

ENGLISH CITY BOMBARDED BY THE GERMANS



View of Scarborough, on the east coast of England, which, together with Whitby and Hartlepool, was bombarded by the German raiding squadron of cruisers.

THOUSANDS DEAD IN EARTHQUAKE

Italian Villages Destroyed; Big Buildings Damaged.

Statuary at Rome Cracked, Street-car Line Quit—King Goes to Scene of Catastrophe.

London—Reports early Thursday morning are that 15,000 persons are buried in the ruins of Avezzano alone. King Victor Emmanuel has gone to the afflicted district, and troops are being rushed to do relief work.

Rome—Italy again has been visited by an earthquake of wide extent, which, according to the late advices, has resulted in the death of 12,000 persons and injury to possibly 20,000 more in towns and villages destroyed. The shock was the strongest Rome has felt in more than a hundred years. The town of Avezzano, in the Abruzzi department, 63 miles east of Rome, has been leveled to the ground. Here 8000 persons are reported to have been killed.

In many small towns surrounding Rome buildings were partially wrecked, while at Naples a panic occurred and houses fell at Caserta, a short distance to the east.

From below Naples in the south to Ferrara in the north, a distance of more than 300 miles, and across almost the width of the country, the undulatory movement contained for a considerable period.

In Rome it was thought at first that two shocks had occurred, but the seismographic instruments in the observatories showed there was only one, which beginning at 7:55 o'clock in the morning, lasted from 22 to 30 seconds.

In the capital itself, so far as is known, there was no loss of life, but a great deal of damage was done, churches and statues suffering most.

For a time the people were stricken with fear and there was a veritable panic in the hospitals, monasteries and convents. The buildings on both sides of the Porta del Popolo, the north entrance to Rome, threatened to fall, and the eagle decorating the gate crashed to the ground.

The obelisk in St. Peter's square was shaken and badly damaged, while the statue of St. John Lateran and the statues of the apostles surmounting the Basilica are in danger of collapse.

The famous colonnade decorating the dome of the church of St. Charles Cattolani was cracked. A large piece of the cornice of the Jesuit church of St. Agnata broke and fell with a crash which added to the fright of persons in the neighborhood.

Ceilings in many of the houses fell, several persons being injured in that manner.

Several streetcar lines suspended operations because of the damage caused by the earthquake.

At Torre Cajetani, about 37 miles east of Rome, almost the entire village was destroyed, while at Arnara the municipal building collapsed.

Tide Swelled by Gale.

Boston—Features of the storm which lashed Southeastern New England Thursday were the unusually high tide that swept into Massachusetts Bay in the forenoon and the damage to telegraph and telephone wires in Bristol county, in Rhode Island and in Eastern Connecticut. The tidal rise in this city came within 1.22 feet of the record established in the famous gale of 1851, when Minot's Ledge light-house was destroyed, and was the fifth big tide in the last 15 years. Summer residences were badly battered.

All on Scharnhorst Lost.

Amsterdam—Information received at Berlin is to the effect that none of the officers or crew were saved from the German cruiser Scharnhorst, sunk off the Falkland Islands by the British squadron. Seven officers and 171 men were saved from the Gneisenau, seven men from the Nürnberg and four officers and 15 men from the Leipzig.

From numerous places in the affected regions calls for doctors and medicine are reaching Rome. Pope Benedict was reciting the thanksgiving after the morning mass when the shock occurred.

At the capitol two magnificent candlesticks fell and were broken. At the Palazzo del Drago, where Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador lives, several cracks in the building, which had already existed, opened wider, and plaster fell in several of the rooms.

Senators Approve Army Coast Defense Measures

Washington, D. C.—War department bills to strengthen the army and create a reserve corps were taken up Wednesday by the senate military committee in open session with Secretary Garrison and his aides present to explain the various projects. Members of the committee indicated by their questions their general approval of the measures.

Senator Dupont, however, objected to the bill providing for the addition of 1000 officers to the mobile army, contending that it would create nearly a thousand vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant and provide for a disproportion of colonels and lieutenant colonels.

