

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL BODY OF LAWMAKERS

Friday, April 13.

Washington, April 13.—Owing to the fact that none of its members were prepared to speak on the railroad rate bill, that measure was temporarily laid aside today in the senate, permitting the devotion of the entire time to the consideration of other bills on the calendar. Of these more than 300 were passed, most of them being private pension bills.

Among the general bills passed was one increasing the pensions of ex-soldiers who lost limbs in the service; another retiring and pensioning petty officers and men of the army, navy and marine corps after 30 years of service at three-fourths their regular pay; and a third bill increasing the pensions of ex-Mexican war soldiers to \$20 per month and making the attainment of 75 years of age evidence of disability.

Washington, April 13.—After spending much time in useless debate and wrangling, the house took up the post-office appropriation bill.

The bill was finally perfected at 5:45 o'clock, when Moon, of Tennessee, entered a motion to recommit to the post-office committee with instructions to report the bill to the house immediately with the Southern railway mail subsidy stricken out. On this motion Crumpacker, of Indiana, demanded a rollcall, which was ordered. Moon's motion was lost, 96 to 99. This retained the subsidy in the bill, and without further objection the bill was passed.

Thursday, April 12.

Washington, April 12.—The feature of today's proceedings in the house of representatives was the speech made by Cochran, of New York, who, under an agreement made on a previous day, was given an hour to elucidate the subject of "general debate" on appropriation bills. In view of the announcement that Cochran would speak, the galleries were crowded and a very large proportion of the members were in attendance.

Cochran, after a short discussion of the fiction of "general debate" and the failure of members to attend the sittings of the house while subjects covering the widest possible latitude were being illuminated, launched into a defense of the Hepburn rate bill and the high position taken by the house, not only in the exceptional character of the legislation, but in the dignified way in which the bill passed the lower branch of congress. In this connection he ridiculed the constitutional debaters in the senate.

Washington, April 12.—After a brief speech by Lattimer on in support of the house railroad rate bill, Foraker today took the floor on that measure and consumed practically all of the remainder of the day's session of the senate. He spent some time in the discussion of some of the amendments he has suggested, and then entered upon the consideration of the entire question of railroad rate regulation, arguing against the constitutionality of the pending bill from various points of view. He was frequently interrupted by other senators. Lodge spoke briefly in support of the practice of granting lower rates on goods intended for export than on those used in domestic consumption.

Wednesday, April 11.

Washington, April 11.—Among the many bills passed by the senate today was one granting land on Morton island, in Snake river, Oregon, to that state as a fish hatchery. Other bills passed follow:

Authorizing the allotment of land to natives of Alaska; prohibiting the use of diving apparatus in the taking of sponges; authorizing the state of Montana to select lean lands; prohibiting aliens from gathering sponges in American waters.

In response to a request by Tillman to fix a time for taking a vote on the rate bill, Aldrich expressed the opinion that before the end of the week the speeches would be so far disposed of as to enable the senate to foreclose the end of general discussion.

Washington, April 11.—When Speaker Cannon called the house to order today, a senate bill ratifying an agreement with the Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe of Indians, in South Dakota, was passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up.

The military record of General Jacob H. Smith was the subject of a speech

May End Race Problem.

Washington, April 10.—Dr. S. Harris, professor of medicine in the University of Alabama, at Mobile, talked to the president today about the ravages of consumption among the negroes of the South. He expressed the fear, and he added that his opinion was concurred in by the medical fraternity generally in the South, that the negro race was likely to become extinct in this country. Statistics showed, he declared, that the death rate among the members of the negro race in America was greater than the birth rate.

Seattle Objects to Negro Soldiers.

Washington, April 9.—Seattle is vigorously protesting against the assignment of a colored infantry regiment to Fort Lawton and Wright, in place of the Tenth infantry, that goes to Alaska in August. The appeals of Senator Piles have been without avail and he is informed that Washington must have its share of colored soldiers. The detail of colored troops to the department of Columbia will not include Vancouver barracks. The detail is for two years.

by Banon, Ohio, who defended the actions of General Smith, in the Philippines, stating that General Wood's achievements were a complete vindication of the case of General Smith. Hayes, Cal., spoke in favor of an increased salary for postal clerks.

