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# The Sentinel-Record.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN HOT SPRINGS THAT RECEIVES THE FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT OVER LEASED WIRES.

VOLUME XXXII.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1915.

## WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, Jan. 15.—Forecast for Arkansas: Increasing cloudiness Saturday, followed by rain or snow at night or Sunday; colder.

NUMBER 278.

## SUFFERING THOUSANDS NEED HELP

THOSE INJURED AND PINIONED DOWN BY EARTHQUAKE CAN NOT BE SUCCORED.

## FRANTIC THOUSANDS AID

(Conflagrations and Tons of Debris Render Aid to Sufferers Difficult. Cries of Injured Have Continued For Three Days.

Rome, Jan. 15.—From 25,000 to 50,000 still remains the unofficial estimate of the casualties resulting from the earthquake which rocked southern and central Italy early Wednesday morning.

The amount of damage done cannot yet be determined from the meagre descriptions of the catastrophe that reached Rome over the hampered lines of communication. Such details as have come through leave no doubt, however, that nearly one hundred towns and villages have been utterly demolished or partly wrecked and that great loss of life resulted.

Thousands of persons now have lain for nearly three days beneath crumbled buildings throughout the earthquake zone. Some are dead, while others still are living. Many have been removed from the wreckage and brought to Rome hospitals for treatment or are being cared for in their home towns in temporary structures presided over by physicians and nurses rushed from the capital and other cities in Italy. It is believed many of those caught in the wreckage were not injured but perished from cold and hunger or were incinerated in fires which broke out amid the ruins. The number burned probably was largest at Avezzano and Magliano di Marsi, where fires started and there was no water to quench them.

Avezzano apparently suffered most from the disaster. Ten thousand persons in that district are said to have perished and the entire town has been leveled. Sora and Pescina each has 4,000 dead, while the fatalities at Glistomarsi reached 3,500 and at San Benedetto, 5,000. Numerous other towns report a death toll running from ten to over two thousand. In the stricken districts the people are cowering in the open. Troops are guarding the demolished or partly demolished towns to prevent looting.

Caste distinctions everywhere have been laid aside and members of the nobility, senators, deputies and high officials are working shoulder to shoulder with private soldiers and laborers in their efforts to rescue the living or remove the bodies of the dead.

A phase of the political situation in the kingdom resulting from the earthquake is that the call for conscripts in the damaged zone has been rescinded by the military authorities.

Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador to Italy, today asked whether assistance from the United States government, financial or otherwise, in aiding the people stricken by the earthquake would be acceptable.

Mr. Page was told that owing to the international situation the Italian government had decided to abstain from accepting, officially, any foreign aid. As this will not prevent private initiative on the part of Americans or other foreigners living in Italy and their friends at home, Ambassador Page is now approaching the government with a view of ascertaining the best way of directing relief work.

Automobiles containing members of the Rome aristocracy left Rome at intervals throughout the day, carrying relief stores to the earthquake victims.

Prince Colona, mayor of Rome, has arranged to supply all the stricken villages with oil for illuminating purposes at the expense of the city of Rome. This will enable the rescuers to work throughout the night.

A refugee arriving here from Magliano di Marsi says 1,500 persons are dead in that locality and that barely 500 persons survived the disaster. After the earthquake, he says, fire completed the wreck of destruction.

Searching For Loved Ones.

Avezzano, via Rome, Jan. 15.—4:20 p. m.—From all parts of Italy there came to Avezzano today anxious relatives of persons who were living here when the city was razed by the

earthquake Wednesday morning. They had believed that the descriptions of the destruction wrought were exaggerated and were stunned when confronted with the mounds of masonry which represent all that is left of the town.

Many of the visitors realized at once the utter uselessness of searching for friends and relatives but, others, more hopeful, climbed aimlessly over the debris for hours, trusting to find some landmark which would aid them in tracing loved ones. Among those searchers many were successful in locating the wrecked homes of relatives or friends.

Frankly, many of the searchers threw themselves upon the ruins and called upon their loved ones to answer them, but in vain. They appealed for help in attempting to remove the stones, unmindful of their lacerated hands, cut by jagged stones and broken glass. Frequently searchers collapsed and it was necessary to remove them to improvised hospitals for treatment.

Seldom did a visitor to the city find a relative or friend alive. These rare reunions were marked by demonstrations of joy. Women and men threw themselves into each others arms, laughing hysterically or weeping silently. These exhibitions of delight made all the deeper the grief of those who searched without success.

Avalanche in Italy.

