

ENTOMBED ALIVE FORTY-SIX DAYS

A. D. Bailey, P. J. Brown and Fred McDonald Rescued from Alpha Shaft of Giroux Mine.

GREAT REJOICING IN ELY.

Men Rather Weak but Otherwise Were in Very Good Condition—A Waterpipe Their Salvation.

Ely, Nev., Jan. 19.—After having been entombed 46 days in the Alpha shaft of the Giroux mine, A. D. Bailey, P. J. Brown and Fred McDonald have been rescued.

At 8:30 o'clock last night Bailey was brought out. Fourteen minutes later McDonald came to the surface, while 19 minutes afterward Brown was brought up. Whistles all over the district blew loudly, while crowds cheered in the streets of Ely and every bell in the town was ringing.

FIRST MAN RESCUED.

"Ah!" This was the first exclamation of Bailey when he reached the outer air. Without another word he rushed forward into the arms of comrades who stood ready to assist him and was led to the change room of the Alpha shaft, where, in a few minutes, he recuperated.

"Is that you, Arthur?" inquired McDonald as his brother stopped forward and embraced him, after nearly seven long weeks of separation. "By George, it certainly seems good to be out of that hell-hole," as he was called, saying his brother in high-pitched voice of his terrible experience.

"Say, somebody give me a chew of tobacco, quick," said Brown, "I'm on the bum, all right." With a happy laugh he was led off by a comrade to the change room.

These expressions were characteristic of the temperaments of the released men. All were supremely happy and rejoiced.

News that an early escape would be afforded the men reached Ely shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning by telephone. About 8 o'clock last night the fact that entry to the surface of the debris in the main way had been effected was telephoned to the men anxiously waiting on top. The entombed men had been working several hours in digging their way to freedom from the 1,000-foot level, the rescuers at the same time doing all in their power to remove the earth that was blocking the mouth of the 1,000-foot tunnel.

THE THROG CHEERS.

To the anxious crowd waiting around the shaft mouth the bell signalled "one, two, three," "hoist away," and upon realization of this fact, a loud cheer burst forth from the crowd. Suddenly the bucket rose to the surface. In it was one of the rescue party supporting Bailey. His first coherent question was he was being hoisted, half carried, to the shaft house, where his wife, Mrs. Bailey, was present, one of her children being ill, and she preferred to meet her husband at their home, where no thing of curious would be watching. Bailey soon declared himself sufficiently rested to make the trip home, here he went soon afterward, supported on either side by a friend.

An outburst of joy echoed when Fred McDonald was brought out. He was taken to the care of this anxiously waiting a brother and several friends. Pete Brown received as great an outburst from the crowd as either of the others.

STORY OF DISASTER.

On the morning of Dec. 4 McDonald, Bailey and Brown and two Greeks were working in the bottom of the third compartment shaft, 55 feet below the pump station and 1,085 feet below the surface. The cave-in occurred at 9 o'clock.

The cable used to haul the cage from the third compartment to the shaft snapped and thousands of tons of rocks, debris and timbers fell down into the shaft. From the bottom of the compartment in which the men were working to the pumping station, a distance of 55 feet, a series of rickety ladders offered the only means of escape.

With falling rocks and timbers streaming down upon them, the five struggled up these ladders.

Half way up falling timbers knocked the two Greeks from the ladder, killing them. Bailey, McDonald and Brown managed to reach the pump station. Its well-timbered roof had withstood the rock and timber that came down the shaft and offered them shelter and safety. Here for the first day after the cave-in the men crouched, while at intervals they could hear the rocks and timbers crashing above them.

At first it was thought that all the men had perished, but 24 hours after the cave-in the three men who occupied the pumping station managed to tap the six-inch water pipe that stretched from the pumping station to

the surface. It was this pipe that was the means of saving the lives of the three men. When communication was once established with the world above and the men had made known the fact that they were still alive, food and drink were immediately lowered through the pipe.

A large supply was sent down, as it was thought possible that the pipe communication might be cut off before the rescue party could reach the imprisoned men, but throughout their long weeks of imprisonment this pipe has been in daily use. A portable telephone was lowered and the men were able to talk with the people above. This telephone line has been in almost constant use, friends sending them by its means the news of the outside world and messages of cheer.

ROW IN GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE

Cassel, Germany, Jan. 19.—Arising out of the resignation of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria as a protest against the re-election of Maj. Gen. Keim as managing director, the general meeting of the Navy League here today excited the greatest interest. It was attended by 600 members, including 250 delegates entitled to vote.

Prince Zu Salm-Horstmar, honorary president of the league, having opened the meeting with cheers for the emperor, then read a statement to the effect that all members favoring his presidency intended to resign from the league as a protest against the irregular lines adopted by their opponents. He proposed to exclude from the debate the names of royal and princely personages and not to discuss events already settled at the Cologne meeting. This remark was greeted by an uproar of protests, but was carried by a large majority.

