

WINTER QUARTERS AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

Vivid Scenes Photographed for the "News" by G. Ed. Anderson, Springville, Utah.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] Scofield, May 12.—It is generally believed here that in a short time, work will be resumed at the Winter Quarters mines. The big contract for supplying the United States navy with 2,000 tons of coal per day, which began on May 1, requires that there should be as little delay as possible, and according to all accounts, a hundred men could be put to work right now at No. 1, while the work of repairing No. 4 is going on. When the accident occurred all of those who escaped, practically declared they would never work in the mine again, but most of them have now changed their minds and are ready to resume operations.

"That is a peculiarity of coal miners the world over," said a Salt Lake man, now visiting here, who formerly worked in Wyoming. "I was in the big explosion at Almy, and every man who survived vowed he would never go into that mine again. I was one of the loudest, and yet, after the shock had worn off, I was about the first to accept work and return to the mine. They will always do that."

This explosion does not appear to have had any effect upon coal miners located elsewhere, either, because since the first day of the explosion, the company has been receiving applications from all over the country from miners

who want work. It is safe to say at the time that whenever the Pleasant Valley Coal Company goes to resume operations, it will not experience the slightest trouble in obtaining all the labor required.

Jeremiah Davis is one of the lucky men who escaped from the mine on May 1. He was in about half way in the mine when the explosion occurred, and at once started for the main exit. There were five boys behind him, and they impeded his progress considerably. One of these boys, Evan Williams, was blown through the door of the fourth raise, but came out all right. Davis fell down in the ditch in the mine, and this may have been his salvation. He had received a little of the damp and was about gone when he fell. He took a big swallow of water, and this revived him sufficiently to press on until the pure air was reached. The other boys were Tommy Reese, Gus Hoagland, Harry Knight, Fred Hurst and Dave Pae.

One of the most pitiful sights witnessed here since the explosion is the return of the widows and orphans, who have been to other parts of the State burying their dead. Every train from the junction brings in some of these. As they near the town and begin to recognize familiar objects, their suf-

fering begins anew, and when they reach their old homes, where in their honest, hardworking way, they have known so much happiness, they all break down. The days ahead for these stricken ones are truly dark ones.

"The effect of the explosion," said a Castle Gate miner as he came out of No. 1, "was to burn up all the oxygen in the air, leaving only poison to breathe. That constitutes after damp—air full of carbon dioxide. If a man gets the full force of it, he's gone. If the after damp is mixed with better air, he may live long enough to get to a place of safety. Breathing after damp is quick suffocation, and yet the stomach suffers more than the lungs. However, it's all over very soon and there is very little suffering connected with death from after damp."

Little has been said about it, but during the week following the explosion the closing of the saloons contributed not a little to the perfect order maintained in Scofield. This action was taken at the suggestion of Supt. W. G. Sharp, and the order was obeyed to the letter. There was no "back door" business, nor any attempt to evade, and as a result, not a single intoxicated man was seen at the mines or on the streets.



CHECKING UP THE DEAD.

Bishop Thomas Parmeley, superintendent of the Winter Quarters mines, Superintendent H. B. Williams, of the Clear Creek mines, and Superintendent F. N. Cameron, of the Castle Gate mines, checking up the list of the dead as the bodies were brought out.



