

MALLADA'S TRIP INTO VESUVIUS

His Story of Descent to the Floor of the Crater.

ALMOST CHOKED BY THE VAPOR

Temperature at Times Near the Boiling Point—Ghastly, Fantastic Shapes Piled About—Rumbling Sounded as if the Earth Were Groaning in Agony.

"It is impossible to convey to another the weird impression made upon us by the surroundings," said Professor Mallada of the Royal observatory at Mount Vesuvius in an article in the New York World telling of his descending a thousand feet to the bottom of the crater. "Ghastly, fantastic shapes were piled up all about us. The hollow resonance of our voices was like heavy booming, and the distant rumbling sounded as if the earth were groaning in physical agony."

"Twice my companion nearly fainted from the heat, which varied from 94 to 98 degrees C. (200 to 208 degrees F.; water boils at 212), and the emanations of acids from the fumaroles (small holes from which issue volcanic vapors) threatened to suffocate us."

Performer of Historic Feat.

Professor Mallada, who will go down to posterity as the originator and successful performer of one of the most daring feats in history, is attached to the observatory maintained on Mount Vesuvius for the scientific study of the great volcano. The World correspondent was struck by his splendid physique, his penetrating eye and the signs in his countenance of an iron will and resolution of character. On this remarkable journey into the depths of the earth the professor was accompanied by Signor Varavezza, who also is attached to the observatory.

"It was a case of 'if at first you don't succeed, try, try again,'" Professor Mallada explained. "Perhaps you know that the last eruption, in 1906, greatly modified the internal formation of the crater. Before that it looked like a funnel, its walls sloping inward at a moderate angle to the central well, which was of such depth as to render the bottom invisible from any part of the crater's mouth. Subsequent downslips during the eruption altered the shape to one somewhat resembling a cup, the bottom of which was visible at certain hours of the day from the mouth. The interior is more or less honeycombed with fumaroles emitting abundant jets of vapor mixed with hydrochloric acid and sulphureted hydrogen."

The Perilous Descent.

"With my faithful attendant I reached the mouth of the crater at 9 o'clock on Friday morning. We first made fast a cable 150 yards long, which, slung around the waist, enabled us, partly sliding, partly hanging in the fashion of an Alpine climber, to reach a depth of 130 yards in the southeast part of the cone, where, after careful observation, I had decided was the best point to make a descent."

"There the lava ridge slopes outward from the sides of the cone fully 100 yards. Traveling along that ledge, we reached an immense mass of lava rock and other matter from the crater slide in March, 1911, sloping at an angle of 90 degrees."

"We again made fast another cable 120 yards long, enabling us to reach further the huge bank of volcanic matter projected inward by the same landslide."

Bottom of Crater.

"After two hours' clambering we reached the bottom of the crater, which resembled a gigantic plowed field. We remained two hours at the bottom of the crater, took numerous thermometric and barometric observations and made a collection of mineral and other volcanic matter from which we expect valuable scientific results."

"We planted a red flag in the center, which we found was just 320 yards (960 feet) from the level of the mouth."

"The return climb was more difficult and perilous than the descent. Masses of rock and ashes fell around us as we toiled upward with the aid of the ropes and several times threatened to dash us to the bottom."

"After five hours' work we reached the summit pretty well exhausted, but triumphant."

GETS \$98,000 FOR BERTH.

Harvard Graduate Remembered in Will of Patron.

In the New Haven (Conn.) probate court Elliot Watrous and Ernest W. Marlow, executors of the estate of Helen Amelia Marsh, recently filed their account. It shows that Mr. Marlow, who was made the residuary legatee through his kindness to Mrs. Marsh in giving up a berth in a train a few years ago, received \$98,100.72. Marlow, who was working his way through Harvard, met Mrs. Marsh on a train bound for Washington. She could not get a berth, and Marlow gave up his. This led to the New Haven woman putting him through Harvard.

Carpenter Crew's Reward.

The Cunard Steamship company allowed one month's extra pay to every member of the crew of the steamship Carpathia as a reward for his services in the Titanic disaster.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Battle of Shiloh Had Just Been Fought, and Seven Pines Was to Come.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

FIFTY years ago this Memorial day the war was on in earnest. Grant had begun his career of victory in the west, and Shiloh had been fought. New Orleans had been taken, and Butler was in possession of the city. McClellan was on the peninsula, and on May 30 Johnston started the movement against him that on the two following days resulted in the battle of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks. The battle had been fought between the Monitor and Merrimac, and early in May the Merrimac had been sunk by her own crew. "Stonewall" Jackson had made his incursion into the Shenandoah, fought an action with Banks at Winchester, forcing Banks to retreat, and on May 30 was retreating back up the valley himself. Following Shiloh, Halleck had laid siege to Beauregard at Corinth, and on May 30 it was found that the Confederate general had evacuated during the night.

