

DAY OF AWFUL SUSPENSE IN LITTLE MINING TOWN

Three Hundred Entombed in St. Paul Mine, With Possibility That Some May Yet Be Alive.

HUNGER PROBLEM OF THE SURVIVORS

A Thousand Orphans, Probably—Cherry, Ills., K. of P. Lodge, Had a Membership of 75 Last Week, Now Has Six—Others, in the Mine, Are Dead or Dying—Situation of Survivors Will Be Terrible.

Cherry, Ills., Nov. 15, 12:30 p. m.—President Lewis of the mine workers, has advised the local union that \$5000 is contributed by the national body to be placed at the disposal of widows and orphans of the mine victims.

That not one man of the hundreds entombed is alive, is the opinion of those on the scene. Men equipped with oxygen helmets and other paraphernalia used in the mine rescue work came out, declaring the mine is still alive and caving in. Their equipment was useless in the smoke and gas-choked chambers.

Three descents of rescuers have thus far been made. There were frantic protests of relatives of the entombed men against the state commission ordering the sealing up of the mine entrances. The action, it is explained, was the only means of finding the fire and affording escape.

FIRE STILL BURNS. Cherry, Ills., Nov. 15, 2:20 p. m.—Experts have discovered that the fire is still burning in the mine. After the fans started the smoke began to pour from the main shaft. Mine inspectors are now playing on the fire in the bottom of the shaft with hose, and have ordered the air shaft closed.

CHERRY, Ills., Nov. 15.—Before nightfall it seems probable that the fate of the 300 men entombed in the St. Paul mine will be ascertained. At 6 o'clock this morning a force of 50 men began work opening the seal of the hoisting shaft. When it is opened a rescue party, in a cage, will descend to the third vein, where, if alive, the men now 400 feet beneath the surface, are waiting. Late last night the air shaft was hermetically sealed.

From the time of the descent to the second vein, made by men in buckets, a force of laborers worked covering the entrance with heavy plank and sand. All night anxious men and women surrounded the openings to the mine, although it is thought improbable that any of the miners can be living down in the subterranean channel.

Yesterday's attempt to send men to the bottom proved futile because they could not reach a foothold at the entrance to the galleries. When the seal of the hoisting shaft is opened, a descent in a cage is to be made under the direction of Mine Inspector Taylor.

At present there is no destination. The suspense of the women, whose sons, husbands and fathers are buried in the earth is more in evidence than are their physical wants. A party of Chicago nurses have arrived, turned into comforters for the families probably bereft.

A Thousand Orphans. There are probably 1000 orphans today in Cherry, who will soon need large quantities of food. Dr. Howe, in charge of the relief work, asserted: "These poor women and children will begin to face hunger soon, and then the situation will be terrible. Even now there is little food in town. The stores have about sold out their stocks." The Knights of Pythias lodge, which had a membership of 75 last week, now has only six members left. The rest are in the ill-fated mine, dead or dying.

Trip Made to Third Vein. Cherry, Ills., Nov. 15.—(11 a. m.)—The cage has made a trip to the third vein. Only caps and lanterns were brought back. Several of the rescuing party returned from the second vein at 9:30 and brought the report that the mine was caving in at several places. The mine is still on fire. It is now known that 300 miners are on the inside, none of whom are near the landing. It is still impossible to make an exploration for more than a few feet beyond the shaft entrance.

Cherry, Ills., Nov. 14.—Nearly four hundred men and boys are dead or perishing in the St. Paul mine as a result of yesterday's fire, though experts who penetrated the smoke filled air shaft last night returned with a ray of hope for the grief-stricken relatives of the entombed miners. That the fire is extinguished is the report of mining experts sent by Governor Deussen to investigate the calamity and its cause.

For more than thirty hours the prisoners had been cut off from fresh air before the shaft was entered last night and undoubtedly they have been subjected to smoke and gases. That life could exist under the terrible condition is doubted by many, but because no trace of high temperature was found in the depths of the mine tonight, friends of the miners and even officers of the company received some of their falling hope.