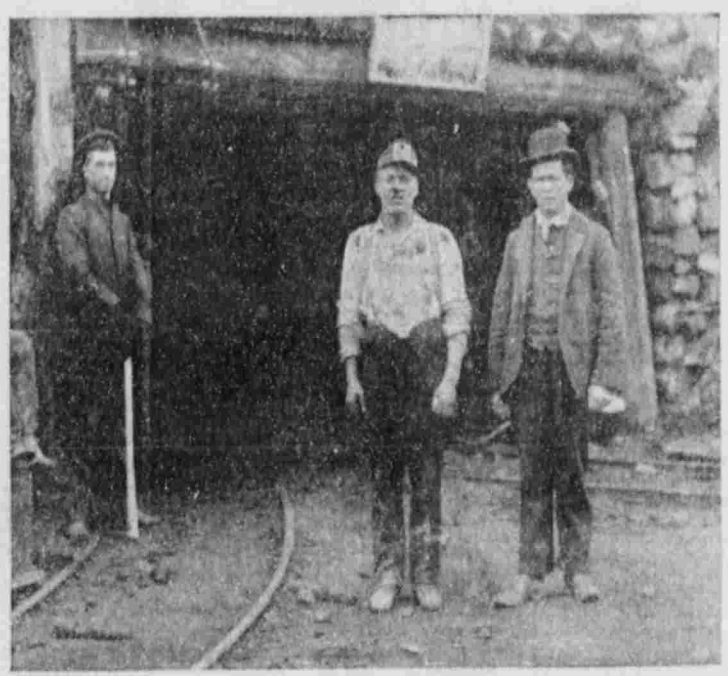
BRINGING OUT THE DEAD.

The group of men in front of this tunnel had a most gruesome task to perform, that of bringing out the bodies of the dead. Careful scrutiny reveals the fact that as one party is coming out from the explosion-rent caverns of death, with the lifeless body of a hapless miner upon a litter, another party is going in with a stretcher to perform a similar sad errand. These missions of heroism called for as high a quality of courage as the world has ever seen. Generally speaking every man who engaged in the hazardous work was a hero worthy of having his name written upon the role of immortal bravery.



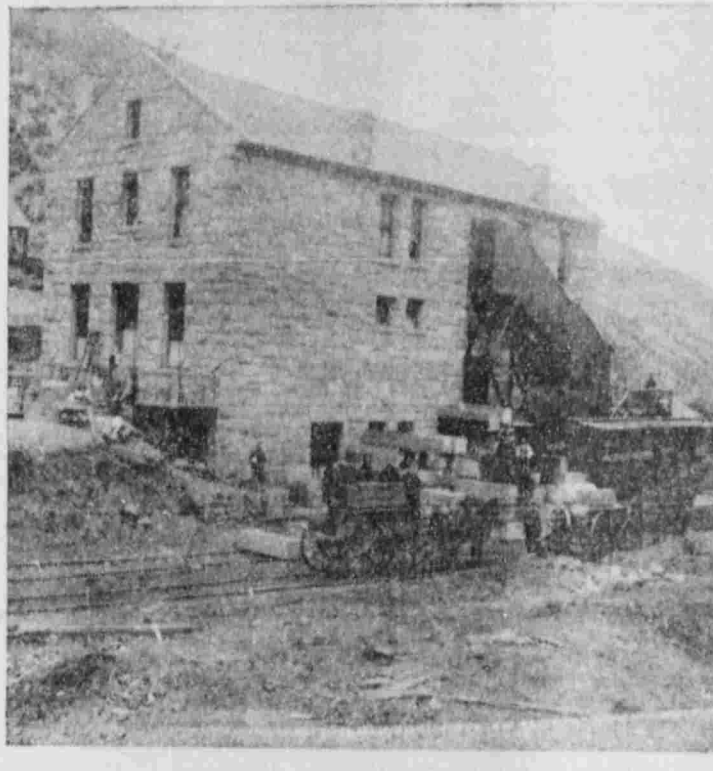
THE LUOMA FAMILY.

The aged couple who are shown seated in the foreground are father and mother Luoma, who lost five sons and four nephews and sons-in-law. A son and daughter stand at their sides. The latter is Mrs. Alex. Kankas, whose husband was also killed. In addition to the support of his parents and own family, this son will have six young widows, more or less dependent upon him.



TWO WHO WERE RESCUED.

Ephraim Rowe, of Spanish Fork, and Samuel Wycherley, both of whom were rescued at the mouth of tunnel No. 1.



DISTRIBUTION OF COFFINS.

