president, E. rleans; second laton, Superin- Atlanta; third arian Hanket, tary (for four Chattanooga, Burns, Atlanta.

EQUIRED

on High Finan- onal Security.

ember 31.—Ball lished by Satur- F. King, who er 29th of lar- ounts of $22,000 lesired King to being fixed by Superior Court

f $10,000 in the shed last June, and was ordered stigations made ssistant district that the sure- full amount. ay ordered that bail should be lly for the full bail is to be of- n an appeal by

E SETTLED

Agrees to Accept r Share.

Y., December Philip H. Adee executors of the who committed rook Farm, near t Elizabeth S. tain bequests in ettled by agree-

rge mansion at ndreds of acres. The widow ation is stopped e will continued 00 as her share tice Keogh has dingly, allowing suits.

HISTORIANS GIVE HIGH PLACE TO LEE

Student of Military Tactics Compares Confederate Chieftain With Napoleon.

ALBERT B. HART MADE PRESIDENT

Association Will Visit University of Virginia To-Day and There Disperse—After Successful Session Body Adjourns to Meet in New York City.

TRIBUTES to the genius of General Robert E. Lee for his masterly conduct against heavy odds of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Courthouse campaigns marked the closing night of the American Historical Association, the members of which will visit the University of Virginia to-day, and from there scatter to their homes. Election of officers and the transaction of other business in the afternoon left the night to a general discussion of this historic series of battles, which was opened by General Edward P. Alexander, of the Confederate States Army, a brigadier-general in Longstreet's Division, and an engineer of distinction, who spoke on Grant's conduct of the Wilderness campaign, being followed by Colonel William R. Livermore, United States Army, retired, president of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society, who spoke on Lee's conduct of the same campaign. Major Eben Swift, of the general staff of the United States Army, closed with a brilliant tribute to the military genius of Lee, whom he compared favorably with Napoleon, as one who had faced greater odds and remained on the field with his army, where Napoleon went down to crushing defeat. No genius, he said, had arisen to imitate the daring tactics of Lee, the campaigns of Von Moltke and Marshal Oyama being more of the heavy hammer type, made famous by Grant's conduct of the battles in question.

Troops Firing on Each Other.

General Alexander, while fully recognizing the tenacity and persistence with which Grant pushed his way into Virginia, even though at a loss of life placed by some at a figure larger than Lee's entire army, criticized his organization having under him two independent armies, with commanders working without harmony. On the Confederate side the speaker criticized Early and Ewell for inaction and lack of initiative, waiting for orders until too late to reap the full benefit of the manoeuvre. Taking into consideration the underbrush and heavily wooded country, Grant's army, he thought, exceeded the maximum force that may be judiciously employed in any one battle, showing that on his right in the heaviest day's fighting, there were unused troops, unable to be of assistance at a critical time. General Alexander charged that on the second morning of the battle Griffin's and Cutler's brigades of artillery were firing into each other for several hours by some blunder, perhaps not properly chargeable to the commander-in-chief.

"The records of both these brigades have been lost, so it is not possible of proof, but our men were instructed to hold their fire until certain of doing execution. There was firing for several hours, as though a heavy battle was going on, yet we had no part in it, nor do any reports mention it."

No Successor to Lee.

Colonel Livermore, in his careful analysis of the relative strength of the opposing forces, and his tributes to the genius and skill of Lee, brought repeated applause from the house, his address going to show that the Confederate forces faced the Federal army in the proportion of sixty to 100; yet Lee kept his army on the field, inflicting on the enemy a loss greater than his own entire force, keeping to the Confederacy the greater part of the State, and protecting Richmond through five continuous campaigns of almost daily fighting, the Wilderness campaign alone, according to the speaker, entitling Lee to a high place in the list of the world's commanders.

Major Swift, who made the closing address, told of the wonderful improvements in modern artillery, making more deadly and effective the use of field pieces at much greater distances than in the War between the States. Comparing the Spotsylvania campaign to the recent Russo-Japanese engagements at Mukden and Lio Yang, he drew conclusions as to modern conditions of warfare. Of Lee he said that all great soldiers before him had inherited armies. Lee created his. The campaign, he said, would stand as a model of the use of natural features to equalize superior numbers, a campaign which departed from established rules, throwing the brilliance of genius against a commander who was the embodiment of force in war.

