

# DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

MOTTO—All The News When It Is News.

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NO. 33.

## 60 MINERS TRAPPED

MEET DEATH IN COAL COLLIERY FIRE NEAR THROOP, PA.

### SMOKE SHUTS OFF ESCAPE

Flames Break Out in Engine House at Foot of Shaft and Men and Boys Are Imprisoned in Tunnel Where They Suffocate.

Beranton, Pa.—Caught like rats in a trap, without a moment's warning, 60 men and boys perished Friday in a coal mine fire in the Pancoast colliery at Throop, three miles from this city. Owing to the presence of volumes of smoke and deadly gases, the rescuers were unable to recover the bodies until several hours after the fire broke out.

The cause of the disaster was a fire which broke out in the engine house at the foot of the shaft. An alarm was sent to the miners and all the men except those working in the Dunmore vein were able to make their way out. Heavy, thick smoke arising from the burning engine house was swept back into the workings toward the tunnel where 60 men were at work. They were caught behind this heavy wall of smoke with no means of escape left them.

As the smoke drifted further back into the lower vein the men are believed to have been driven back to the end of the workings. Several times rescue parties made efforts to penetrate the wall of smoke close to the engine house after the flames had been extinguished, but the task was too dangerous and difficult. The men who tried to make progress through the smoke came back choking and with their eyes running water. The carpenter force was hurriedly called out and they with a small army of volunteers started to work sending all the available air into the lower veins.

When the news of the disaster had spread to the city and surrounding boroughs the crowd at the mouth of the shaft multiplied many times and the Throop police found it necessary to swear in special deputies to aid them in keeping order. When a move was made to clear a passage from the shaft to the mine office there was considerable difficulty on account of the determination of the crowd to stay close to the shaft.

Rescue parties from the government relief station at Wilkesbarre and from the Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley Coal companies were dispatched to the Pancoast mine and only for the use of perfected safety devices by these parties, the fate of the entombed men would not yet be known.

Sanner, Ala.—An official statement given out here Sunday says that 120 men were killed by Saturday's explosion in the Banner coal mines.

They include two white and three negro free men and 111 negro and 12 white convicts. But ten bodies have been recovered. Relief work was interfered with by many rescuers being overcome by black damp and having to be dragged out.

The Banner mines are in the western part of Jefferson county. They are owned by the Pratt Consolidated Coal company and are worked by convicts, hired from the various counties through the state.

The explosion came at 6:40 a. m. It is believed powder set fire to dust. As the fan was destroyed, black damp quickly spread over the mine.

## ROOSEVELT NOT A CANDIDATE

Colonel Declares He Is Not an Aspirant for Presidency or Any Other Office.

Spokane, Wash.—Theodore Roosevelt made his first public declaration regarding his possible candidacy for the presidency at a luncheon given in his honor Saturday by the Commercial club.

"I am not an aspirant for anything because I have had everything," he said. "No other man alive has had—I don't know whether I ought to use this simile in the presence of the chaplain, but I am going to take chances—no other man alive has had such a good run for his money."

The colonel declared he was making his western tour for no other purpose than to thank the people who elected him to the presidency.

## WOMAN MAYORESS IS VICTOR

Mrs. Ella Wilson Will Become Chief Executive of Hunnewell, Kan.—City Council Yields.

Hunnewell, Kan.—It now appears that Mrs. Ella Wilson will be mayor of this town after all. She was given her certificate of election, and this evening, it is promised, she will be sworn into office. The city council yielded to the city attorney and acknowledged Mrs. Wilson victor.

Losses Sult: Cancels Naturalization. Olympia, Wash.—Disgusted because he lost a justice court suit in Seattle against the Northern Pacific railroad, F. Cotterill, who was born in England, had his naturalization papers canceled and he left Olympia Saturday.

Blind Woman Dies in Fire. Cleveland, O.—Two persons, one a blind woman, lost their lives and three others were injured when the residence of Henry Marston was destroyed by fire Saturday.

