Starkville, the recent scene of one of Colorado's worst mine disasters, is four and one-half miles southwest of Trinidad, Las Animas County, on the old Santa Fe Trail, and is reached by the Santa Fe main line going up to the Raton tunnel. At the point where Starkville is located the valley widens to the left, forming a splendid location for a coal camp. In the middle of this wide place, towards the east, a sharp ridge stands out on the left branch, on which 4,000 feet from the town is located the 1,840 feet known as No. 3.

This opening was started twenty-four years ago by the Santa Fe Railroad, the coal being used in operating their system. Fourteen years ago the property was taken over by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., who have operated it since continuously.

At one time Starkville was one of the largest producers in southern Colorado, but as property lines were reached on some sides, and the coal pinched out on others, the plant was closed down, and the capacity of the mine was only 1,200 tons per day at the time of the explosion.

The coal is a coking bituminous variety, with the following analyses: Approximate

- Volatile 31.80
- Fixed Carbon 52.70
- Moisture 6.0
- Sulphur 0.50
- Ash 15.50
- Phosphorus 0.004
- Sili" 1.42

The mine, written by permission of J. S. Thompson, '00, Division Superintendent, with the following text:

Saturday, October 8, was a clear, warm day, as were the three days previous. The weather seemed settled, not the kind that would favor an explosion. The day shift of nearly 260 men came off at 5 p.m. As usual, both fans were running regularly, and everything had the appearance of being in its normal condition. Near 7 p.m. the mine trip with the 150-foot shift left the tipple for the mine. On reaching the last part of the main entrance nearly three miles from the mouth a trio of heads were picked up, and the motor returned in the opposite direction. About 7:15, according to several witnesses, the motor was seen to leave the tipple with a string of embers. The trip was gone about 45 minutes, making it 10:15, when a sharp report was heard. This report and shock was instantly notified by people in Trinidad. R. P. Valentine, night watchman, suspecting that all was not right with the mine, started at once for the mouth. On arriving there he found the old slope in ruins. Returning, he had the big whistle at the hoist house started, calling for help. He at once notified James Wilson, who spread the news in the surrounding country. Among the first to arrive was J. R. Thompson, '00, Division Superintendent, with T. W. Tweeddale, helmet expert, and two oxygen helmets. The C. F. & I. rescue car, which was thoroughly equipped for such work, was standing near the Santa Fe depot in Trinidad. A special engine took it to Starkville, the recent scene of one of Colorado's worst mine disasters.

The supplies for the helmets gave out and both were ruined regularly, and everything had the appearance of being in its normal condition. Near 7 p.m. the mine trip with the 150-foot shift left the tipple for the mine. On reaching the last part of the main entrance nearly three miles from the mouth, a trio of heads were picked up, and the motor returned in the opposite direction. About 7:15, according to several witnesses, the motor was seen to leave the tipple with a string of embers. The trip was gone about 45 minutes, making it 10:15, when a sharp report was heard. This report and shock was instantly notified by people in Trinidad. R. P. Valentine, night watchman, suspecting that all was not right with the mine, started at once for the mouth. On arriving there he found the old slope in ruins. Returning, he had the big whistle at the hoist house started, calling for help. He at once notified James Wilson, who spread the news in the surrounding country. Among the first to arrive was J. R. Thompson, '00, Division Superintendent, with T. W. Tweeddale, helmet expert, and two oxygen helmets. The C. F. & I. rescue car, which was thoroughly equipped for such work, was standing near the Santa Fe depot in Trinidad. A special engine took it to Starkville. The surrounding camps immediately sent help. Colorado responded by sending Geo. Parker, their helmet expert, with three complete Draeger outfits, and the Stag Canon Coal Co., of Dawson sent a special automobile with Frank Wertzel, engineer, and two helmets and supplies for same. By the time that Colebale, Dawson, and the help from the other camps arrived, Thompson and Tweeddale were leading a rescue corps with helmets into the ruins of the mine. This squad penetrated as far as the 4th South, but falling of rock and gas drove them back. The supplies for the helmets gave out and a retreat. This squad wanted to reach the "C" fan to see how badly it was damaged, but being near the head of the two fans, both of which are located underground.
After the mine was further explored both for advantage could have been reached and reaching the "C" fan. Immediately after the shaft at "C", which is 175 feet deep, new mines being the latest. This natural circulation is what enabled the men to penetrate a mile and a half on the first night before being driven back.

