

DEAD IN MINE WILL NUMBER ABOUT 190

Relatives and Rescuers Abandon All Hope of Ever Seeing Them Again As Explosion Was Terrific.

Selwyn Taylor, the Heroic Engineer Who Led the Rescue Party, Sacrificed His Own Life—Only Two Men Have Been Recovered, So Far—Volunteers Who Battled All Night Have to Give Up Work, Exhausted by Their Efforts—Experienced Men Are Needed to Dig Out the Victims.

Pittsburg, Jan. 26.—Between 180 and 190 men are at the bottom of the Harwick mine of the Allegheny Coal company, and all are believed to be dead.

One of the rescue party is dead and another is unconscious. Aid has been asked from surrounding towns.

Work was abandoned at 9 o'clock until later in the morning, as the rescuers were overcome with fatigue.

It will probably be several days before all of the bodies are recovered.

Pittsburg, Jan. 26.—The last hope for the lives of any of the 184 men entombed in the Harwick mine of the Allegheny Coal company, two miles from Cheswick, Pa., was given up to-day when George W. Sheetz, manager of the mine, admitted that he believed that not one of them would be brought up alive.

Volunteers are needed to work back thru the debris to where the miners are imprisoned, and where, possibly, some may have managed to survive.

Already four men are known to be dead, among them Selwyn Taylor of this city, who was the first of the rescue party to reach the bottom of the shaft and who rescued Adolph Gunis, the only miner to be brought up so far and who is still unconscious.

Taylor's body was brought to the top of the shaft this morning. He was one of the best known mining engineers in western Pennsylvania and lost his life in an effort to save the lives of the entombed men.

He had planned and planned the mine and was called by the Allegheny Coal company as the man best fitted to lead the forlorn hope. He went down into the mine bravely, and with him went four other men.

One of them, George Harvath, was brought from the pit but a short time before Taylor's lifeless body came to the surface. Another of the rescue party, Tom Wood, tried desperately to save his companions, but felt the deadly nausea coming on and was forced to leave them to their fate.

Then others took up the work, two at a time. All night they went up and down in the temporarily rigged bucket, for if there were no lives to save, there were dead to be found. The men were not allowed to sleep, tunneling, gaining headway here and a little more there, until they were forced by exhaustion to quit their labor.

If it is once settled beyond doubt that all the men in the mine are dead, the work of ventilating the mine can proceed more rapidly, but that is the trouble, the work of clearing the mine of the foul air would drive the afterdamp into the men and would mean almost instant death to any still living.

Contributions to aid the families of the entombed miners are already coming in. There are more than one hundred widows and probably four or five hundred orphans.

GIVE UP ALL HOPE Physician Who Went Into Mine Says All Are Dead.

Pittsburg, Jan. 26.—After a night of suspense and uncertainty made more heart-breaking by the contradictory reports coming from around the pit mouth of the Harwick mine, where the direct explosion occurred yesterday, the rescue party in the mine of the Allegheny Coal company, today that all hope of life remaining in those below would have to be abandoned.

Dr. W. P. McCullough of Cheswick, who had been in the mine for over two hours, came up this morning for a little while to make a statement.

"Are there any men alive down there now, doctor?" was asked.

"I don't believe there is a man alive outside the rescue party in this mine, now," was the mournful answer.

E. W. Cunningham, inspector of mines for the fourteenth district, Pennsylvania, made this statement as he came from the mine this morning.

I explored the mine for a quarter of a mile. I'm positive that of all those who entered for work yesterday morning not one will be brought up alive. Scattered about are dead bodies of the miners, dead mules, wrecked cars and tons of fallen coal and slate. It is a terrible scene. The force of the explosion scattered the bodies of the men and mules in all directions.