Baron von Spiess, president of the Bavarian branch, complained that the proposal of the president would deprive them of freedom of speech. If not allowed to discuss past events, he said, it would be better for the Bavarian delegates to quit the hall. Finally, after much stormy wrangling, the debate was closed, a proposal to elect Prince Hatzfeldt president having been ruled out.

The Bavarian delegate, Von Wurzburg, denied that the Bavarians were carrying on a propaganda for the Center party, and was proceeding to mention the name of Prince Rupprecht when he was resolutely stopped by the president, who declared that he had given his word to a person whom he was not allowed to name that royal and princely persons should not be brought into the discussion. If the meeting decided otherwise he would be compelled to lay down the presidency and leave the hall.

After much noisy bickering Maj. Gen. Keim arose and gave figures on the great growth of the membership of the league since he became chairman, in 1904. The league, he said, had never pursued party politics. If it was to be finger-post to the admiralty league it must not march beside but in front of that league.

He was now resigning, but he begged the members of the Army League to follow the old course and agitate for a strong fleet, for agitation had made the league great. Its flag must not be the blue and white of Bavaria, or the black and gold of Wurtemberg, but the German black, white and red.

The following resolution was then adopted: "In conviction that the entire presidency, headed by Prince Zu Salm-Horstmar, has acted in accordance with the decision of the Cologne meeting and has promoted the prestige of the league, the general meeting expresses to the presidency its thanks and confidence."

Only a few Bavarian delegates supported the resolution, and they left the hall immediately.

Prince Zu Salm-Horstmar declared that Keim's resignation was very painful to him, but there were powers stronger than the individual. He then declared the meeting closed.

BOXING IN THE NAVY.

Death of Apprentice Hartnett Brings The Subject Up Again.

New York, Jan. 20.—The death of Apprentice H. H. Hartnett of the United States ship Cumberland, as the result of injuries received in a boxing bout, has again brought up the subject of boxing in the navy. There are many opponents of boxing in general that have for a long time objected to the sport as practiced in the navy and on several occasions attempts have been made to stop it. It is the favorite sport in the navy and has been indulged in with the full approval of the authorities. An occasional accident, naval officers say, should not be allowed to interfere with a sport that is on the whole very beneficial to the navy at large. Attention is called to the fact that the navy has the opportunity for the strenuous games that are played by soldiers and others who are on shore and therefore, any sport that gives them the necessary exercise and makes them better sailors, is to be advocated.

Apprentice Manning, who fought with Hartnett on the Cumberland, will be court-martialed, but it is not likely that any action will be taken in the matter of boxing in the navy.

BANKERS DON'T LIKE ALDRICH BILL

Association Declares it to be "Impracticable, Unwise and Financially Unsound."

FOWLER BILL IS CONDEMNED.

First Would Overthrow Safe System of Note Issues—Second Would Unsettle Rather Than Improve.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The resolutions committee of the currency commission of the American Bankers' association tonight issued a full report of yesterday's meeting of the commission, at which the various asset currency plans now before Congress were discussed and rejected. The report summarizes the commission's objections to the Aldrich bill and the present Fowler bill and then presents a bill in 13 sections which the commission, with the backing of the association, will recommend to Congress.

The Aldrich bill is declared to be "impracticable, unwise and financially unsound." The Fowler bill, according to the report, "introduces schemes so far-reaching in their scope and touching so many collateral interests that the real relation of our currency difficulties that we believe its passage would unsettle rather than improve financial conditions."

SIX CHIEF OBJECTIONS.

Six principal objections are urged against the Aldrich bill.

The first asserts that the measure would overthrow a "safe system of note issues which has been enjoyed since the foundation of the United States system," and the proposed law is called a "step backward to the conditions which gave rise to the wildcat currency before the Civil war."

"It may be the entering wedge to the acceptance of undesirable bonds as security for note issues," says the commission. "There are recent examples in the laws of New York state legalizing such bonds for savings banks."

In the second place, it is urged that the bill would cripple the lending power of banks in that it would take from the bank reserves \$100,000,000 for \$75,000,000 in new notes. "If the bonds behind these notes were borrowed instead of purchased, it would have the effect of increasing the liabilities of the banks," adds the report, "which is wrong in principle."

In the third place, it is said that the bill would tend to create a fictitious bond market and thus lead municipalities to enlarge their obligations.

The fourth objection is that the technical requirements which the bill provides must be observed before notes can be issued, would entail "available only after the emergency had passed."

The fifth objection has to do with the taxing provisions of the Aldrich bill. These sections, it is declared, would result in the banks suffering a loss of 2 per cent on the notes issued, whether they were taken out against purchased or borrowed bonds.