"Grant has been criticized for wasting men in useless attack, but the warriors of the last forty-four years have not changed his tactics. Lee's art seems to have died with him. He taught no pupil, and has inspired no successor."

Dr. Hart Made President.

The morning was given up to sectional meetings, a business session in the afternoon resulting in the election of Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of American history in Harvard University, as president of the association. Dr. Hart, who is now traveling in the Orient, is a recognized authority on American history, being the author of one of the standard works on this subject. He has many personal friends in Richmond, and has often visited and spoken here.

During the morning research work in English and American history was discussed in sectional meetings, the Political Economy Association holding a debate on the teaching of American institutions in secondary schools, and in the afternoon hearing a paper on "Aerial Navigation in Its Relation to International Law," in which interesting questions were raised as to the jurisdiction of the upper air, suggest-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

ASK JUDGE IF HE IS "NIGHT RIDER"

Witnesses for the Defense Suddenly Transferred to the Other Side.

LAWYERS TALK OF A RESORT TO THE CODE

Attorney Pierce, for the Defense, Proposes to Hold the Attorney-General Responsible "In the Court-Room and Out of It"—Incident Closes Peacefully.

UNION CITY, TENN., December 31.—A half dozen character witnesses, summoned in behalf of the eight alleged night riders now on trial, were suddenly transformed into witnesses for the State this evening.

These witnesses included Rev. John R. Williams, Justice of the Peace Stephen Fields, and five others. Each declared that Garrett Johnson bore a good reputation, and that Frank Fehringer, the confessor, was a man of bad reputation. But each also declared that ever since night riding began Johnson was suspected of being the captain of the band, and that while Fehringer was known as a "boot legger" of whiskey, he had a reputation for telling the truth.

Tilt Between Attorneys.

The Attorney-General asked Justice Fields if he were not only a sympathizer with the night riders, but an actual member of the band. The justice denied the allegation, and a mild sensation was created when Attorney Pierce, of the defense, declared that he proposed "to hold the Attorney-General responsible in court and out of court for indignities, discourtesies and insults," whereto the Attorney-General responded that he was willing to be held responsible by Mr. Pierce, either in court or out of court, for anything he had said or done.

The court admonished the attorneys that unless the bickerings ceased members of the bar would find themselves the enforced guests of the sheriff. Both men then disclaimed any save pacific intentions, and thus the incident closed.

When court adjourned for the day twenty-seven witnesses had been examined.

$10,000 FOR WIFE'S LOSS

Actor McCullough Wins Alienation Suit Against Dr. Henninger.

CHICAGO, December 31.—Walter O'Meliah, known on the stage as Walter McCullough, recovered a judgment for $10,000 to-day against Dr. Joseph Henninger for alienation of the affections of his former wife, known to theatre-goers as Mabel Montgomery.

The suit recalls the marital difficulties of the O'Meliahs and of Dr. Henninger and his wife in 1905.

One of the many incidents in the tangle was the horsewhipping of Mabel Montgomery by Mrs. Henninger. Following this Mrs. Henninger was placed in the insane asylum at Elgin, but soon afterward she was released through the aid of friends, and she charged that Dr. Henninger had caused her to be placed in the institution so she could not interfere with him and the actress.

A divorce suit followed and Mrs. Henninger got a decree.

SLEUTH ROBBERS ON TRAIL

Stapf, Sent Out for Overcoat Thieves, Loses His Own Garment.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Borough Police Inspector Schmittberger, of Brooklyn, found himself with a vexing problem on his hands last night. He was trying to puzzle out what means to employ to prevent a detective, when detailed to catch overcoat thieves, from losing his own coat.

Detective Stapf, with Detective Christian, was assigned to watch for overcoat thieves in the restaurants around the Borough Hall.