G. W. Scheetz, general manager, issued this statement at the same time.

We need experienced men at once. No matter where they come from or how much they want, this company will pay

the bills. Under the wreckage in the mine are the bodies of perhaps a hundred men. They may be dead and there is no chance of some being alive. The first thing is to clear away the wreckage. We must do it quick. Our fellows are willing, but we have not enough left to dig the victims from the pile of debris. Volunteers are wanted—miners who have had experience in work of this kind. We want all we can get.

The explosion seems to have been a double one, making one long continuous rumble. The second blast was heard rolling back under the hills toward the south end of the mine which was caused by a heavy charge of gas which set off the heavy charge of gas always present in the mine. Another theory is that it was caused by a heavy charge in the mine whereby a new pocket of gas was struck and immediately ignited.

There are still others who insist that the gas was set off by a broken safety lamp in the hands of one of the miners.

It was the opinion of the rescuers around the top of the Harwick mine shaft that the real cause of the explosion would never be known and they gave as their reason that the miner, or miners, probably responsible for the catastrophe were dead.

In the temporary hospital which has been made of the schoolhouse near by are two men. Adolph Gunis, the only miner of those caught in the explosion, who has been rescued, may be totally blind from the injuries he received. He told his rescuers that he did not know the fate of the others.

George Harvath, who was down in the shaft with Selwyn M. Taylor when the latter lost his life, is the other occupant of the temporary hospital. He is suffering from slight hemorrhages and it is thought he will recover.

A DRAMATIC ADDRESS The County Attorney Re-nounces Supposed Tableau of the Murder.

No preliminaries delayed the closing events of the Calderone murder trial to-day. As soon as Judge Brooks had disposed of the criminal calendar, County Attorney Boardman promptly arose and with the customary, "May it please the court" and "Gentlemen of the jury," began the argument for the state.

Calderone Is Affected. During the first half-hour of the county attorney's address, Calderone listened intently, but was quite at ease. When Mr. Boardman read the indictment and got into the merits of the case, Calderone bowed his head and placed his left hand on the side of his face as if to cover it from the sight of the gazers.

"Some one in this case has not been telling the truth," said the county attorney, "and it is your duty to sift it out. Would the state gather together a number of witnesses who would deliberately perjure themselves in order to convict Calderone? There is not an enemy of Calderone among the witnesses, not one who would shade the truth in one jot.

The defense set up the plea of self-defense. Calderone says that he and Sam were walking along the bridge talking in a friendly fashion when suddenly Sam struck him on the head with a knife. Calderone seized the knife and, as he said, "I stab and stab and I kill him." This is his confession.

McGhee Interrupts as Asked. "Pardon me, you wanted to be corrected," interrupted Attorney McGhee, "but in the eyes of the law that is not a confession."

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Boardman, "that it sounds harsh to counsel for defense, that it likewise sounds cold and chilling to the heart of Cal-

derone. It is thought he will recover.

Official announcement was given out by Governor Van Sant as follows: In re the application of Charles and Henry Nelson, for commutation of sentence: The board are of the opinion, in view of the youth of the petitioners and the recommendation of the trial judge, that the ends of justice will be served by commuting the sentence of each petitioner to imprisonment with hard labor in the state prison at Stillwater for the full term of his natural life.

S. R. Van Sant, Governor. M. Start, Chief Justice. W. B. Douglas, Attorney General. The boys were to have been hanged at Owatonna Feb. 10.

GOV. J. K. VARDAMANN

Chief Executive of Mississippi, who thinks education a positive detriment to the negro.

Charles and Henry Nelson, the Owatonna boy murderers, will not pay the forfeit of their lives for the life of Henry Krier. Their sentence has been commuted by the state board of pardons, and the boys began to-day the dreary routine of life terms at the Stillwater prison.

The pardon board decided on its action late yesterday afternoon, and to avoid publicity in moving the boys sent word to the authorities before making the public announcement. A telegram was sent to Sheriff Misen of Owatonna, and the commitment was sent down to Wasceca, where the boys were confined. The Owatonna sheriff went there last night, received the papers, and took the boys at once to Stillwater, where they were received this morning.