## ULTIMATUM.



## MICHAEL LINK DIES

EX-LEGISLATOR FOUND LIFELESS AT HOME IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS—LAID TO APOPLEXY.

### HE HAD PREDICTED THE END

Admitted Receiving \$1,000 From Lee Wilson in Bathroom of Southern Hotel, But Said He Did Not Know It Was for His Vote.

St. Louis.—Michael S. Link, former member of the Illinois legislature, who was indicted by a Chicago grand jury for perjury and turned state's evidence in the investigation of the election of United States Senator William Lorimer, was discovered by his wife early Monday morning dead in a bathtub in his home at Mitchell, Ill.

It was at first supposed that he had committed suicide, but an examination of the body showed that he had been stricken with heart disease.

Link had been affected with heart trouble since the strain of his indictment given out here Sunday says that 120 men were killed by Saturday's explosion in the Banner coal mines.

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## CONGRESS' PLANS OUT

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE TO PUSH BILLS.

Forecasts Activity in Senate—Reciprocity, Tariff Revision and Statehood Measures on Schedule.

Washington.—From a reliable and authentic source it has been learned that the plans for legislation formulated by the Democratic majority in the house indicated that the Republican senate will soon have several important measures before it for its consideration.

The definite outline, subject to further caucus ratification, lists as follows: The order of legislation to be pushed forward by the ways and means committee as soon as the house organization is completed: Popular elections of United States senators.

Publicity before elections of campaign contributions.

Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

Canadian reciprocity.

Revision of schedule K—the wool schedule—the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Revision of the cotton schedule.

Beyond this the present program does not extend, other tariff matters and general subjects being left for further consideration, dependent a great deal upon time.

It also practically has been decided that the Canadian reciprocity bill to be brought forward by Chairman Underwood will be almost an exact duplicate of the McCall bill. It will carry no tariff rider.

Leading Democrats when asked what they would do if the senate immediately passed the Canadian reciprocity bill and then indicated its readiness to adjourn, declared that the house would not adjourn. The Democratic leaders expressed confidence that the president would not exercise his authority to adjourn the extraordinary session should a dispute arise between the two houses of congress over adjournment.

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## STEAMER SINKS; 20 DROWN

Coasting Ship Iroquois Founders Off Coal Island, B. C.—Eleven Persons Are Saved.

Victoria, B. C.—Twenty lives were lost when the steamer Iroquois foundered off Coal Island early Monday. Five bodies have been recovered, including those of the fireman, steward, a Chinese cook and two passengers, unidentified. Out of the ship's company of 19 passengers and crew of 12, four passengers and seven of the crew were saved.

The Iroquois was a wooden steamer of 120 tons, built in British Columbia ten years ago and owned and commanded by Captain Sears.

## BREAKS 24-HOUR AUTO MARK

Valentine Rush, in Fiat Car, Lowers World's Record by 238 Miles at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The first 24-hour race ever held on a speedway was brought to a successful end when the Fiat car, with Valentine Rush at the wheel, had covered 1,491 miles, breaking the former world's 24-hour record of 1,253 miles by 238 miles. The Cadillac was second with a score of 1,443 miles, and the Cole third with 1,219 miles.

## Holds Reciprocity May Go On.

Washington.—The customs court in a decision Monday held in effect that the so-called "favored nation" clause in the existing commercial treaties with England, France and Germany does not restrict the United States in effecting the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada.

## Taft Sends in Fisher Nomination.

Washington.—President Taft formally sent to the senate Monday the nomination of Walter L. Fisher of Chicago to be secretary of the interior.

## ELECT MARTIN LEADER

VIRGINIA SENATOR DEFEATS SHIVELY OF INDIANA.

As Chairman of Democratic Caucus He Will Name Steering Body to Fill Committee Vacancies.

Washington.—Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, the "progressive" candidate, was elected minority leader of the senate by a vote of 21 to 16 over Senator Shively of Indiana, the radical candidate.