They entered a "quick-lunch" place in Fulton Street, and watched for overcoat thieves, but saw none. When about to go Stapf gave a cry of indignation. His new overcoat had disappeared from the hook on which he had hung it. He reported his loss to the cashier.

"What, another one?" said she. "Well, you'd better beat it around to the Adams Street Station—one block down Myrtle Avenue, and turn to the left—and tell the police about it. Maybe they'll get it for you, and maybe they won't."

WILL REACH SIXTY

Death List of Lick Branch Disaster Is Greater Than Supposed.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., December 31.—Forty-nine bodies have been recovered from the ill-fated Lick Branch colliery, in which an explosion occurred last Tuesday, and it is not known how many more are there.

It was a more disastrous explosion than was at first supposed, the cause for this being the fact that it was not known how many men were at work at that time in the mine.

There is scarcely any doubt but that the dead will reach sixty.

The records of the mining department show that State Mine Inspector D. R. Phillips inspected this mine in August, spending some time there, and his report was to the effect that the ventilation was good and the drainage fair; that there was no dust, no gas and no dangerous practices on the part of the employes, and that the general condition and safety of the mine were good. The findings of the mine inspectors now investigating the explosion have not been made public.

MARRIED IN JAIL

Groom Was Held as a Deserter From United States Army.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., December 31.—Miss Jesse Collar, of Adamsville, Ala., was married to Chester A. Linn, in the county jail here yesterday, Rev. Thomas Beard, Episcopal minister, performing the ceremony.

A number of witnesses, including relatives of the couple, were allowed by the sheriff to attend the wedding. Linn is being held as a deserter from the United States Army, and was taken to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to-day, where he will face a court-martial.

WEATHER.

Fair and Cold.

AGED PARENTS PLACED ON STAND

General Hains and His Wife Testify to Save Their Son's Life.

INSANITY IN FAMILY IS SWORN TO BY THEM

Claudia's Confession, Which Wrecked the Mind of Captain Peter Hains, Sent Him on Search for Annis, With Thornton as Guard, Read to Jury.

FLUSHING, N. Y., December 31.—General Peter C. Hains, United States Army, and his wife, Mrs. Virginia P. Hains, parents of Thornton J. Hains, now being tried before Justice Crane as a principal in the slaying of William E. Annis, were witnesses in their son's behalf to-day, and their testimony brought out in full detail the relationship of Mrs. Claudia Hains and William E. Annis that caused the estrangement of Captain Hains and his wife.

General Hains declared that in his presence, and before his two sons, Peter and Thornton Hains, the captain's wife, Claudia Hains, made a full confession of her misconduct, and that subsequently Captain Hains manifested such grief from the disclosures that his mental condition became affected.

Claudia's Confession.

The confession, which General Hains declared his son's wife, Claudia, had signed on the day upon which Captain Hains returned from the West, was read to the jury. General Hains made a strong witness for his son, and counsel for the defense asserted tonight that the evidence was now conclusive that Captain Hains was mentally unbalanced when he shot Annis, and his act was one of his sole doing.

The general will be under cross-examination again next Monday.

Through Mrs. General Hains, who wept many times during her story, the defense drew out the fact that Captain Hains in his early life evinced physical weakness, which, counsel will endeavor to prove, through three experts, was a predisposing cause to insanity. General Hains was permitted to say that his father died from insanity.

Justice Crane directed District Attorney Darrin, whose term of office expired to-night, to continue as the prosecutor in the Hains case.

Thornton J. Hains will be called to the witness stand next Monday.

Mother Says Irrational.

Mrs. Hains said that her son visited her for a week in Washington, and all during the visit she noticed the strange signs in "Connie," a pet name for Captain Hains.

"When 'Connie' was in Washington, what did you tell Thornton to do?"

"I told Thornton to take care of 'Connie' and stand by him."

"From your son's acts and what he has said, do you consider him rational or irrational?"

"I consider him irrational," said Mrs. Hains.

General Hains was the next witness. He said he had graduated at West Point in 1861, and had served in the Civil and Spanish Wars, and had been a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission and Isthmian Canal Commission. He is sixty-eight years old.

Insanity in Family.

