

# CAVEIN AFTER AN EXPLOSION

## Twelve Miners Are Killed in West Virginia

### A HUNDRED BARELY ESCAPE

Disaster at the Mine of the Pennsylvania Company at Lorentz, W. Va., Caused by an Explosion of Firedamp—Five of the Dead Are Americans and Seven Italians.

Weston, W. Va. (Special).—Five Americans and seven Italians are known to be dead as the result of an explosion of fire damp in the Pennsylvania Company mine at Lorentz, W. Va., near Buckhannon, W. Va., which occurred about 5.30 Saturday evening.

Immediately following the explosion the mine caved in and nearly caused the entombment of all the miners, estimated at 100. The bodies of 12 dead men have been recovered, and it is not known at this time whether any others met death.

The bodies of several Italians have also been recovered, but as they are known only by numbers, their identity is not possible until later.

The explosion occurred just as the day force was leaving the mine. Only a few of the men had reached the surface when, with a terrific report, the fire damp exploded. The mine elevator had just started for the top, carrying about 20 men, and almost 80 men were still at the bottom of the shaft. Immediately there was a panic among the men still in the mine.

There was but one direction in which they could run, and this was back into the drift. From this direction, however, a strong flow of gas was slowly enveloping them. Almost suffocated, they huddled closely together and cried pitifully up the shaft for assistance.

Several rescuers took possession of the elevator car and quickly ran it down into the shaft. There was accommodation for about 20 of the men at the time, however, and the foreign miners, who were crazed from fright, fought like demons to board the car, greatly retarding the work of rescue. The car was finally loaded and run to the top.

With great precision and quickness the elevator continued to make trips until all the men at the bottom of the shaft were brought to the surface. On the last two trips a majority of the miners were unconscious and had to be carried from the car. The five Americans and seven Italians who were killed were found about 100 feet back in the mine. Apparently the 12 men had been overcome with gas and died, as their bodies were not burned.

### MILLWORKERS CREMATED.

Five Lives Lost in a Fire in New Hampshire.

Dover, N. H. (Special).—Dover's most disastrous fire, which occurred Saturday, cost the lives of four and probably five young mill operatives and a property loss of half a million dollars. The fire destroyed Mill No. 1 of the Cocheo Manufacturing Company. The bodies of four boys, charred beyond hope of identification, were found in the smoking ruins, and, as five boys are known to be missing, it is believed that another body will be discovered.

Several of the injured were hurt while descending by ropes. The fire broke out in the mill not long after the 500 or more operatives had assembled for their day's work. Friction from a belt generated sparks which lodged in a mass of cotton and the flames quickly spread throughout the building. The exits soon became blocked by a struggling mass of mill hands, and many were obliged to jump from the windows. Others secured ropes and descended to the ground.

There were several daring rescues by firemen. Four imprisoned men on the fourth floor were taken out of a window, though not until they had climbed one by one down a stout pole which the firemen had made fast to the top of a ladder too short to reach the window sill.

The financial loss is \$500,000, covered by insurance.

### Field Worth \$75,000,000.

Chicago (Special).—The executors of the estate of Marshall Field filed in the Probate Court their inventory of the estate. In the document, which gives a detailed account of the personal and real property of the estate, the par value of the stocks and bonds are given, but no statement is made showing the present cash value of the securities. For this reason it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the value of the estate from the inventory, but counsel for the executors place the total value of the property described in the inventory at \$75,000,000.

### Burning Of A Courthouse.

Hudson, N. Y. (Special).—The Columbia County Courthouse, located here, was burned. The loss is probably \$200,000. The building, which was erected in 1900, was a three-story structure of white marble, and in addition to all the county offices contained the office of Justice Cochran, of the appellate division of the Supreme Court.

### A Double Suicide.

Detroit, Mich. (Special).—Thomas Thompson, aged 59 years, a laborer, and his wife were found dead in their lodgings, on Champlain Street, with an empty strychnine bottle and two glasses close by. The couple came from England three years ago, and Mrs. Thompson is said to have contracted the liquor habit since her arrival in this country. Despondency over the woman's inability to reform is thought to have impelled them to commit suicide.

# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

**Domestic.**  
Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court at New York, heard arguments on the demurrer interposed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company to the indictment returned against it alleging violation of the Elkins act, in the granting of rebates to the American Sugar Company.

The smaller metal dealers of the New England and Middle States have organized and have called on Secretary Bonaparte to bring suit to prevent the formation of a combination of the copper mining companies.

The next annual convention of the National Educational Association will be held in Los Angeles, Cal., the first week in July.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, sister of Henry Ward Beecher Stowe, died at Hartford, Ct.

