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FEDERAL TROOPS TO BACK UP DEFI OF MINE OWNERS

Goldfield Operators Throw Down the Gauntlet Yesterday to Miners' Union.

EXCITEMENT LACKING WHEN SOLDIERS ARRIVE

Both Sides Give Out Statements, Owners Alleging Outrages and Miners Saying No Occasion for Sending Troops

GOLDFIELD, Nev., December 7.—Encouraged, doubtless by the presence of federal troops, the Mine Owners association held a meeting this afternoon, and tonight gave out a statement in which it is openly said that the members of the association have decided to make a determined struggle to free Goldfield of union domination and make this an open camp. This statement of the purpose of the mine owners is direct and unequivocate, and it throws down the gauntlet to the Western Federation. Officers of the association refused to say if any steps had been taken towards importing non-union miners in sufficient numbers to re-open the mines, which are now idle and rapidly filling with water, but they stated that many telegrams were being received hourly, offering men, and that within forty-eight hours the mines could be opened with the same number of men as was formerly at work. One concern at San Francisco, it is said, offered today to send 1,000 men on an hours' notice. The officers of the association say, however, that in their belief there are enough men in the camp who will leave the union to make the importation of men unnecessary, and they are looking to these men to make application early in the coming week. It is impossible, the operators say, for them to get enough men in the mines at present to operate the pumps and keep them clear of water, and cave-ins are constantly taking place. Other damage is being wrought by reason of inactivity.

NO INDICATION OF TROUBLE.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., December 7.—No unusual excitement was caused by the arrival of the first detachment of troops, and the crowds of men gathered at the depot were quickly dispersed after the troops had marched to the mesa, in the northwestern part of the city, where they have gone into temporary encampment. Tonight in Goldfield, there are no indications of impending trouble. In command of Col. Reynolds are 283 men exclusive of officers.

At 10 o'clock tonight a special train arrived from Monterey with 150 men of companies C, E, F, G, and H of the twenty-second infantry. Capt. William Cox a member of Governor Sparks' staff and the personal representative of the governor in Goldfield, was tonight in conference with Col. Reynolds. He states that Sparks' action in requesting troops to be sent to Goldfield was merely a precautionary measure, not based on any overt acts of the union men. He refused to say tonight whether Reynolds would be asked by the governor to station men at or near the mines in case the owners decide to make an effort to start up their mines with non-union men. Reynolds has refused to say whether such action will be taken.

All Because of Scrip.

Officers of the local union and of the Western Federation stated to the Associated Press tonight that the only grievance of the union miners is over the matter of accepting scrip issued by John S. Cook & Co., the only banking concern now doing business in Goldfield and which they say the mine owners guarantee personally. There are about 1,500 Western Federation miners now out in the entire camp.

The Nevada Workmen, the organ of the mine workers in Goldfield, issued tonight, contains a statement by Charles H. Mackinton, president of the Goldfield miners union, in which he says:

"There is no sane man in the district who will say there is any need for federal troops in Goldfield."

"The paper says editorially:

"It is evident that the Mine Owners association intends to re-enact the tragic scenes of Colorado. The coming of troops means nothing short of that. Violence and disorder will ensue upon the arrival of the troops, and it is apparent to many that the history of Colorado is to be rewritten."

Mine Owners' Side.

A statement to the public issued tonight by the mine operators association states in the beginning that "repeated outrages against individual rights and banishment from the camp of men desirous of investing the mines the open looting of every mine carrying high-grade ore, and deeds of violence have become so unbearable that the owners must either close the mines, hand them over to the union or make the desperate effort to gain the right to work them as we please. We have chosen the latter alternative and propose to make one final struggle for the right to manage our own property."

The paragraph concludes: "Individual miners and citizens who have incurred the enmity of the union have been beaten up at night by the score and compelled to leave the camp.

"Citizens and merchants who dared to protest against or even disprove of these outrages have been threatened, boycotted, beaten and even murdered," continues the statement, and specific instances of outrages of this nature alleged to have been committed by union miners are detailed.

Helps High-Graders.

"The union has encouraged, protected, and assisted its members in the crime of stealing ore from the mines of the district. The union has prevented every effort to stop these practices and in every way encouraged the ore thieves."

The statement concludes as follows:

"The mine owners have notified the Goldfield miners union that all contracts, agreements and understandings existing are at an end. We propose to adopt the reasonable rule for protection of our property and to employ men irrespective of the union. We believe that the courageous, fair minded miners in Goldfield who are weary of the tyrany of the union and who know that they will receive ample protection, will come forward to work the mines. If there are these, they will be given preference, but if not we will be compelled to secure them from some other source."