Secretary Garrison said the bills had been prepared in the war college by his direction and that he had directed that efficiency of the army should be the end sought. He said statements of the reason of the appointment selected would be drafted at once for the committee.

Discussing the bill providing for the creation of a reserve corps by granting power to the secretary to discharge competent men from the regular army into the reserve at the end of one year of service, Mr. Garrison said the present reserve system, which had produced a force of only 16 men in two years, was a "vacuum." His plan, he believed, would bring to the army a class of recruits not now available.

The secretary strongly urged the enactment of the bill providing for the officers' reserve corps.

Even with the other bills enacted, he said, the department would be faced, in time of war, with the problem of providing officers for a force of 350,000 men, and it now had no list of graduates of military schools or other civilians competent to take these positions.

The secretary said the enactment of the coast artillery bill would bring that arm of the service up to 50 per cent of the strength it would have in war. He said he had considered this the most urgent matter, because the isolated position of the United States made its coast defenses of most importance. A single shot from a big gun, he said, would sink a \$15,000,000 battleship, but no foe would take a chance against the coast defenses in order to drop a few random shells into cities.

General Weaver, chief of the coast artillery, told the committee that the United States had expended \$175,000,000 on its coast defenses since 1883, and that, in material, they were the best in the world.

400,000 to Meet Serbs.

London—The Petrograd correspondent reports it is the general belief in Russia that the projected new invasion of Serbia is due to the urgent demands of Hungarian statesmen that something should be done to defend their country, otherwise they threaten that Hungary will look after herself. It is said that an expedition of 400,000 men is being made ready under the nominal command of Archduke Eugene of Austria, to which will be attached a German general as the real leader.

Albanians Plan Attack.

Athens—The Albanian insurgents, according to information which has reached here, have occupied the heights of Ritsopol. They have placed guns in position for use against Durazzo, the Albanian port recently shelled by Italian forces, and where Essad Pasha and his troops, representing the provisional government, are stationed.

Starving Chinese Sell Wives to Buy Food

Pekin—The ordinary suffering in China has been so intensified by loss of trade with Europe that in some provinces the sale of wives and children is being carried on extensively.

The Manchus of Shansi province have resorted to this practice so generally that President Yun Shi Kai has issued a mandate in which he speaks of the conditions as "heartrending."

"In former days," according to the mandate, "the banner men (followers of the Manchu banners) of Shansi were supported by the Ta-ying granary. But since the revolution they have been dealt with in accordance with the common rule, namely, all support has been withdrawn. The factories of the banner men have also been suspended on account of lack of funds. Therefore means of livelihood have been greatly reduced. The winter will set in very soon, and it is expected that the prices of foodstuffs will rise. The aged and the young will be starved to death, while the stronger ones will wander from their homes."

"Therefore we are very anxious about them, and it is hereby ordered that 2000 shih (a shih is 100 litres) of rice from the Ta-ying granary of the Shansi province be delivered over to the major of the garrison, to be distributed to the genuine sufferers."

Czar Sends 1,000,000 New Men Against Prussians

London—That Russia has started a new army of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men toward West Prussia to co-operate with the army invading East Prussia and the forces on the Vistula, is indicated, think military authorities, by dispatches from Petrograd which say the Russians have reached a point 40 miles east of the German fortress of Thorn, after defeating a cavalry detachment.

It is believed that the plan is to crush the German forces in the region of Mlaw, between the Russian army in East Prussia and the one advancing on West Prussia, and also to operate against the lines of communication of the Germans operating before Warsaw.

Allies Report Heavy Loss in Aisne Valley Fighting

London—The German official report issued at Berlin Saturday, says that the entire north bank of the Aisne has been cleared of French troops and that the retreat of the allies was accomplished only under the fire of German heavy guns. A further announcement from the main headquarters of the German army says that as a net result of the three days' fighting northeast of Soissons about 5200 prisoners, 14 guns, six machine guns and some revolver guns were captured.

The further statement is made that the French suffered heavy losses, from 4000 to 5000 dead French soldiers being found on the battlefield.

British Gain One Mile.