Tuesday, April 10.

Washington, April 10.—For seven hours today the house had under consideration the postoffice appropriation bill, but in only a few instances were the provisions considered. During the debate on the special appropriation for railway mail pay, bitter words were exchanged between representatives from North Carolina, Arkansas and Kentucky, but all were within the rules of the house. A humorous speech was made by J. Adam Bede, Minn., and Charles A. Towne, New York, spoke in behalf of the Jamestown exposition. Both Bede and Towne represented the Duluth district in Minnesota in other congresses. They were warmly congratulated on their speeches.

Washington, April 10.—For more than four hours today Bailey held the undivided attention of the senate with a speech in reply to Spooner and Knox, and just before its conclusion there was a significant suggestion from Hale indicating the possibility of an understanding and an early vote on the railroad rate bill.

The day was one of the most notable in the recent history of the senate. Very few senators were absent at any time during the day and every seat in the galleries, public, private, senatorial, executive and diplomatic, was held by its occupant with marked tenacity.

Monday, April 9.

Washington, April 9.—McLaurin and Morgan addressed the senate today on the railroad rate question, the former advocating the legislation and the latter opposing. The Mississippi senator announced his intention to support an amendment providing for a court review of the decisions of the Interstate Commerce commission and also stated his adherence to the Bailey amendment, prohibiting the temporary suspension of the commission's orders by the inferior courts. He criticized what he characterized as an effort to inject politics into the consideration of the bill. Morgan took the position that the proposed legislation was an interference with the rights of the states to control the corporations created by themselves, and said that the best way to check exorbitant railroad rates was to keep the waterway in such condition as to insure competition.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Cannon Gives Aid.

Washington, April 14.—Speaker Cannon today assured Representative Jones, of Washington, and Chairman Burton, of the river and harbor committee, that he will permit them to call up the Columbia river bill on Monday under suspension of the rules. This is the most satisfactory arrangement that could be brought about, for it means that the bill must be considered solely on its own merits, and can under no circumstances be confused or associated with any other river and harbor or appropriation bill. The merits of the bill are so apparent that it cannot be assailed, unless by members who have been unable to secure reports on bills making appropriations for rivers or harbors in their own districts, and it is not believed any such opposition can now defeat the Columbia river bill.

Everyone who is directly interested in the bill seems confident that it will pass on Monday. It will certainly receive the approval of the president, for he long since committed himself to its passage.

No Limit on Use of Franks.

Salt Lake, April 10.—That there is no law limiting or prescribing the character of printed matter which congressmen may authorize to be sent through the mails under official frank, is the gist of a decision rendered here today by Judge John A. Marshall, of the United States District court. L. R. Anderson, chairman of the Republican committee of Sanpete county, Utah, was indicted for alleged illegal use of the frank of Congressman James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, for distribution in Utah of political matter.

Question for Steel Trust.

Washington, April 10.—After a conference with the president today, General Grosvenor, chairman of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, announced that his committee proposed this week, in connection with hearings on the ship subsidy bill, to interrogate officials of the United States Steel corporation regarding the reported selling of steel products abroad at a rate cheaper than was given to consumers in this country.

LAVA COOLS AND ASHES FALL.

Naples Recovers From Panic and is Cheered by King and Queen.

Naples, April 13.—Frequent detonations are still heard on Mount Vesuvius, but faintly. The main crater is gradually enlarging. The most consoling news is that the lava is cooling on all sides.

Ashes are falling everywhere, houses are collapsing and burying their occupants. Roads near the volcano are no sooner opened than they are closed again. The heaviest fall is now over Somma, Santa Anastasia, Ponticelli and other villages in a section opposite and distant from the city.