Further progress was blocked by the blinding dust till a power-feeding portable electric fan was brought in at the Walsenburg district. The fan arrived October 9.

The men were busy getting a place to set the fan. The fan was moved to a point where it was in the air course about 60 feet from the mouth of the mine. The fan was started with an electric motor. The men were then able to see again, and the fan forced air around the mine. The fresh air made it possible for the men to stay in the mine and keep on working. The fan was moved to the point where it was needed, and the men were able to work at the face. The men were able to see clearly, and the air was forced into the mine, thus making it possible for the men to stay in the mine.

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It was evident that he had been down several times before being finally overcome by the deadly gas.

On his way South, piling there was no indication of the explosion along the old North. One body was found on the "S" side of the old workings, the others turned towards a pair of stub entries going off of the 6th South. Approximately all the men were working in this place, "shooting" along the side of the old room off of 123 South. No one was found here, but several cases were found still closed, and the boxes were found standing against the proper exactly as the diggers had left them, the explosion not then having affected this section.

The two following shifts removed the four bodies found on the day shift, and further explored the old workings, but no bodies were found. By this time the rescues were beginning to get alarm, as there were twelve eight working men, and only sixteen had been accounted for. The theory was that they had heard the explosion, and had spread in every direction. Because these bodies would not be found for several days, the men were sent ahead to test the air, and sent into rooms filled with gas to bring the bodies out. This was the only method to one situated near the intersection of the No. 1 entry, and the 25 horse-power motor was blown a distance of 50 feet. It will be seen that the 200 feet west of the intersection which was no doubt the cause of the explosion, and nothing was left undone.

As soon as the bodies were recovered from the old working, the 6th South towards the air. They were turned down this 123 South and the "S" entry, which is about 100 feet off the old mine, and is connected to the surface by a shaft 175 feet deep, furnished at the C. & E. & I. works at Pueblo, also driven by a motor revolving at a speed of 110 revolutions per minute, and do-
Mr. C. Miller, C. E., M. '09, Chemist and Superintendent of the washeries, was among the first to arrive at the mine. He brought with him a complete gas analyzing outfit, and set the same up, ready for business, in the mine office. Samples were taken at points in the return air course. This precaution was taken to determine if there was a fire in the mine. Following are some of his results:

Oct. 10. 11:30 a.m. At C Air Shaft:
C H, 1.086
C 0, .08
C H, .08
Air Strong

Oct. 12. 10:00 a.m. At C Air Shaft:
C H, .39
C 0, .023
C H, .06
Very little air
N 82.86

Oct. 13. 8:15 a.m. At C Air Shaft:
C 0, .08
C H, .023
C H, .06
Very little gas

Oct. 14. 8:10 a.m.:
C O, .46
C 0, .05
C H, .05

Oct. 14. 4 p.m. At Starkville, stoping in Petersburg at 20 West Entry:
C O, .40
C 0, .05
C H, .05
Safety lamp went out in this section
N 81.70

Oct. 15. 8:20 a.m. At C Air Shaft:
C O, .40
C 0, .05
C H, .05
N 80.89

Oct. 15. At Buckhiller's 20 West Entry:
C O, .18
C 0, .05
C H, .05
N 81.70

A few words in regard to what the Capability Exchange is doing and intends to do in the future. The Exchange has a large range of experiences, both in the Alumni and undergraduates, but till the affairs of the magazine, which is to be the official means of communication, are in such shapes as to permit the Assistant Secretary sufficient spare time to devote to the Exchange, very little will be accomplished. It believes the alumni will be interested in articles, letters, discussions, and items for the personal column of the paper. Do it now; do not wait till some time in the distant future, for that time might never come. The financial side of the paper is not to be neglected, so remit your subscription money. As it is, when the date set for the magazine to go to press comes, the subscription is never ready. This state of affairs is due to not having a single leading article, and no news items of interest to publish. Until these things are remedied, very little can be done toward putting the Capability Exchange on a successful basis. Up to the present time only such notices of vacancies as have come to the notice of the Assistant Secretary without effort on his part have been taken care of. Since August 15 he has received fourteen requests for men in this country and in Mexico. The majority of these requests came to President Alderson, and were turned over to the Exchange. The greater number of these were bona-fide offers, and called for assaymen, chemists, and engineers. We were able to place Alumni men in six of these positions. This is a good percentage under the circumstances, and speaks well for the possibilities of the Exchange. The advantage, financially, to the men located is worthy of mention. At the present rate charged by regular employment agencies, it would have cost these men from $60.00 to $75.00 each for its present size and character. To do this the alumni must contribute articles of sufficient value to give the paper a good standing, and must send in interesting news items so as to make the Alumni section interesting. Another very important thing to bear in mind is that the magazine cannot run without subscriptions. At present the publication of the paper is making inroads on the money intended for the use of the Capability Exchange.
MINES vs. UTAH, 8.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 25.—With four and one-half minutes of the close of today's football game between the Golden Miners of the University of Utah, the Rebels tallied a score of 10 to 6 and went ahead in the third quarter of the game to win at any cost.