Paris—The Havas Agency has received a dispatch from Stomer, dated January 10, which relates a British victory and an advance near La Basse of one mile. The message follows: "The British, by an impetuous attack, stormed the strongly entrenched German position near La Basse after a vigorous shelling. This is an important strategic point and its occupation represents an advance of one mile. The British losses were slight, but the Germans lost heavily. Many Germans were taken prisoners."

Silver Fox Found Dead.

Portlands' silver fox is no more. The little animal was found dead in his cage at Washington Park zoo, a victim of old age. He had been in the zoo for many years and was one of the principal attractions for children. For some time he had showed signs of falling. Silver foxes are so rare that a good specimen is said to be worth about \$1000.

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

It is reported that there is considerable dissension in the German cabinet.

Portland Catholics are planning to aid the sufferers of the earthquake in Italy.

A French senator advises parliament to be quiet while France is invaded by an enemy.

Twenty thousand persons, including many notables, were killed in the earthquake in Italy.

The American branch of the Red Cross is asking help to aid the Italian earthquake sufferers.

Five governments are in the Chicago wheat pit buying heavily, together with many foreign individuals.

Eighteen Russian generals have been discharged from important positions, according to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt.

A resolution was offered in congress asking the secretary of war for information as to the strength of coast defense guns.

Gov. Blease, of South Carolina, who resigned near the end of his term, has pardoned and paroled 1460 convicts, besides disbanding the state militia.

An aged pipe smoker in San Francisco was killed when he fell on his face. The long stem punctured the roof of his mouth and entered the brain.

The battleship Kansas sustained damage in the big storm off the Virginia coast, which it will require two weeks to repair, it was reported on the warship's arrival in Hampton Roads.

British aviators early in the week dropped bombs on the German positions in Antwerp, according to a Netherlands newspaper dispatch. The damage done by the bombs has not been ascertained.

Geneva reports that numbers of the Austrian nobility and aristocracy and Viennese financiers are depositing large sums of money in Switzerland and are giving orders for the purchase of quantities of American securities.

Representative Sinnott, of Oregon, in the house, severely criticized the Democratic leaders for resorting to legislative trickery to kill the Oregon apple box bill, which but for their activities probably would have been passed before adjournment.

Secretary Daniels wrote to a little boy and girl of Corvallis, Or., telling them he was sorry he could not grant their request that the school children of Oregon be permitted to make the voyage through the Panama Canal on the famous battleship bearing their state's name.

Through the solicitude of mothers and other relatives the British soldiers seem to be getting more marmalade and jam than they can consume; the consequence is that many a peasant woman behind the lines has had her larder supplied with a quantity of sweets that will last her for years.

General Carranza has added to his program of reform the granting of absolute divorce. Any judge in Mexico—if he cares to take the chance of Carranza's renegeing himself at Chapultepec—may now annul a marriage contract. The law became effective on New Year's day. Mexico has heretofore never granted more than a legal separation. The new law not only provides for divorce with the right to remarry, but makes the dissolution of the union so simple that the mere agreement of man and wife to break their marital contract is sufficient.

The German and French accounts of the fighting on the Western front agree in declaring there has been a desperate battle near Soissons. The issue is not wholly decided, but the Germans are believed to have gained ground northeast of the town, while the French wholly failed to make progress. The French are now described as taking up new positions on the south bank of the Aisne. Emperor William in person directed the battle on the plain of Vregny. Inspired by his presence, the German troops cleared this important elevated position of the enemy.

The state prohibition contest has already begun in the Washington legislature.

German authorities declare the reports of atrocities by German soldiers are pure fabrications.

Eighty citizens of Terre Haute, Ind., have pleaded guilty to corrupting the ballot in the last election.

East St. Louis, Ill., reports that Italian army officers are in that vicinity buying cavalry horses by the thousands.

Letters received in Montreal from the West Indies declare the German cruiser Karlsruhe was sunk in battle.

It is declared that Serbia will not now be satisfied with anything less than complete possession of Herzegovina and Dalmatia.

The house, by a vote of 204 to 174, refused to submit to the states a constitutional amendment for the enfranchisement of women.