"Do you know of what your father died?"

"Yes. He died of insanity in 1891 or 1892."

Justice Crane ruled at the opening of the afternoon session that he would not permit testimony as to mental conditions of ancestors unless it was shown that is was transmittable.

General Hains said his wife was nervous and excitable.

"She had hysterical fits and fell down," said General Hains, "and in our early married life this was frequent. She would fling her arms around in the air and cry out. She would laugh and cry alternately."

General Hains said that on May 31st he saw Captain Hains with his wife at Fort Hamilton. The witness related an alleged confession that Claudia Hains made in their presence regarding an unfortunate episode with William E. Annis. General Hains said he taxed Claudia for what had happened, and she replied that she did not know why she had done it.

General Hains said he had another interview with Claudia Hains and then told Captain Hains what she had said.

"I said to the captain," testified General Hains, "'that I put my hand on her head and said: 'Is it possible that these things are true?' and she said: 'Yes, it is true. I am in love with Annis, and he is in love with me.' I asked her if 'Connie' had not been good to her, and she replied that he had."

Confession Is Read.

Mr. McIntyre read the statement the defense contends overthrew the reason of Captain Hains. It was signed by Mrs. Hains on May 31, 1908, "in the presence of David C. Bennett, Jr." It relates that within a month after Captain Hains left Fort Hamilton for the Philippines, on October 20th, Mrs. Hains began improper intimacy with Annis. There were many clandestine meetings during the winter—ten, or perhaps twelve—says the signed statement, always at an apartment "in East Nineteenth Street, and always in the daytime except once."

Continuing, the statement says that in April, as a result of her relations with Annis, Mrs. Hains found it necessary to call upon a physician in New York. After describing in detail the treatment she received from the doctor, the statement concludes that Mrs. Hains after this treatment stayed at a hotel with a woman companion for a week.

YAQUIS MAKE PEACE

Indians Sign Treaty With Mexican Authorities—Hold a Love Feast.

NOGALES, ARIZ., December 31.—The long war with Yaqui Indians in Mexico, in which scores have been killed at different times, including many Americans, has been terminated in a treaty of peace agreed upon by three Indian chiefs and 168 of their followers and the Governor of the State of Sonora, Mexico.

The scene enacted at the treaty agreement was a remarkable one, concluding with the Mexican soldiers embracing the Yaquis and participating in a joint celebration lasting all night.

PREFERS DEATH TO ARREST

D. F. Moloney, St. Louis Insurance Man, Accused of Arson, Kills Himself.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 31.—To escape arrest on the charge of burning Frontier Court, his suburban home, David F. Moloney, twenty-seven years old proprietor of a large insurance agency, shot and killed himself in the home of his sister, Mrs. William Guller, 1944 Park View Place. His friends say he suffered from a violent form of temporary insanity.

Quarreling last Friday with his wife, Moloney is said to have struck her. She returned with her baby to the home of her father, F. E. Niesen, a wealthy realty dealer, adjoining her own home in Richmond Heights.

On Saturday she caused Moloney's arrest, and he was to be tried on January 6th. After Moloney's arrest he went to the home of his sister, in the city. His father-in-law employed a detective to guard the home.

Early Sunday morning Moloney approached the house, and, displaying a revolver, insisted on entering, against the detective's protest. Later, the detective says, he saw Moloney moving about with a lighted newspaper, setting fire to combustible articles in the lower rooms. As Moloney left the premises the detective fired two shots at him. The house was almost totally destroyed. Mr. Niesen placed the facts in the hands of the insurance companies. One company satisfied itself of the facts, after a brief inquiry, and has arranged to send one of its representatives to Clayton to-day to apply for a warrant charging Moloney with arson.

MRS. LONGWORTH'S ESCAPE

Almost Run Down in Washington Street—Policeman Saves Her.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 31.—Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth had a narrow escape from death or serious injury yesterday beneath the feet of a pair of spirited horses, and only for the prompt action of Police Sergeant John Catts might have been trampled upon.