The sixth objection asserts that the cost of taking out the notes would be paid ultimately by the needy borrower, interest charges at a time of year usually in the autumn, when he can ill afford them.

After some general criticism of the Fowler bill, the commission sums up the situation as follows:

"Let us not be unimpaired of the fact that in response to the demands of the people, unwise and radical legislation has had its precedents in our monetary history. After the panic of 1873 Congress passed a bill incorporating greenbacks by \$14,000,000. President Grant, after the panic of 1893 Congress approved a measure providing for the coinage of \$50,000,000 in silver. In these two instances we have had examples of hasty measures for dealing with the emergency of the recent crisis."

The solution proposed by the commission differs from the first Fowler bill, which was based upon principles approved by the convention of the American Bankers' association at Atlantic City, Sept. 23, 1907, in that the "holder of a credit note, instead of being a general creditor, shall have a prior lien on the assets of the issuing bank."

The security provided by pledging the whole of the assets of a bank instead of only a portion of them, would afford more desirable protection to the noteholder. It is also said that the adoption of the plan would insure "an ample supply of currency to the public; relief from disturbed commercial conditions, such as those which we have recently passed; and, finally, the certain retirement of the notes when they have fulfilled their purpose."

THE BILL FAVORED.

The bill favored by the commission provides:

"Any national banking association which has been in business for one year and has a surplus fund equal to 20 per cent of its capital, may take out for issue and circulation national bank notes without a deposit of United States bonds as now provided by law. Said notes shall be known as 'national bank guaranteed credit notes.' Said notes shall be issued in such form and denominations, and under such rules and regulations as the controller of the currency shall fix. The amount of said notes so taken out by any national banking association may be equal to 40 per cent of the amount of its national bank notes at any time outstanding, which are secured by the deposit of government bonds, but shall not exceed in amount 25 per cent of its capital, provided, however, that if at any time in the future the present proportion of the total outstanding unsecured United States bonds to the total capitalization of all national banking associations in active operation shall diminish, then the authorized issue of national bank guaranteed credit notes shall be increased to a correspondingly greater percentage of the bond secured notes."

Said notes are to be taxed 1 1/2 per cent semi-annually.

Any national banking association which has taken out national bank guaranteed credit notes in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of this act may take out a further amount of national bank guaranteed credit notes equal to 12 1/2 per cent of its capital, but it shall pay a tax of 2 1/2 per cent semi-annually.

The total amount of bank notes issued by any national banking association, including national bank guaranteed credit notes, shall not exceed the amount of its paid-up capital.

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Special Correspondence.

Washington, Jan. 18.—European papers are beginning to realize that it is all important for their success to have live special correspondents in the United States. This fact has dawned upon them rather vividly since the balance of trade has been so largely in favor of America and Uncle Sam has got to be spoken of as a world power. Fifteen years ago few of the papers on the continent of Europe printed more than a bare mention of the leading events in the United States, and even the British journals, with but few exceptions, deemed it unnecessary to have what is known as special correspondence, relying upon the reports that were sent across the Atlantic by the regular press associations.

The London Times was about the only one that had throughout the year a correspondent in Washington, with a correspondent war located in New York, and in Philadelphia. For nearly 40 years Joel Cook, now a member of Congress from one of the Philadelphia districts, represented "The Thunderer," as the Times is called. He sent chiefly items of financial and commercial interest and, being employed for almost a lifetime on the staff of the Times, he was in the confidence of the Drexels, from whom he obtained most of his financial tips.

NOW IT'S DIFFERENT.

Now the Times runs a well organized bureau in Washington, with Robert P. Porter at its head. Mr. Porter was superintendent of the census during the Benjamin Harrison administration and is a recognized authority on tariff and finance, in addition to having been an extensive traveler, and is generally well posted on the political and social conditions on this side of the Atlantic. Three competent men assist him in the bureau of the Times. That's coming up some for people as slow as the British, but they are compelled to keep step with the procession these days. Most of the leading London dailies are now represented here, and several of the German and Austrian papers are compelled to have their special men in this city.

CABLE COSTS HIGH.

In spite of high cost of cable, the London papers get the bulk of American news by wire. The rate is 1 1/2 cents a word if sent directly from Washington. From New York the rate is 10 cents straight to London. Most of the cablegrams sent to London Times are put on the wires at New York. The rate from Washington to New York for the United States dailies is only one-quarter of a cent a word at night. The London papers are beginning to receive some of their cables from America by the Marconi wireless, and the chances are competition will bring down the tolls.

TELEGRAPHY'S BIRTH.

The New York Herald was the first paper in the world to use the telegraph

in a news service. That was as long ago as 1852 during the memorable political campaign when Franklin Pierce was elected president. It then cost 10 cents a word to send press dispatches from New York to Washington. The elder Bennett was the only man of his day who would go to such expense.

