Morning Oregonian.

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12,000 DEAD IN QUAKE IN ITALY

In One Village 8000 Perish, 1000 Are Hurt.

FAMOUS BUILDINGS SHAKEN

Home of American Ambassador in Rome and Other Palaces Suffer Damage.

PEOPLE OF ROME IN PANIC

Villagers in Stricken District Camp in Open—King to Visit Scene of Disaster.

MANY KILLED, VILLAGES WRECKED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Total number killed estimated at 12,000; injured, 20,000.

Center of disturbance near Sarno. Quake felt as far south at Tarrars. Sicily thought to have escaped.

Greatest number of fatalities at Avezzano, 67 miles east of Rome, where 8000 perished.

Thousand killed, 500 injured in Alelli, and town entirely destroyed.

Towns and villages of Monterotondo, Zagarolo, Giliano, Veroli, Tivoli, Pereto, Poggio Nativo and Magliano among those suffering severely.

Almost entire village of Torre Cajetani and half of Pofi destroyed. Forty killed in Province of Aquila.

Many famous churches and palaces damaged. Colonnade of Marcus Aurelius in Rome shaken. Palazzo del Drago, where Ambassador Page lives, cracked.

King of Italy announces intention of visiting scenes of disaster.

ROME, Jan. 13.—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.

Naples Is Panic-Stricken.

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 Ferrera in the north, a distance of more than 300 miles, and across almost the width of the country, the undulatory movement continued 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.

Churches and Statues Suffer.

In the capital itself, so far as 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 collapsing.

Famous Colonnade Shaken.

The famous colonnade decorating St. Peter's Square was lowered four feet, while the adjacent house, once occupied by the sisters of Pope Pius X, was badly cracked.

So violent was the shock that the

(Concluded on Page 3.)

GUTIERREZ NAMED PRESIDENT AGAIN

PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE COMPLETES UNEXPIRED TERM.

Zapata Followers, However, May Not Approve Convention's Act, Although Villa Agrees.

MEXICO CITY (via El Paso), Jan 13.—It was reported that the national convention has again selected General Eulalio Gutierrez as Provisional President of Mexico. General Gutierrez will serve out the unexpired term of General Porfirio Diaz, which would terminate in November, 1916.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 13.—The reappointment of General Gutierrez as Provisional President of Mexico by the national convention is understood to have the full support of General Francisco Villa and his northern troops. Its acceptance, however, by the followers of General Zapata, the southern chieftain, was held in doubt by well-informed officials here. Gutierrez, it was understood, would serve out the unexpired term of Porfirio Diaz, which had been interrupted by the Madero revolution.

President Madero began to serve out the Diaz term when his death occurred incidental to the Felix Diaz-Huerta uprising. Gutierrez thus would become the third President to attempt to complete a single six-year term of office.

TIDE SWELLED BY GALE

Rise in Boston Comes Close to Mark Set by Famous Storm of 1851.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Features of the storm which lashed Southeastern New England today 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 lighthouse was destroyed, and was the fifth big tide in the last 15 years.

Summer residences close to the shore lines from Newburyport to Providencetown were badly battered.

BRITISH FARMERS PROSPER

Production Heavy, Markets Good and Prices High.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—After many years of depression the British farmer is enjoying prosperity. Everything he raises is quickly salable at prices which are gradually climbing higher and higher.

Wheat and oats, which are the staple crops of most English farmers, are bringing excellent prices, while the livestock which they fattened for the holiday market was taken at figures which have not been touched in many years.

GERMAN TROOPS POLITE

Swiss Colonel Reports Distress Has Been Relieved.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Among items given out today by the official press bureau are the following:

"A Swiss officer, Colonel Mueller, returning from the French territory occupied by the Germans, reports that the French population declares that the German troops are polite and decent. They say there has been no lack of food since the occupation, but that before the occupation there was great distress."

CRUISER STILL ON WATCH

British Vessel Before Havana Keeps Silent, However.

HAVANA, Jan. 13. — The British cruiser which has been lying for several days off the port outside the three-mile limit was still there tonight. The vessel has not communicated with the shore and has disregarded all signalled requests for her name.

She is playing her searchlight on all vessels entering Havana harbor during the night. She is believed to be either the Berwyck or the Lancaster.

ALL ON SCHARNHORST LOST

Only 26 of Nurnberg and Leipzig and 178 of Gneisenau Crews Saved.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Jan. 13.—Information received at Berlin is to the effect that none of the officers or men 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 Nurnberg and four officers and 15 men from the Leipzig.