Mrs. Longworth was hurrying to attend the afternoon concert of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, at which she was the guest of Mrs. Lawrence Townsend. She drove her electric runabout to the curb across the street from the theatre, and, bringing it to a stop, alighted and hurried through the crush of vehicles.

Just as she reached the middle of the street a brougham, drawn by a pair of mettlesome horses, swept down on her. Seeing her peril, Sergeant Catts sprang from the curb, and seizing the horses by their bits, threw them almost on their haunches. He escaped injury. Mrs. Longworth looked frightened as she hurried into the theatre.

A moment later Representative Longworth came along, and on being told of his wife's narrow escape, returned to the street and shook hands warmly with the policeman.

EVACUATION COMMENCED

First Troops Sail From Cuba, Bound for Newport News.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—The evacuation of Cuba by American troops became a reality to-day, when the first soldiers sailed for home on the auxiliary cruiser Prairie.

Colonel Owen J. Sweet, with headquarters staff, took Companies A, B, C and D of the Twenty-eighth Infantry aboard the transport Sumner to-day at Matanzas. Sailing to Havana, they will be joined by Companies F, G and H. The Sumner will sail from Havana for Newport News on January 2d.

The army transports Sumner and McClellan will complete the work of transporting the troops to the States. Most of them will be sent to Washington for the inauguration.

WAR IN KENTUCKY

Breathitt County Feud Again Breaks Out and Troops Are Refused.

JACKSON, KY., December 31.—This town to-night is a scene of terror between the two pitched camps of former Sheriff Ed. Callahan and the friends of James T. Deaton and Rash Sebastian, for shooting whom Callahan is to be tried.

In the woods near Lost Creek is County Judge S. S. Taulbee, declaring that he will not return to town to hold court in the Callahan hearing unless the Governor of Kentucky sends troops to protect him from the two bands of armed men in Jackson. Governor Wilson is absent from the State and Lieutenant-Governor Cox up to this time has refused to send troops.

DEPUTY SHERIFF DROWNED

W. C. Forest, of the Watershed Police, Loses His Life While Skating.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., December 29.—Deputy Sheriff William C. Forest, of Tuckahoe, who was attached to the New York watershed police, was drowned this afternoon, while skating on the Cornell reservoir near Purdy's Station, Westchester county.

The deputy sheriff was alone on the lake. James Brearton and Howard Holbrook, who were skating home from school, heard his cries and tried to save him, but they were too late. The body, which was under the ice, was recovered. Forest was advised not to go on the reservoir, as the ice was too thin. He leaves a wife and family at Tuckahoe.

FINALLY SUCCEEDED

Second Attempt at Suicide by Using Chloroform Is Successful.

GREELY, COL., December 31.—Hal McLane, twenty-five years old, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling chloroform. Among his effects was a letter from a girl attending college at Rome, Ga., in which McLane was informed that his parents had removed from the old home at Eufaula, Ala.

McLane attempted to kill himself by drinking chloroform a week ago, but physicians saved his life.

SHOT AT WINDOW

Corsican Fires Revolver in Direction of Premier Clemenceau's House.

PARIS, December 31.—A disaffected Corsican, named Benedetti, fired several shots from a revolver this evening in the direction of the windows of the office of Premier Clemenceau in the Ministry of the Interior.

No one was hurt. The Corsican was arrested.

Relieve Colonel Knight.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Rosser, corps of engineers, has been ordered to relieve Colonel J. G. D. Knight, temporarily of his duties as chief engineer officer of the Departments of the East and of the Gulf. On being relieved Colonel Knight will report to the chief of engineers at Washington for duty.

Music Teachers' Association.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—The annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association adjourned today to meet next year in Evanston, Ill., Arthur L. Manchester, of Spartanburg, S. C.; Peter C. Lutkin, of Evanston, Ill., and Lester B. Jones, of Chicago, being elected members of the executive committee for terms of three years.

CUT ALL RED TAPE AND AID HUMANITY

United States Christmas Ship for Fleet Hastens to Stricken Country.