As chairman of the Democratic caucus and leader of the minority Senator Martin will name a steering committee which will fill committee vacancies, assign new members to places and report its action to a future caucus for approval or dissent.

Only the most definite and reassuring pledges of fair treatment for the new senators, an acknowledgment of their representative character as



Senator Martin of Virginia

members of their party, their right to assignment to important committees and to be consulted in the management of party affairs in the upper house, prevented the caucus from ending in bad blood.

Martin was chosen after a ballot was cast, receiving 21 votes and Shively of Indiana 16, with three senators absent. This was the first time within the past 16 years at least that a ballot was required to determine the chairmanship of the caucus and Senator Bacon expressed the hope it would be the last. Martin was nominated by Clarke of Arkansas and Shively by John W. Kern. Among the 16 men, all classed as progressive Democrats who voted for Shively against Martin, was Senator O'Grady.

The last actual work was done Sunday, when the conference committees on the general maintenance bill and the McArdle motor vehicle bill reported their agreement. The offices of the clerk of the house and the secretary of the senate will be busy for several weeks yet until the preliminary work of printing the journals is finished.

Senator Bartling, during the last hours, introduced a resolution, which passed, calling attention to the failure in congress of the Burkett measure to appropriate \$250,000 for a forest school at Nebraska City and asking the state delegation in Washington to continue efforts to honor the memory of J. Sterling Morton by securing the establishment of such a school.

The governor was notified in the morning by a committee, that the session was about to close. In the last few days the governor has been signing bills at the rate of two or three an hour and his office force is exhausted with the strenuous pace at which he is working them in trying to dispose of the mass of legislation which he must finish within a few days. The bills signed were minor for the most part and he has failed as yet to dispose of any of the measures which he may possibly veto. The telephone bill, the Omaha appropriation bill and the other measures in doubt are still hanging in the balance.

Bills Signed. From Saturday to Monday Gov. Aldrich signed forty-four bills, all of them bearing date of the 10th.

More Pay for Legislators. The senate agreed to the house amendments to Vollp's bill which proposed to create a four-year term for senators. The house cut out this feature and stood pat on its action. However, the bill still provides for a salary of \$600 per session for the members of both houses, double the present pay, and also limits the time in which bills may be introduced to twenty days.

No Money for Library. The effort of the Nebraska Historical society, in spite of persistent lobbying by agents of both sexes, failed to land the \$25,000 which was to have gone for a library building. The senate library and the records of the society were to be housed in this building.

Governor Hopewell Leaves. Lieutenant Governor Hopewell, who presided over the successive sessions of the state senate, left for Excelsior Springs, Mo., for the purpose of recuperating. A three months' grind of the legislature makes him feel the need of rest.

Appropriations. Appropriations approximating \$5,000,000 were made by the state legislature during the session. When the conference agreed Sunday on the amount to be carried by the general maintenance bill, and both houses adopted the report, all the appropriation measures were complete. According to the conference report, the general maintenance bill carries a total amount of \$2,684,000, an increase of nearly \$250,000 over the total amount agreed upon by the house.

## FIRE KILLS 200 AT FESTIVAL

Men, Women and Children Perish in Flames in Thatched Structure at Bombay.

Bombay.—Two hundred men, women and children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a thatched structure in which they had gathered for a festival. Five hundred persons were in the building when the fire broke out. There was only one exit and an indescribable panic ensued.

Given Twenty Years for Murder. Danville, Ill.—The jury in the case against Fred C. Garner, charged with the murder of Mrs. Elsie Cochrane, returned a verdict of guilty Monday and fixed his punishment at 20 years in the penitentiary.

Chinese Troops Rebel at Canton. London.—Northern Chinese troops stationed at Canton mutinied Monday because they were dissatisfied over the action of the prince regent in proclaiming himself commander-in-chief of the army.

## LEGISLATIVE WORK

IT IS ENDED AND ADJOURNMENT TAKES PLACE.