DEATH SENTENCE STANDS

No Mercy Shown Private Lonsdale, Says Berlin Report.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A news dispatch received here from Amsterdam says Berlin reports that the death sentence on Private Lonsdale has not been commuted.

Lonsdale is a private in the British army. Captured by the Germans, he was imprisoned at Doeberitz, where he attacked one of the camp guards.

REPORTED SINKING DENIED

Dover Authorities Say No German Submarines Fired On.

DOVER (via London), Jan. 13.—The port authorities deny a report current here today that two German submarines were fired upon and sunk by the coast batteries off Dover.

There was firing from the forts late last night, which formed the basis of the rumor. This was not explained in the statement.

BORAH ARRAIGNS WILSON POLICIES

Mexican Issue Precipitates Controversy.

SPECIMEN WARNING GIVEN

Idahoan Would Compel Respect for Americans.

RURAL CREDITS DEMANDED

Farm Loans Declared More Important Than Ship Purchase—Warning to Own Party Compared With Murphy's or Taggart's.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In a stirring debate today the Senate heard sharp Republican attacks on President Wilson's recent Indianapolis speech, and criticism of the Administration's policy toward and denunciation of Democratic legislation, followed by warm defense of the President by Democratic leaders, and a prediction of his renomination and re-election.

Political discussion was precipitated over Senator Cummins' resolution requesting information from the President as to what the Government proposed to do with Mexican customs collected during the American occupation of Vera Cruz. The resolution did not get to a vote.

Idahoan Delivers Broadside.

In the course of the discussion Senator Williams, of Mississippi, declared with emphasis that President Wilson would be "renominated and re-elected"; Senator Borah, of Idaho, was referred to as a Republican presidential possibility, and Senator Cummins, of Iowa, voiced the wish that President Wilson could be confined to the "exercise of his constitutional powers."

Senator Borah delivered a general broadside against the Administration, which reached a climax in an attack of the chief executive's speech at Indianapolis last week, with particular reference to the President's warning to "men who would dare to break the solidarity of the Democratic team for any purpose or from any motive." The Idaho Senator denounced this statement, comparing it with "the sole and central principle upon which any corrupt political machine was ever organized or put into existence."

Utterances Like Taggart's.

He declared it was like the utterances of "Tom Taggart of Indiana to his followers, 80 of whom pleaded guilty yesterday to the crime of political corruption," and "the orders issued by Murphy to his satellites in Tammany Hall to follow the dictates of captain regardless of the dictates of conscience or judgment."

"It is a remarkable speech," Senator Borah continued. "Its purpose and purport cannot be mistaken or mis-

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TODAY'S—Rain; strong southerly winds.

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200,000 INDIANS AID KING

Viceroy Quotes Lincoln in Acknowledging Patriotism.

DELHI, India, Jan. 13, via London.—The Viceroy Baron Hardinge, in a speech today at the opening of the Viceregal Council, disclosed that the troops which India has contributed to the war numbered 200,000. The soldiers are distributed in France, Egypt, East Africa and along the Persian Gulf.

Baron Hardinge spoke feelingly of India's proof of patriotic sentiments. In this connection he said "the noblest sentiment ever uttered" concerning a nation's duty was expressed in the words of Abraham Lincoln: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right.

MOVIES TO SPUR TURKS

Films of Germans in Battle to Be Shown Constantinople.

PARIS, Jan. 13. — Emperor William has presented the Turkish government with a series of moving picture films of the Germans in battle, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Temps.

These, it is affirmed, will be reproduced publicly at Constantinople.

O. M. CLARK HEADS CHAMBER

Commercial Achievements Recounted.

OTHER OFFICERS INSTALLED

Japanese Consul Urges Increased Trade With Orient.

JOHN BARRETT IS HONORED

Pan-American Director Appeals for Proper Consideration of Republics of South America, Seeing Great Possibilities.

After two terms of service as president of the Chamber of Commerce, A. H. Averill was succeeded in the presidency by O. M. Clark, a member of the board of trustees and for many years active in his labors with Mr. Averill and other prominent members of the organization in its various enterprises for the upbuilding of the Northwest.

