

# SCENES OF THE RESCUE OF JERRY AND GEORGE PETERSON AT ST. PATRICK'S MINE.



GROUPE HEARING REPORT FROM MAN JUST OFF SHIFT.

CROWD OF RESCUERS WAITING THEIR TURN TO GO IN.

MRS. JERRY PETERSON, ON LEFT; MRS. GEORGE PETERSON, ON RIGHT.

NEW SHIFT OF MEN READY TO TAKE ONE CAR IN.

RESCUERS JUST OFF SHIFT TAKING A HOT MEAL.

## MINERS RESCUED BY HEROIC MEN

Jerry and George Peterson Are Liberated from St. Patrick Mine.

### BOTH RECOVERING RAPIDLY.

Work of Determined Relief Party is Aided by Samuel Newhouse's Chief Engineer and Phil Flynn.

Rescue was effected of the two miners imprisoned in the tunnel of the St. Patrick mine at 4:45 p. m. yesterday, after they had been entombed for more than 50 hours. A late announcement by Dr. W. E. Forrester of Murray, who was in attendance at the moment of rescue, is to the effect that both men will recover after a short rest and good care. The men are now in their homes at the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon in the care of their wives, who had kept watch at the mine for 36 hours without sleep, their babies meanwhile in their arms.

To the herds of willing men who responded to the alarm and left all their work to prosecute the work of rescue, the rescued miners and their wives accord full credit for saving the lives of the two Petersons. Without discredit to the others engaged in the work, it is probably true that the success of the party was directly due to the skill and experience of Maurice Johnson of the Newhouse staff of engineers and Phil Flynn, an expert miner, also of the Newhouse force. There were others, and to name them would be to name every man who lent aid in the hours of supreme need, who were as faithful and who worked without faltering without deep or rest, eagerly following the suggestions made by the experts who took charge of the work. To all those men the rescued miners and their wives are grateful in all the world can mean. Their efforts to express this gratitude last night were pathetic and told how sincere were their words.

The story of the rescue is one not equalled in the mining history of the west. Cases which closely parallel this one are not lacking, but fortune was more kind in other cases. There were not so many disheartening obstacles to overcome. There were not so many brave men to respond to the alarm.

**SKILLED MEN AT WORK.**

Yesterday's work really began with the arrival of Mr. Johnson and Phil Flynn in the big Newhouse automobile at 10 o'clock. As soon as Mr. Newhouse was informed of the conditions, he ordered his men to the scene and placed at the disposal of the rescuers his every resource. Without the assistance of these two men, the rescue would have been effected, would have been much slower and perhaps it would have come too late for when the men were taken from the mine they were exhausted and the spark of life burned within them only because of their strong determination to survive their awful experience.

At an early hour yesterday the rescue party reported that only two feet of dirt had been removed from the tunnel. The men were in a bad way. They were badly shaken and preparations were made to move the men and take them to their homes. Then came the news that the tunnel had another cave-in and occurred and that the work was to be begun again. Then when a big gain had been made, another crushing fall of rock and gravel occurred—and it was such fortune that revealed the efforts of the stalwart men.

Then the Newhouse party appeared on the scene. There was a murmur through the crowd and the strangers were hardly welcomed until the nature of their mission became better understood in the crowd. The newcomers seized the opportunity. A heavy examination of the tunnel by Messrs. Johnson and Flynn convinced them that timbering must be done as the work progressed, and that to make haste, the work should be done slowly. There were in the crowd men of all classes of occupations. There were carpenters, plumbers, blacksmiths, miners, and laborers, who were all willing to do their best to save two human lives. Johnson and Flynn told the organizers to hew out timbers. Miners placed them as the debris was removed by zealous toilers. Flynn was at the little mine until the time he entered the mine until the men were carried out. He was stripped of his clothing and worked as few men could have done. Of his physique, skilled and earnest in his work, his success was largely of his own making. The able direction of Mr. Johnson cannot be too lavishly praised.

**THE MEN ARE REACHED.**

While the unskilled, though willing, men were at work, the frequency with which cars came from the mine loaded with wet rock and dirt, told eloquently of the effort expended. But the frequent reports of the cave-ins told, too, that experience was lacking among them. While the men worked under the direction of Johnson and Flynn, cars came slowly from the mine, but there were no more cave-ins. The work was going forward, but slowly.