Geneva, via Paris, Jan. 15.—11:30 p. m.—The international St. Gothard railroad line has been cut by a huge avalanche and traffic between Germany and Italy through Switzerland is interrupted. The line is covered with packed snow 24 feet deep for a distance of 270 feet.

An avalanche has buried the Alpine village of Obergestelen at an altitude of 4,450 feet.

The inhabitants had been warned and are believed to have escaped. No word has been received from that district, however, as the fires are down. The unparalleled number of avalanches in the Alps is attributed generally to the earthquake in Italy.

Rescuing the Victims.

Naples, Jan. 15.—Rescuing gangs today brought out numerous victims of the earthquake from the various churches.

Among those brought out were 20 nuns and the priest who had been celebrating mass. Twenty-seven persons, seriously injured, also were rescued.

Three peasants found looting wrecked buildings were arrested today. The bishop of Sora today went among the people of his diocese who are encamped in the open air encouraging them and ministering to their needs. The bishop celebrated mass at an improvised altar erected under a tree. Prayers were offered for the safety of the district from further disaster and for the repose of the souls of the dead.

3,400 Dead at Sora.

Paris, Jan. 16.—2 a. m.—The Sora, Italy, correspondent of the Havas Agency, telegraphed Friday:

"Sixty dead and one hundred injured were taken from the debris today. The latter were sent to Caserta. "The number of persons killed at Sora is estimated at 3,400."

Marsi a Vast Cemetery.

Paris, Jan. 16.—1:55 a. m.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says the bishop of the Marsi district of Italy has telegraphed Pope Benedict that his diocese has been transformed into a vast cemetery. The prelate paints a pitiable picture of the ruins which cover the country and asks the pope's blessing on his people.

Pope Benedict expressed to the bishop through Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, his grief over the catastrophe and sent his benediction.

U. S. Offers Aid.

Washington, Jan. 15.—President Wilson tonight telegraphed King Victor Emmanuel of Italy expressing sympathy for the Italian people and asking if the United States could be of any assistance.

The president tomorrow will take up the suggestion of the American Red Cross that he issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to lend aid to the sufferers.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

Madrid via Paris, Jan. 15.—11:20 p. m.—A dispatch from Cape Finistère says the British steamers Massilia and Fusche, collided today in a fog. The Fusche sank but the Massilia rescued all her crew and continued to Gibraltar.

FIVE LOST ON YACHT.

Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 15.—Five persons are dead as the result of the destruction of the private yacht Julia by fire in Pamlico Sound early today. The explosion of the gasoline tank was the cause.

## RUSSIA IN A NEW MOVE

NEW ARMY OF 1,000,000 MEN TO INVADE EAST PRUSSIA AND THREATEN GERMAN REAR.

## LOOKS LIKE BIG MOVEMENT

Would Envelop German Army at Mlava and Before Warsaw in a Vice and Make the Situation of the Teuton Very Difficult.

London, Jan. 15.—9:35 p. m.—The latest official reports from the Russian general staff disclose a new operation on the part of the Russian army which may have far-reaching results.

Starting on their new year, the Russian cavalry commenced a forward movement in northern Poland on the right bank of the lower Vistula river and have reached the Skwa river, some 40 miles east of the German fortress of Thorn, West Prussia, driving a small force of German cavalry and infantry before them.

It is believed that Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, intends to use an entirely new army in this region, consisting, according to Petrograd dispatches, of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men, operating in connection with an army which is advancing in East Prussia.

This army would place the German troops at Mlava in a vice and at the same time threaten the rear of the Germans in front of Warsaw. The latter still are making occasional attacks on the Russian line and according to a Berlin report, have taken a Russian village point northeast of the Rawa river.

Along the rest of the eastern front nothing of importance has happened.

In the west the German success in regaining in a few days from the French the ground near Soissons which it took the soldiers of General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, a fortnight to capture, remains the outstanding feature, although it has been somewhat offset by the reported British success near Labassee and the capture by Zouaves of some German trenches in the region of Arras.

There have been attacks and counter attacks at other points, but generally it has been the artillery which has been kept busy.

The Russians continue to worry the Turks, who made a stand on the borders of the trans-Caucasia after their recent defeat.

Russians Report Progress.

Petrograd, Jan. 15.—The following communication from the general staff of the Russian commander-in-chief was issued tonight:

"On the eve of the first day of the Russian new year and on the following day, January 14 (new style), a comparative calm prevailed on all the fronts. The Germans made some important attacks on our advanced columns in the region of Loetzen (East Prussia). They failed and retreated towards their position after having suffered heavy losses.