It is believed Mrs. Harry K. Thaw will testify that Stanford White displayed one of her photographs in public to anger her husband. Three additional jurors were selected.

A test vote taken in the South Carolina Senate shows a majority of that body against the State Dispersary Law.

The National Shoe Wholesale Association held its annual meeting in Boston.

Harry Kendall Thaw was placed on trial Wednesday before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court of New York for the murder of Stanford White, the architect, on the Madison Square Garden roof on the night of June 25 last. Two jurors were selected and 17 talesmen rejected.

By order of the County Court of St. Paul, Minnesota, the Great Northern Railway was enjoined temporarily, pending the court's decision, from issuing its proposed \$60,000,000 worth of additional stock without first obtaining approval of the state railway commission.

Fifteen minutes after he had registered at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, Lathrop Smith, of Kansas City, Mo., a student at the Columbia Law School, committed suicide by shooting himself.

City Judge Everest, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., ruled that refusal to admit a soldier in uniform to a place of public amusement does not constitute a violation of the Civil Rights Act of New York.

Governor Winthrop, of Porto Rico, had a narrow escape in a railroad accident on the island.

John Gardner, a cod fisherman, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat off Atlantic City.

Francis S. McAvoy has been chosen to succeed Recorder Goff, of the New York Court of Special Sessions.

President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, favors a 35-foot channel in the Delaware River.

Justice Newburger has ruled that William A. Brown, Jr., president of the Washington Life Insurance Company, charged with perjury and forgery, must stand trial.

Margaretta Carnevale, who pursued for four months a man she accused of killing her sweetheart, came across him accidentally in New York and had him arrested.

The jury in the conspiracy trial of Cornelius P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, reported a disagreement. The jury was discharged.

### Foreign.

King Alfonso called the Conservatives to power because the Marquis de Armiño was unable to form a ministry. Senor Maura is the new premier.

The Russian government has decided to withdraw its troops from Manchuria immediately instead of awaiting the date, April 15, fixed by the Russo-Japanese agreement.

Many persons were injured in a fierce encounter between 500 troops and the people at Vannes, France, during the eviction of the seminarists of St. Anne d'Auray.

The American tariff commissioners to Germany were presented to Emperor William, who expressed gratification at the satisfactory results of their mission.

# CHAOS REIGNS IN THE WRECKED CITY

## Swettenham Is Reported To Have Resigned.

### HE IS UNEQUAL TO THE TASK.

No Organized Movement to Facilitate Relief Work or Clearing Away of the Ruins—Reports That American Sailors Engaged in Looting Authoritatively Denied.

Kingston, Jamaica (By Cable).—The lack of cooperation on the part of the central control here is greatly hampering the work of extending relief, providing shelter for the earthquake sufferers, pulling down the unsafe walls and repairing the damaged buildings, for which Governor Swettenham is severely condemned. The Daily Telegraph in an editorial says:

"His Excellency is still careering around the city, poking his nose into various corners and attending to petty details which his subordinates ought to attend to. The result is that when prominent officials and other gentlemen in charge of important work call at headquarters house to consult him they cannot find the Governor. There is a total absence of a deliberate, organized movement. This is a state of affairs on which the British and colonial governments cannot congratulate themselves."

An instance of the Governor's untimely, obstructive measures is the police enforcement of the regulation forbidding the re-erection of buildings, even wooden shacks, without the city surveyor's approval of the plans, which is causing great delay and dissatisfaction. The general opinion is that the Governor has completely lost his head and is utterly unequal to the task of meeting the emergency.

Colonial Secretary Bourne caused the publication of a letter in reply to the letter of the American consul, Mr. Orrett, saying that his recollection of the visit of Rear Admiral Davis to headquarters, when the permission to land sailors was given, does not agree with Mr. Orrett's version, but he does not explain the difference.

Eugene Magnus, manager of the Crosswell store, which the Governor in his letter to Admiral Davis said the Americans had cleaned up, denies the Governor's version of the affair. He says the sailors merely assisted in getting out the safe, during which Swettenham arrived on the spot and angrily protested because the sailors were Americans.

A report issued by Health Officer Ogilvie warmly thanks the crew of the American battleship Missouri for their assistance in erecting tents, and commends the services of Surgeon Norton, of the Missouri, in establishing the American hospital in Winchester Park. The report that the sailors were guilty of some looting is authoritatively denied.

Earth tremors continue, but at longer intervals and in decreased intensity.

