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ENTER DEATH LEVELS

Wyming Rescuers Penetrate Mine Discovering Many of Their Dead Comrades.

VICTIMS DIE CRAWLING TO OUTER AIR

Twenty Bodies Found Mingled with Debris Unfortunates Tried to Pass.

SUFFERING DRIVES SURVIVORS MAD

Sircken Men Desperately Res at Heras Bringing Them Succor.

TIMBERS ARE HURLED FAR OVER TOWN

Haroc Wrought by Hanna Explosion Is Such that Pit Will Be Useless for a Month at Least.

HANNA, Wyo., July 1.—(Special Telegram.)—Work on the mine, suspense for the women, certainly made more certain and men's worst fears realized. This summarizes the day's proceedings. All through the daylight hours the weary rescue parties toiled on, hoping to reach possible survivors of yesterday's mine disaster, while made widows and orphans walked the streets or gathered in mute agony about the various entrances to the pit.

Members of the rescuing parties tell of pitiful scenes about the seventeenth level, as deep as it has been possible to penetrate. Some of the survivors were driven insane and fought like fiends against the rescuers. Injured, listless survivors were found sitting on cars or lying on the floor, careless of whether they lived or died. At the seventh level a pile of twenty bodies was found strewn over a pile of debris, which the men had tried to surmount before overcome by the deadly fumes. Some were as dead as crawling toward fresh air. The eleven rescuers who penetrated thus far were too weak to bring out a body.

For hours the scene at the entrance of the mine was heart moving. With clothes and hair awry, mothers, wives, sweethearts and children huddled together, weeping and wringing their hands. Many sat on shattered timbers blown from the mine's mouth, insensible to their surrounding. The most frantic pushed to the edge of the gap and tried to force a way into the slope.

An expert who went almost to the seventh level says that the mine was mostly cleared for a month. It is feared that men in the lower levels were torn to pieces by the explosion, which hurled great timbers high over the town and 1,700 feet beyond the mouth of the slope.

Among the dead was Alfred Haggard, who turned the first shovel of dirt in starting the slope.

The fire bosses, who had reported all safe before working time yesterday, met death while making a second inspection.

Many fathers who led their children on the hill overlooking the mouth of the ill-fated mine. Many believed the victims would be brought out there by the rear shaft, and congregated there on the brow of a hill overlooking the mine opening and waited anxiously through the entire day. But their vigil was not rewarded, for no bodies were removed from the mines during the day.

The weather today was anything but pleasant, a strong wind blowing and filling the air with a fine dust that was disagreeable to the extreme. The dust, which kept many inside, and as a result there were fewer pathetic scenes than were witnessed yesterday.

Women and Children Stupefied.

The women and older children are apparently stupefied and do not realize the awful calamity that has befallen them. Many firmly believe that their dear husbands and sons are still alive, and will reach the surface in safety, but these grief-stricken people have not yet learned the truth, and will not fully realize the awful situation until they are confronted by the blackened, partially burned and in many cases, mangled bodies of their husbands, fathers and friends. At this time the scene will be one that cannot fail to move the stoutest heart, and every one that is cognizant of the true situation deems it witness the meeting of the dead and the living.

The officials of the railroad and coal companies have managed things in a highly creditable manner thus far, and, having the interests of the survivors in mind at all times, have arranged for the delivery of the bodies from the mine in such a manner as to cause as little suffering as possible, as much as possible. Guards have been stationed about the tittle mouth of the slope and the air shaft all day and women and children have been permitted to approach. This action was deemed necessary owing to the danger of a second explosion, the liability of cave-ins; and then if the women were not allowed to witness the work of rescue they would not be in the way nor would they be able to identify the bodies of their loved ones.

The rescue parties were especially brave, and while their eyes were bloodshot and their pale faces show the effects of the sleeping night and great mental suffering, they have little to say indeed, their social bearing borders upon indifference, but this bearing is characteristic of the nationality, for the Finnish women here come from a people long hard to hardship and suffering. Their husbands, fathers and brothers who met death in the disaster yesterday were long identified with coal mining and their fathers before them followed the same line of work.

Then, too, explosions and rockfalls in the mines are of such frequent occurrence that those dependent upon the men working underground became hardened to the losses that beset them and they are prepared to hear sad things at any time.

Cause of Disaster Not Known.

