

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, April 17.  
Washington, April 17.—To clear legislative decks for pending money bills for the support of the government, the house today worked uninterruptedly from 11:30 to 5 o'clock. In that time 11 general bills were passed under the new rules.

The bill to provide for entry of agricultural land within forest reserves was passed on motion of Dixon, Montana. The bill, Wyoming, thought if the bill would bring vast areas directed under the bureau of forestry that did not have a tree or bush. So far as these are concerned, it would repeal the law and stone section of the present law and the commutation clause.

The bill was passed with one amendment striking out the paragraph giving the secretary of agriculture the power to set aside such forest reserve as was not occupied by a bona fide settlement January 1, 1906.

Washington, April 17.—Preceding the taking up of the railroad rate bill in the senate today, Tillman called up a resolution directing the senate committee on finance to enter upon an investigation of the question of campaign contributions by the national banks and the resolution was referred to the finance committee.

Tillman said that he would not confine the inquiry to the national banks, but would extend it to the Democratic committee. He spoke for almost three hours on the rate bill, contending for the validity of the proposed legislation.

Monday, April 16.  
Washington, April 16.—It took the house of representatives just one minute to pass Representative Jones' bill appropriating \$400,000 to continue work on the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river.

In accordance with the promise, Spenser Cannon this afternoon recognized Mr. Jones to call upon the committee by the river and harbor committee last Friday.

The bill was read, and without a single word being said in its favor or its opposition, the speaker announced that the bill "would be considered as read" at that time, engrossed and passed.

It was all there was to it. It happened so quickly that few members present knew that nearly \$500,000 was being appropriated.

Crumacker, of Indiana, called upon the bill extending until April 11, 1909, the date for applying the coastwise laws of the United States to the Philippines. Under the present conditions, these laws will apply July 1, 1909.

Opposition to the bill was made by Humphrey, of Washington, who said there was ample American shipping on the Pacific coast to take care of the commerce between the United States and the Philippines, and, if the time was not extended, these American ships would get the business.

The bill was passed by a vote of 217 to 27.

Washington, April 16.—A speech on the railroad rate bill by Heyburn, of Idaho, in advocacy of his court review amendment, led to more than two hours' technical debate in the senate today. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up for committee amendments, but was not completed, and consideration will be resumed tomorrow.

Tillman, of South Carolina, at the opening of the session, offered a resolution providing for an inquiry by the committee on finance into contributions by national banks to campaign committees and why facts concerning them had not been disclosed by the comptroller of the currency.

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 the 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; and third bill increasing the pensions of Mexican war soldiers to \$20 per month and making the attainment of 60 years of age evidence of disability.

Washington, April 13.—After expending 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 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 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 lieu 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 foresee 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 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.

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.

Quick to Protest.  
Washington, April 16.—Since the debate on the railroad rate bill warmed up, certain senators have grown very sensitive about allusions to "railroad senators" and "friends of the railroads," and have lost no opportunity to deny that they themselves are unduly friendly to the great transportation corporations. Up to the present session, whenever there was talk of "corporation senators," these men were not so sensitive; they did not jump to their feet then to continually disclaim any particular friendliness for corporations.

More Talk Coming.  
Washington, April 16.—Speeches on the railroad rate bill will be the feature in the United States senate the present week. Notwithstanding the assurances to the contrary which were given by senators last week, there is no immediate prospect for securing an agreement upon a time for voting upon the bill. No one has at any time counted upon getting such an agreement until the general speeches shall have been exhausted.

## 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 longer 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 Resina 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 & Western company permitting that company and the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad to carry tide-water 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 retilement was made. He adds that there had been no settlement since 1898. 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 Stamped for Gold.  
Carson, Nev., April 13.—The reported strike of gold in Churchill county has stamped 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.

## ALL OF ONE OPINION

House Committee Unanimously Favors Jetty Bill.

ITS PASSAGE IS NOW ASSURED

Statements of Langfitt Remove All Doubts—Amendments Will Be Shut Out by Rules.

Washington, April 14.—The house committee on rivers and harbors today voted unanimously to favorably report the bill appropriating \$400,000 for continuing the construction of the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river. Representative Jones was directed to make the report.

This action was taken after Major Langfitt had submitted to the committee his charts and drawings explained in these dispatches yesterday. The showing made was so strong as to convince every member of the committee of the advisability of immediately making this appropriation. The committee reported the Jones bill, which is identical in every respect with Senator Fulton's bill that passed the senate several weeks ago, because several members believed appropriation bills should originate in the house. Once the house passes the Jones bill, the senate will readily pass it, inasmuch as it is identical with the Fulton bill previously passed by that body.

There is every reason to believe this bill will soon pass the house. The report will be printed immediately, and some time today Mr. Fulton and Mr. Jones will call on the speaker to get him to agree to let the bill be called up for consideration and vote. Mr. Jones believes he will be allowed to call the bill up under suspension of the rules on Monday. If he can do this he will successfully shut off all amendments and probably secure prompt passage of the bill. If the bill is not brought up Monday, Mr. Jones will ask unanimous consent for its consideration at an early date. In that event the bill will not be subject to amendments.

## THREE AGAINST ONE.

Great Britain, France and Russia Unite Against Germany.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—Great Britain has begun vigorously to press negotiations for an Anglo-Russian entente, with the purpose of completing the triple alliance of Great Britain, France and Russia against Germany, which has long been the aim of British policy. The development at the Algiers conference, where Great Britain, France and Russia acted in unison, and the participation of English bankers in the big Russian loan furnish a practical and favorable moment, and Great Britain is striking while the iron is hot.

Besides, the British government has recently given Russia proof of her desire to settle outstanding difficulties by inducing English bankers not to take the Persian loan, on the ground that it might be regarded as prejudicial to Russian interests.

## BOTH MEN ARE CONVICTED.

Gaynor and Greene May Get Sentence of 17 Years.

Savannah, Ga., April 14.—Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor were found guilty of conspiracy against the government for presenting false claims and embezzlement in the Federal court for the Southern jurisdiction of Georgia yesterday and Judge Emery Speer will pass sentence upon them.

The defendants were found guilty, with no recommendation, on each of the indictments. The verdict was returned a few minutes before 2 o'clock after the jury had been out three and a half hours.

The maximum sentence that the court may impose is an aggregate term of 17 years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$575,000, the amount of the alleged embezzlement.

## Durnovo Will Soon Fall.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—Appearances indicate that Premier Witte having the better of the fight with Minister of the Interior Durnovo, the downfall of the latter is only a question of a few days. The government today authorized the holding on May 4 of a caucus of Constitutional Democratic delegates to the national parliament. Minister Durnovo has been compelled officially to warn the governors of provinces to exercise greater care in employment of troops and police in repressive measures.

## Killed by Other Pashas.

London, April 14.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Post telegraphs that inquiry into the murder of Redvan Pasha, ex-prefect of Constantinople, who was assassinated March 24, has resulted in a report that Shamil Pasha and Abdur Rezak Beder had conspired for the murder of others besides Redvan Pasha, including the ministers of war and public works. The government proposes to bring them from exile and try them.

## Troops Leaving Peking.

Tientsin, April 14.—Three hundred Russian troops arrived from Peking this morning and 1,100 Japanese troops are expected April 16. The remainder of the German troops will embark today.

## 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 canyon 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 Foothold 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 ranting and raving philosphers 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.

tary education. In 1858 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 socialistic 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 1879 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,

## 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. Metcalf, M. E., in the Technical World Magazine, "the railroads of the United States ordered new locomotives to the number of 6,300, 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, toil 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?