The people have recovered from the panic of yesterday, are less sullen and downhearted. It is largely due to the presence of the king and queen. They are mingling freely with the populace, doing everything in their power to alleviate the condition of the injured and mingling their tears with those who have lost friends or relatives.

The inhabitants of this city are enduring the yellow gray atmosphere of yesterday, which is even more oppressive than before. The popular costume of those who can afford it consists of an automobile coat, cap and goggles, which enables the wearer to maintain a semblance of cleanliness, but the people generally have to be contented with paper masks and raised umbrellas. The drivers of trolley cars are wearing masks of some transparent material under the visors of their caps. More shops were opened today and the city is slowly resuming its normal life.

The latest reports say that 243 houses have been damaged at Portici, 195 at San Giovanni and Teduccio, 432 at Keena and 1,000 at Torre del Greco.

It is impossible to determine the exact number of buildings demolished at Torre Annunziata. It is estimated that about 5,000 houses in all have been partly or entirely destroyed.

In villages on the Ottajano side of the mountain all the houses are damaged. At Nola desolation reigns, the place having been almost entirely abandoned.

A committee has been formed to collect funds and organize assistance for sufferers. It is presided over by the Duke of Aosta. The government heads the subscription list with \$100,000. The amount collected up to the present time is \$300,000.

Firemen have been sent from Palermo, Sicily, and other places to the villages in this vicinity which have suffered the most from the fall of ashes, to assist in removing the ashes from the roofs and relieve the exhausted soldiers.

Camp kitchens have been established and free meals are being served.

COAL TRAFFIC IS POOLED.

Eastern Roads Admit They Have an Agreement as to Rates.

Philadelphia, April 13.—That rates are fixed by the traffic association composed of various coal-carrying roads was the admission drawn from railroad officials at the final hearing of the Interstate Commerce commission investigation into the affairs and abuses of the coal trade. Through Joseph G. Searles, coal traffic manager of the Pennsylvania railroad company, who is also chairman of the All-Rail Traffic association, it was learned that this organization not only fixes the percentage of tonnage allotted to each road, but also establishes the rates.

Counsel for the commission produced the minutes of the meeting of the Tidewater Bituminous Steam Coal Traffic association, held on September 19, 1900. The records showed that a resolution offered by the Norfolk and Western company permitting that company and the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad to carry tidewater coal at the rate of \$1.25 a ton was voted down and that the rate was fixed at \$1.40 a ton. Mr. Searles admitted that there had been an agreement as to the tonnage to be allowed each road, and that, if one road shipped more and another less, a settlement was made. He adds that there had been no settlement since 1895. Mr. Searles denied that there was an understanding to maintain rates between all rail and all water associations for the purpose of preventing competition.

Wild Stampede for Gold.

Carson, Nev., April 13.—The reported strike of gold in Churchill county has stampeded Carson. Early this morning there was a string of vehicles and automobiles heading for Churchill county to reach the Cooney Springs strike. The town seems to have been almost deserted today in the pell mell rush. News comes from Virginia City and other towns that the stampede has affected them in the same manner. Tonight there are rumors of another strike within 20 or 30 miles of this city.

Makes Troops Work Hard.

Manila, April 13.—Major General Wood has had the troops constantly engaged in maneuvering and practice marching. The officers and men complained that they are being worked excessively in this severe climate. General Wood has since directed that the company drills in front of the barracks be abandoned. At present, battalion, regimental and brigade drills cover miles of territory, officers and men carrying heavy field equipment.

Castro Quits Temporarily.

New York, April 13.—General Cipriano Castro has retired temporarily from the presidency of Venezuela. General Juan Vicente Gomez, first vice president of the republic, is the present executive. This information was contained in an official cable dispatch received today from Caracas by Carlos Benito Figueroa, vice consul general in this city.

DESERT WHERE VILLAGES WERE

Entire Country Around Vesuvius Like Sahara Desert.

Distress Among Thousands of Fugitives is Appalling—Ashes are Now Lighter and Worst is Believed to Be Over—Much Help Being Sent and More is Needed.