The Aggies, from the Colorado School of Mines, were prohibitive favorites in the bet—10 to 6 in favor of the Mines. The third down was getting into play time and the officials called a touchdown. Wolfe also played a brilliant game. It was in the opening of the second half that the Mines pulled off the most brilliant play of the day. Wolfe kicked off forty yards to the Wyoming, returned fifty yards and punts forty-five yards over the head of all the players. Stuver was down the field ready for the play and when the Mines hit the ground he grabbed it and took it in thirty-five yards in covering the fifty-five yards for the Mines first touchdown. Stuver failed to kick goal.

A few minutes later, when the ball was in the Aggies possession in the center of the field, Douglas deliberately pulled it away from Stuver and ran to the goal, only to be called back by the officials.

The Aggies began to weaken in the third quarter, for the reason that they could not maintain possession of the ball. Douglas was forced to retire from the game in the last quarter, for the reason that they could not maintain possession of the ball.

The Mines were profitable favorites in the betting. But once the game was started it was evident that the Aggies had it all over the Mines when it came to playing the game under the new rules. It was simply a case of a well-trained but light line trying to win by defensive methods from a heavier line which was out to win at any cost, and which fought with bulldog determination, which finally carried its opponents off their feet.

The Aggies got the first score of the game playing, taking the ball down the field by the forward pass and other new plays until the twenty-yard line was reached. When Stuver kicked as pretty a Princeton as could be imagined. This was in the second quarter of the game, and the Mines then started in with renewed vim, but Stuver handled the ball in this quarter, as it had in the first, and until the end of the half the ball was awash with back and forth on the gridiron, except once when the Mines rushed it down to within a yard of the goal, only to be called back for downs.

Returns Aggies' Kick.

It was in the opening of the second half that the Mines pulled off the most brilliant play of the day. Stuver kicked off fifty yards to Wyoming, returned fifty yards and punts forty-five yards over the head of all the players. Stuver was down the field ready for the play and when the Mines hit the ground he grabbed it and took it in thirty-five yards in covering the fifty-five yards for the Mines first touchdown. Stuver failed to kick goal.

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College Notes

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED ZINC ORES OF LEADVILLE.

The newly discovered material is reported to have been found in many mines, as it appears to be most plentiful near the passing quantities, but is known in some places to run through the white limestone to the walls of the porphyry. Two different distinct classes of ore have been found: carbonate of zinc, finally feldspathic rock, and iron oxide, and lime of zinc (as malachite). The acid test, however, should distinguish feldspathic rocks when lighter. The acid will act thus also, but a small piece of the rapid evolution of gas. Limestone containing strong hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, and then placed in the flask of an all-glass test, but only fine powder will scrape off when attempted to be cut out. Acid Test.—Will not decompose or lose any of its character when placed in a glass vial containing strong hydrochloric (muriatic) acid and then placed in the flame of an alcohol lamp. The first regular Social Club Dance of the year was held on the 15th of October, and was attended by all members of the Social Club and a number of the friends. The music was furnished by the Lewis Orchestra, and refreshments were served by Mr. Vories, who was one of the leading characters in the evening program. The audience was large and appreciative, and represented the best people of the city. Many of them went to Mr. Ratto at the close of the program, expressing their pleasure in having been present. It seems, and is a matter of regret, that more people do not take advantage of such opportunities as are offered by the presentation of such entertainments as will be given in this city. The audience was large and appreciative, and represented the best people of the city.