This brings to mind the conditions prevalent in mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific coal company, in which the awful slaughter occurred and the causes that led up to the calamity. Officials say that the true cause of the explosion has not yet and probably will not be determined for some time. They do not deny that it was due to black damp, but they state positively that it was the deadly enemy of all coal miners that wrecked the workings and snuffed out the lives of 30 or more men and boys. From official sources it is learned that gas has been known to exist in mine No. 1 for many years, and this gas has always been considered dangerous, but precautions have been taken to prevent accidents. As the black damp had been found in quantity it has been promptly sealed up, brattices have been built around the deadly damp, in many

NO CHANGE IN THE SABBATH

Committee of Rabbis Report That They Have No Alteration to Make in the Matter.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—The Sabbath question, one of the most important matters to be before the Jewish people, was taken up at today's session of the central conference of American Rabbis.

Rabbi J. Vooranger of San Francisco, chairman of the Sabbath committee, appointed at the last meeting to consider all phases of the Jewish Sabbath and the question of changing it from Sabbath to Sunday, presented the report of the committee.

The report of the committee, after a most careful consideration, decided that it had no jurisdiction to recommend anything in the nature of legislation looking toward any change and declared that the conference was incompetent to legislate any fundamental Jewish institution out of existence.

The commission reported that a definition of religious authority that should regulate the authority and discipline of the Jews was paramount to any other question. They recommended the creation of a rational conference, composed of rabbis and laymen, constituting an authority to which all ritual and discipline questions might be referred. This plan is in effect a scheme to consolidate the conference of American rabbis and the union of Hebrew congregations for the purpose of creating an organic union between both bodies.

The commission also reported that while it was their duty to consider all phases of the Sabbath question, they could not find any argument to justify a change from Sabbath to Sunday sabbath which would prefer to relegate so important a question to another future authority properly constituted to decide it.

Immediately after the report was read the rabbis went into executive session to consider it and announced that at its close they would issue a statement on the deliberations. Before the Sabbath question was taken up Rabbi Philipson presented the report of the committee on "Relation Between Sabbath and Sunday." It was referred to a commission of five for further consideration, the committee to report Friday.

SMITH TO BE RECEIVER

Former Senator from New Jersey to Have Charge of Shipbuilding Company.

NEWARK, N. J., July 1.—Ex-Senator Smith of New Jersey was today appointed receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company.

In his decree appointing ex-Senator James Smith as receiver, Judge Kirkpatrick orders that the property of the defendant of whatsoever kind and nature and where-soever the same may be situated, shall be turned over immediately by the directors and officers of the insolvent company. The decree also directs the receiver to immediately assume the management and operation of said properties and make such payments and disbursements as may be needed and to report the same to the court.

The closing paragraph of the decree contains the following restraining phrase: "That the defendant do not, directly or indirectly, interfere with or dispose of any of the property of the receiver."

The final paragraph states that all creditors and other persons claiming against or in equity without leave of the court.

Before the announcement was made Charles G. Deming, for the defendant company, said that he had no suggestion to make on behalf of his clients, who should be appointed receiver. He could only protest against the appointment of a receiver.

H. H. Wootman, counsel for the complainant, also said he had no suggestion to make, except that it was desirable to have a man who was fully capable of filling the position.

Judge Kirkpatrick said that one of the duties of the receiver would be to confer with the reorganization committee with a view to extricating the company from its difficulties into which it had been thrown.

The judge's language concerning the subsidiary companies was as follows: "The receiver, it should be understood, will have no control over the subsidiary companies, except as they may be found in the possession of the defendant."

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Several Rural Mail Carriers Are Appointed for Routes in Iowa.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—(Special Telegram.)—These Iowa rural carriers were appointed today: At Earhart, Oswald, Fred Frits; substitute, Frank Frits; at Osolan, regular, Nathan P. Anderson; substitute, Mrs. Emma A. Anderson; at South Dakota, regular, Howard T. Smith; substitute, J. E. Jackson.

Reserve agents approved: National City bank of New York for the First National bank of Fairbury, Neb., and the Cedar Rapids National bank of Cedar Rapids for the First National of Brimley, Minn.

S. W. Hicks was today appointed postmaster at Hicks, Blackhawk county, Iowa, vice Burkaber, resigned.

A postoffice has been established at Hanna, Lawrence county, South Dakota, and Luther McNutt commissioned postmaster.

Howard D. Plekham of Villisca and James H. Penderfer of Guthrie Center, Ia., were today appointed railway mail clerks.

These rural free delivery routes have been ordered established on July 15: Nebraska, Bellwood, Butler county, two routes, covering an area of sixty-nine square miles, and with a population of 1,066. Iowa, Corning, Adams county, one additional route, area, nine acres, square miles, population 515; Murray, Clarke county, one additional route, area, twenty-four square miles, population 550.

FIGHT ON KANSAS JOINTS

Injunction Proceedings Are Commenced Under Law Passed Last Winter.

