

SEISMOLOGICAL DISPATCHES.¹

Rome, July 9, 1917.

Pope Benedict was awakened by an earth shock which shook the whole of Rome early Sunday morning. Many people dressed, others left their homes, fearing a second shock. The Pope inquired as to the extent of the earthquake and learned there was no damage or victims. The shock was specially felt at Avezzano, which was practically destroyed in the earthquake of January, 1915. (Assoc. Press.)

Pago Pago, Tutuila, American Samoa (July 10, 1917, mail correspondence).

The earthquake experienced here *June 25* was the severest shock in 50 years. After the tremor subsided a small tidal wave caused many people to take to the hillside for safety. The wave receded as suddenly as it came. The center of the disturbance was about 70 miles southwest of Samoa. Reports from Tonga stated that it was

¹ Reported by the organization indicated and collected by the seismological station at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

felt severely in that group, while at Keppet's Island the waters of the lagoon rose high on the island and left thousands of fish as they receded. (Assoc. Press.)

Catania, Sicily, July 16, 1917.

The most recent eruption of Mount Etna, although very brief, caused a panic among the population of the near-by districts in consequence of the enormous quantity of lava discharged, which surpassed previous records. (Assoc. Press.)

Buenos Aires, July 27, 1917.

An earthquake of great intensity in Chile was reported from Santiago in dispatches received to-day by *La Nacion*. The tremors have been felt in Santiago, Cordia, San Luis, Mendoza, Rosario, and Tucuman. In Buenos Aires slight tremors were noticeable. (Assoc. Press.)

Washington, D. C., July 31, 1917.

Official dispatches to the Chilean Embassy yesterday deny widely-published reports from Santiago, of an earthquake with great damage to Chilean cities. At the same time a quake was reported from Chile there actually was an earth disturbance in Argentina. (Assoc. Press.)