

FLOYD COLLINS DEAD 24 HOURS WHEN FOUND BY RESCUERS

Many Hours Work Yet Before Body Can Be Released

Nature Finally Relents to Extent of Ending Long Search for Entombed Man, but Still Clutches Victim Tightly in Her Arms—Explorer Will Be Placed Back in Cave for Burial Among Hills He Loved So Well—Entrapped 17 Days.

Cave City, Ky., Feb. 16.—The long struggle is ended. Mother earth, after clinging grimly and in death to Floyd Collins for more than 17 days, finally surrendered at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, and without warning opened a tiny hole between the rescue shaft and the natural tomb of the cave explorer.

Peering down this tiny fissure into Sand Cave, the brave workers who had waged an unequal combat with the natural forces of the earth, saw that what they had fought so hard for had been lost. Collins was dead.

But they will reclaim his body, only to restore it again to the rugged hills he roamed as a youth and explored as a man.

"Thank God, they've found him." This was Lee Collins' single statement after his boy had been found.

Official Statement Issued

A terse statement, signed by the three men who had led scores of others in the long fight, told of the result and paid tribute to their assistants.

After describing the break through the roof of Sand cave and the preliminary investigation of it by Albert Marshall the statement said:

"His game little partner, Edward Brenner, of Cincinnati, whose work has been very conspicuous and of untold value by reason of his small stature, great strength and iron nerve, went down head foremost into this hazardous pit and with a light closely examined the face and position of the man who we understood is Floyd Collins, and called up to Mr. Carmichael, five feet above him, that the man was cold and apparently dead."

The bulletin was signed by Brigadier General H. H. Denhardt, H. T. Carmichael and M. E. S. Posey.

Dr. William Hazlett, of Chicago, and Dr. C. E. Francis, of Bowling Green, Ky., announced later that from information they had obtained, Collins had been dead more than 24 hours.

Although the quest for Collins had ended in locating his body, the tired miners, saddened by the realization that the man they tried so hard to save was dead, turned, heavy-hearted, to the still dangerous task of recovering his body.

Hours of Work Ahead

Hours of digging remain ahead of them before they can remove Collins from his tightly-wedged position in the narrow passage to Sand Cave.

When, finally they have brought him from his tomb, Collins' body will be consigned to a grave in the cave, after funeral services under the high dome of Crystal Cave, which itself stands as a monument to the man. There, amid its stalagmites and stalactites, his funeral will be held.

The "monument" to the rescue workers, however, will be torn down by the hands that built it. The rescue shaft will be dynamited after Collins' body has been removed.

"It is a dangerous place and we do not want anyone else trapped in there," said Mr. Carmichael, in charge of the excavation.

Collins was trapped by a falling boulder in Sand cave at 10 o'clock Friday morning, January 30. His plight was discovered 24 hours later and there then began a great fight against nature to rescue him.

Heart breaking disappointment the workers encountered repeatedly as nature dumped one hazard after another into their paths.

Roof Collapses

At last, however, man's perseverance won and the limestone roof of Sand cave collapsed today under the weight of the miners and dropped them into the natural passage, between where Collins was trapped and a "squeeze" which closed the natural passage some 10 days ago. But their indomitable struggle to sink a shaft to save him was in vain.

They, his eyes sunken, Collins lay. The man the rescuers had worked so

hard and so long to save had paid with his life for his search for the earth's underground treasures. The continuously dripping water was not sufficient to keep Collins alive, the physicians said. His jaw was in a state of tension when found.

Carmichael, who had been in command of the heroic volunteers, expressed his admiration of the unselfish and unceasing labor of the men "from the lowliest waterboy to the man who was about to receive his AB degree." He said this experience had strengthened his faith in human nature and that he had found the men were "99 per cent pure gold."

Worked as a Unit

"After 20 odd years of construction work I have never seen a group of unorganized men do work so well and quickly," said Carmichael.