A fierce snow, wind and rain storm swept the Atlantic states, killing and injuring several people and doing great damage to property.

Anti-Villa Plot Discovered; Many Executions Occur

Washington D. C.—General Francisco Villa, commander-in-chief of the forces controlled by the convention in session at Mexico City, was due to reach the capital Tuesday night to assist Colonel Roque Gonzalez Garza, selected by the convention as temporary executive to succeed General Eulalio Gutierrez.

Advices to this effect reached the State department, together with the information that, while the capital was "well protected and policed," there had been some executions for disorders and the populace was uneasy over the general situation.

The reasons for the departure of Gutierrez have not yet been explained to the State department, and the belief prevails that, with the 5000 troops accompanying him from Mexico City and Generals Blanco and Robles, he is endeavoring either to join General Obregon and the Carran, a element, or intends to set up an independent faction.

Light was thrown on the conduct of Gutierrez by the receipt here from Vera Cruz of the copies of letters said to have been exchanged between General Gutierrez and Generals Obregon and Candido Aguilar, dated January 7, approximately the time when Gutierrez announced to the convention that he was working on plans for the pacification of Mexico. Briefly, his plan was to unite with Generals Obregon and Aguilar in deposing General Villa from control of the convention forces.

Eliseo Arredondo, head of the Carranza agency, here, made public the text of the correspondence. The letter purporting to have been signed by General Gutierrez follows: "Generals Alvaro Obregon and Candido Aguilar, wherever they may be: By virtue of a decision reached between Generals Robles, minister of war; Lucio Blanco, minister of the interior; Eugenio Aguirre Benavides, sub-secretary of war, and myself we believe it patriotic and honest to address you in order to point out the convenience of your suspending your advance towards this capital while we are formulating a plan of campaign that we intend to pursue against General Francisco Villa, whom we have always had the intention of separating entirely from the conventionist army and from all the public matters of our country."

Steamer Cranley, Scarred by Emden, Now at Astoria

Astoria, Ore.—Bearing several visible marks of her encounter with the German cruiser Emden the British steamer Cranley arrived Tuesday morning 19 days from Moji, Japan. She will load the supplies donated by the people of Oregon for the relief of the starving Belgians.

Captain Alex Henderson, her master, brings a thrilling story of his one-sided battle with the Emden and that the Cranley escaped destruction in little less than a miracle.

The event occurred at the port of Penang, Straits of Malay, where the steamer was lying at anchor, with some French and Russian cruisers and torpedo boats. One morning, just at dawn, the Emden, which had been disguised by the addition of a "fake" funnel so as to resemble a British vessel, steamed into port and circling within a hundred yards of the Cranley, which was flying naval transport flag No. 5, fired two broadsides at her.

One shot went through the steamer's galley, while another pierced her hull about four feet above the waterline. It passed through 15 feet of coal, ricocheted through the deck and pilot house and then, turning downward again, pierced the deck and went out the other side of the vessel. Later it was necessary to put seven new plates in the steamer's hull to repair the damage done by that one shot. The craft was also hit in several places by pieces of shrapnel, but none of them did any serious damage. The Cranley's second engineer was struck on the arm, shoulder and in the side by pieces of shrapnel and was seriously hurt, but has recovered.

Kaiser Foregoes Fete.

Berlin—The Reichsanzeiger has published a decree signed by Emperor William, according to which His Majesty, in view of the seriousness of the present situation, asks that all festivities formally held on the occasion of his birthday be omitted this year. An exception is made, however, of the celebrations usually held in churches and schools. The emperor asks even that the many letters and telegrams generally sent to him on his birthday by societies and private individuals, be dispensed with.

Parisian Tots Get Toys.

Paris—Gifts of toys, which were sent from the United States on the collier Jason, were distributed to more than 5000 children, whose fathers are fighting for France. The ceremony was of a semi-official character and was conducted at the Hotel de Ville. The toys were distributed by William G. Sharp, United States ambassador to France, assisted by Madame Poincaré, wife of the French president, and Paris city officials, including the mayor and prefect of police.