At mid-afternoon yesterday a short iron bar was thrust through the thin wall of debris that shut the men out from the world. The faint light of the candles carried by the rescuers pierced the darkness within the cavern and the two prisoners uttered an exclamation of joy.

James Jensen, who was one of the men who worked almost continually from the first to the last, called in to the two men, asking them if they wanted something to eat.

"No, we'll wait for that, but we would like a light. It is awful to be in here in the dark so long. We don't believe I will ever get out of here." This was the message shouted through the pipe by George Peterson.

**RESCUE IN PROSPECT.**

Shortly after 4 o'clock, the wives of the two men were urged to go to their homes to prepare them for their husbands. They were told to get the rooms warm and to have warm milk waiting for them. They left their infants and the watches at the surface, knowing the rescue was not far away. The women had been at the mine almost continuously since they went there Monday night, when they discovered the plight of their companions. With her 11-month-old baby in her arms, Mrs. Jerry Peterson remained at the scene eager for the news brought from the mine by the men as they came off shift. Neither mother nor baby was suitably clad and the wind was piercing in the narrow den. With Mrs. George Peterson was her little baby, a girl of less than 2 years who took a keen interest in the things about the mine and seemed to realize that all were trying to bring back her papa to her. Her tender years seemed not to prevent her understanding all that transpired about her.

"They will bring papa out soon, won't they?" was her constant question.

Along in the afternoon one of the rescuers put his ear to the pipe to listen for the men's voices. In this way they kept account of their condition, not trying to talk with them too often because of their weakened condition.

"Jerry, if I ever get out of this, I don't believe I will ever go underground again." This was heard by one of the workers through the pipe.

It is almost unfair to say who worked hardest in the rescue party. All worked with the best manhood in them. But there were among the party those whose efforts stamped themselves as almost superhuman. And among these men should be mentioned James Jensen, James McDevine, Albert Jensen, Fred Knudsen, Anton Lundberg, John Wilkinson, Walt Moore, M. J. Gallagher, Arthur Williams and many others. To provide the men coming off shift with hot coffee and bread and other food, Joseph H. Graham and wife rendered efficient service. Miners came over the hill to the little tunnel from the Maxwell mine in Big Cottonwood and other points and it was an heroic little band of volunteers who did each their part in effecting the rescue.

Samuel Newhouse sent men to the scene who did valiant work. He also went to the mine in the evening, just before the rescue, manifesting his interest in the two men whom he had never met. But for his aid in this way it is likely that the rescue, if effected at all, might have been too late. Former Senator Thomas Kearns accompanied Mr. Newhouse to the mine in the evening.

**CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.**

Engineer Johnson assigns as the cause of the cave-in, negligence in timbering. This, with the message and the character of the formation in which the men were working and the blast, acted together and caused the accident. All other conditions being present, Mr. Johnson says the accident could not have occurred if the timbering had been properly done. In many places small saplings placed at intervals to support the roof were all the precautions taken.

The scene at the hour of rescue was one of tension. The crowd knew that the men would soon be taken from their place. They were gathered about the little tunnel and soon a light was



MEN WAITING TO GO ON SHIFT.

## GOVERNMENT AND STANDARD OIL CO.

Department of Justice Officials Decline to Discuss What Action Will be Taken.

### OTHER CASES ARE PENDING.

Asserted Four-Horse Rebate Team Can Now be Driven Through the Elkins Law.

Washington, March 11.—The officials of the department of justice today again declined to discuss what further action would be taken by the government with reference to the several other criminal cases against the Standard Oil company for accepting rebates now pending in the courts for the northern district of Illinois. It is understood, however, that Messrs. Wilkerson and Sims, government attorneys, will come to Washington within the next few days for a conference with Atty.-Gen. Wickersham, when it is presumed a course of action will be decided on.

The decision of the court in the \$250,000 fine case leaves still pending in the Chicago district court three double cases, in which two separate grand juries have found indictments. These three double cases are understood to be similar if not identical with the case decided yesterday. There also are several cases against the Standard Oil company now pending in the Western district of New York and it is believed that these cases will be prosecuted as promptly as possible.

**TENNESSEE CASE.**

Consideration already has been given by government counsel to the case of the United States against the Standard Oil company which shortly is to come to trial at Jackson, Tenn.

The indictment in that case contains 1,500 counts, the specific charges being that the Standard shipped from Whiting, Ind., to various points in the south 1,500 or more carloads of oil on which concessionary rates were made by the railroads.