WAS NOT A PAGE.

Representative Lever of South Carolina is one of the most burly looking members of the house, and although he is 53 years old, he had an amusing experience on the floor. He went to his seat and began to twist around his revolving chair. It annoyed an old member who at the opening of the session happened to seat himself temporarily in the chair of another member whose desk was next to that of Lever. Turning to the South Carolinian, the venerable member growled out, "Say, boy are you not aware that these seats are only for members of the house?"

"Perfectly well aware of that fact," saucily responded Lever.

"Then why the devil don't you go to the room of the pages, where you belong?" said the complaining one.

"Because I am a member myself," replied Lever, who keenly enjoyed the episode, the more so when apology was made to him for such a break.

CALLED GROVER "SNOB."

There used to be a congressman from Virginia named James F. Epes. One day during President Cleveland's administration he came from the White House mad as a wet hen. "What's the matter, Captain Epes?" one of his friends asked.

"President Cleveland has no manners," he replied.

"What makes you think so?" "I was talking a matter over with him today, and when I paused he said, 'Well, Mr. Epes, if you are through, excuse me, and I will go to my lunch.' Now, I did not, of course, expect him to ask me to eat with him, and if he had extended an invitation I would have thanked him and declined. Why, sir, down in my home in Nottingham county I would not even tell a plow hand that I was going to eat without asking him if he would not have something also. I'm done with Cleveland, even though what might be called plantation manners."

DUKHOUBERS HAVE TO BE WATCHED NIGHT AND DAY

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 20.—The band of Dukhobers that recently arrived at Fort William, on the coast of Lake Superior, from Western Canada, have to be watched night and day to prevent their appearance in public in a nude condition and the local authorities are at a loss as to what course they shall pursue in regard to the zealots. A traveler in Duluth from Fort William said yesterday that the authorities there are trying to arrange with the Russian government to bear the expense of transporting the Dukhobers back to Russia, but that thus far their efforts have been unfruitful.

The Russian authorities asked for the names of the religionists, but the members of the sect refuse to divulge them.

The Dukhobers are without money and the people of Fort William have cared for them. Recently, however, the town was scandalized by the appearance of all the Dukhobers in the street in a nude condition. They were hurried back to their quarters and compelled to don their clothes.

PUT IN JAIL.

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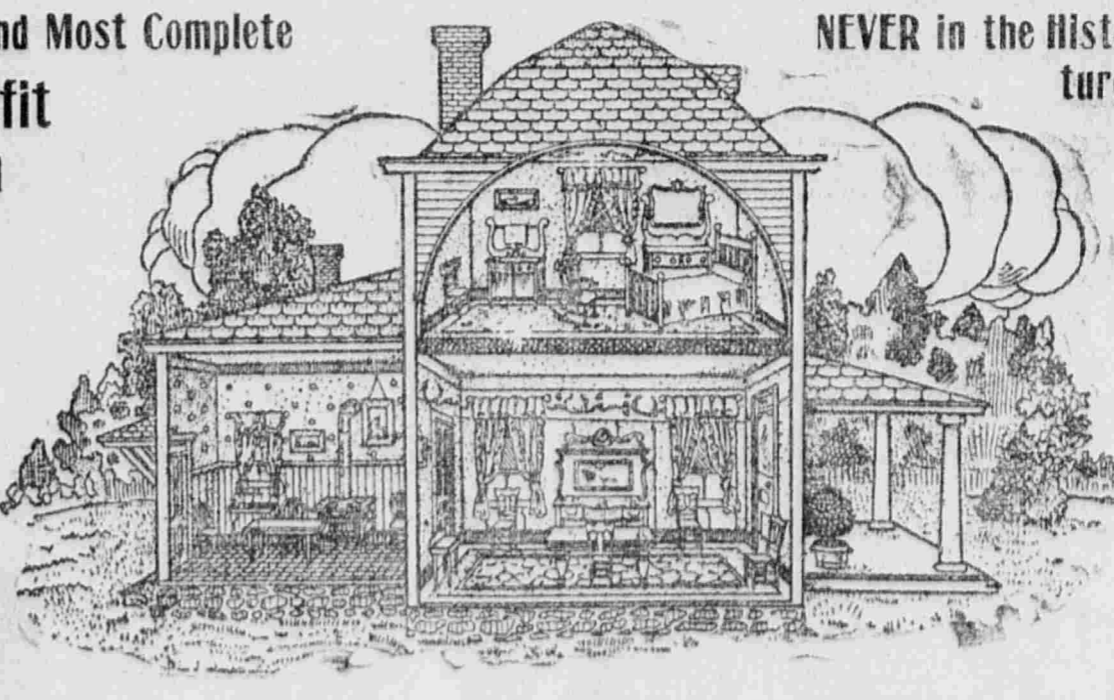
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