The dispute about the battle of Shiloh has not ended to this day. The claim of one faction is that only the arrival of Buell saved Grant's army from destruction. The reply of General Grant and his friends has been that the advance of the Confederates on the first day was checked practically without any help from Buell and that, with the assistance of General Lew Wallace's recruits, who belonged to his own army, Grant could have won the battle on the second day even without Buell. The facts seem to be that the Union army was forced back practically one mile on April 6 and when the fighting ceased late that night was in a dangerous position in the bend of the river, but that toward the end the Union troops rallied and held off their foes, and that without any material assistance from the re-enforcements. What would have happened on April 7 without Buell is all a matter of speculation. The facts are that with Lew Wallace's fresh troops on one wing and Buell's on the other the Union army steadily forced back the enemy and won the victory. Possibly it could have been won with Wallace's aid alone. But who knows?

Evacuation of Corinth.

After Shiloh General Halleck went to the front, practically supplanting Grant, who asked to go to Memphis, where he remained until Halleck was called to Washington. Much fault has been found with the Union army for its failure to pursue the enemy after Shiloh. Part of the responsibility belonged to Grant, but he was preparing to follow up when Halleck arrived and took command. The pursuit did go on after a time, but meanwhile Beauregard had been able to recruit his army and to fortify himself at Corinth. Here Halleck faced him early in May and drove in his outposts after a series of skirmishes. The Federal army at this time amounted to about 100,000 men and the Confederates to something less. The northern generals expected another great battle at Corinth, but on May 30 it was discovered that Beauregard had evacuated his works and retreated toward Mobile.

The fall of Corinth was in effect a Union victory and left much of Mississippi in control of the nationals. General Mitchell already held northern Alabama; Tennessee was in Federal hands, Andrew Johnson having been made military governor of the state, and altogether the aspect of the Union cause was very bright in the west. To add to the good fortune New Orleans had fallen but shortly before and was then under the control of General Benjamin F. Butler, much to the indignation of the citizens.

Capture of New Orleans.

The story of the taking of New Orleans will be told as long as history is written. It was the heaviest blow yet received by the confederacy, at least barring the defeat at Shiloh, and led soon to the practical abandonment of the Mississippi valley as a base of supplies for the Davis government. The running of the formidable forts below the city by the Federal gunboats will make the name of Farragut famous for all time. It was this gallant and daring action that doomed New Orleans. To prevent such a catastrophe a chain had been stretched across the river between Ports Jackson and St. Philip in imitation, perhaps, of the chain across the Hudson in the time of the Revolution. The Mississippi chain had been disarranged by high water, however, and it was possible for the Union boats to dislodge the obstacles sufficiently to permit passage.

Before the attempt to run by the forts was made a bombardment of several days was carried on by the Union fleet against the forts, but without apparent effect. It seemed that the Confederates would make the impregnability of the defenses of New Orleans was to be made good. Abandoning this method of attack, Commodore Farragut then boldly decided to run past the forts. Placing a line of boats on either side the river to engage these strongholds, Farragut in the Hartford led a dash up the middle of the stream. As soon as the forts discovered this movement

THE CIVIL WAR WAS AT ITS BLOODIEST

The Capture of New Orleans Had Proved Severe Blow to the Confederacy.

They opened a terrific fire, which was answered by broadsides from the boats, neither doing any great damage. Arrived at a point out of range of the enemy's guns, the Union fleet encountered another danger from the Confederate boats. Here the battle became furious, the southern ironclad *Manassas* successfully ramming one of the Federal vessels, but being in turn penetrated by a Union shell and bursting into flames. Fireboats added to the terror of the scene, one of them actually igniting the side of one of the Union ships, but the flames were soon extinguished by the crew. In the end the victory lay with the Federal fleet, several of the southern boats being grounded or sunk. There were engagements with smaller fortifications up the river, after which the way was open to New Orleans.

The Arrival of Butler.

In the meantime the land forces under General Butler worked their way through the bayous around to the rear of Fort Jackson, ready to make an attack. On hearing that the American flag raised on the New Orleans custom house by Farragut's men had been torn down by the natives and trailed through the streets Butler turned his attention to the city, in which he arrived early in May.

General Butler's rather stormy occupation of the southern metropolis has long been a subject of controversy, the passions of both sides being so inflamed that clashes and misunderstandings were inevitable. Looked at from this distance, some actions on both sides might have been omitted. To Butler's credit it can be said that he introduced a system of sanitation into New Orleans that kept out the yellow fever, at least for the time being, and made the city healthier than it ever had been before. As for his order concerning New Orleans women, also the incident of the "spoons"—well, they happened fifty years ago and are not worth being celebrated in a semicentenary.