The action of the pardon board was assured after Judge Buckham, the trial judge, made his recommendation that the sentence be commuted. The

CLOSING TALKS IN MURDER CASE

Boardman and McGhee Make Their Final Arguments in Calderone Trial.

The County Attorney Lays Stress Upon the Confession, Despite Defense's Protest.

Mr. McGhee Rejects Confession and Insists That State Has Made No Case.

Oratorical pyrotechnics were the order of the day in Judge Brooks' courtroom, where the Calderone murder trial is hearing a conclusion. Boardman County Attorney P. Boardman made his closing address this morning



THE POLITICAL GRASS WIDOW THE LEAP YEAR ADVENTURES OF AUNT DEMOCRAT.

Aunt—There He Is Again. I No More Than Get Ready to Enter tain Company Than He Begins to Haunt Me.

and this afternoon F. L. McGhee, Calderone's attorney, entertained a packed courtroom in an able attempt to prove his client guilty of nothing more heinous than justifiable homicide. The court's charges will be delivered and the prisoner's fate resigned to the hands of the jury before to-night's adjournment is taken.

Calderone, who has assumed a more optimistic attitude as the trial has advanced, talked cheerfully with his counsel before the opening of court this morning and was even seen to indulge in a little real laughter. As Mr. Boardman progressed with his argument, however, the prisoner seemed to realize that he was nearing the crucial point in his life and clearly showed signs of nervousness and once as the state's attorney dramatically pointed to him as the "vicious perpetrator of one of the most brutal murders," the accused covered his face and shuddered visibly.

It is stated reliably that Russia has verbally declared her willingness to grant the Japanese demands, altho the reports differ as to whether the concessions will meet Japan's reputedly irreducible minimum. Russia's formal reply has not yet been sent. Indeed, it has not yet been formulated in writing.

Referring to the report of the intention of China to remain neutral in case of war between Russia and Japan, the Vedomosti says: "A direct declaration of war by China would be much preferable to dubious neutrality compelling Russia to take the same precautions as in war time, without permitting an invasion of Chinese territory."

"If war is declared," the Vedomosti further asserts, "the question of Manchuria could be settled forever by its annexation as a conquered country."

RUSSIA HAS A GRIEVANCE Japanese Fortifications in Korean Strait Retard Commerce.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Considerable tension is again observable in governmental quarters concerning the Russo-Japanese situation. It is said that every stage of the negotiations develops Japan's suspicion of Russia's good faith and Russia's antipathy to Japan.

Russia is now seeking to secure the neutralization of the strait of Korea on the ground that Japan's fortification of Masampo and Fusan, constitutes a menace to the world's commerce, since it gives Japan control over the narrow strait.

Japan already has a strongly fortified island (Tsu-Shima) in the middle of the strait, distant fifty miles from Masampo and Fusan, so that the fortification of the latter point will constitute another Gibraltar.

The strait of Korea is claimed to be a vital outlet for the commerce of northeast China, and it is therefore asserted that it would be in the in-

terest of the world to have it kept open.

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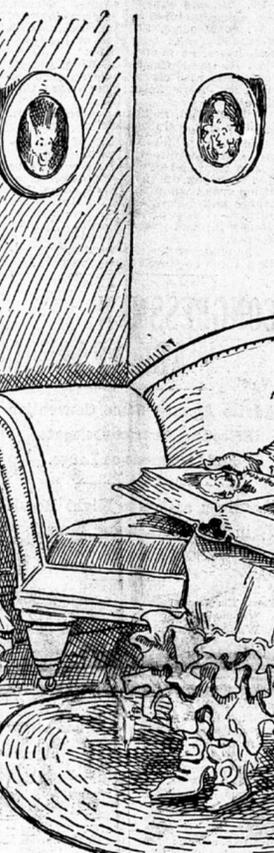
RUSSIA WANTS CHINA TO FIGHT

Neutrality of Celestials Would Be Inconvenient—Otherwise Manchuria Could Be Annexed.