KANSAS CITY, July 1.—Injunction proceedings were resorted to in Kansas City, Kan., today to close six "joints," or illicit saloons, at Armourdale.

The suits were filed by W. L. Wood, an attorney, who acted upon his own responsibility. The proceeding is authorized by a law passed at the last regular session of the Kansas legislature prohibiting such places and giving any citizen the right to enjoin the keepers where proof can be shown that liquor is being sold.

Today's proceedings are the first taken under the new law, and it is believed it is the forerunner of a general campaign against the joints of the state.

HERMAN IS GIVEN CONTRACT

Lowest Tender Finally Accepted for Printing Money Order Blanks.

MOBILE EMPLOYES DISCHARGED

Payne Abolishes Doctors' Sinicures and Makes Changes in Rural Free Delivery Inspection System.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Postmaster General Payne today awarded the contract for printing the money order blanks to Paul Herman of Rutherford, N. J. Mr. Herman was the lowest of fourteen bidders and the award, which involves the payment of about \$200,000 and \$250,000, will effect a saving of nearly \$8,000 in the year's contract. It was in connection with this contract that Mr. Metcalf was dismissed some days ago on the charge of indiscretion in seeking the withdrawal of Herman as a bidder in favor of the present contractor.

At a final hearing before the postmaster general today Herman furnished an affidavit that he had been employed by the present contractor for nearly ten years and had no idea of competing with them when he left their employ. He submitted other evidence to show that he was not a straw bidder, as alleged, and swore that he has not, directly or indirectly, assigned any interest whatever in the contract.

Mr. Hallenback, Herman said, offered him if he would withdraw his bid, \$99 a week and a large part of 25 per cent of the net profit of his business, which he would guarantee to be at least \$5,000 a year, in addition to his salary. He said Mr. Tooker of the Metropolitan Printing company offered to pay him \$5,000 if he would agree to execute the contract estimate and let them share in the contract and let them make a contract for five years to pay him \$100 per week salary. These propositions he rejected.

Sinicures Are Abolished.

Postmaster General Payne today issued an order abolishing the position of physician in postoffices at the close of business June 30, 1903. This order wipes out a small list of officials whose employment without specific authority of law has caused wide discussion in connection with the postoffice investigation. Some at least of these officials paid at least \$1,700 a year and were sinicured.

Additional clerks and promotions become effective today in practically all of the first and second-class postoffices in the country, the two highest of the three presidential grades.

The additional clerks allowed aggregate approximately 2,000, and the promotions of clerks already employed make an aggregate increase of over \$1,000,000 in the salary rolls.

Exactly 896 new rural free delivery routes were put in operation today, the first since the establishments were suspended in view of the deficit on that account for the fiscal year just closed. They bring the total number of routes in operation to approximately 14,000.

August W. Machen, against whom three indictments have been found for accepting a bribe in connection with government contracts for letter box fasteners, was arraigned today before Justice Pitcheard in criminal court No. 1. He pleaded not guilty and was given time to file a demurrer should he wish to do so.

Later in the day the Groffs pleaded not guilty. It was announced that Machen and the Groffs would be tried at the fall term of the court.

Free Delivery Inspectors Changed.

As a result of the investigation of the postal service, changes in the methods of investigating routes for proposed rural free delivery service has gone into operation by order of Postmaster General Payne.

Under the new scheme routes will be investigated by states, irrespective of congressional district lines, as heretofore.

There are now 15,000 petitions for additional routes before the Postoffice department.

Three employes of the postoffice at Mobile were removed on June 25, namely, B. Cox and James Peterson, charged with collecting money from other employes for political purposes, for improperly handling civil service examination papers and for false statements before postoffice inspectors, and George B. Crane, for giving false testimony before the inspectors.

PLANNING TO MERGE CHURCHES

Ministers Adopt Scheme to Unite Three Allied Christian Sects.

AMERICA TRENDS THIN ICE

Russia Informally Refuses in Advance to Accept Kishineff Protest.

STATE DEPARTMENT WILL STILL GO AHEAD

Muscovite Embassy at Washington and Hay's Colleagues Both Believe Resulting Situation to Be Most Delicate.

LOOKING UP THE TERMINALS

Chicago Great Western Officials Spend Some Time Inspecting Council Bluffs.

THIRD APPRAISER IS NAMED

Daniel W. Mead Selected by Alvord and Benzenburg to Act with Them.

VARIED STORIES CAUSE ARREST

Kansas Man Held for Murder of Companion Because He Talked Too Much.