C. B. Woodruff was elected vice-president and other officers were named as follows: Treasurer, Ladd & Tilton Bank; secretary, E. C. Gatner; trustees, J. C. Ainsworth, Morton Insley, George Lawrence, Jr., D. A. Pattullo, Nathan Strauss and A. L. Veazie. Messrs. Giltner, Ainsworth, Lawrence and Pattullo were re-elected. Mr. Clark, the new president, for years has been active on the board of trustees and various committees.

With the exception of the report of the retiring president, reports of the officers were deferred and will be published in the February issue of the Chamber Bulletin, the principal portion of the evening following the banquet being given over to the addresses by guests of honor, principal among whom were K. Kumasaki, Consul from Japan, and John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union. The banquet and programme were held in the dining-room of the Commercial Club.

Relations With Orient Discussed.

Mr. Kumasaki, in a witty and scholarly address, touched upon the relations between Japan and the United States and then devoted some time to a consideration of commercial relations specifically between Portland and the Orient.

"It is because I believe that the commercial bodies of America are taking the lead in effecting better understandings with Japan and the Orient," he said, "that the present occasion has special interest for me.

"As you already know," he continued, after his discussion of the increasingly cordial relations between business men of the Occident and the Orient, "the balance of trade between Portland and Japan is largely in favor of Portland. I do not suppose that any of you are feeling badly about that, but, knowing

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Wednesday's War Moves

TURKISH troops have occupied the Persian town of Tabris, which is a Russian sphere, battling with the Russians in the Caucasus, and are reported to be making preparations for an invasion of Egypt.

The Russians have resumed the invasion of East Prussia, while the Germans continue to attack them in Poland, and they are again trying to cross the Nida River, in South Poland, which is held by the Austrians.

The battle which is creating the greatest interest, however, is that in the Aisne Valley, to the northeast of Soissons, where the French have been attacking the German entrenchments for a week. They succeeded in taking some important positions on Friday last and again on Sunday, but the Germans, bringing up reinforcements, recovered some of the lost ground. Otherwise the unfavorable weather has compelled the Germans and allies to confine themselves to artillery engagements.

The renewed activity of the Russians in East Prussia indicates that the freezing over of the Mazurian Lakes, for which they have been waiting, has at last occurred, for otherwise it would be impossible for troops to advance through the narrow defiles defended by the Germans.

The Russians say they also have made a further advance to the southwest of Rawa, another indication that they contemplate a repetition of their attempt at an invasion of East Prussia from the east and south, despite the fact that repeated German attacks south of the Lower Vistula in Poland are keeping them fairly busy. These attacks are being made at different points and according to the Russian official statements are easily repelled.

There is no recent account of the fighting in Southern Poland and Gallicia, but a Bucharest dispatch says the Russians have begun an attack on the Austrian fortifications in the mountains which divide Bukowina, now in their possession, and Transylvania, an attack on which is considered likely to bring Roumania into the war on the side of the allies.

The Turks, according to a Cairo dispatch, have decided at last to attempt an invasion of Egypt. In London little credence is given this report. It is not believed possible that troops can cross the desert which stretches eastward from the Suez Canal and even if they conquered the waterless waste, they would be so exhausted by the effort that the British forces in Egypt, it is confidently thought, could easily repel them.

Louis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing a gathering of Australians today, said it was not likely the Australians who were guarding Egypt, with New Zealanders, Indians and English territorials and regulars, would have much fighting to do there and that they soon would be in France.

An interesting statement was made by Baron Hardinge, Viceroy of India, at the opening of the Viceregal Council today, as to the part the East Indians are playing in the war. He said that 200,000 of them had sailed from India for France, Egypt, East Africa and Mesopotamia. Those in Mesopotamia are now presumably advancing with the British troops on Bagdad.

Rumors were current today, as they have been on several previous occasions, that German submarines had made an attack on Dover and that two of them were sunk. The authorities deny that any submarines have been sunk, but give no explanation of the firing of the guns of the forts which occurred late last night.

"V" IN SERVIA PROTESTED

"Serbia" Is Correct Spelling, Says Diplomat, Urging Use of "B."

LONDON, Jan. 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Servian legation in London has addressed a letter to the press and the public, urging the adoption of the spelling "Serbian" and "Serbia" instead of "Servian" and "Servia."

"The latter spelling," says the legation spokesman, "is highly offensive to our people, mainly because it suggests a false derivation from the Latin root, 'to serve.' It is a source of hidden pain to Serbians to see that some journals persist in using the corrupt forms."

ALSACE FRONT FLOODED

Fields Become Lakes and Storms Widen Operations of War.