Japanese Contentions as to the Integrity of China Has to Be Met.

In No Other Way Can War in the East Be Avoided—All Are Preparing.

New York Sun Special Service. St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—The belief which has prevailed among almost all classes that a modus vivendi would soon be agreed upon, and peace at least temporarily safeguarded is at



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present again on the wane, and appears to have completely vanished in financial circles. A well-informed official discusses the prospects of peace to-day, said:

"If China be an independent state she can safeguard her own interests without Japan's tutelage, and if Japan's championship of China be admitted it would follow that the former state would be some sort of protector of the latter."

"If Japan refuses to withdraw the article relating to the integrity of the Chinese empire in its present form, diplomacy will find itself confronted with an insoluble problem, and the practical consequence may be drawn from its importance. Russia, however, will not declare war, but neither can she afford to relax her efforts to be prepared for every emergency."

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CHICAGO'S MAYOR UNDER BIG BOND

He Is Arrested and Released Upon Furnishing Bond for \$5,000.

Manager Davis and Six City Officials Likewise in the Toils.

All Must Await the Action of the Grand Jury on the Fire Horror.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Bearing the eighth mittimus issued as the result of the inquest into the Iroquois theater disaster, Coroner Trager and a number of detectives accompanied the city hall with authority to arrest Mayor Carter H.



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Harrison, Manager Will J. Davis and the six lesser city officials and stage employees who were ordered held to await action of the grand jury.

The first persons taken into custody were William McMullen, operator of the flood light from which the Iroquois fire is said to have started, and James E. Cummings, the stage carpenter at the Iroquois, under whose direction, it is alleged, the apparatus was constructed which interfered with the descent of the asbestos curtain.

Stage Carpenter Arrested. Stage Carpenter James E. Cummings was put under arrest at his little cottage in North Oakley avenue. The arrest was effected by two officers, one knocking at the front door, the other at the rear. Cummings is a small man scarcely 5 feet in height. His hair is white, and his form bent with age. Said he:

I'm not worrying because I have not done anything to worry about. The only thing I hate is being locked up. Mayor Harrison is not locked up and he should be held responsible just as much as I. I've been here in Chicago twenty years, own my own home and was never arrested before. I was only at the Iroquois four days before the fire broke out—well most any stage manager leaves his stage occasionally. That fire certainly did give way but they would not give me a chance to tell how. Even if it had come all the way down it would have given away for the firemen turned a stream of water directly upon it from the rear entrance, nothing but a stone wall can stand one of those streams.

Davis Is Arrested. Will J. Davis was arrested in bed at his home on Grand Boulevard. Mr. Davis was allowed to dress and eat breakfast. Meanwhile his attorney arrived and the party left on the elevated railroad for the business center. "Where are you going to take Mr. Davis?" asked his attorney. "To the city hall and then to the county jail," responded the arresting officer.

Some time after the arrest of Manager Davis, Mayor Carter H. Harrison presented himself at Coroner Trager's office. The mayor was accompanied by his brother and cousin and by former Mayor Hempstead Washburn. The coroner greeted them and the party then went to Judge Walker's court, where bonds of \$5,000 were furnished.

Fire Marshal Mushman was served with a mittimus at his office. A similar course was pursued, with City Building Commissioner Williams and City Building Inspector Loughlin. In custody of two detectives Messrs. Mushman, Williams and Loughlin walked to the criminal court building and gave bonds to answer any action by the grand jury. The stage fireman, William Sallers, was the last of the accused to be taken into custody.

The Jury's Verdict. Chicago, Jan. 26.—Late last night the coroner's jury investigating the

Iroquois fire returned a verdict which said:

We hold Carter H. Harrison, as mayor of the city of Chicago, responsible, as he has shown a lamentable lack of care for his efforts to escape responsibility, evidenced by the testimony of Building Commissioner Williams and Fire Marshal Mushman. As heads of departments, the said Carter H. Harrison were following this weak course, he has given Chicago inefficient service, which makes such calamities as the Iroquois theater horror a menace until the public service is purged of incompetents.