General and Millions Co.

Mexico City—At its session Tuesday the sovereign convention of the revolution decided to demand from General Gutierrez, the new provisional president, who fled from the city on January 16, that he give an accounting regarding 105,000,000 pesos (\$5,250,000.) They assert this amount had been in the treasury.

WAR SECRETARY WOULD PREPARE

Garrison Wants Truth of Conditions Told in Schools.

Government's Supply of Ammunition at Present Sufficient for Only 30 to 40 Minutes.

New York—Preparation for the defense of the United States in the event of war was advocated by Secretary of War Garrison, Henry L. Stimson, ex-secretary, and William C. Sanger, ex-assistant secretary, who were speakers at a discussion on the military requirements of the country at the Republican club here Monday.

Secretary Garrison said there was no occasion for hysteria or fear of compulsory service. When the garrisons in Hawaii and at the Panama canal were manned, he said, the mobile army in the United States would number 25,000 men.

Mr. Garrison said that in his opinion the regiments should be increased to their full strength of 1863 men each, thereby making a mobile army of 50,000 men, and that congress should make provisions for 1000 additional officers.

"The National guard," the secretary said "is still far from what it should be. We must get a reserve of trained men in the states, a reserve of army officers to command the men. We should have the truth told in the public schools. Scholars should be told of our years of travail and be prepared to deal with the problem of defense in later years."

Mr. Garrison asserted that it would be of infinite value to have the thousands of enlisted men annually discharged from the army and the resigned or retired officers where they could be found and recalled to service in the event of their being needed.

Mr. Stimson said Americans should be assured that the fate of the Belgians never should become theirs. He advocated that the standing army be increased to 50,000 men, exclusive of the reserve and coast artillery, and to more than 100,000 men, including the reserve, which he described as the foundation for a citizen army. Supplies for such an army also should be provided for Mr. Stimson asserted.

Congressional committees, he continued, had asserted that the United States had from 50 to 60 per cent of the necessary ammunition for the coast artillery. Upon application to General Crozier, he said, he learned that this was enough to last for 30 or 40 minutes of actual firing.

"In 1912," he said, "we had ammunition enough to supply an army of 450,000 men for half a day's battle at a rate equal to that with which ammunition was consumed in the battle of Mukden. Now, after great efforts, it has been increased to a supply sufficient for a day and a quarter."

Continual Tremblings Keep Quake Victims in Terror

Rome—A renewal of seismic disturbances early Sunday served to add to the terror of the people in parts of the district that was visited by the heavy earthquake last Wednesday.

Although the shocks were light, buildings which had been cracked and were tottering from the effects of the first disturbance, were completely razed. In Avezzano and Sora, the towns which suffered most from the disaster, the people left their temporary shelters and took refuge in open places.

Rain and extremely cold weather in some parts of the district are hampering badly the work of rescue. This is particularly true of Sora, where a cold rain fell Saturday night and Sunday.

In many of the towns which were thrown down by the earthquake it is feared there are still living persons beneath the debris and that unless they are extricated soon, they will perish.

Detailed reports received in the capital regarding Italy's stupendous earthquake disaster increase rather than diminish the appalling list of dead and the enormous property loss.

The Messaggero, after making a careful compilation of all the figures it has been able to gather from the districts and villages hitherto isolated, announces that the number of dead and injured in the Abruzzi district alone is 30,000 without including the Sora district.

Deny Kitchener Version.

Berlin—One of the statements made by Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's secretary of state for war, in his review on the progress of military operations in the house of lords on January 6, is challenged in a statement issued from the German army headquarters. Lord Kitchener stated in his address that the Indian troops were surprised at Givency in December and lost a trench, which they afterward regained. The German headquarters contend, that this trench never was retaken and is still in the possession of the Germans.

Swiss Hear Heavy Guns.

Paris—A heavy cannonade was heard on the Swiss frontier near Basel Monday and a red glare in the sky at night indicated that villages and farmhouses were burning, according to a dispatch from Berne. No foreigners will be allowed to remain in Alsace after January 20, it is said.