Effort to Open Mine. A. J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad

FIRE DESTROYED BARN AND STOCK

John W. Snider, Residing on Ridge Road, Suffers Severe Loss and Also Burns.

IN EFFORT TO RESCUE MULE HIS FEET WERE BLISTERED

Fire is Believed to Have Been of Ordinary Origin—Loss More Than \$600.

News was received here today of the destruction by fire Saturday night of a barn, a quantity of feed and some live stock belonging to John W. Snider, who resides on the Ridge road leading from Burnsville hill to the Elk Mountain Cotton mills; also of the injury and narrow escape of Mr. Snider in his effort to rescue some of the stock. The loss to Mr. Snider will reach more than \$600 which includes the loss of a horse, a mule, the barn and feed stuff.

The origin of the fire is unknown although one of Mr. Snider's neighbors, who was here today, says that Mr. Snider is of the opinion that it was incendiary; that Mr. Snider had been engaged in grading near Elk Mountain Saturday and returning to his home late in the afternoon took his horse and mules in their stalls as is his custom and after feeding all the stock and eating supper retired for the night. He was awakened by 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning by the moaning and neighing of the stock and the crackling of flames. Without dressing or even putting on a pair of slippers or shoes he hurried to the stable and found the building in flames; one of the mules Mr. Snider found still alive while the other two animals were lying in their stalls in the stable having fallen victims to the flames.

Without considering the danger to the owner of the barn and the stock rushed into the burning stable and cutting the halter rein with which the mule was tied literally dragged the animal out of the stall. Mr. Snider and the mule both suffered severely from contact with the heat and the flames. Mr. Snider's feet being fearfully blistered and yesterday he was unable to walk. The mule was almost completely burned off. It is stated that Mr. Snider has no idea how the fire could have started unless it was the work of fire-bugs; that there was no fire about the stable during the evening at all.

Another Attempt. It is evident that the person or persons guilty of setting fire to the Snider barn made another attempt to destroy property by fire Saturday night in the same section, according to information received this afternoon. The property that the attempt was made to burn was the store house of Jim Brown. It is said that evidences of kerosene having been poured on the building and paper saturated with kerosene were found yesterday morning together with more than a dozen struck matches. The broken store house is not a great distance from where Mr. Snider lives.

THANKSGIVING DAY THURSDAY, NOV. 25

Washington, Nov. 15.—Thursday, Nov. 25th, has been officially proclaimed by President Taft as Thanksgiving day. The president's proclamation was issued, as usual, from the state department, where it received the official seal of the United States.

THE WEATHER. Forecast until 8 p. m. Tuesday, for Asheville and vicinity: Partly cloudy, with probably rain tonight or Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

Attack upon Saloon Traffic Stirs the Labor Delegates

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 15.—The attack upon the saloon traffic at yesterday's big temperance meeting by Vice President Mitchell and Treasurer Lennon of the American Federation of Labor, and President Lewis of the Mine workers, stirred up a lively discussion among the delegates attending the federation convention. It aroused representatives of the brewery brought to the floor of the convention. Circulars caricaturing the prohibition movement, and declaring that the workingmen's total abstinence union was the most needed organization in the interest of quick theologians, was scattered in the convention hall.

Vast Sum Is Needed to Care for National Forests

Washington, Nov. 15.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson announces that it will require \$400,000 to administer the twenty-five million acres of public lands, which President Roosevelt added to the national forests in the last six weeks of his term. The bulk of the lands are located in Alaska.



New York Herald and The Gazette-News.

BACK FROM ELBA A POSTPONEMENT IS NOW SOUGHT NO SCARE IN ELBA TALK FOR MR. TAFT AT WHITE HOUSE

Counsel for Labor Leaders Want a Stay of the Issuance of the Mandate in the Labor Cases. of the Famous Club to Worry Him. Peckham's Successor After Congress Meets.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Application for a stay of the issuance of the mandate until January 2, next, was today made to the District Court of Appeals by counsel for Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the labor leaders, whose jail sentences for contempt of court was recently affirmed. The application was taken under advisement. The postponement was desired because of the absence of Alton R. Parker of New York, counsel for the labor men.