"These volunteer laborers, ranging from small boys to old men, have each given every ounce of his strength to his duty," he added.

"Out of the hundreds that volunteered and worked for me they were 99 per cent pure gold."

"The shaft work was started a week ago last Thursday at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon and only five ounces of dynamite was used in driving the shaft a depth of 60 feet. It was all done by pick and shovel."

Late tonight miners continued to timber up the lateral and enlarge the passageway to Collins so that his body could be removed. Officials said it might take 36 hours, as the work would lack the fiery energy which has driven the rescue crew constantly for 11 days.

From the early days of the cave man's entrapment, down through the days that followed, there was waged a great struggle with nature and the elements. Friends and neighbors rushed to his aid and time after time rescue parties went into crooked passages and wormed their way along its slimy course to where he was imprisoned. Their efforts to get him out were unavailing and others from the outside came in.

Miners from the nearby coal fields and from the asphalt mines of the Kentucky Rock Asphalt company at Kyrock, Ky., flocked to the rescue.

Governor W. J. Fields sent Mr. Posey to the scene as his personal representative. State troops followed, a little handful of them at first and then General Denhardt, commander of the Seventh-Fifth infantry brigade, was ordered to take supreme command of the situation. The resources of the state were thrown behind the rescue efforts.

Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, of the University of Kentucky, came in as the state's geologist and Mr. Carmichael, general superintendent of the plant at Kyrock, who had come here as an individual, joined forces with the state and was put in charge of the rescue operations.

Forces Are Organized

Meantime, the unorganized efforts of individuals to drag Collins out through the natural tunnel, had been replaced by an organized force.

But this force was unequal to the task of overcoming one obstacle after another that was placed in the way of those who tried to save the trapped explorer.

Nature had laid its trap in the first place so that no one could get to it. Collins was in the narrow passage between the rescuers and the rock that held him down. When hope was high that they could soon get to the boulder, a cave-in closed the passage way. This was cleared away only to have an impenetrable one dumped into the crevice, completely cutting off the prisoner from the crevice.

A shaft was started a few feet from the mouth of the cave and for 11 days workers slowly dug their way toward the cave. Time after time, when they believed the end of their long fight was at hand, nature

played another trump and delayed the day when Collins was to be found. Today, however, while the miners kept digging away, the break came and at last revealed the victim.

MAY AMPUTATE LEGS.

Cave City, Ky., Feb. 16.—Floyd Collins' legs will be amputated just above his ankle in order to expedite his delivery from Sand Cave, if officials in charge of the rescue work decide further lateral operations are too dangerous to workmen who already have risked their lives to secure the cave man's release.

This was made known tonight when Lee Collins, aged father of the cave victim, signed a sworn statement to the effect that if Mr. Carmichael, director of actual rescue operations, determined further work too hazardous for his men he has his signed permission to resort to amputation.

ADJUTANT GENERAL COLLAPSES

Cave City, Ky., Feb. 16.—Adjutant General James A. Kehoe collapsed in the Sand Cave rescue camp at dusk tonight while talking with a group of men. The adjutant general, prostrate on the ground, was hurriedly given first aid medical attention and removed to a tent adjoining the Red Cross hospital unit. A few minutes later it was announced that his condition was not serious.

CARMICHAEL INDEFATIGABLE.

Cave City, Ky., Feb. 16.—Harry St. George Carmichael, an engineer in charge of the work on a rescue shaft dug to the Sand Cave prison of Floyd Collins, was one of the most indefatigable workers engaged in the endeavor to rescue the trapped cave explorer.

Mr. Carmichael is general manager and superintendent of the plant of the Kentucky Rock Asphalt company at Kyrock, Ky.

A native of Lexington, Virginia, he is a descendant of St. George Tucker, a lieutenant colonel in the American revolutionary forces and prominent Virginia jurist.