Governor Swettenham has cabled to the secretary of state for the colonies that the provisions received are more than ample for the relief of the destitute, and that no further funds are needed except for the rebuilding of the houses of the lower and middle classes.

### A CUBAN'S CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Dr. Duque's Favorable Experiment With Mangrove Tree.

Havana (By Cable).—A commission appointed by the government has turned in a report to the effect that Dr. Matias Duque, who is in charge of the Hospital for Contagious Diseases, probably has discovered a cure for leprosy. Two lepers were turned over to the doctor several years ago for experimental purposes, and these persons have no exterior traces of the disease and are gaining notably in weight. Several other cases treated by Dr. Duque are in various stages of improvement.

Dr. Duque's experiments have been along the line of what he terms the "red mangrove tree" treatment. He claims to have discovered this treatment as a result of his study to find a cure for his sister, who suffered from leprosy, and who he has succeeded in curing.

### Insane Asylum Burned.

Elizabeth City, N. C. (Special).—The building used for the confinement of insane and unmanageable inmates at the almshouse caught on fire from a defective flue and burned down, incinerating two insane inmates. One of the victims was a white man named Meads and the other a negro woman.

### Will Start Schutzenfest.

Washington (Special).—President Roosevelt promises to press a button at the White House some day in May that will fire a rifle at Charleston, S. C. The occasion will be the opening of the triennial shooting festival of the National Schutzenbund. The President has also promised to write a letter to be read at the festival.

### Automatic Divorce Decree.

Constantinople (By Cable).—A coal-laden ship, name not ascertained, trading between Sogudak and Ereğli, on the Black sea, has foundered in a storm. Sixty workmen, who were going to Ereğli, and the ship's entire crew were drowned.

### Trouble With Cuban Official.

Havana (By Cable).—Trouble is threatened at Santiago de las Vegas, Havana Province, owing to the refusal of the acting mayor of that town to turn over his authority to the actual mayor, Governor Nunez, of Havana, conferred with Governor Magoon on the subject. The government does not apprehend any serious trouble, though the Mayor of Santiago de las Vegas has asked for assistance.

# AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

## Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

### To Stop Land Frauds.

President Roosevelt has determined to put an end, possibly, to frauds in the acquisition of public lands by individuals and corporations. He has directed that hereafter no patents shall be issued to public land until an examination of the ground shall have been made by an authorized officer of the government.

The President's order is in the form of a letter to Secretary Hitchcock, and under its provisions orders were sent out by the officials of the General Land Office.

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's letter:

The White House, Washington, January 25, 1907.

The Secretary of the Interior:

1. To prevent the fraud now practiced in the acquisition of public lands of the United States, I have to direct that hereafter no final certificates, patent, or other evidence of title shall be issued under the public land laws until an actual examination has been made on the ground by an authorized officer of the government; but the following shall be excepted from the force of this order:

2. All claims where heretofore compliance with law has been established by contract or other regular adverse proceedings.

3. All claims where claimants' compliance with law has been established by contract or other regular adverse proceedings.

4. Entries which may have been confirmed by virtue of any act of Congress.

5. Selections and entries in which no redaction or improvement is required by law when the lands embraced therein are, strictly speaking, in agricultural districts, or when character has been fixed by investigation and classification made in accordance with law.

6. Cases of reissuance of patents because of some clerical error occurring in the patent heretofore issued.

7. All Indian allotments which have been regularly approved, in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of the Interior. You will issue all necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

This order is in lieu of my order of December 13, 1906.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

### Congress And The Departments.

A White House conference over the bids for the construction of the Panama Canal resulted in the elimination of Bangs as a bidder and a conditional decision to award the contract to William J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn. Oliver and Bangs had bid together, their bid being the lowest.

The Interstate Commerce Commission transmitted to Congress its first report on its investigation of discriminations and monopolies under the joint resolution of Congress of March 7, 1906. The report deals with the bituminous coal carried east of the Ohio River.

Senator Simmons introduced a child labor bill making it unlawful for an interstate carrier to transport from the state of production into another state products a mine or factory in which child labor is employed.

The Senate passed an urgent deficiency appropriation bill containing, among other provisions, a Senate amendment authorizing a loan of \$1,000,000 by the government to the Jamestown Exposition Company.

Representative Foss reported the Naval Appropriation Bill. It carries an appropriation of \$96,167,155, or \$19,000,000 less than was asked in the estimates.

In the case of Burton and Dubreuil against Senator Elkins and the Senate passed their case, and the court denied the motion of the defendants to dismiss the case.

America's exportation of canned beef decreased about 40,000,000 pounds in the year 1906, according to statistics announced by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs recommended the construction of an additional battleship of not less than 20,000 tons, to cost \$10,000,000.

