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MT. VESUVIUS IN ACTION

Seas of Lava and Ashes Overwhelming
Towns and Country Around—
Lives Lost and Cities Deserted

Rome—A dispatch from Naples to the Tribune reports that 500 persons have perished in the district between Ottajano and San Guiseppe.

Naples—The volcano is resuming activity, and especially at Cercola. The stream of lava which started anew in the direction of Torre Annunziata reached the cemetery of that town and then turned toward Pompeii.

The troops are conveying provisions, surgical accessories and other material for the relief of the injured near Ottarjano. A violent storm of sulphurous rain occurred today at San Guiseppe, Vesuviana and Saviano.

When morning broke today the outlook was promising for an amelioration of the conditions consequent upon the activity of Mount Vesuvius. The hopefulness of the populace, however, was short-lived and the Neapolitans were plunged into a condition bordering on frenzy by the collapse of the Mount Oliveto market, which covered a plot of ground 600 feet square, the structure falling upon 200 or more persons, of whom twelve were killed, two mortally injured, twenty-four dangerously and 100 less seriously injured. Several of the dead were crushed and mangled beyond recognition. The scenes in the vicinity of the ruins were agonizing, relatives of the victims clamoring to be allowed to go to their dead or dying. Only by the firm intervention of the police and carabinieri was it possible to keep back the crowd from overwhelming those who were engaged in the work of rescue.

While early in the day the volcanic activity of Mount Vesuvius appeared to have diminished, as night approached the prospect of immediate relief faded and the fate of the villages and towns around the volcano seemed more hopeless. Instead of decreasing, the fall of sand and ashes emitted from the crater increased. Even with the sun shining high in the heavens the light was a dim yellow. In the midst of which the few people who remained in the stricken towns, their clothing, hair and beards covered with ashes, moved about in the awful stillness of desolation like gray ghosts.

Many Villages Deserted

The case of Torre Del Greco is typical. For thirty hours the place has been practically deserted, but amid the ruin and semi-darkness illuminated from time to time by vivid flashes of lightning a few of the inhabitants go about hungry and with throats parched with smoke and dust, seemingly unable to tear themselves away from the ruins of what so recently were their homes. Communication by rail or tramway with Torre Del Greco and Torre Annunziata is impossible, owing to the cinders, sand and ash deposits. Railway travel to

and from Naples is most hampered by the same conditions and a collision today resulted in the injury of about twelve passengers. Telegraphic communication with the towns farthest in the danger zone also in interrupted.

The flow of lava from the volcano, which had almost ceased during the night, recommenced early today, and the fall of volcanic ejecta in the Vesuvian communes has been enormous. It is feared that the weight of ashes on roofs will cause the collapse of many more buildings both here and in the towns and villages nearer the volcano.

Great Subterranean Agitation

Director Matteucci, who continues at his post in the observatory, telegraphed tonight that the volcano was generally calm last night, with occasional sharp explosions, these becoming more violent towards morning. Director Matteucci says his seismic instruments indicate great subterranean agitation.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helene have forwarded to Premier Sonnino, who is here, \$20,000 to be applied towards the relief of the sufferers by the volcano.

The prefect has removed the mayor of San Guiseppe from office because in the face of danger he left his village without informing his superiors.

Cardinal Prisco, archbishop of Naples, who today visited the people wounded by the fall of the Mount Oliveto market, brought to these unfortunates the benediction of the pope.

The Duchess of Aosta was a veritable angel of mercy to the sufferers by the market house disaster. She spent the entire day at the hospital comforting the bereaved and assisting the injured. As the duchess bent over a cot to give a cooling drink to a child who was bruised and battered from head to foot, she felt a kiss imprinted upon her hand. Looking down, the duchess' eyes met those of a woman kneeling at her feet, who said: "Your excellency, she," pointing to the suffering child, "is all I have. I am a widow. May God reward you."

The troops on guard in the volcanic zone are utilizing the railway carriages at different localities as camp hospitals. The Red Cross society has established a hospital in the vicinity of San Guiseppe.

All the bodies of those who were killed in the church at San Guiseppe on Monday have been recovered, the number being 105. Search is being made of the houses at Ottajano, where fifty corpses have already been found. It is believed that there are still many to be recovered.

POLLARD HAS ENEMIES

They May Try to Unseat the Congressman for First District.