"On the right bank of the lower Vistula river on January 14 we continued pressing the German cavalry, which was supported by some small bodies of infantry. The German troops which we have driven from Sierce (in Russian Poland) 23 miles south of the East Prussian frontier, occupied the fords of the Skwa river, but were unable to hold them. Under our pressure they continued falling back northward.

"On the left bank of the Vistula the Germans made their customary attacks against some sections of our front, especially against our line from Borjnow to Rawa. They failed everywhere."

German Prince Insane.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 15.—The Prince Franz Josef of Hohenzollern, a nephew of the German emperor, has become demented as a result of his experiences on board the Emden in her fight with the Australian cruiser Sydney, was asserted here today in a letter received by the Rev. Pitt, secretary of the seaman's institute, whose brother is a lieutenant on the Sydney.

Lieutenant Pitt wrote that while the prince was engaged in firing a torpedo a shell from the Sydney entered the torpedo room and killed all his men. Prince Franz was found in a dazed condition. Later his mind gave way completely, so it was necessary

to place him under restraint. He was taken to Port Said with the other prisoners of war and given medical attention.

American Decorated.

London, Jan. 15.—9:35 p. m.—The sultan of Turkey has conferred the decoration of the Grand Order of Nichan-I-Chefakat on Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the American minister to Turkey and decorations of the second class of the same order on the Nichan-I-Chefakat on Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, in recognition of the services she is rendering to philanthropic and educational interests in Turkey. This announcement is made by the Jewish Chronicle.

Buy Texas Horses.

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 15.—A local firm has closed a contract to furnish the English and French governments with 50,000 horses within six months, and the first shipment of not less than 5,000 is to be made on or before February 1. Of these animals 40,000 are to be used as saddle horses, while the other 10,000 are to be used for artillery.

German War Bonds.

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 15.—8 p. m.—Telegrams received here today from Berlin say that the German war loan bonds were privately bought today on the Berlin exchange at par, which means an increase of 1 1/2 per cent compared with the commission price.

May Export Cotton.

The Hague, Jan. 15.—The Dutch government is considering the question of removing the embargo on cotton exports to Germany and a decree to this effect probably will be published in a few days. Up to the present time no cotton imported by the Dutch merchants has been allowed to be exported to a belligerent nation, although a cargo consigned direct to a country at war has been permitted through transit.

## WAR SUMMARY

The battlefield to the north of Soissons where a fierce engagement has been in progress for several days, remains the center of interest in the western theater of war. Here the Germans appear to have gained important successes, retaking ground from the French by furious assaults.

Some idea of the nature of this contest may be gained from the latest German official statement which says that as a result of three days fighting, the French have suffered heavy losses between 4,000 and 5,000 having been taken prisoners. The Germans also claim to have captured fourteen cannon and six machine guns.

Important British gains are reported near Labassee and the Germans have lost some trenches to Zouaves in the region of Arras, according to a French official report. Along the first of the front while attacks have been made by both sides, there appears to have been no decisive engagements.

In the east the Russians activity pushing things in East Prussia and northern Russian Poland although no decisive conflicts are reported from those districts. Petrograd reports that Germans failed in some unimportant attacks non the Russian advance columns in the region of Loetzen, East Prussia, and retreated after having suffered heavy losses.

The Russians claim that on Thursday they continued to advance in the region of the Skiawa river, northern Poland, driving before them a force of German cavalry which was supported by small bodies of infantry. The German fell back under the Russian pressure.

In southern Russian Poland there has been a lull in the fighting, according to an Austrian official report but a violent artillery duel has been waged along the Dunaj river in Galicia. The outcome of the battle if it has been announced, but the Austrians claim to have silenced several of the Russians' heavy batteries.

In the Carpathians the increasing frost is adding to the difficulty of operations and comparative calm prevails there. A report from the general staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus dated Wednesday, says that on that date the fighting in the vicinity of Karaagran, Turkish Armenia, was still proceeding and that the Russians had captured many more officers and soldiers. The pursuit of the Turkish troops who were defeated recently at Olti, was being continued. The Russians were continuing successfully to force the Turks out of the Trans-Tehoruk region.

Reuter's Pretoria correspondent says the forces of the union of South Africa have occupied Swakopmund, in German south west Africa.

## CARRANZA IS WARNED

UNITED STATES WILL PROTEST THE CONFISCATION OF FOREIGN OIL INTERESTS.

## THREATEN TAMPIO FIELD

Prohibition of Export of Oil Which Supplies British Vessels Brings Protest to United States From Great Britain.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The United States government has sent a warning to General Carranza, pointing out that "serious consequences may follow" his threatened confiscation of foreign-owned oil plants in Tampico. This announcement was made by Secretary Bryan after the latter had conferred with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and representatives of American oil concerns.