The House adopted the Pension Appropriation Bill, carrying \$130,000,000, with a provision abolishing all pension agencies except that at Washington.

# PRESIDENT'S GOOD WORDS ARE APPRECIATED

## Swettenham's Career As Governor About Ended.

### THOUSANDS PEOPLE STILL HOMELESS

Prominent Prelate at Kingston, Cables Thanks for Prompt Visit of the American Warships Under Rear Admiral Davis—Additional Men to Those Needed to Guard Consulate Only Landed.

### WORSE FOR SWETTENHAM.

United States government officials have found numerous precedents for Admiral Davis' action. In 1895 Bluejackets were landed from United States warship to put out a fire on the Island of Trinidad, which service was gratefully acknowledged by the Governor.

The Most Rev. Dr. Nuttall, lord archbishop of the West Indies, has cabled President Roosevelt, telling his thanks for Admiral Davis' timely aid.

British government officials intimate that Governor Swettenham's career is at an end. Official reports from Rear Admiral Davis show that the landing of men additional to those put ashore to guard the consulate was upon the earnest entreaty of the Colonial Secretary.

Earthquake shocks continue to alarm the people.

London (By Cable).—Foreign Secretary Grey sent the following reply to Mr. Bacon through Esme Howard, the charge d'affaires of the British Embassy, at Washington:

"Please express to the Assistant Secretary of State my thanks for his message. The friendly attitude of the President and the American government are warmly appreciated by His Majesty's government."

Washington (Special).—President Roosevelt received a cablegram from the Most Rev. Dr. Enos Nuttall, lord archbishop of the West Indies and chairman of the Kingston relief committee, tendering his thanks for the prompt visit of the American warships under Rear Admiral Davis. The message is as follows:

"We all appreciate deeply American sympathy in our distress and the prompt visit of your men-of-war for our succor. Happily the supply of food available for the relief committee is sufficient. After meeting the cost of this, our next great want will be the means for making small houses habitable. All our people are behaving splendidly."

The receipt of the official full text of the correspondence between Rear Admiral Davis and Governor Swettenham, of Jamaica, caused the naval officials to again study the situation to see if Admiral Davis had in any way transgressed the bounds of propriety on his visit to Kingston. They not only found a precedent for his landing men from his ships to preserve order, strangely enough in the case of another British island in the West Indies, but also saw nothing in the whole affair to warrant the letter addressed to him by Governor Swettenham.

### Earnest Entreaties.

Secretary Metcalf gave out the following statement bearing on the subject:

"The department has received the full text of the correspondence between Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the squadron of naval vessels which recently visited Kingston, Jamaica, after the earthquake, and Sir Alexander Swettenham, governor of Jamaica.

"From this correspondence it appears Admiral Davis landed a party of six men for the purpose of guarding and securing the archives of the American consulate and another party of 10 men for the purpose of clearing away the wreckage. Later, they earnestly entreated of the colonial secretary and the inspector of police, who spoke for the Governor (the Governor being absent from the city and at King's House, some three miles distant), 50 men were landed under arms from the Indiana to overawe an alleged mutiny at the penitentiary, containing 500 or 600 prisoners. Admiral Davis then proceeded by carriage to visit the Governor at King's House, and found him living with his family in tents and accompanied back to the city by the Governor. That same afternoon, upon request the Governor, the men were withdrawn from shore and returned to their ships.

On the same day the following letter was delivered to Admiral Davis from the Governor of the Island:

Colonial Secretary's Office, Jamaica, January 18, 1907.

Sir—I beg to thank Your Excellency for the kind assistance which you have rendered to the government of this colony. I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant.

(Signed) J. A. SWETTENHAM, Governor.

### Men Landed At Trinidad.

The action of Admiral Davis in landing under the circumstances is not without precedent, there being numerous cases to justify it, and as an incident Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N., landed men at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on March 4, 1895, to suppress a fire, and the governor of the island of Trinidad expressed his gratitude.

### 1,500 People Perish.

The Hague (By Cable).—The tidal wave which devastated some of the Dutch East Indian islands south of Atchin, as announced January 11, practically engulfed the island of Simalu. According to the latest information received here Simalu has almost disappeared. It is said that probably 1,500 persons lost their lives. Violent earth shocks continue to be felt daily. The civil governor of Atchin has gone to the scene of the catastrophe.