This picture shows the Pleasant Valley Coal Company's store from which more than two hundred caskets were distributed to the families of the dead victims. It will be observed that two wagons are here utilized in hauling them to the grief-stricken homes of the widows and fatherless children.

Will Boers, Defeated, "Trek" To German Southwest Africa?

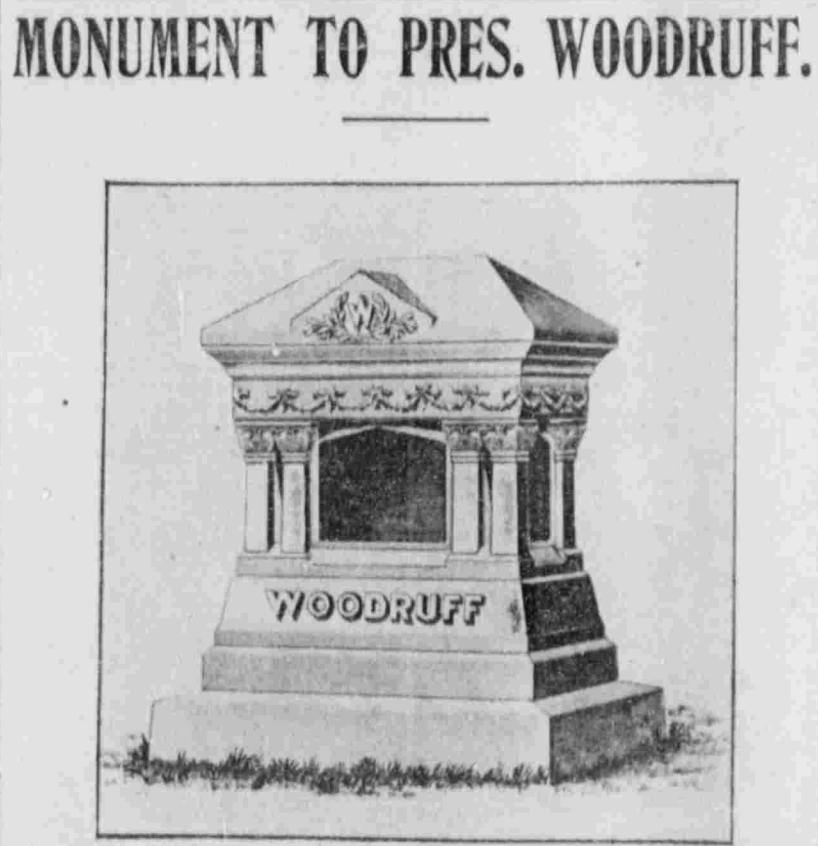
Many Students of the Situation Think Such Will be the Course of the Irreconcilables in Event of Britain's Triumph—German Authorities Do Not Consider Boers Desirable Additions to the Population of their Colony—Pronounced Primitive in Their Agricultural Methods and Arrogant Toward the Natives.

What will the Boers do in case they are ultimately defeated by the British? Will they remain at home or will they "trek" to some outlying region? And, if they decide to abandon the homes of their fathers, whither will they go?

These are questions which many persons throughout the civilized world are now asking and which are engaging the attention of some of the foremost statesmen in Europe. During the present war the German nation has been showing much sympathy for the Boers, and there will be an exodus of Boers from the Transvaal in case of their ultimate defeat is the opinion of many who know this people well, though at the same time the belief is general that an exodus will not be complete, and that as a rule will be confined to those who are little or nothing to lose by deserting the fatherland. This belief is based upon the assumption that the well-to-do Boers, those who have a stake in the Transvaal, will, however reluctantly, submit to British rule, and that, as the Transvaal is bound to enjoy many prosperous seasons after the war is over, they will soon recover their diminished value in consequence of the increased prices which they will receive for their products.