The troops are temporarily encamped about a mile from the business center of the town. They are being picketed and all those without business are being prevented from approaching near.

The men have only the regular service equipment.

Tomorrow's detachments will be divided and several camps in different parts of the city and nearer the mines will be made.

Dynamite Rumors.

Rumors tonight are that an attempt was made to derail or demolish the train over the Goldfield and Tonopah railroad bearing 130 federal soldiers from San Francisco and the rumor was partially confirmed by General Manager Hedden of the road, who states that an employe of the road made a verbal report to him in the afternoon, saying that dynamite had been found on the track a mile and a half from the Goldfield depot. The dynamite, according to the report, was found last night several hours before the train bearing Reynold and his command, arrived. Reynolds said tonight that he had heard nothing of the rumor.

Western Federation Votes Assistance.

DENVER, December 7.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners in this city it was agreed to levy an assessment upon members of the organization for the benefit of Goldfield's strikers. The possibility of securing congressional investigation of Roosevelt's action in sending troops to Goldfield at the request of the governor of Nevada was discussed and it was practically decided to bring the matter to the attention of congress.

"The action of the president in sending troops to Goldfield, was the result of a prearranged conspiracy between Wall street interests and Sparks," declared acting President Mahoney after the executive session. "There is absolutely no need of such action. It seems peculiar that troops should be hurried to Goldfield before the sheriff made any request upon the governor for aid. The action is unprecedented and some ulterior motive is undoubtedly responsible for the outrage. The Federation will render every assistance in its power to the miners."

Haywood's Opinion.

William D. Haywood, secretary of the Federation, declared that the mine owners were responsible for the strike and any trouble that followed must be laid at their doors. He said the owners had violated their agreement and ignored the compromise to which they had agreed. Haywood declared as absurd the story that he instigated the strike.

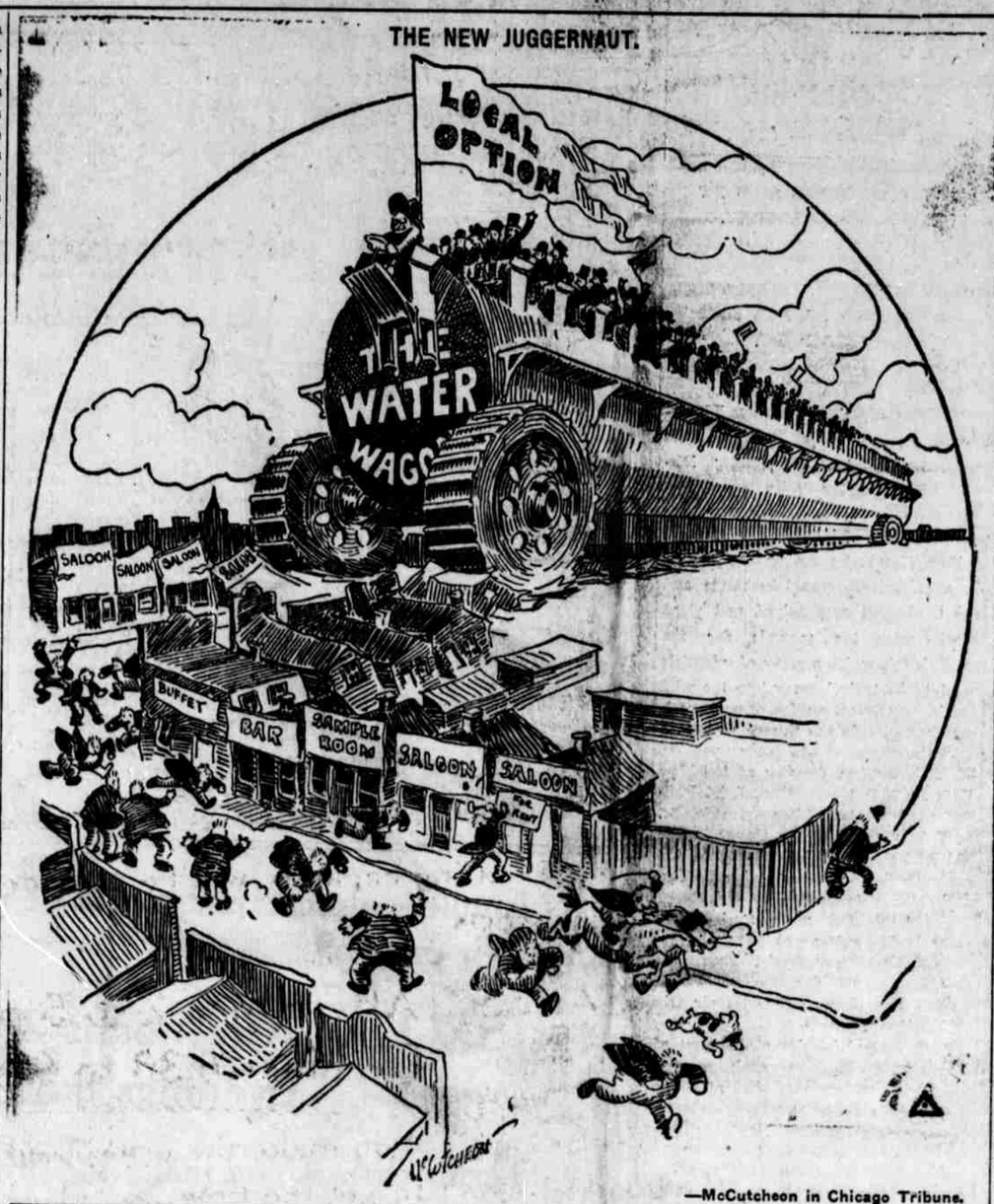
"When I left Nevada," said Haywood, "the Goldfield miners and operators had reached an agreement. The miners agreed as a compromise to accept their wages half in cash and half in clearing house certificates and the owners accepted the compromise. It was when the operators were requested to stick to their bargain and declined either to guarantee the checks or pay any part in cash, that the miners were forced. The certificates were accepted at only one store and the miners were consequently without means to live.