### ONLY A HANDFUL SEE FINISH

Final Day Continues Four Days, the Clock Having Been Stopped on April 6th.

The Thirty-second legislature of Nebraska came to its formal close at 3:42 o'clock Monday afternoon when a motion to adjourn sine die was made in the house by Quackenbush and in the senate by Skiles. At a matter of fact Quackenbush was not even in the state house when his motion was read but he had been given the honor and his written motion had been in the clerk's hands all day.

In the morning it was agreed that the formal hour for adjournment should be 11:50 o'clock Thursday, April 6. The Skiles motion reads as follows:

"The hour of 11:50 having now arrived and the senate and house having heretofore agreed upon final adjournment at this hour, to-wit, April 6, 1911, at 11:50 p. m., I now move that we adjourn sine die."

The clock stood at 10:15 as it has stood since the recess was taken Thursday night and the records and journals show only one long day from that time to Monday.

In the house the audience entertaining the final motion and watching the last bills signed consisted of Members Sink, Liver, Eggenberger, Harrington, W. Z. Taylor, Mockett, McKisick, Crossman and the speaker.

In the senate President Morehead was in the chair and Senators Taicott, McGrew, Smith of Fillmore, Selbeck, Skiles and Jansen were in their seats. The hearty and vociferous ayes which were shouted when the motion to adjourn was put came from a weary group of stenographers, clerks, employees and newspaper men who hung around watching the final obsequies with morbid interest.

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## THE CLOSING HOURS.

Both Houses Very Busy as End Draws Nigh.

The ancient and honorable ceremony of stopping the clock was performed in the house Thursday night at just a quarter past ten. Officially it will remain 10:15 o'clock of April 6 until Saturday night or possibly Monday to enable the legislature to make good the report of its conference committee in adjournment upon the 6th.

The senate spent its first night session in passing appropriation bills, the 16 appropriation bills passed carrying a total of \$394,440.80.

The bills passed provide \$2,000 for marking the Oregon trail, \$5,000 for a state building inspector, \$12,000 for a heating plant for the school for the blind at Nebraska City, \$100,000 for the medical school at Omaha, \$3,000 for the relief of W. A. Philpot, \$15,000 for sewer and water main construction at Wayne, \$75,000 for weak school districts, \$600 for the relief of Louise Rollins, an employe at the institute for the feeble-minded at Beatrice, \$15,000 for connecting the city water main and the school for the deaf at Omaha, \$40,000 for a hospital for indigent tuberculosis sufferers, to be established west of the 99th meridian; \$2,000 for the purchase of land for the school for the blind, \$100,000 for two new buildings at the Lincoln asylum for the insane, \$3,050 to pay for paving at the orthopedic hospital in Lincoln, \$12,500 for the purchase of ten acres of land for the school for the deaf, \$55,000 for a new wing on the Kearney normal building and \$3,500 for repairs at the state fish hatchery.

The senate also passed house roll No. 34. Fuller's bill providing that counties build their own bridges if costing less than \$500 each. The hotel commission bill was also passed. This provides a new official, a hotel commissioner, at \$1,800 a year.

House roll No. 366, placed on third reading by the senate, carries a total of \$1,191,560. House roll No. 511, general maintenance bill, carries \$3,082,770 as placed on third reading by the senate.

Cox of Kearney Happy. Senator Cox, of Kearney county, went home happy in the thought that he carried in his belt a state agricultural school for his senatorial district. The location of the school is not assured, but he is confident it will go to his district. The legislature appropriated \$100,000 to start such a school and in time it is hoped to build it on large proportions.

Flag to Old Soldiers. Senators Buhrman and Bodinson joined in a motion that the flag floating from the staff above the senate chamber shall at the end of the session be presented to the Grand Army post at St. Paul, Neb., and the flag back of the president's desk shall go to the Grand Army post at Kearney. The resolution, though opposed, was adopted.

Inquiry into Insane Hospitals. A resolution of inquiry regarding the condition of insane patients now in state institutions was put through the house. The resolution stated that there have been complaints concerning the crowding of some asylums and that the board of public lands and buildings could, if it made an effort, obviate the difficulties.