In the Transvaal, however, there are many who are not well-to-do, and there are some who, even though well-to-do, are too stiff-necked to submit to the rule of foreigners, and it is almost certain that these will pack up their belongings and seek "fresh fields and pastures new." Says the New York Herald, "But where can they find them? They go to the north, west or south, they will find themselves confronted by the British flag, and if they wander to the east they will find that Portugal is as little welcome for them as Great Britain. Wander where they will, they cannot find in all South Africa any territory; they cannot sow, as

MONUMENT TO PRES. WOODRUFF.



Ellas Morris & Sons' company are constructing a memorial monument to the late President Wilford Woodruff. The material being used is the finest quality of Barre granite, taken from the famous quarries of Vermont. The lower base, however, will be made from our own Cottonwood granite. The monument is to stand eight feet high and will be nearly the same length. The M. I. associations have agreed to subscribe \$700 to the fund, which is being collected to defray the expense of erection, and up to date \$635.62 has been turned in to the office here. The monument will cost about \$1,500, and will be put in place as soon as completed, but the date of that event is not now definitely known. It is expected that a metallic box, containing among other things, a list of the ward organizations of the M. I. A. that will have contributed to the erection of the monument, will be sealed in the bottom base, so

that those who have not forwarded their contributions would do well to give the matter prompt attention. The monument, in style of design and quality of material, is to represent in a symbolic manner two of the most prominent qualities of the man in whose honor it is to be erected, viz: simplicity and strength. The bottom base is to be seven feet four inches long and four feet four inches wide. The entire height of the sarcophagus will be eight feet. These sizes will make a very massive and imposing piece of work. The design throughout is original. The wreath of olive branch surrounding the central "W" on both sides of the cap is in good keeping with the life-labors of President Woodruff who did so much to promote peace among mankind. The polished faces of the die will contain appropriate inscriptions and the family name, "Woodruff," will be carved in heavy raised letters on both sides, so that at a considerable distance the name can be easily discerned. When finished and erected, it will be one of the very finest pieces of monumental work in the cemetery.

a result, even the wealthiest among them have become comparatively poor. These natives are good workmen, but they like best to take care of cattle, and the colonists use them mostly for this purpose. Missionaries have long been trying to make them Christians, but their labor has not been altogether very successful, and the old idolatrous practices are still in vogue. The women are not bad looking, and their dress is remarkable. Their distinctive ornaments are two heavy iron rings, which are worn above the knees, and their clothing consists of an apron, a leather bodice studded with pieces of ostrich's egg shells or with small knobs carved out of a sweet smelling root, and a sort of mantle, which is buttoned in front. Around the neck and upper arm they wear chains of pearls, and they adorn their wrists with bracelets of strong wire. Most extraordinary, however, is the headgear which the married women wear. It consists of a tightly fitting cap, from which protrude in various directions long, curiously embroidered ears made of cowhide. High above the head they rear themselves, to the unbounded astonishment of the traveler who sees them for the first time.

There are also Bushmen in this region and, as a rule, their only clothing is something like a bathing towel, made of a jackal's skin. Only elderly persons who have money wear in addition a leather mantle. These natives still use primitive weapons, namely, bows and poisoned arrows and assegais or javelins. A poor, dejected race they are, owning no cattle and subsisting on wild fruits and the spoils of the chase. Quite different from them are the yellow Hottentots, who live to the south, and who are an easy going, devil may care, lazy, drunken lot of people. Akin to these are the Khaus Hottentots, who made trouble for the German colony some years ago under their leader, Nicodemus, but who were quickly subdued and punished.

Now, this is the country to which the emigrating Boers would naturally turn, and yet it is clear that they would not be allowed to retain their old independence there any more than they would in the Transvaal under the British. On this point, Major K. Von Francois, former representative of the German government in Southwest Africa, writes very clearly in an article, which appears in the current issue of "Die Woche."