"I had a conference with Senator Nixon of the Consolidated company in which he personally agreed to the terms of the compromise. The mine owners have only themselves to blame for the trouble."

TWENTY-ONE TO DIE.

VLADIVOSTOK, December 7.—Twenty-one sailors implicated in the recent mutinies here were condemned to death by court martial and twenty-four more were given varying terms of penal servitude.

THE NEW JUGGERNAUT.



—McCutcheon in Chicago Tribune.

DEATH LIST IN MINE HORROR NOW 550

Terrible Scenes Follow Awful Disaster in West Virginia---Hundreds of Women Widowed and Destitute of Whom Fifty at Least are Prostrated and a Dozen Insane---Heroic Rescuers Will Die From Inhaling Deadly Fumes---Thousands of Miners Quit Work to Witness Scenes of Rescue

MONONGAH, W. Va., December 7.—At nine o'clock tonight a total of twenty-five bodies had been recovered from the mines of the Fairmount Coal company. Scores of other victims are in sight of the rescuers and it is estimated that at least 100 dead will be brought to the surface before daylight. Late today the deadly black damp became more pronounced as the more farther recesses of the mines were approached and it was stated tonight by General Manager Malone that 478 actual miners were checked off as entering the mines yesterday. This number, it is further stated, did not include fully 100 trammers, mule drivers, pumpers, and boys who are not under the check system. Should these figures be correct the death list will be over 550 persons.

The condition of the bodies thus far recovered is horrible; many are dismembered, some fearfully crushed and the rest blackened and burned beyond recognition. A score of more of men of the rescuing parties are in a critical condition tonight from inhaling black damp, and several of them are not expected to live. Up to late today many entertained high hopes that some of the entombed men might be taken out alive. As the bodies recovered today, however, were brought to the surface horribly mangled, all hope was dispelled by the distressing scenes following. It is estimated that 250 families are destitute. In many places relief funds have already been started for the aid of widows and orphans.

The accident is the greatest in the history of American mining and has dazed the people. Tonight the streets of both this town and Fairmont are crowded with people, while thousands line the hills in the vicinity of the mines. Every barroom in Fairmont and Monongah is closed and throughout the territory over sixty mines have suspended temporarily and about 6,000 miners are visiting here.

TEN RESCUERS WILL DIE.

PITTSBURG, December 7.—A special to the Gazette-Times from Fairmont, W. Va., says: "That at least ten members of the heroic band of rescuers will die of gass poisoning was admitted tonight by the physicians who are attending them as they are drawn out of the mines unconscious... Of the 300 or more widows of victims at least fifty are prostrated and a dozen are temporarily insane. That many will die from the shock is probable."

ATTORNEYS FOR RAILROAD ASK INSTRUCTIONS

The damage suit of John Hall against the Gila Valley railroad did not go to the jury yesterday as was expected. The plaintiff rested his case yesterday morning and until late in the afternoon witnesses for the railroad company occupied the stand. A motion was made by Senator Ives that the court instruct the jury to return a verdict for the defendant and for over an hour the jury remained in the corridor of the court house while the attorneys argued for and against the motion. Arguments against granting the motion were made by all of the counsel for the plaintiff, Judge Baker, Geo. J. Stoneman and F. C. Jacobs. The court finally decided not to rule on the motion until tomorrow morning when the trial will be resumed.