Mr. Carmichael, who was graduated from Washington and Lee university with a degree in civil engineering, is in the middle forties.

COOPERS GO TO ATLANTA PRISON IN BANK AFFAIR

Former Lieutenant Governor Gets 18 Months; Brother Three Years

Wilmington, Feb. 14.—Former Lieutenant Governor W. B. Cooper, of North Carolina, and his brother, T. E. Cooper, late today were found guilty by a jury in United States district court on charges growing out of the failure of the Commercial National bank here two years ago. W. B. Cooper was sentenced to serve 18 months in the federal prison at Atlanta, and T. E. Cooper three years.

W. B. Cooper, chairman of the board of directors of the defunct bank, was tonight admitted to bail in the sum of \$25,000 while his brother, who was president of the bank was in jail, having been denied bail. Attorneys for both defendants served notice that an appeal would be taken.

Sentence was imposed by Judge J. C. Rose, of Baltimore, following the jury's verdict which was returned with a recommendation for mercy.

Thomas Cooper was convicted on four counts of violations of the National banking laws and was sentenced to serve three years on each count, Judge Rose decreeing that the sentences run concurrently, giving him a total time to serve of three years.

W. B. Cooper, also convicted on four counts of violating the Federal banking statutes, was sentenced to serve 18 months on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

Thomas Cooper recently was convicted in the State courts on a charge of fraud in connection with the failure of the Liberty Savings bank here and sentenced to serve eight months on the county roads.

The two men, both prominent for many years in the business, social and political life of the state, were convicted on each of the four counts that went to the jury, which got the case shortly after noon today. Misapplication of funds, deceptive reports and false entries were the principal charges.

Jury Acquits Defendants in Bailey Trial

Reached a Unanimous Verdict After Hour of Deliberation

Greensboro, Feb. 15.—A verdict of acquittal was rendered this afternoon here in the case of 20 defendants, former officers and stockholders of the Bailey Brothers Tobacco company, of Winston-Salem, until it went broke in 1923. They were tried in federal court on charges of using the mails to defraud.

The jury deliberated an hour on the case and was unanimous for acquittal on the first suggestion for an expression of opinion, it was learned. When the jurors came into the courtroom at the hour named by the judge after lunch and did not hang up their coats and hats it was believed that the verdict was acquittal a belief soon established as a fact.

Judge Webb, presiding, asked the clerk to question the jury concerning a verdict. The foreman said the jury had arrived at a verdict, and standing the jurors said, "Not Guilty."

Judge Webb Satisfied

Judge Webb told the jurors he had no quarrel to find with the verdict; if he had been on the jury he thought he would have voted for acquittal. But he thought it a fine thing that the matter had been investigated. He said he felt like the government is satisfied and the public, too, and everybody else. Hearing just the prosecution's side at first, he thought there might have been some fraud in the sale of stock, but when everything was unfolded he thought differently. Airing the matter has been good for everybody he thought.

The 20 men cleared this afternoon are M. D. Bailey, Sr., M. D. Bailey, Jr., Reginald Bailey, C. B. Bailey, Fred Bailey, Frank P. Bailey, Tom C. Taylor, Webb S. Alexander, C. W. Rawlings, E. A. Ewing, Frank P. Goodwin, J. H. Gwyn, Y. Hefflin, Fred J. Lassiter, George Leach, J. E. Pass, Jack Quimby, Henry A. Tuttle, John G. Wimshis and E. L. Webster.

The case was started in federal court here on January 26 and lasted nearly 15 days, five days to the week. The defendants were indicted after the failure of Bailey Brothers, charged with using the mails to defraud in connection with a stock selling campaign, in the latter part of 1921 and the first of 1922. About \$1,500,000 worth of stock was sold principally in piedmont North Carolina and Virginia, to hundreds of persons.

About one hundred and fifty witnesses testified and the testimony transcribed made twelve hundred pages.