McClellan Before Richmond.

The situation in the east was not so favorable to the Union arms. After repeated urgings by the president General McClellan had started his famous campaign on the peninsula and, after waiting indecisively with his army of nearly 100,000 before Magruder with his 5,000 until the southern forces withdrew, had begun the advance that finally led him to within six miles of Richmond. On this forward movement his troops had fought the battle of Williamsburg on May 7, where General Hancock held the key to the field. As a result of this fight the Confederates were compelled to evacuate Williamsburg and to retreat on Richmond. The Federals followed, fighting one or two minor actions on the way. By May 30 the Union front was at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, within a few miles of Richmond. On that day two important events occurred. Observing that the Union army was divided by the Chickahominy, General Johnston, in command of the Confederates, decided to move out and destroy the Federal troops on the Richmond side of the river. While this movement was under way the Federal General Sumner completed a bridge across the Chickahominy that the soldiers called "the grapevine bridge," and that was to be instrumental in saving a part of McClellan's army during the battle of the morrow.

The battle of Fair Oaks, as it is called in the north, or Seven Pines, as it is known in the south, was the result of Johnston's advance. It was fought on May 31 and June 1 and was fearfully bloody for a number of troops engaged. In the beginning the Confederates had all the best of it, taking some guns and many prisoners. At one time the Union left seemed in danger of annihilation or capture, being disorganized and pressed back upon a swamp. It was at this critical juncture that General Sumner's fresh troops that had advanced over the Grapevine bridge went into the fight and saved the day.

The Coming of Lee.

While the losses on each side were about equal at Fair Oaks, the battle was in effect a northern victory. Johnston had failed of his purpose of crushing the left wing of the Union army and retreated back to Richmond. There was one most important result of the fight. General Johnston himself was wounded, and this brought General Robert E. Lee, then acting as President Davis' chief of staff, into the field. It was after Fair Oaks that McClellan lay so long in sight of Richmond without making a move.

While McClellan was advancing toward Fair Oaks General Wool moved against Norfolk and compelled the evacuation of that city, the Confederates not considering themselves strong enough to remain and give battle. This in turn compelled the southern naval fleet to retreat toward Richmond and led to the blowing up of the famous Merrimac on May 11. The south had planned great faith to the Merrimac, expecting her to take Washington and lay other northern cities waste. Her destruction occasioned severe criticism

at the time, but subsequent investigation showed it to have been necessary. When the northern army embarked upon the peninsula campaign McClellan expected McDowell to join him, but this was made impossible by a move of the enemy. General "Stonewall" Jackson was sent down the Shenandoah with 15,000 or 20,000 troops, thus threatening Washington. On May 25 part of Jackson's men, under Ewell, fought an engagement with the Union force at Winchester, compelling General Banks to retreat rapidly down the valley. Jackson had more than twice the force of Banks at this time and expected to crush the little Union army. There are some cases in which a retreat is equal to a victory, and of these the escape of General Banks was a brilliant example.

On May 30 Banks was safe at Williamsport, and Jackson himself was in flight from an impending movement against him by General McDowell's entire army. The Confederate general had won a strategic point, however, even if he had failed to crush Banks. He prevented McDowell from joining McClellan.

THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

The telephone girl sits still in her chair. And listens to voices from everywhere. She knows all the gossip, she knows all the news, she knows who is happy and who has the blues; she knows all our sorrows, she knows all our joys, she knows all the girls who are "chasing the boys." She knows all our troubles, she knows our strife, she knows every man who talks mean to his wife; she knows every time we are out with the boys, she knows the excuses that each fellow employs. If the telephone girl told half that she knows, it would turn all our friends into bitterest foes; she would sow a small wind that would soon be a gale, engulf us in trouble and land us in jail. She would start forth a story which, gaining in force, would cause half our wives to sue for divorce. She could get all our churches mixed up in a fight, and turn our bright days into sorrowing night; in fact, she could keep the whole town in a stew. If she told but one-tenth of the things that she knew, say, kid, doesn't it make your head whirl? When you think what you owe to the telephone girl? —Judge.

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Honesdale, Pa., March 25, 1911.

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ARRIVE.	LEAVE.	
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8:13	Dunmore	1:37
8:02	Nay Aug.	1:46
7:54	Elmhurst	1:55
7:43	Wimmers	2:07
7:40	Saco	2:10
7:34	Maplewood	2:16
7:20	Lake Ariel	2:34
7:09	Gravety	2:41
6:59	Clemons	2:51
6:53	Hoadleys	2:56
6:37	West Hawley	3:27
6:12	White Mills	3:38
6:03	East Honesdale	3:47
6:00	Honesdale	3:50

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