No other matters were taken up in the district court yesterday.

SAYS HUGHES WOULDN'T ACCEPT RE-NOMINATION

NEW YORK, December 7.—State Senator Page, regarded as one of Governor Hughes' personal friends, said today that the governor would not accept a re-nomination. He said that if the governor continued in public life after the end of next year it would be because the republicans elected him president of the United States.

ERRATIC DAY ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FLUCTUATIONS CAUSED BY OUTSIDE INFLUENCES—SMELTER TRUST REDUCES DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The extreme irregularity which has been characteristic of the stock market for several days was more pronounced than ever today. Stocks connected with the copper market were conspicuous in the depression, especially the American Smelting. The dividend on the preferred stock was reduced.

METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 7.—No change was reported in the metal markets and business was light, as usual in the absence of cables. Copper was nominally unchanged, with Lake 13.37½ to 13.62½; Electrolytic 13.12½ to 13.37½, and Casting 12.87½ to 13.12½.

Lead was weak at 3.95 to 4.05.

Spelter was easy at 4.35 to 4.45.

Iron was unchanged.

NO CHANGE IN CONDITION OF SWEDEN'S AGED KING

STOCKHOLM, December 7.—The following bulletin on the condition of King Oscar was issued at 10 o'clock this evening: "The king to all appearances passed a painles day and no essential change in his strength has been noticed since the last bulletin. His respiration is still irregular."

CURTAILMENT TO BE CONTINUED BY THE AMALGAMATED

NEW YORK, December 7.—The directors of the Amalgamated Copper company today voted to continue curtailing the output of copper from the mines of the company as nearly as possible on a parity with the present basis of consumption. It was decided to authorize operating officers to close such or continue such mines and smelters as they deem best. The later action was taken with the view of concentrating output at such mines and smelters as can be most economically operated.

STEVE ADAMS ON WAY TO TELLURIDE, COLO., TO STAND TRIAL AGAIN

DENVER, December 7.—O. W. Hillon, acting general attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, today received a telegram from President Moyer now in Boise to the effect that Steve Adams was turned over to the Colorado authorities to be brought to Telluride for trial on the charge of murdering Arthur Collins, mine superintendent, and W. J. Barney, mine foreman. Hillon will proceed to Telluride tonight to meet Adams and prepare his defense.

SECRETARY TAFT'S MOTHER PASSES AWAY EARLY THIS MORNING

MILBURN, Mass., December 8.—Death which has been expected almost hourly for a week, was announced this morning at 12:20 from the bedside of Mrs. Louisa M. Taft, mother of Secretary of War William H. Taft. Mrs. Taft was the widow of Alphonso Taft, secretary of war and attorney general of the United States under President Grant, and later minister to Austria and Russia.

DAMAGING STORY IS TOLD ON STAND AGAINST POWERS

Powers Told Witness That Goebel Was To Be Killed That Day.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., December 7.—Wharten Golden, for the prosecution, testified today in the trial of Powers giving the most damaging testimony against Powers so far brought out. Golden told of the alleged conspiracy implicating ont only Powers but Governor Taylor, Finley, Howard, Youtsey, John L. Powers and others. He related numerous conversations had with Powers about killing Goebel. The day Goeble was shot Golden said he was in the adjutant general's office where he saw "Tallow Dick" Combs, Mason, Mason Hecker Smith and Gardiner Wallace, the first two negroes. Combs was making threats against Goeble, declaring: "I could kill Goeble now, G— d— him."

Later he saw John L. Powers given Henry Youtsey the key to the secretary of state's office and John Powers shortly afterwards told him that Goeble was to be killed that day. Golden said he protested against the killing of Goeble, but Powers said: "You need not be uneasy; I gave him the wrong key." Golden said afterwards that he saw John Powers exchanging keys with Youtsey and he was with Powers on the train at Louisville when he heard that Goebel was shot. When Powers heard of the shooting he exclaimed: "It's a d— shame on the people."