AWARD OF PRIZES TO CHAS. A. WEBB

State Fair Managers Notify Him That He Has Won a Number of Prizes for Apples Exhibited.

Charles A. Webb has received official notice of the award of prizes by the Raleigh State Fair to him for apples grown on his place in this county. Mr. Webb received the first prizes for best packed box of commercial apples; also second prize for second best packed box of commercial apples. In the individual exhibits for plate fruit, Mr. Webb also received first prize for best Black Ben Davis, and second prize for best Stayman Winesap.

HASKELL AND OTHERS ORDERED TO APPEAR

They Must Stand Trial Saturday on Federal Indictments Charging Fraud.

Chickasha, Okla., Nov. 15.—Governor Charles S. Haskell and five other Oklahomans are ordered to appear for trial Saturday. Following the action Federal Judge Marshall, overruling the demurrer filed by Haskell and others to indictments charging him with fraudulently securing from the government title to a large number of town lots in Muskogee.

Washington, Nov. 15.—American labor leaders conferred with Secretary of the Interior Ballinger and four other members of his cabinet, who told them about the latest articles with which the members of the "Elba" from "Elba club" have been harassing Washington. President Taft refused to be even a little bit afraid. He had no time for a good natured reply to the report that the members of the "Elba" club were Secretary Ballinger's "elaborate" contained some criticism of Mr. Taft was one of the manifestations of an anti-Taft and pro-Roosevelt political conspiracy, with the most presidential election in view.

The president is confident that he has better information than Mr. Taft concerning the "Elba" club and that the case and Secretary Ballinger's connection therewith. He told Mr. Taft he saw no reason to change the position he took when Mr. Taft's first and he wrote a letter to Mr. Ballinger completely exonerating him from any wrongdoing and highly praising his record.

Mr. Ballinger had intended to prepare a more exhaustive reply to the Glavis article, which appeared last week, than he gave out on the day of its publication. Before taking this step, however, he wished to consult the president.

When he came out of the executive office Mr. Ballinger was all smiles. He intimated that Mr. Taft had refused to look upon the Glavis outbreak with the slightest degree of seriousness. Mr. Ballinger changed his mind and now does not expect to have any more to say in reply to the attack upon him. It is generally understood that the president thinks it best to treat the Ballinger-Pinchot-Glavis row and the "Back from Elba" club as a good joke, which would only be turned on him if he took it seriously.

Mr. Taft is more determined than ever not to be drawn into a controversy with any members of the Roosevelt "tennis cabinet" or their friends. It was rumored that Mr. Ballinger had requested the dismissal of Mr. Pinchot, the government forester, but there is nothing to indicate that such an outcome is at all probable.

Illinois Central's New Line.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—The Illinois Central today inaugurated a new fast passenger service between this city and Jacksonville, Fla. The service provides for daily through trains, the route being over the Illinois Central to Birmingham, Ala. from there to Albany, Ga., over the Illinois Central's new road, the Central of Georgia, and from Albany to Jacksonville over the Atlantic Coast line.

Washington, Nov. 15.—President Taft put in a busy day at the White House, plunging into his regular routine of executive work. He extended a number of more congressional favors.

Secretary Ballinger and Samuel Gompers came with the president in conference. Justice Harlan and Chief Justice Taft were also present, and were discussing their presence in the White House. Mr. Taft will call into council Attorney General Wickersham, Chairman Knapp of the commission, Senator Blaine and other senators and representatives.

President Hill of the Great Northern railroad and President Brown of the New York Central were among the president's callers.

MORE AGGRESSIVE WAR ON STEEL CORPORATION

Decided upon by Federation—Gompers Will not Discuss Big General Strike Plan.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The American Federation of Labor has committed an organization reports in favor of the organization of federal unions among farm employees, to be chartered under the federations. The convention adopted with a thunderous chorus of "yeas" the resolution declaring the United States Steel corporation the "most aggressive and formidable enemy" to the organized labor movement. Steps were taken to make the federation's fight against the corporation more effective.