The decision of the circuit court at Chicago is not binding as a matter of law on the Tennessee judge who may try the case as he is not in the same circuit, but it is considered likely that he may follow the Chicago court so far as the two cases have similarity. The Tennessee case probably will be heard by Judge John E. McCall, of the Western district of Tennessee.

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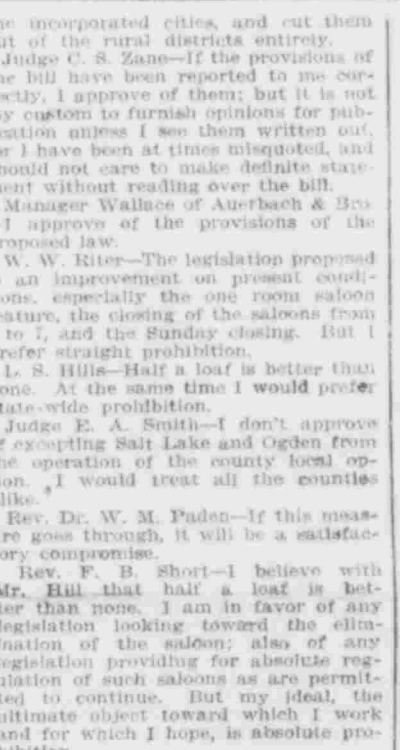
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## INTERESTS ALL SHOWING ALARM

Every Effort Being Made to Ascertain What Payne Tariff Bill Schedules Contain.

### VERY CAREFULLY GUARDED.

One Astonishing Thing is the Great Solitude Suddenly Developed For Consumer's Welfare.

Washington, March 11.—With the Payne tariff bill practically ready to be introduced on the first day of the special session, newspaper correspondents anxious to learn what has been done with schedules affecting the section in which their papers circulate and manufacturers and others who have interests that will be affected by the new measure, gather daily at the ways and means committee room in an effort to learn something regarding the new bill. No legislative measure has been so carefully guarded as the document now being framed.

**TEA AND COFFEE.**

The proposition that has given the committee the most concern and which has been the most difficult to determine, is the plan to tax coffee. Some republican members declare that the taxing of the breakfast table would make it impossible for the republicans to carry their districts at the next election. The National Coffee & Tea association wrote to the committee that a tax on coffee which would be unjust to consumers, detrimental to trade, irritating to the masses and finally would fail to produce any material revenue to the government for nearly two years to come.

"A duty of 5 cents upon coffee would mean an immediate profit of at least \$500 per bag upon every bag in the United States to owners thereof," is the claim made in brief. "There being nearly 4,000,000 bags at present held here by individuals, corporations and Wall street speculative interests, such a duty would mean a profit of \$25,000,000 to the owners and holders thereof but it would not mean \$1 paid into the United States treasury."

**PAPER AND PULP.**

Paper and pulp manufacturers have expressed great alarm over the report that the committee would include in the bill the changes in the pulp paper schedule recommended in the report of the Mann committee, which investigated the pulp and paper questions. The American Paper & Pulp association through its president, Arthur C. Hastings, has submitted a lengthy brief urging certain changes in the recommendations made by the select committee.

"We cannot too emphatically state that the recommendation of the select committee will fill us with alarm," says Mr. Hastings, "and we believe if adopted would inevitably be injurious to our industry, to the country, and ultimately to the consumer."

The Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Producers association, claiming to embrace in its membership the owners of 8 1/2 per cent of the producing oil wells in Oklahoma and Kansas, which produce 60 per cent of the high grade refined crude oil of the United States, has submitted a lengthy brief stating that the present countervailing clause of the Dingley tariff imposes on oil imported from other countries the same duty which they collect on oil imported to them from this country.

**MEXICO WILL DECLARE OFF ALL WHEAT DUTIES**

El Paso, Tex., March 11.—Mexico will declare off all wheat duties by April 1 in order to prevent a food famine, according to customs officials here. For several weeks past Mexico has had to suspend the duty on wheat each spring on account of the shortage in that country. Wheat here cost 25¢ a bushel, money per bushel in Mexico City when imported from the United States, and the Mexican crop is estimated. Another wheat in the United States cost \$1.25 a bushel and with a duty of 4 cents bushel a bushel cost \$1.29. The price is exorbitant.