Originally there were 49 defendants, but one died before trial, another is in a hospital, three cases were not pressed before trial, 19 were recipients of directed verdict of not guilty and five defendants were not found, leaving 20 defendants for the jury.

Judge Webb instructed the jury that the ninth count of the indictment charging conspiracy to use the mails to defraud be stricken out, and the other eight, charging scheme to defraud, stay in for their consideration.

Intent to Defraud

The question of guilt or innocence he said hung upon whether there was a scheme with intent to defraud and whether the mails were used in furtherance of such a scheme. "Was there a scheme?" was the way he put it in his charges. If the jury believed there was such a scheme it was to find the defendants or some of them guilty; if not, then find them innocent. There would have to be at least two found guilty if any were found guilty, he said, as it would take at least two to carry it out.

He pointed out that it was the duty of the government to prove its allegations beyond a reasonable doubt. One question for the jury was to decide whether or not the defendants believed that the plan to manufacture cigarettes with money received from sale of stock, would succeed, and carried it out in good faith.

The court, Judge Webb said, was unable to find any evidence of embezzlement of money by the defendants. He pointed out that many witnesses had testified to the good character of the defendants, to the high business and personal standing of the Baileys and the Bailey concern. He said that good character in a case like this counted considerably, as the allegation was that it was a scheme to cheat and defraud, and character played a very definite part in such a case.

Tobacco Price Outlook Good For The Coming Year 1925

Flue Cured Tobacco Declared To Be In Unusually Strong Position—Heavy Demand Due To Low 1924 Yield

Owing To Large Stocks On Hand, Burley Declared To Be In Unsatisfactory Position; Statistical Position of Dark Tobacco Better Than Other Groups.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The tobacco outlook for 1925 is made the subject for an important bulletin issued today by the bureau of agricultural economics of the department of agriculture. On the whole, the outlook is encouraging from the price standpoint, which is the growers' chief concern.

Flue-cured tobacco produced in Virginia and the Carolinas is declared to be in an unusually strong position due in large part to the unusually low yield per acre in 1924. It is observed, however, that a heavy increase in acreage, accompanied by an average yield per acre, would materially alter the situation of flue-cured tobacco by the close of the year.

The statistical position of the dark tobacco group is relatively stronger than that of other groups. The foreign demand caused an increase of 10 per cent in exports last year.

Burley tobacco is in unsatisfactory position, owing to large stocks on hand and negligible exports at present.

Tobacco Outlook in 1925

Following is the text of the department's tobacco review and prognostication for the present year:

The price outlook for most types of tobacco is better now than a year ago. While stocks held by dealers and merchants, on Oct. 1, 1924, were 163,000,000 pounds larger than a year previous, the 1924 crop was 272,000,000 pounds less a net decrease of 109,000,000 pounds, or 3 per cent in the total supplies as of Oct. 1, 1924.

The current price per pound for most types is as good or better than one year ago, and there is no apparent indication of a slackening of foreign or domestic demand for tobacco. Of the types, flue-cured appears to be in the strongest position. The dark types of Kentucky and Tennessee and Maryland and Eastern Ohio exports are favorably situated, and the cigar leaf situation is strengthened by the low quality of the 1923 crop. Burley, on the other hand, while in better position than a year ago, is still unsatisfactory, due to accumulated stocks.

Domestic manufacture of cigarettes in 1924 has been estimated at 71,000,000,000 compared with 65,000,000,000 in 1923. Manufacture of smoking, plug and snuff in 1924 was much greater than in the previous year. Exports in 1924 were 547,000,000 pounds, or 15 per cent greater than in the previous year.

Cigarette Types

The situation as to the different cigarette types differs radically. Burley, which is important in cigarette manufacture, is at present almost negligible in exports. The production of this type in 1923 was extremely heavy and decreased only moderately in 1924.