MAY BE THE FIRST TO BRING THEM SUPPLIES

Commander Huz Conceived the Idea, and the Department Backs Him by Trusting to Congress to Give Authorization When It Gets the Time.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The United States supply ship Celtic, which was to have met the returning battleship fleet with holiday cheer, sailed out of New York harbor this afternoon on an entirely different mission, but without changing a single item of her cargo. She will go to Messina, after a brief stop at Gibraltar, to give a million and a half of navy rations to the earthquake sufferers.

The idea of changing the Celtic into a relief ship came to her commander, Harry McL. P. Huz, last night, and the Celtic, with Christmas trees still lashed to the mastheads—it had been designed to make the Celtic the Christmas ship for the fleet—sailed late today. Her supplies will not be eaten by American sailors, but by suffering survivors of the Calabrian and Sillcian disaster.

Takes Full Responsibility.

In the face of the overwhelming need of the Italians, the department is considering its own men second; how they will be provided with food is something that will be considered later. The Navy Department takes full responsibility for this sudden gift of supplies belonging to the United States government to the Italians, without warrant of law. It probably relies upon Congress to approve of its action, but the expectation is that Congress will be only too well pleased at this evidence of American pluck and of the "get-there" qualities of the American navy.

Just as its ships were the first to reach Kingston after the West Indian earthquake disaster, so the American naval flag on the Celtic may be the first to bring actual food supplies to Messina from any country, even though we are 3,600 miles away. Certainly the ship has been dispatched to sea in record time, in less than eighteen hours after her captain conceived his humane idea.

Carries Rich Store.

The Celtic has in her cargo $150,000 worth of provisions, sufficient food for 50,000 people for one month, $32,000 worth of clothing, tents enough to accommodate 1,000 people, and a large quantity of medical and surgical supplies. According to her orders, the Celtic is to proceed first to Gibraltar, which port she should reach in twelve days, and where she should receive Congress's formal authorization.

The Celtic is taking 7,500 suits of outer clothing, 3,500 suits of underwear, 25,000 pairs of socks and 3,500 pairs of shoes. All this was "broken out" and put aboard her in two hours. Her food supply comprises all staple articles.

IS OVERWHELMING

Figures Would Add Nothing to Grief of the Italian Nation.

ROME, December 31.—Estimates of the death roll of the earthquake cease to concern the Italian people. It is enough to know that the catastrophe is overwhelming. Figures would add nothing to the grief of the stricken nation, nor move to greater efforts those upon whom the work of relief and rescue has fallen.

Every channel open to the government has been utilized to this end, and other nations have been quick to come to its assistance, even before the cry for aid went up. Shiploads of fugitives have been carried out of the stricken zone to Naples, Palermo, Catania and other ports, and, according to the minister of marine, rescue vessels to the number of thirty-six are now centred in the Strait of Messina and 5,000 soldiers are being landed on the two coasts.

Most important of all now is the question of the living. Thousands of those who escaped the falling walls and the sweep of the tide are starving and without clothes or shelter. They can scarcely longer survive their sufferings. The first thought has been to carry food and covering for these helpless people, and it has now been decided by the government to send a fleet of emigrant steamers to transport them to other places.

Intermittent Shocks.

The latest reports received at Rome state that there have been many intermittent shocks, following the first, to which the greater part of the destruction is attributed. The British warship Minerva reported by wireless to Malta that two severe shocks occurred at Messina last night.

Professor Ricco, director of the observatory at Mount Etna, states that his instruments have recorded forty-two distinct shocks after the first, but that during the last fourteen hours they have been almost motionless. Etna and Stromboli are now quiet, and he is certain that the earthquake was not of volcanic, but geological, origin, similar to that of 1783.

Search for Americans.

Lloyd C. Griscom, the American ambassador, will leave here to-morrow, and will proceed to Messina and other places in the south on an Italian warship in search of information concerning missing American travelers.

It has been found impossible to obtain tidings of the hundreds of foreigners supposed to have been in the zone, about whom inquiries have been made to the government and the various embassies.

May Be 300,000.

The horror of the situation at Messina and Reggio grows with every fresh dispatch. One of the correspondents places the death roll throughout the entire territory as high as 300,000.