Naples, April 12.—The whole of the Vesuvius district, as far as Naples, Caserta and Castellammare, is one vast Saharan desert. Reports tonight from all sides state that the fall of ashes is not so heavy as it has been for the last few days, and the ashes are much finer, and from this it is argued that the prospects are much brighter.

The blockade of local traffic continues, but service on the main lines of railway has been re-established, although greatly disarranged by the indescribable confusion in the stations where foreigners, not fully understanding the situation, inveigh against the delays and discomforts to which they have been subjected.

This has been a disquieting day in Naples. The people, alarmed by what has happened, have deserted their shops, and the manufactories are nearly all closed. The crowds are in a temper for any excess. It would only require a spark to start a conflagration.

The distress among the tens of thousands of refugees is appalling. The government has forwarded supplies of food and money, several of the Italian cities have done the same, and private citizens are contributing money for the assistance of the sufferers. More help is needed.

REVISE EXCLUSION LAW.

New Bill Intended to Remove Grievances of Chinese.

Washington, April 12.—Representative Denby, of Michigan, introduced a bill today, making extensive revision of the Chinese exclusion act. It extends the operation of this act ten years and incorporates the recommendation of Commissioner General Sargent for American inspectors in China under the supervision of the Immigration service and for the re-registration of Chinese now in this country.

The bill is not intended to modify the basic principle policy of excluding Chinese laborers, but according to Mr. Denby is an attempt to find a compromise which shall harmonize differences with China.

It permits Chinese residents of this country to go and come under proper regulation in regard to return certificates, etc. It repeals the provision of existing laws permitting Chinese laborers to leave the United States and subsequently return only in case they have wives or families or debts due to them in the United States, and which limits their right of return to one year.

It admits Chinese applicants for the writ of habeas corpus to bail, a privilege now denied. It provides that any Chinaman resident in the United States, may receive a return certificate on exhibition of his certificate of registration or original certificate of entry and proof of his identity.

It repeals the provision of the existing law placing the burden of proof upon a Chinese arrested for being unlawfully in the United States to show his right to be here.

It repeals specifically the provision in the law of 1892, already held unconstitutional, that Chinese found unlawfully in the United States shall be imprisoned at hard labor for one year and then deported.

It enlarges the exempt class beyond those mentioned in the treaty of 1880 to include accountants, bookkeepers, bankers, members of the learned professions, editors or members of other classes not falling within the category of laborers, but it also provides that it shall be unlawful for any Chinese person entering the United States as a member of an exempt class to work for gain as a laborer.

Rails Blown From Under Train.

Pittsburg, Kan., April 12.—An unsuccessful attempt to wreck the southbound St. Louis & San Francisco passenger train, known as the "Meteor," was made last night at a point between Turk and Scammon, south of Pittsburg. Dynamite had been placed on the track. The train, running nearly 60 miles an hour, struck the explosive and caused an explosion that tore out three feet of the track. The high rate of speed at which the train was moving carried it over the break without damage to the cars or injury to anyone.

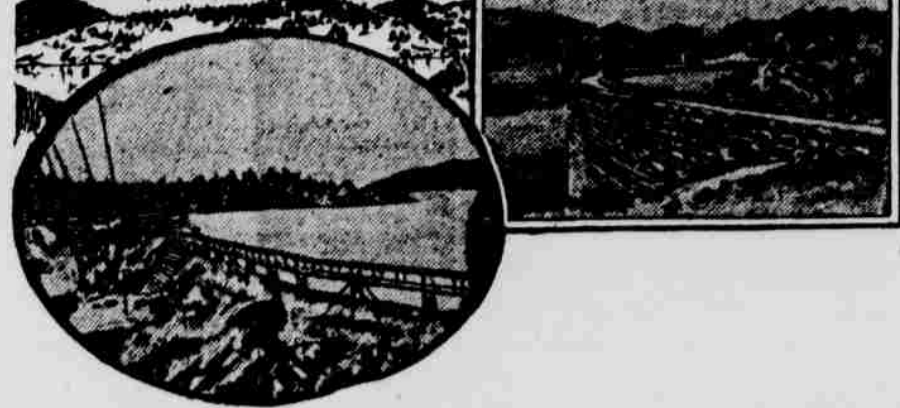
Drydock Dewey Breaks Tow.