The accumulated holdings of burley of 428,000,000 pounds on Oct. 1, 1924, were 25 per cent larger than in 1923, so that its market situation is the least satisfactory of the cigarette types. The increasing consumption of cigarettes, and steps recently taken to stimulate foreign sales, may reduce stocks of this tobacco during 1925; but the general situation is not such as to justify an increase in the acreage planted to burley in 1925.

The price per pound to the growers will probably not vary much from last year. The crop in the main producing sections is somewhat shorter than last year, owing to drought, but has more body.

Flue-cured tobacco produced in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida is in an unusually strong position. This is due not only to the fact that it shades in the increasing manufacture of cigarettes and is one of the important export types, but also to the reduced acreage and low yield in 1924. Total supplies on Oct. 1, 1924 were 10 per cent less than a year previous.

Exports Greater

Exports during 1924 were 55 per cent greater than in 1923. Should

exports in 1925 equal those of 1924 there will remain from the latest crop to supply the domestic needs less than 176,000,000 pounds, compared with 227,000,000 pounds of the 1923 crop.

The heaviest importers of this type are England, China and Germany, in which countries there is now no indication of a slackening demand. It is significant also that in other countries, such as Canada, Britain, India, Japan and Australia, importations are increasing rapidly.

The price per pound to growers for the 1924 crop is several cents per pound higher than a year ago.

In connection with planting for the 1925 crop it should be emphasized that the strong position of flue-cured tobacco is in large part due to the unusually low yield per acre obtained in 1924. A heavy increase in acreage accompanied by an average yield per acre would materially alter the situation by the close of 1925.

Dark Tobacco

The statistical position of the dark tobacco group taken as a whole is stronger than that of other groups. The total supplies at the close of 1924 show a reduction of 55,000,000 pounds or 9 per cent from the high point of 1923, whereas the exports in 1924 showed an increase of about 10 per cent over 1923.

Should exports in 1925 equal those of last year, there will remain from the 1924 crop for domestic consumption about seventy-two million pounds of the 1923 crop, and 155 millions pounds of the 1922 crop.

The bulk of the exports are provided by the Clarksville and Hopkinsville, the Mayfield and Paducah and Virginia dark. The production of the last named type has moderately in the last year and that of the other two types has fallen off about 15 per cent. The remaining dark tobacco types have decreased in production about 31 per cent in 1924, compared with 1923. There is nothing to indicate that foreign demand will not continue good for dark types, although it is to be noted that production of dark tobacco in European countries is on the upward trend.

While the general outlook for dark tobacco does not suggest material changes from last year's plantings, it does offer hopes for improved prices for the 1924 crop, and a still further reduction in the holdings on Oct. 1, 1925.

Roosevelt's Daughter, Mrs. Longworth, Mother

Chicago, Feb. 14.—The stork arrived in Chicago at 10:30 o'clock this morning, Valentine day, and presented Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, eldest daughter of the late President Roosevelt, with a six and a half pound daughter. The mother and child were doing well, it was reported at the hospital tonight.

The little girl, who has not yet been given a Christian name, is the only child of Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and arrived three days before the celebration of their 18th wedding anniversary. More than the usual care was given Mrs. Longworth for her mother, the first wife of the late president, died at her birth.

The mother, who has been living quietly at a hotel here for several weeks, was accompanied to the hospital by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the late President; Mrs. Medill McCormick, a close friend, and by her brother, Kermit Roosevelt. Congressman Longworth is expected to arrive to greet his daughter tomorrow morning.

Former Treasurer of G. O. P. Committee Expires

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 15.—Frederic William Upham, of Chicago, for twenty years the financial genius of the G. O. P. and nationally prominent figure in the business world, died at his winter home in Palm Beach this afternoon at the age of 64.

Last June Mr. Upham resigned as treasurer of the republican national committee on account of ill health, and came to Palm Beach two months ago to recuperate. Four days ago he suffered a cerebral stroke from which he never rallied. He is survived by his wife, Helen Upham, who accompanied him here.