SULLIVAN FELL PREY TO WOLVES

Disappearance of a Minneapolis Man from Blackduck Is Now Explained.

Bones Discovered in the Woods Identified by Shoes Found Near by.

In a lonely spot in the forests of the Little Fork country, J. C. Sullivan, 188, an Eastman, five-and-a-half feet tall, is supposed to have been a victim to wolves. His bones were found a few days ago by a trapper and have now been identified by the shoes.

Last spring Sullivan, who had been employed in Blackduck, started out to locate a claim in the Little Fork country. He left Blackduck early in the morning and none of his friends saw him again. Ugly rumors were soon started about the keeper of the hotel where Sullivan stayed, and his brother-in-law, to the effect that Sullivan had been murdered for his money.

Sullivan's mother, Mrs. Catherine Sullivan, a widow, who resides at 1886 East Twenty-five-and-a-half street, this city, made a trip to Blackduck last fall and charged the hotel-keeper with knowledge of her son's disappearance. She could find no proof that Sullivan had been murdered and she returned to the city.

Tram county and a detective was employed to investigate. The hotel-keeper claimed that Sullivan had drawn all his money from the safe before leaving Blackduck, while Sullivan himself had written to his mother the night before he left, saying that he would take but a small sum with him and would leave the rest at the hotel.

Last week a trapper in the Little Fork country came upon the remains of a man. At first they were thought to be those of Eugene Cain, a colored trapper. It was later learned that Cain had gone to the Iron Range to work and then it was suspected that they were the remains of Sullivan. Friends were consulted and identified the shoes.

Premier Selden of New Zealand is being criticized for allowing his relatives on the government to draw an average of \$25,000 each in salary.

NEW MEASURE DRAWN FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

Building Inspector Houghton's Draft of Ordinance Governing All Auditoriums Is Discussed.

The Measure Is Precise in Its Terms and Stringent in Its Requirements—Classes of Auditoriums Are Established by Exact Definitions and Rules for Each Are Laid Down—Lodging and Apartment Houses Included in the Regulations.

Existing conditions in local theaters and other buildings used largely by the public are practically undisturbed as far as architecture is concerned, but the new building ordinance framed for better fire protection by Building Inspector James G. Houghton and to be presented for the consideration of the special council committee at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

The ordinance, if passed by the council, will make for the betterment of conditions in buildings which may be erected in the future, but it affects very little buildings as they now stand.

In its title it appears to be designed to control the erection and alteration and maintenance of all largely visited structures, "now and hereafter erected," but in most of its provisions the expression "hereafter erected or altered," which practically leaves everything just as it is at present.

In brief, the ordinance reads as follows: Auditoriums Classified. In Section 4 a theater is defined as "a house used or intended for the presentation of dramatic performances; a playhouse comprehending the stage, the pit, the boxes, balconies, galleries and orchestra."

An opera-house is defined as a "house used or intended for the presentation of operas. An auditorium is "that part of any building used or intended for the seating of an audience in a church or building set apart for Christian worship. Concert halls or public halls are audience rooms where movable stage scenery apparatus are not employed."

In Section 5 the mayor is authorized to close any of such buildings whose managers or owners refuse to limit the number of persons, who shall occupy the interior in compliance with the building inspector's orders "or to perform such other acts in the premises as shall prevent the improper use of the same and the liability of accidents to the public."

Section 6 says that no building designed for the holding of public entertainments can be altered or erected unless it have at least one front on the street or public highway, and there must be nothing but the business offices, stairs, corridors or other utility spaces between the auditorium of any theater "or auditoriums for public entertainments of any kind, or other building where stage scenery apparatus are employed" and the street.