Washington, April 12.—The drydock Dewey broke its tow lines in the Mediterranean off Malta and drifted about in a storm for about 23 hours, but is now again in control. This information reached the Navy department in a dispatch from Admiral Sigbee, dated at Messina, Sicily, yesterday. He stated in the dispatch that the Brooklyn remained with the Dewey when it was foundering about, and did not leave it until it was safely in tow.

Traveling Will Be Expensive.

Chicago, April 12.—The Central Passenger association has decided to increase the summer tourist rates which prevail every season to the Atlantic coast resorts. On an average the rates will be raised about 15 per cent.

BUILDING THE HIGHEST DAM IN THE WORLD



Situated in a narrow ravine on the south fork of the South Platte river, 48 miles from Denver, is the highest dam on earth, known as the Cheesman dam. Its wall of solid masonry is 221 feet high, impounding more than 30,000,000,000 gallons of water. From an engineering viewpoint, its nearest rival is the famous Croton dam that impounds New York city's water supply. This contains more masonry and cost more money, but it does not hold as much water, and its construction was not attended with so many or so great engineering difficulties.

It almost seems as though Nature itself had intended the site of Cheesman dam to some day be utilized as a great reservoir. The canon of the South Platte river at this point is not more than 35 feet wide at the bottom, and the sides are almost vertical for nearly 100 feet. At this point the canon begins to widen, so that 200 feet above the bottom it is 600 feet wide, and 220 feet above the bottom its width is about 700 feet. From the bottom of the canon to the summit of the dam the side walls are of solid granite. Before the masonry was laid, the loose boulders, rocks and debris were removed. This work developed the fact that while the bottom contained pot holes, and the sides many irregularities, yet there were no seams nor crevices.

The dam was constructed of granite rubble masonry laid in Portland ce-

ment mortar, with the exception of the upstream face, which is of rough-pointed granite ashlar. For the downstream face, granite blocks of moderate size are used, making it one of the most handsome reservoirs to be seen anywhere—as well as one that should last almost as long as the eternal hills. To the beauty of this work of man, are added the glories of the Rockies—towering mountains rising in the distance capped with everlasting snow, whispering pines, rugged boulders and sapphire skies. The width of the dam on top is 18 feet, with a 14-foot roadway. At the bottom it is 176 feet wide. The elevation of the top of the parapet walls above the sea is 6,865 feet.

The primary object of this great engineering work is to supply the city of Denver with water. Incidentally water is supplied for the irrigation of several thousand acres of land in the valley of the South Platte river. The artificial lake created by the Cheesman dam covers an area of 84 acres, extending up South Fork valley five miles, up Goose creek two miles, and up Turkey creek one mile and a half. This reservoir is filled with the melted snows of the Rocky Mountains, furnishing probably the purest water enjoyed by any large city in the world. So capacious is the reservoir that the water always in storage would suffice for the 200,000 inhabitants of Denver and its suburbs for five years.—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

HERR MOST.

In Boyhood Football of Fate, He Became the Apostle of Hate.

Herr Johann Most, who died in Cincinnati the other day, was the high priest of anarchy. Brought up under the most adverse circumstances, disfigured from boyhood, ill-treated by his first employer, kicked and cuffed about Europe by soldiery and police, he grew into one of the most rancorous philosophers and reddest revolutionists of modern times. Most was born in Augsburg, Germany, Feb. 5, 1840. His father held an office at the court and managed to give the boy a fair elemen-



HERR JOHANN MOST.

ary education. In 1853 young Most became ill, and an operation was performed, which disfigured his face for life. This did as much as anything else, perhaps, to sour his disposition. Then his mother died, and an unsympathetic stepmother came into his world to torment him to rebellion.