"The Boer will not find independence among us," he says. "He must conform to the will of the German government just as he would have to obey the British government if he stayed at home. Whether then he will thrive better under the German than under the British government is a question which time alone can answer. It is probable that many Boers will desire to emigrate to German Southwest Africa, and it is for the German government to decide whether it is advisable to give them grants of land or not."

Major Francois is decidedly of the opinion that it is not advisable.

"While I was in command in Southwest Africa in 1892," he continues, "Count Pfeil, representing the German Emigration society, asked me if I

would sanction the admission of forty families of well-to-do Boers who had 'trekked' near us and who desired to become members of our colony. Count Pfeil had tried hard to interest German South Africans in the colony, but his success had not been great. Many Boers, on the other hand, desired to join us, and two of them even came with Count Pfeil in order to look over the country. They liked our pasture land and said that they knew forty Boer families which would be willing to join us. I wished Count Pfeil's proposal carefully and conscientiously, and the conclusion at which I arrived was that it would not be well to admit the Boers as settlers. I knew the many good qualities of the Boers, and no one sympathizes with them more than I do. There were two hundred Boers in Namaland, the district south of us, and I frequently saw them at work on their farms and had an opportunity to study their character. Furthermore, I traveled through the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in 1892 and I saw much of Boer life and customs, and what I saw simply convinced me that I was right in refusing to admit Boers into our colony in 1892.

"Admirable is the patriarchal, pious life of the Boers, and most praiseworthy are the patience and courage with which they have more than once faced enormous difficulties. A lover of peace is the Boer, and also painstaking and industrious. In some respects, then, he would prove a desirable settler, and especially if it were necessary to quickly develop a section of South Africa. I even admit that I would sooner have had Boers as settlers than many of those Germans who were continually groaning over some little calamity and running to the authorities with their complaints. At the same time I saw clearly that the Boers did not know very much about agriculture, and that they did not make any strenuous efforts to add to their knowledge. Moreover, I knew that among the half breeds in Namaland there were more people who could read and write than there were among the Boers. Finally, I saw that the Boers were extremely arrogant toward the natives and were not inclined to grant them any rights. Naturally the natives hate the Boers, and strong evidence of this hatred was given when the rumor spread in 1892 that forty Boer families had asked to be admitted into our colony. The Witbooi and Herero tribes were at war with each other at the time, and yet when they heard that the Boers were likely to come they made peace and resolved to face the new peril together.

"The main reason, however, why I declined to admit the Boers in 1892 was because our colony should consist of Germans only. About ten thousand farmers and as many business men and artisans can find homes in German Southwest Africa. If we admit some more and multiply quickly, the Boer element in the colony will tend to become ever more and more preponderant. As a result, Germans, who may desire to become settlers in later years, will not be able to obtain homesteads. In the

CRONJE, THE TYPICAL DUTCHMAN

Cronje was sixty-five years old when he surrendered. He has been prominent in all the history of the South African Republic as statesman and soldier. He refused, like Joubert, to take office under the British constitution of 1897. He was prominent in the war of 1898-99. Since then he had become a farmer on a large scale, owning over twelve thousand acres near Pretoria, while he ruled with military simplicity and with marked success. He kept a hospitable home, and with his quiet little wife entertained his friends. He was a member of the Transvaal executive government, and when the war broke out was second only to Joubert in military position. All the foreigners who saw him speak of his pleasant manners, his courage, and his independence. The English writers have given numerous descriptions of him since the war began. Mr. J. B. Robinson said of him that he "has in him the best blood of Europe. When the edict of Nantes drove the finest subjects of France into exile, many of them went to Holland and from there on to Africa. Picture to yourself a little man, quiet-looking, at first glance almost insignificant. When you first come in contact with him you might, for a moment or two, be inclined to dismiss him as a very ordinary man, but a few words from him show you, by their grasp, their decisiveness that first impressions are wrong. As you look longer at him the type of the face seems familiar and in a flash it comes to you that this is the kind of head that is seen in the paintings of the old Dutch masters."—From "The Military Leaders of the Boers" in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for May.