# SENATE VOTES FOR MORE PAY

## Concurs in the Action of the House of Representatives.

Washington (Special).—The Senate Wednesday accepted the proposition of the House of Representatives to increase the salaries of senators, members and territorial delegates to \$7,500 annually, and those of the Vice President, the Speaker of the House and members of the President's Cabinet to \$12,000. This action was taken by a vote of 53 to 21, and followed a discussion of nearly three hours. An amendment confining the increase to Cabinet officers and the presiding officers of the Senate and House was voted down, as was also a proposition to postpone the increase until 1913. The increase becomes effective March 4, 1909.

The House provision was carried by a vote of 53 to 21, the details of the vote being as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allee, Ankeny, Benson, Beveridge, Brandegee, Bailey, Burnham, Burrows, Carter, Clark (Mont.), Clark (Wyo.), Clarke (Ark.), Crane, Cullom, Daniel, Dick, Dillingham, Dubois, Du Pont, Flint, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Hale, Heyburn, Hopkins, Kittredge, Knox, Latimer, Lodge, Long, McCumber, McEnery, Millard, Money, Newlands, Nixon, Overman, Penrose, Pettus, Piles, Scott, Simmons, Smoot, Spooner, Sutherland, Teller, Tillman, Warner and Warren—53.

Nays—Bacon, Berry, Blackburn, Burkett, Carmack, Clapp, Clay, Culberson, Frazier, Hansbrough, Hemenway, Lafollette, McCreary, Mallory, Nelson, Patterson, Perkins, Rayner, Stone, Tallaferro and Whyte—21.

A conference committee was appointed as to the other matters of disagreement between the House and Senate on the Legislative Bill.

In the debate which preceded the adoption of the salary increase proposition, Mr. Berry contended that \$5,000 was not a grossly inadequate salary for senators and members of Congress. He denied that they could not live on that amount. "There is not one-half of them," he declared, "who ever could or did make \$5,000 a year engaged in any other business."

Senator Nelson offered an amendment confining the increase to the vice president, speaker and cabinet officers, and spoke in support of it. He said: "We as legislators are paid higher than legislators of any other country." Mr. Nelson then gave figures showing the salaries paid to legislators in European countries, and, continuing his argument, spoke with resentment of the idea that legislators were here as laborers for a salary. "There was a post of honor, and pay enough to live modestly was sufficient. 'We do not want to enter the social world,' he asserted. He then expressed satisfaction that some senators and members have ambition in that line, and have the means to mingle socially with diplomats, etc.

Mr. Gallinger supported the proposed increase. He said he believed public opinion was in favor of the increase. "We have been increasing salaries all along the line except our own." Each member must make political contributions. This was just, he said, and so were many other demands which could not be evaded. He said the entire extra expense to the government would be only about \$1,000,000 annually.

Mr. Lodge, in favoring a noted English Parliament received no salaries; that the Irish members, who were poor, received contributions from the people of their districts and from this country; that the labor members were paid by their labor unions. This, he asserted, was a bad system, and he believed Great Britain was coming to recognize it.

### AN INDIAN SLAYER.

Arizona Cowboy Picks Them Off In One-two-three Order.

Douglas, Ariz. (Special).—At Beaty Camp, on the new Southern Pacific Line from Montezuma to Guaymas, eight miles from Montezuma, Sonora, Mexico, Bert Seely, a noted Arizona cowboy, single-handed, shot and killed six Yaqui laborers. Seely, it is said, acted in self-defense. He had a quarrel with one of the gang of Indians with whom he was working on the grade, and all of them attacked him with shovels and picks. Before they reached him Seely fired five shots at the Indians from his revolvers. He picked the five foremost of the advancing Indians in one-two-three order, stopping their onslaught. Every shot he fired proved fatal. Running down the grade a sixth Indian tried to intercept him, and Seely also shot this one dead. Seely escaped. He bears an excellent reputation in Arizona.

### IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Philadelphia banks have loaned considerable money to railroads. Manipulation was apparent in Reading but traders were puzzled as to its object.

The United Power & Transportation Company has declared a dividend of \$3.20 per share. It is asserted that enough Marsden stock has been deposited to ensure the merger with the Consolidated Paper Company.

Since the organization of the relief department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, February 15, 1886, there have been paid in death benefits \$6,463,894.13, and on account of disabilities, \$9,346,638.60, or a total of \$15,810,532.73.

Fuel tonnage of the railroads is larger this month than it was in January, 1906.

"I do not believe," said the head of one of the big trust companies in Philadelphia, "that the increase to 3 1/2 per cent. interest to be paid on deposits by a number of institutions will reduce the deposits of the larger trust companies. I think, however, that this increase will result in larger deposits for the companies that will pay 3 1/2 per cent. but they will come from savings in other directions."