An open space or alley must also be on each side of the building when it is not located on a street, and on the side not bordering on the street when the building is located on a cor-

ner lot. These spaces must be open to the sky and begin on a line with or near the proscenium wall and run at least as far forward as the auditorium goes. If the open spaces do not extend to the street on which the building fronts, they must be connected with the street by corridors of fireproof material. For a seating capacity of 2,000 or less, these spaces must be at least eight feet wide, with an increase of one foot in width for every additional 500 seating capacity, and the corridors must be at least twelve feet wide and any gates used in these corridors, they must open outward and be kept open during performances, and the corridors may not be used for storage or be obstructed in any way. If there is any difference in level between the sidewalk and the open spaces, gradients of not over one foot in twelve may be employed. This gradient is the standard fixed for all parts of the house.

Walls Must Be Fireproof. Section 7 says that the exterior walls of all buildings for public entertainment must be of fireproof material and of approved thickness.

Section 8 provides that the interior walls and partitions must also be fireproof materials and approved by the building inspector.

Section 9 says that the proscenium fire wall must be at least sixteen inches thick and extend at least four feet above the stage and any gates of them may exceed twenty-one feet in area. There must be an iron girder for the support of the proscenium arch.

Section 10. There must be no wood or other inflammable materials in the proscenium arch.

Section 11. "The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fireproof curtain of pure asbestos, or of steel, or of a combination of steel and asbestos. If the curtain is made of pure asbestos, it shall weigh at least two hundred and thirty pounds per square yard. Such curtain shall be at least thirty-six inches wider than the proscenium opening, overlapping the proscenium wall at least eighteen inches at each side of said opening, shall be fastened at top and bottom to an iron pipe at least one and three-fourths inches in diameter, or better center of the city, to-day. One other was severely injured.

The Dead. W. R. FRAZIER. JOHN SEBECK. J. C. SETHBERUM. EDWARD THOMPSON. L. A. WAGONER. H. A. YEOMAN. EDWARD SMITH. JOE O'NEILL. H. F. BROWN. W. B. COLLINS. J. L. STEWARD. FRANK CATHRANE. H. JACKSON. HARRY COGANE. C. C. STATTEN.

The Injured. James Bullbeck, body bruised, scalp wounded. Frank Gelles, engineer in charge, surrendered himself to the military officers in the district and was locked up. He would not talk. The militia had charge of the mine and a rigid examination will be made.

In the main shaft six men were being hoisted in a cage from the sixth, seventh and eighth levels. When the cage reached the surface the engineers for some unexplained reason was unable to stop the engine, and the cage with its load of human freight was drawn up into the galloway frame, where it became lodged temporarily. The strain on the cable finally caused it to part and the cage released shot down the shaft with terrific speed. Two of the occupants, L. P. Jackson and James Bullbeck, had become entangled in the timber rods near the top of the galloway frame. Jackson was crushed to death by the sheave wheel falling upon him, while Bullbeck had a marvelous escape from death but received painful injuries and was rescued from his perilous position. The other fourteen men were hurled to death down the 1,500 foot shaft.

As soon as possible the shaft boss and a number of miners went down into the mine thru other compartments of the shaft. They found all fourteen dead, the bodies scattered at different points. Arms and bodies had been torn, heads crushed and clothing stripped from the victims. From the 700 foot level to the bottom of the shaft was splattered with blood, while here and there were found pieces of flesh clinging to the projections. At the bottom of the shaft twenty-five feet of water and into this the cage plunged, carrying some of the men into the water with it.

FIFTEEN MEN KILLED IN MINE

Cable Breaks and Drops Miners Down Fifteen Hundred-Foot Shaft.

Cage Was at the Top and Only One Man Escaped Death by a Miracle.

Victor, Col., Jan. 26.—Fifteen men were killed in an accident at Stratton's Independence mine, located near the center of this city, to-day. One other was severely injured.

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