Already the Carranza officials virtually have enforced an embargo on the exportation of oil by a big English company. The British ambassador, at the suggestion of Mr. Bryan, sent an urgent telegram to the British consul at Vera Cruz, which he was instructed to show to General Carranza.

As the British fleet obtains much of its fuel from the Tampico oil fields, the possibility of serious complications over the Carranza government's attitude is realized fully by the American government.

Mr. Bryan said today that the foreign owned oil companies "fear confiscation of their wells" by Carranza, and that the urgent representations had been made to forestall such action.

A decree issued by the Carranza government makes it impossible for some of the foreign oil companies to operate without the consent of the Mexican authorities and some of the American concerns, it is said, have been forced to pay so heavily that they virtually have been compelled to shut down their plants. Although there are Dutch interests at Tampico, no representations have as yet been made by The Netherlands government.

The prospects of a battle on the outskirts of Tampico between the advancing forces of General Villa and the columns of Carranza under General Pablo Gonzales is expected here to develop the situation further. If the Villa forces are victorious a solution of the problem is confidently expected because of previous assurances given by the Villa-Gutierrez officials in that district.

The following summary of the situation in Tampico in a telegram from that port dated late yesterday was made public by the state department:

"The line between Monterey and Tampico has been cut and American colonists in isolated districts are sending women to Tampico, which place is still anticipating an attack. The food supply is said to be short. A large number of Americans have been thrown out of work on account of the closing down of the petroleum companies. On account of the recent petroleum decree and lack of confidence in constitutional money, business is said to be demoralized. It is said that in the Tampico consular district there are at least 1,200 Americans."

The closing down of the oil plants at Tampico, it has been pointed out by officials, not only will affect the supply of fuel to foreign countries but to Texas, where much of the product is shipped for railroad use.

Dispatches from Monterey to the state department dated yesterday say some of the Carranza troops have now returned to Monterey, the Villa troops having failed to enter the city, when the bulk of the Carranza force withdrew a few days ago. A telegram from Eagle Pass to the department said authentic reports had been received there from Las Vacas to the effect that a part of the garrison there had attempted to revolt in favor of Villa, but was subdued and then executed.

Between Piedras Negras and Monclovia, a state department announcement said tonight, nothing but military trains are operating. On January 14 the department announced that the railroad shops had been closed down and that all employees were laid off with a month's pay. A later message has been received saying the former should have read, "railroad shops closed laying off all employees with two months' pay due them."

Mexico City, Jan. 12, via El Paso, Jan. 15.—The national convention last night reappointed Eulalio Gutierrez

as provisional president to serve until after the general election in January, 1916, not until November, 1916, when the original Diaz term would have ended.

This was done on certain conditions which were accepted in general, but the details of which will be debated at another session. The conditions were as follows:

That Gutierrez shall continue in the presidency during the remainder of the present year. In case of his absence, his successor shall be the minister of foreign affairs.

That the convention, by a two-thirds vote, can impeach the president for violation of the plan of Ayala (the Zapata reform program) or for attacking the sovereignty of the convention, changing the executive residence without permission, or resolving important political affairs without consulting his cabinet, who become responsible to the convention.

That any dispute between the president and his ministers shall be settled by the convention.

That no minister shall be dismissed without the consent of the convention.

That a majority vote of the convention can dismiss any minister.

That a vacancy in the cabinet shall be filled within a period of eight days.

## ACCUSE SULLIVAN OF IRREGULARITIES

SAID TO HAVE REPRESENTED COMPANIES GUARANTEEING GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Accused of Carrying Friends on Federal Pay Roll and of Causing the Dominican Revolution.

New York, Jan. 15.—James M. Sullivan, American minister to the Dominican Republic, was pictured today at the inquiry conducted by Senator-elect Phelan into his fitness to hold the post, as having been associated with interests who for money consideration, would guarantee to obtain profitable contracts from the Dominican government.

E. Bright Wilson, attorney for C. D. Smith, a contractor of Memphis, Tenn., testified that his client had told him he had been appointed with an offer of such a guarantee and had been told that Sullivan could make it possible for him to get road contracts in Santo Domingo that would net 30 per cent. The man who appointed his client, he said, was William C. Beers, an attorney, said to be associated with the Samuel M. Jarvis interests, who controlled the Banco Nacional at Santo Domingo. This is the institution which had been testified previously, had obtained the deposits of dominican customs funds through Sullivan's influence.

Beers wanted, among other things, the witness said, \$5,000 cash payment as his share for securing the contracts.