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER WANTED FOR FRISCO BANK

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—Orders issued today by Governor Gillette to Attorney General Webb to make application to the courts for the appointment of a receiver for the California Safe Deposit and Trust company. As a basis for action it is said that when the bank closed its doors early in November it had a reserve of but four per cent instead of the twenty per cent of deposit required by law. It is charged that over three millions were loaned to a director of the bank on personal notes without security and to companies with which some of the directors were connected. It is further said that out of its nine million assets only two millions could be realized at present. The condition of the bank is said to be such that the depositors may not receive more than 22 cents on the dollar. The total liabilities of the trust company are $13,504,672.67 and of this amount it is said $8,748,487.81 is due depositors and $842,744.18 is owing to other banks. Against these sums there is less than $400,000 in the vaults of the institution.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Palace Pharmacy—Christmas gift suggestions; page 8.

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White House—A new list of bargains; page 8.

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Naquin—Announcing formal opening and reception of new store on December 11. Beautiful souvenirs given; page 6.

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Ryan & Co.—Buster Brown tells of Globe's real toyland; page 6.

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Ingram—Attractive offerings in gentlemen's suits and furnishings; page 5.

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Dolph Baatz & Co.—Twenty per cent discount sale ladies' suits, coats, gowns and petticoats; page 5.

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The W. W. Brookner Co.—Announcement of big bargains for this week at the great realization sale; page 3.

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Ladies' Auction Sale—At Edwards & Neff building; page 2.

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Dr. F. C. S. Sanders—Professional card; page 5.

NINE TRUE BILLS CHARGING PERJURY ARE BROUGHT IN

Prominent Citizens of Globe Are Indicted by Federal Grand Jury Yesterday

IN CONNECTION WITH ALLEGED LAND FRAUDS

Four Arrests Made and Defendants Released on Heavy Bond; Others Not Made Public; Final Report Is Made.

The deliberations of the most notable federal grand jury in the history of this judicial district in point of sensationalism, came to an end yesterday after five indictments had been returned for perjury and four for presumably subornation of perjury in connection with the alleged coal land frauds in New Mexico. The first indictments for perjury were returned at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and consisted of a bunch of five and bench warrants for the subsequent arrests were immediately ordered issued by Judge Nave.

Of the five indictments returned, one has not been made public, the defendant being out of the city. The four who were taken in custody by deputy United States marshals were R. B. Hegardt, superintendent of the Old Dominion company, N. S. Berray, formerly mine superintendent of the same company, Edwin T. Stewart, formerly chief clerk of the United Globe mines, now county recorder, and Robert B. Reill, present chief clerk of the latter company.

Answer Tomorrow.

The four against whom indictments were returned were arraigned by Clerk Smalley at 5:30 last evening and were ordered to answer to the indictments at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Bond was fixed in the sum of $5,000 each and was furnished by the four defendants, Geo. W. P. Hunt and Jacob Suter acting as sureties, the defendants being released from custody upon the approval of the bonds by Judge Nave.

Four additional indictments were returned by the grand jury at 7:30 o'clock last evening, when the final report was made. They were ordered placed on secret file, the court ordering that a bench warrant be issued for the first one and that bond be fixed at the sum of $10,000, bond to be approved by any United States commissioner. From the fact that but one bench warrant was issued and the bond fixed at such a high figure, it is inferred that the four bills were brought against the same defendant, who is probably a high official of the Phelps Dodge company.

Final Report Made.

When the federal jurors made their final report, they were thanked by the court for their arduous work and their strict performance of their duty. The final report does not contain any reference to the land cases, being only a statement of immoral conditions existing in the city and an arraignment of the city authorities. The following is the final report:

"The grand jury of the district for the November term, 1907, of the court, respectfully calls attention to the fact that at our present session we had occasion to make a partial investigation of alleged violations of what is known as the Edmunds-Tucker act and from such investigation we are convinced that the morals of a certain element of the city of Globe, living in the northern portion of said city and especially about the neighborhood commonly known as the 'redlight district' of the city, are very deplorable and that such condition in a measure is attributable to the course that the city authorities of Globe have pursued towards licensing and permitting women to openly practice lewdness in that vicinity. And which tends to congregate about said locality the idle, vicious and criminal element, thereby bringing about indecency and crime which would not otherwise prevail in the city of Globe as it now does.

"We would also say that in our limited examination of the conditions above mentioned, we have found that the officers of the city of Globe—at least those who have been subpoenaed before us to give information relative to such lewd practices—are quite indifferent and apparently unable to furnish us with the information which would warrant us in proceeding to bring the violators of said Edmunds-Tucker act to answer for such violations, though it would appear that said officers whose duty it is to ferret out crime and guard the welfare and good name of their city, if they would perform their duty well, ought to have been able to have furnished the information which we requested and desired from them for the purpose of suppressing such practices and violations of the law, by presenting indictments against them, to the end

(Continued on Page Eight)