SUN CONQUERS OHIO MEN

Prostration As Common at Cleveland, Where Mercury Reaches Eighty-Eight.

SAY ASSYRIAN IS STRANGLER

Jarars Declare Denver Peddler Died as Result of Felonious Gags.

TOO MUCH WHEAT FOR SALE

Price Goes Down and One Broker Fails to Respond to Margin Calls.

ASPHALT STILLS BLAZE UP

One Explodes, Felling Rest, Thus Causing Sensational Fire.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS JULY 1

At New York—Arrived: Tautonic, from Liverpool and Queenstown; Germania, from Naples; Georgia, from Liverpool; Pennsylvania, from Baltimore; Bolivar, from Southampton; Statendam, for Rotterdam; Via Boulogne; Belgavia, for Baltimore; Oceanic, for Liverpool.

At Philadelphia—Arrived: Switzerland, from New York.

At Marselles—Arrived: Perugia, from New York; via Naples.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Maelitic, from New York; Friedland, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, and proceeded.

At Plymouth—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.

At Gosport—Arrived: Anchara, from New York, via Plymouth, and proceeded.

At Bremen—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

At London—Arrived: Memoline, from New York; Southampton; Messala, from New York.

REVISED IOWA IDEA

Following is the Iowa republican platform:

The republicans of Iowa, in convention assembled, congratulate the people of the state and nation on the results of republican administration, which has promoted the welfare of the entire country in all of its material interests and has brought to them prosperity, contentment and happiness. Iowa republicans especially rejoice in the acknowledged leadership of Iowa in the councils of the republic and its influence in the shaping of its policies. We rejoice in the material prosperity of the people of our state, safeguarded as they have been by the legislation in the interest of the entire body of the people.

We commend entirely and without reservation the administration of President Roosevelt. Called as he was to the office of chief executive under the most trying circumstances, his fidelity to the public welfare, the wisdom of the course he pursued, and the painstaking zeal which he brings to the performance of all his duties command our respect and admiration.

Iowa republicans, in common with the republicans of the entire nation, expect and desire his unanimous nomination as its own successor.

We congratulate the people of the state that in the senate of the United States our representatives hold positions of the highest character and influence and that our representatives in the lower house of congress occupy positions of foremost place in that body.

We reiterate our faith in the historic policy of protection. Under its influence our country, foremost in the bounties of nature, has become foremost in production. It has enabled the laborer to successfully insist upon good wages, and has induced capital to engage in production with a reasonable hope of a fair reward.

The history of its success and the rapidity with which our national resources have been developed and our industrial independence secured, and we heartily renew our pledge to maintain it.

Tariff rates enacted to carry this policy into effect should be just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism, must from time to time be amended and the natural outcome of an inevitable process of economic evolution. We oppose the treaty with Cuba recently ratified as conferring substantial benefits upon both countries, and urge that the remaining steps necessary to make it effective be promptly taken.

We believe that the large corporations commonly called trusts should be so regulated and supervised, both in their organization and operation, that their evil tendency may be checked and their evil practices prevented. In many cases they are efficient instruments and the natural outcome of an inevitable process of economic evolution. We do not desire their destruction, but insist that they should be so regulated and controlled as to prevent monopoly and promote competition, and in the fullest measure subserve and advance the public good.

The patriotic and resolute course of the president of the United States in his recommendations to congress upon this subject, and upon the related subject of the further regulation of interstate commerce, commands our confidence and admiration, and the recent legislation of congress in harmony with his recommendations meets our hearty approval.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard as enunciated in the national platform of the republican party in 1896 and 1900, which resulted in the establishment of the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis.

Believing with the late President McKinley in his last public utterance that "expositions are the timekeepers of progress," we take pride in endorsing the exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1904, celebrating the Louisiana purchase, and approve of a liberal appropriation therefor. We commend to the careful consideration of the general assembly of the state the needs of Iowa in making a creditable exhibit.

Under republican administration of conditions in our relations with the Philippine islands the steady progress made in the preparation of the Philippine people for the fullest practical degree of self-government.

The essence of free government is government by law. Laws must be enforced by the government and should be cheerfully obeyed by the people. The spirit of lawlessness, wherever met with, must be rebuked, and we commend the fidelity and seal of the national and state officials wherever exercised for the vindication of this principle.

We favor the systematic establishment of good roads in this state and further legislation upon that subject, an investigation and experience may establish as requisite to the economical and effective improvement and maintenance of our commonwealth.

That we are earnestly opposed to all legislation designed to accomplish the disfranchisement of citizens upon lines of race, color or station in life, and condemn the measures adopted by the democratic party in certain states of the union to accomplish that end.