"Beers told me he had got in touch with some Santo Domingo contracts. He said he was responsible for the appointment of Sullivan as American minister, that there were some large public road contracts in Santo Domingo and that he wanted me to get some of them."

"Beers assured me there would be no trouble in getting the money as the United States government would attend to that. He said if I would give him \$5,000 cash, he'd give me a letter to Sullivan and left the impression that would be all that was necessary to get the contracts. As soon as the contracts were obtained, he said, he would want \$5,000 more and that we would then organize a construction company of which he and his associates—the mentioned Jarvis—would get 10 per cent of the profits. The profits on the contracts would net 30 per cent, he said. I told Beers that it was not legitimate and he assured me that his influence at Washington was such that would be no investigation under the present administration."

That Sullivan brought to Santo Domingo and caused to be placed upon payroll a man who he said was his personal physician, but said to be a masseur for Beers and with no better medical qualifications than that of a nurse, was asserted by Walker with Vick, former receiver general of customs for Santo Domingo. In this he was corroborated by E. Fred Knauth, a dealer in medical supplies in New York.

Vick put in a deposition signed by Conroy that he was told in the presence of Beers, Jarvis and Sullivan at the Union League that if Sullivan was appointed physician to attend Sullivan's family, Conroy was a good nurse, said Vick but he admitted to him that he never received a degree. Vick who instigated the present investigation, said Sullivan generally was credited with being responsible for the Dominican revolution of 1914 because he upheld the Dordas government against the Legalistas.

## PROSECUTE GRAIN POOL

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT TOLERATE COMBINATIONS TO RAISE PRICE OF FLOUR.

## A FEDERAL INVESTIGATION

Plans Discussed to Induce Farmers to Greatly Increase Acreage and Output of Foodstuffs During the Coming Season.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Prompt prosecutions will follow the discovery of any evidence of illegal combinations back of the recent marked increase in the cost of wheat and flour, Attorney General Gregory said tonight. He added that the instructions sent to all United States district attorneys at the direction of President Wilson following the increase in food prices since the outbreak of the European war still stood, and that the later development in the situation would be followed closely.

Mr. Gregory said that the federal investigation into the flour and wheat situation was being carried on in Chicago in accordance with the general instructions from the department of justice. Up to the present he, however, had received no information that illegal practices had been reported to him.

The suggestion of Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives' League, to President Wilson that an embargo on the exportation of wheat from the United States be imposed if the prices continued to go up, was laid before the president tonight but no action was taken.

At the request of Chairman Lever of the agricultural committee, the department of agriculture today promised to furnish as soon as possible the information as to the production, consumption and exportation of food products called for in the pending resolution introduced by Representative Farr of Pennsylvania. It was understood tonight that there is no present intention of taking up in the house committees any of the various resolutions and bills relating to the food situation, the chairman of the committees taking the position that action on them would accomplish no good end.

"The present situation," said Representative Lever tonight, "strongly emphasizes the necessity for putting into operation all kinds of machinery to increase foodstuffs, but I think there is no possibility of a famine."

Secretary Houston has written a letter to Representative Farr predicting a great extension of acreage planted in grain the coming season. "Our farmers," the secretary wrote, "are capable of producing very much more foodstuffs than they have heretofore produced. The indications are that a considerable extension of acreage will be witnessed this season."

## CANADIANS IN CHARGE.

Newly Arrived Soldiers Distinguish Themselves Early.

London, Jan. 16.—3:06 p. m.—The Canadian regiment at the front has distinguished itself in a stirring bayonet charge at a place near Ypres known as "dead man's alley," according to the Daily Chronicle's correspondent in northeast France.

"The Germans," the correspondent says, "had moved a great mass of men against this spot on the British line to hold, but the honors were barely even until the Canadian regiment hurried up from the rear."

"Suddenly there was heard a roar of voices and a long line of slouch-hatted men with fixed bayonets rushed forward with the battle cry 'For Canada and Old England!'"

"The Germans broke before the charge which carried everything before it. Trench after trench was taken and the Canadians did not stop until the Germans brought up their artillery. The ground gained extended over a mile in front."

## CAUGHT GERMAN SPIES.

Casa Blanca, Morocco, via Paris, Jan. 15.—5:55 p. m.—Two Germans, Karl Ficke and Herr Grundler, have been sentenced to death and a third, Herr Nepeckorn, to life imprisonment by a court martial sitting here. The men were accused of espionage and were charged with having been instrumental in organizing a revolt among the natives, which the French authorities say hampered the work of the pacification of Morocco.