He was apprenticed to a bookbinder and after learning the trade went wandering through Italy, Switzerland and Hungary. He found it difficult to get work, because, as he says in his autobiography, his "facial disfigurement kept customers away." Most went to Zurich in 1867 and got work, escaping military service because of his deformity. He imbibed socialist ideas and started a crusade against all organized government. In May, 1869, he made a violent speech denouncing the clergy, the military, the police and the middle class. He spent a month in jail for this outbreak. After passing other time in jail for similar offenses, Most was selected by the Socialists as a missionary in Austria. The authorities banished him on May 2, 1871, and he was escorted to the frontier by a large procession of workmen.

In Saxony he was not allowed to speak publicly, but he carried on the propaganda in the homes of wage-workers. He was made editor of the Chemnitz Freie Presse by his party, and served a month in jail for making an incendiary speech. He was summoned to appear in court 43 times and was convicted of 23 violations of law. He had then become an anarchist of the most radical type, advocating the use of force, even assassination by poison and bomb. He was elected to the Reichstag twice. After passing many months in prison he was ordered from Germany.

He went to London in 1870 and he began the publication of Freiheit. When Alexander II. of Russia was killed by nihilists Most published Freiheit with a red border and an editorial expressing a wish that all tyrants might be served like the Czar. The Russian and German governments called the British government's attention to the article,

and Most was arrested, tried, found guilty and sentenced to 16 months hard labor at Clerkenwell prison. On his release he sailed for New York, arriving in December, 1882. He spent three terms on Blackwell's Island for incendiary utterances. His last imprisonment was for publishing in Freiheit on the day President McKinley was shot an article entitled, Murder vs. Murder.

Most was not taken seriously by many of his brethren. He was a theatrical and earnest talker and had a fine flow of adjectives, chiefly denunciatory. He achieved some success as an actor in 1894 by appearing at the Thalia as Old Baumert in the Weavers. He had not been conspicuous as an advocate of force in recent years and the radical anarchists of the Emma Goldman stripe were at odds with him.

Electric Lights from Windmill.

Wind-made electricity holds out the promise of becoming a great boon to rural districts; and the day is near at hand when every farmer who has a windmill on his grounds can enjoy electric lights and the many other services which electric power is capable of yielding. For many years, men have been trying to convert wind power into electricity. R. W. Wilson, of Westfield, Ind., has worked out a practicable method of accomplishing it.

In producing wind-made electricity, Wilson calls upon the windmill to perform its customary function of pumping water. He leads the water into a hydraulic regulator built on the principle of a water-lift, in which the pressure is controlled by weights, and from which it is released by means of automatic valves.

This regulator is the means of maintaining the even pressure under all conditions, whether the windmill is revolving fast or slow.

Under the uniform pressure, the water is passed from the hydraulic chamber through a water motor to which a dynamo is attached.

Mr. Wilson demonstrates the success of the invention at his own shop in Westfield, which is brightly lighted with wind-made electricity, and to all appearances it equals the steam-made product that city folk enjoy.

Million Bushels of Wheat Wasted.

"During 1905," writes George R. Metcalfe, M. E., in the Technical World Magazine, "the railroads of the United States ordered new locomotives to the number of 6,500, together with 3,300 passenger cars and 340,000 freight cars. These last figures give a good idea of the relative importance of passenger and freight traffic to a large railroad. The rail mills started the new year with orders for 2,500,000 tons on their books.

"In spite of these great orders and in spite of the best efforts of the railroad managers, pile after pile of thousands of bushels of corn has been heaped up on the ground in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, for want of storage room or transportation facilities; while in North Dakota alone, over a million bushels of wheat has rotted on the ground for want of freight cars to move it."

The Thankful Way.

Thankful we wander in bloom and in light,
And reap in the red thorns the lilies of light.
And, toll being ended, we'll whisper "Good-night,"
And dream of a beautiful morning!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Did you ever encounter a lazy man who didn't attribute all his trials and tribulations to bad luck?