Under republican administration of national affairs gratitude to our soldiers and sailors has been attested by liberal pensions provided by legislation supported always by the nearly unanimous voices of the republicans in congress. We commend the further provision for this purpose as made by the last congress.

The state has had a worthy successor of a distinguished line of chief executives in Governor A. R. Cummins. His administration marks a new era in the history of Iowa. We commend his course and the progressive policies of the republican party inspires our confidence in his leadership.

TICKET COMES EASY

Only One Contest for Place in the Iowa Republican Convention.

RENOMINATE ALL BUT SUPERINTENDENT

J. F. Riggs of Sigourney Named for that Position on Third Ballot.

CUMMINS MEN CONTROL THE CONVENTION

Compromise on Platform is Adopted and All is Harmonious.

GOVERNOR EXPRESSES APPROVAL OF IT

Congressmen Cousins and Lacey Indicate Their Position on the Tariff is to Stand Pat on Present Schedules.

GOVERNOR... JOHN HERBERT...

Governor... JOHN HERBERT...
 Lieutenant Governor... JOHN HERBERT...
 Auditor... JOHN HERBERT...
 Treasurer... JOHN HERBERT...
 Superintendent of Education... JOHN HERBERT...
 Superintendent of Prisons... JOHN HERBERT...
 Superintendent of Pensions... JOHN HERBERT...

GOVERNOR... JOHN HERBERT...

DEB MOINES, July 1.—(Special Telegram.)—This ticket was put in nomination by the Iowa republicans in state convention almost without a contest of any kind. The only roll call was on state superintendent, for which the present incumbent, R. C. Barrett, II, L. Adams and J. F. Riggs, this was a purely personal fight. It was known that if Barrett, who was asking for a fourth term, did not make it on the first ballot the prize would go to one of the other three who might expect the bigger share of the Barrett strength. It took three ballots to finish the job, Barrett having polled only 465 votes on the first ballot, which disclosed his maximum strength, while Riggs proved the beneficiary when the Barrett forces scattered on the third ballot.

A careful lineup was forced inside the committee on permanent organization, resulting in the choice of N. E. Kendall, a Cummins man, for permanent chairman by a vote of 5 to 4, and this was the preponderance of actual representation all along the line.

The convention opened in an atmosphere of good feeling. Harmony was in the air, and while evidences of struggle and difference of opinion of the republican party and its achievements in behalf of expanding liberty and developing industry. His remarks elicited applause at many points, when he said that, working as a part of the national republican party was the real Iowa Idea when he said that it belonged to the party of good luck was another Iowa Idea when he trusted the policy of McKimley to extend slavery and the policy of Roosevelt to expand liberty; when he quoted Roosevelt's Minneapolis address as sustaining the Iowa Idea; when he said that the Iowa Idea was a standard-bearer in 1901. Mr. Perkins's address deserved the many fine things said about it by succeeding speakers, yet it must be admitted that it struck the convention as a tedious pronouncement, because the sweltering delegates were in no mood for such an extended, philosophical dissertation of the republic, leaving it doubtful whether he intended it as a compliment or as a pun, or both.

Debate on Platform.

The resolutions were read by J. W. Rhythe in a voice at first inaudible, but finally strengthening, so that the significant planks, mainly those relating to the tariff, reciprocity and the trusts elicited signs of approval from nearly all of the delegates. These resolutions, which were before the convention, furnished the facts before the subsequent speaking, and a very interesting debate it was.

First came Governor Cummins, declaring after the preliminary reference to his performance of the personal promises made when nominated at Cedar Rapids two years before, that so far as the platform is concerned "to its very sentence and every word I give my most unqualified, undivided and unconditional support. I call it now to the steadfast of my campaign. Wherever it leads us I follow it to the end." He went on to say that protection in its broader aspect is and must be the test of fealty to republicanism, though there are and always will be differences of opinion as to its application to actual conditions. He wanted it further understood that while a platform had been constructed to which every republican could subscribe, the peace of mutual respect and tolerance." And after reading a new well known attitude toward the subject of tariff reform, he reiterated: "I hold these opinions still and in the future as in the past I will maintain them, because I believe them to be true. I believe some of the tariff duties are too high and should be reduced. I believe that industrial monopolies are intolerable and must be checked and restricted, and for all of this belief I find a justification in this platform."

Senators on Policy.

Following Governor Cummins, Senator Dolliver referred also to the differences within the party which he said must always be present, although on the great principles of the party all republicans are one. The differences, he assured the convention, related not to the fundamental essence of party principle, but to the application of those principles to existing conditions, and he commended John Wesley's

(Continued on Second Page.)