Congressman Pollard's enemies may try to unseat him. According to the sworn statement of C. D. Clapp of the congressional committee, a considerable sum of money was expended during the special campaign for cigars. The distribution of cigars is forbidden by the corrupt practices act, and several lawyers declare that there is am-

ple ground for a contest to disqualify Pollard.

There are two items in the report filed with the district court clerk of Cass county. One is the record of a payment July 20 to Ella Linsey of \$30.50 for cigars for "committee." The other is the payment July 21 to J. M. Teegarden of \$11.62 for "expense drayage and cigars."

The corrupt practice act provides in part that it shall be unlawful to give away or treat to any drinks, cigars or other refreshments or to pay out, give, contribute or expend, or offer or agree to pay, give, contribute or expend any money or other valuable thing for the purpose of promoting the nomination or election of any candidate for representative or United States senator in the congress of the United States, or for any public office created by the constitution or laws of this state to be filled by popular election. The penalty is the invalidating of the election of the candidate.

The failure of the congressional committee to call either a primary or a convention has caused much depression among Pollard's friends. His enemies declare that it is a confession of weakness.

Pollard thought he could control the committee, but at the meeting last night Reynolds of Johnson county was absent. Three were opposed to a primary and hostile to Pollard. Three were with him. Pollard announced just before the meeting that he wanted a primary. He was surprised when three of the committeemen declared that the committee should be absolutely fair as to the various candidates.

CURTAILING OF INJUNCTIONS

Washington.—Two bills intended to meet the demand of labor in the matter of curtailing the use of injunction proceedings were introduced by Representative Henry of Texas. One prohibits federal courts from issuing injunctions or temporary restraining orders without previous reasonable notice to the adverse party. This provision was law from 1793 to 1872 when it was repealed. The other bill provides for trial by jury in all cases of direct or indirect contempt of court.

New Chesapeake Bay Fort Proposed

Washington.—A fort in the middle of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay is proposed by the joint board on coast defense as an absolute essential to the defense of Washington, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News and even Richmond. The exploits of the Japanese during the recent war has convinced the army engineers that it is no longer safe to rely upon the defenses of Fort Monroe to control the entrance to the bay. The cost of a fort there would be heavy, as an island must first be constructed.

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BAILEY ANSWERS KNOX

Texas Senator Defends Amendment in Greatest Constitutional Arguments Heard in Senate Since Days of Webster

Washington, D. C., April 11.—(Special)—Interest, during the past week, has centered upon the battle royal in the senate over the rate bill. The enemies of the bill, as it passed the house and was reported to the senate, have been rejoicing over the president's surrender and straining every effort to persuade democratic senators that have corporation connections to join them as they yet need a few democratic votes. While the amendment proposed at the White House concedes enough to satisfy the enemies of the bill if they can't get more, they are yet holding out for a broader amendment, one that will nullify many of the good points in the original bill.

Since the introduction of the White House amendment by Senator Long, the railroad senators and the railroad attorneys throughout the country, realize that the president is not a man of iron, but material that can be moulded to the proper shape by applying the proper pressure, and they are bringing that pressure to bear upon him and it is bearing fruit. During the past week he has had conferences with democratic senators, but not, however, with those whom the country looks upon as leaders of the party in the senate.

The friends of the bill in congress and out of congress have been waiting with patience for Tuesday when Senator Bailey would make his great speech in defense of his amendment and in reply to the arguments of Knox and Spooner. Mr. Bailey's fame as a constitutional lawyer insures the attention of the country and as Mr. Bailey presents arguments and facts in a lucid manner, bringing both within the scope of the average mind, the friends of the bill waited with great anxiety for Mr. Bailey's speech, while the enemies of the measure feared and dreaded its effect upon the senate and the country.

Tuesday is regarded here as the most notable day in the recent history of the senate. The senators were all in their seats and remained in their seats during the day, and every seat in the gallery was held by an occupant with marked tenacity. Senators and spectators went without luncheon rather than lose any part of Senator Bailey's speech, and at his conclusion the speaker was congratulated by his colleagues by both parties. There were but comparatively few interruptions during the four hours that Senator Bailey held the attention of his vast audience, and the end of which there was a spontaneous outburst of hand clapping in the gallery which the vice president was unable to check for some time. We herewith