Nothing Doing. An effort was made by the house to reconsider the vote by which the regents were authorized to apply for and accept the Carnegie foundation for superannuated professors. The motion was defeated.

No Charter Revision. Lincoln will have no charter revision at this session of the legislature. The bill passed the senate, but on reaching the house it was found to have defects that it is now too late to remedy.

Telephone Mergers. Telephone mergers under the control of the railway commission were made a possibility if the governor approves, when the house concurred in the senate amendments to H. R. 537, the Minor physical connection bill. The house cut the merger clause out of the bill, but the senate passed the bill with the merger added. The house decided to concur.

Commission Bill Passes. The commission form of government bill recommended for passage was passed by the house 78 to 0. There was no further opposition to the bill, but John Moriarty, of Douglas, spoke to explain the attitude of some members of the Douglas county delegation, which has been accused of working against the bill.

Appropriation of \$100,000 Carried. The senate passed the bill carrying an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of a laboratory building in Omaha, which will form the nucleus of the new university medical school.

Charter Bill Vetoed. The veto on the Omaha charter bill reached the house of representatives and for lack of 11 votes, the house failed to pass the bill over the governor's disapproval. The ballot was 49 to 41, and 60 was necessary. In setting forth his reasons for denying the city officials his approval of the bill they drew, he goes over the arguments against heavy taxation which have been presented to him by interested property holders and quotes several letters in support of his position.



## GARDENING IN SCHOOL COURSE

English Children Are Now Required to Do Certain Amount of Practical Work.

Gardening is now included as a co-equal subject for English school children. There are two courses in the year, each consisting of at least twenty hours' practical work.

"The boys are quite keen about it," said the head teacher of Sutton schools. "Each of the fourteen lads who form the class for gardening has his own little plot of ground for which he is responsible and at which he works under my supervision. The produce is his, and great is the joy of taking home the first spring radishes of his own growing, a fine head of lettuce, or a basketful of marrowfat peas."

"As to the education benefit, gardening teaches the boys to do the right thing at the right time and induces habits of method and observation. It also creates a love of outdoor life—a splendid counter-attraction in later years to the public house and music hall."

Two hours and a half a week is all the time that can be given to gardening, but so keen are the children that they put in a good many spare minutes on their own account. Even the infants, under the kindly care of the schoolmaster's wife, have their own special allotment, which they zealously rake and weed and generally look after. The mysteries of digging, trenching, potting, grafting, etc.—in fact, a good, all-around training in the growing of vegetables, herbs, fruits and flowers—is imparted with most happy results.

The cultivation of peas, lettuce and tomatoes proves perhaps more attractive on the whole than that of roses and carnations, but flowers are by no means neglected. A fine chrysanthemum avenue in the Sutton school garden, the splendid blooms of which gained a gold medal for their owner, has proved very stimulating to youthful competitors.

In fifteen years Kansas City has built up a system of forty-five miles of boulevards and more than two thousand one hundred acres of parks. According to a recent article in the Outlook, George E. Kessler, the landscape architect for the park board, says the parks and boulevards are a distinct commercial asset. While the system has cost \$10,000,000, "the property fronting on these boulevards has been advanced by them more than that amount."

When it was first proposed to establish such a system the proposition aroused fierce opposition and a long and hard fight was necessary in the courts before the improvements could begin.

No city is likely to make a mistake in spending liberally from its revenues for the maintenance of parks and driveways. There are different plans of making these improvements. Kansas City has made them by assessing the cost against the property benefited by the improvement. Other cities have issued bonds, and others still have made special tax levies, in whatever way, provided if the expense be not utterly out of reason, parks and boulevards are a good investment and "a commercial asset" that no progressive city can afford to ignore.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## FOR PARKS AND BOULEVARDS

Constitutes a "Commercial Asset" That No Progressive City Can Afford to Ignore.

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