BERNE, via Paris, Jan. 13.—From Alsace it is reported that several sections along the front have been inundated, that the rivers have run over their banks in consequence of the heavy rains, and that wide fields have been transformed into lakes.

There are several feet of water in the German trenches and the soldiers have constructed plank roofs over the whole length for protection. The operations have been considerably widened by the unfavorable weather in Upper Alsace.

BAD WEATHER INDICATED

Barometer at Astoria Drops to 29.25 With Torrents of Rain.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—That there has been some unusual disturbance in the weather conditions offshore during the past few days is indicated by the readings of the barometer. Last night and again today the barometer dropped to 29.25, a point that generally means a heavy gale is at hand.

While the rain fell almost in torrents during fitful squalls, there was little wind blowing locally, but there was evidently a heavy gale off-shore.

ORATORY AT SALEM EATS STATE MONEY

Wasted Time Is More Costly Than Clerks.

ABSENCE OF RING PROVED

Portland Members Divided and Spats Are Heard.

SENATE RUNNING SMOOTH

Efficiency Upholds Argument Against Abolishment of Upper House—Willingness to Work With Governor Is Shown.

BY RONALD G. CALLVERT.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 13.—(Staff correspondence.)—In the whole day expended by the lower house in debate over methods to promote economy and efficiency in the conduct of its own affairs one of the most readily available ways of accomplishing both ends was entirely overlooked. That way is in the curtailment of useless oratory. Most of today's discussion was over clerk hire—whether each member should be permitted to employ one clerk or stenographer at state expense, or whether two or more members should be content with one clerical assistant, or whether the stenographic work should be contracted out.

Oratory Costlier Than Clerks.

In the matter of dollars and cents, which will be represented in cold figures when the cost of the session is summed up, there was an apparent saving of several thousand dollars involved. The several-thousand-dollar saving was not made, but if it had been and it had not been provided for until the close of an entire day's debate, the state would still have been a financial loser.

Oratory costs the state more than legislative clerk hire. Attendance at several sessions has convinced me of that. I do not mean that serious and even extended discussion of fundamental problems or vital issues in the legislative halls is a costly custom that ought to be done away with. The criticism is directed at the disposition, from which few legislators are free in Oregon or any other state, to talk for talking's sake.

Importance of Time Overlooked.

In other words, the importance of the question in debate does not gauge the time spent in considering it. As it was today, the House subtracted a whole day from the time it has to devote to important legislation and, moreover, interfered just that much with the work of the Senate, for each house is dependent upon what the other does in performing its own functions. At the end of the session each has accomplished one-half the work, no more, no less. If one is dilatory and the other energetic in transacting business, the energetic one will be in idleness a good share of the time.

As to the merits of the discussion, I have not the slightest doubt that each house could get along just as well as it does now with fewer employes. Some members are so thorough in their work that employment of a clerk or stenographer of the right kind for the exclusive benefit of each one of them doubtless promotes legislative efficiency.

Clerks Wasted on Some.

Employment of a competent clerk to look up authorities, make synopsis of bills, write out amendments, answer correspondence, when the clerk's work is properly directed, is not wasteful. But there are other members who, because they are less thorough, less attentive and less industrious, have about as much use for a stenographer as they have for a trained nurse. But the various schemes to deprive the few members in the latter class from the unneeded presence of a clerk within beck or call were not worth a full day's deliberations. They were worth some thought and discussion, but not that, by any means.

The day's deliberations, however, ought to have produced one good result. It should have convinced the most skeptical that there is no organized legislative machine or ring conducted by the Portland members. The Multnomah delegation was divided today in as many ways as all Gaul, and some of the members were not careful always to say kind things about each other.

Senate Smoother Running.

The Senate is in much smoother running order than the House at the close of the third day. Comparison of the methods of doing business in the two branches is convincing proof of the truth of the one argument made during the campaign on the bill to abolish the Senate. The Senate is the more efficient body.

An encouraging incident in the Upper House was an indication given of a willingness to work with the Governor along consolidation lines. As previously said, Senator Barrett's resolution instructing a committee to report on consolidation of certain departments was more sweeping than the recommendations in the Governor's message. Senator Day, of Multnomah, also has been fostering more drastic centralization than the Governor suggests. But Senator Day introduced a resolution today framed in practically the exact wording of the Governor's message, and

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IT LOOKS A LITTLE LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE UP AT SALEM.

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