Will Not Discuss General Strike Plan. Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, declines to discuss the action of the Philadelphia labor unions favoring a two weeks' general strike throughout the country as a protest against the jail sentence imposed on Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. Vice President Mitchell of the federation said he did not believe such a strike would be favored by the delegates.

SHERIFF SHIPP IS SENTENCED

In Supreme Court the Chattanooga Sheriff Is Given Ninety Days for Contempt.

SENTENCE ALSO PASSED UPON OTHER DEFENDANTS

The Sheriff Left Chattanooga Yesterday With the Good Wishes of His Neighbors--Is Cheered.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Ninety days' imprisonment for contempt upon execution of Joseph E. Shipp of Chattanooga by the Supreme court of the United States for contempt of court in failing to prevent the lynching of George Ed. Johnson, convicted of rape, and whose execution had been stayed by the court.

Father Williams and Nick Nolan, sentenced by imprisonment for 30 days in connection with the lynching, and Joseph Gibson, the father, Henry Packett and William Maxwell of Chattanooga, 60 days, Chief Justice Taft, who pronounced the sentence, also sentenced the father and Gibson to the United States prison at the place of imprisonment.

Attorneys of the prisoners before the bar asked an account of the different charges against them. The federal judge at Asheville is satisfied for the District court, Attorney General Wickersham advised, under the Atlanta prison was for four term prisoners, that the local jail was much more suited for the purpose. The court took the request under advisement and asked the marshal of the court to retain the prisoners in his custody for the time being.

This was the second time in the history of the Supreme court of the United States that defendants held in contempt of court were held in jail. The first group of six men, found guilty of contempt, as they took their places before the black-robed court, was Captain Joseph E. Shipp, the sheriff of Chattanooga, Tenn., when he offended the court. His tall, straight figure, his sunken face and his grizzled-streaked beard, told of his long service in the army of the Confederacy.

Joseph Gibson. Arrested down under his 26 years, Joseph Gibson, the father, stood with him. With bed-ridden eyes he looked upon the long, white necks of the chief justices, himself 76 years of age, who would soon pronounce sentence upon him. He and Captain Shipp had been found guilty of failing to protect a negro, waiting to be hanged on a cross of a gallows, when the Supreme court of the United States had stayed his execution.

The Other Defendants. Father Williams, Nick Nolan, Henry Packett and William Maxwell, residents of Chattanooga, found guilty of participation in the lynching of Ed Johnson, formed the rest of the group. Before them all sat the officials of the department of justice. Around about them in the little court room were their attorneys and other lawyers, with the three rows of seats for spectators were crowded.

Practically Without Precedent. The proceedings were practically without precedent. In 1875, John Chiles, a business man of Texas, was brought before the court for contempt in connection with dealings in Texas indemnity bonds, contrary to an order of the Supreme court. He was fined \$250. But that instance lacked the interest of the case today. In it were involved no race question, no lynching, no interference with state jurisdiction; only the majesty of the law as interpreted by the highest court of the land.

The case today originated in the court's decision in March, 1906, to consider the appeal of Johnson, from a verdict of the Tennessee courts holding him guilty and sentencing him to be hanged on a charge of assault. The night after the determination of the Supreme court to review the proceedings was wired to Chattanooga, a mob stormed the jail, took the prisoner out, and lynched him.

The court was much incensed by the lynching, and at its instance the attorney general instituted proceedings against Sheriff Shipp, Father Gibson and 25 others supposed to have been implicated in the lynching, charging them with contempt. Many of the accused were exonerated and in the end only six were found guilty.

The finding of the court was announced in May, just before the close of the last term of court, but all the defendants entered motions of rehearing, which had the effect of postponing action until this fall. November 1, rehearing was denied and the six men ordered before the court for sentence today.

In investigating the case, the Supreme court found that Johnson was removed from Chattanooga to Nashville before his trial, because of fear that he would be lynched. He was brought back for the legal execution. When the Supreme court stayed the execution, the court has held Shipp made no effort and gave no orders to have the negroes or others guard the jail, but left the night before, October 31.