RATTO WAS FINE.

The first number of the Y. M. C. A. recreational courses came to Golden Friday evening, October 10th, in the presence of John J. Ratto, the well-known imitator, performer. Mr. Ratto presented one of the most varied and best-selected programs we have ever heard, the pleasure of listening to is in this city. He did not make the mistake of attempting characters for which he was totally unfitted, both by physique and temperament, but selected his leading characters from the ranks of richly developed men. His finest interpretations were those of elderly men, particularly his old clergyman at the football game, and the old farmer at the society function in the society. Both of them captivated the audience and carried them with laughter.

Not only was Mr. Ratto strong in his humorous productions, but in his presentation of the received Italian father, and his admirable imitations of the contemporary pleasing on his liberty he was very effective. His "mugging" were true to life in every instance, starting one by the sudden change produced by a few strokes of the lute and the shift adjustment of an appropriate wig. The audience was large and appreciative, and represented the best people of the city. Many of them went to Mr. Ratto at the close of the program, expressing their pleasure in having been present. It seems, and is a matter of regret, that more people do not take advantage of such opportunities as are offered by the presentation of such entertainments as will be given in this city. The audience was large and appreciative, and represented the best people of the city.

FUTURE EVENTS.

The Mines-Boulder football game is scheduled for Thanksgiving Day. The game is to be played in Denver.
PERSONALS.

94. Julius L. Beths Ditler has resigned as General Manager of the Bucorilla Mines, Santa Fe, N. M., for health reasons.

95. Edward F. Arthur, who is running for county surveyor of Teller county on the Republican ticket, has been sick with typhoid fever, but is now convalescent.

96. Howard H. Alley has resigned as Superintendent of the Little Bell Mines, Co., Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico.

97. George M. Reese is assayer and chemist for the Tularosa Copper Co., Buttes, New Mexico.

The Alumni.

Don D. Hoffs, who is connected with the Consolidated Mining Co., is en route to Denver after an extended trip to Reno, Nevada, in the interest of the Land Office.

98. Russell R. Bryan is now with the Prinos Chemical Co., Newsmore, Colo.

99. Miles B. Bonger, County Surveyor of Jasper County, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the position of Superintendent for the American Zinc Extraction Co., Newmire, Colo.

100. Julius L. Saint Dizier has resigned as County Surveyor of Teller county on the Republican ticket, has been sick with typhoid fever, but is now convalescent.

101. Russell R. Bryan has returned to San Francisco, Calif., from a trip to Valdez and Ella-


103. Charles B. Dyer has accepted the position of assayer and chemist for the Little Bell Mining Co., Park City, Utah.

104. Howard B. Miller, '00, died at Ouray, Colo., of pneumonia, contracted while working at the Revenue Mill.

105. Edward F. Adams was born in Flint, Mich., Feb. 6, 1877. He was graduated at the Colorado School of Mines in 1899, and has since been associated with mining and power companies, and as an individual operator. He has been with the Brainard Mill in a minor capacity, to further familiarize himself with the details of the milling processes there employed.


The Alumni Association has been trying to locate several of the graduates. Some of these have not been heard from in several years. If any of the readers of this magazine know the whereabouts of any of the following men, they will be helping the work along by sending what information they can to the Assistant Secretary at Golden:

- Harry F. Bruce, '99.
- Henry E. Breast, '00.
- Louis E. Frye, '00.
- Frank H. Jones, '99.
- Jacob Well, '99.

NOTICE.

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Announcements of Current Articles and New Books.

Abstracts of Current Articles and New Books.

1. Anticlines—
   a. Strong anticlines standing alone.
   b. Well-defined anticlines and synclines alternately.
   c. Isoclinal.
   d. Terraces (variety of monoclines)."n   e. Broad anticlines.
   f. Overturned folds.

GEOLOGY.

A Proposed Classification of Petroleum and Natural Gas Fields Based on Structures By P. G. Clark.


As extremely suggestive and valuable article defining the general application of the anticlinal or structural theory, provided the structures of the productive stratum itself be considered independently of the structure of the surface beds. The author contends that all oil fields may be placed in one of the following classes or sub-classes:

I. Anticlines—
   a. Strong anticlines standing alone.
   b. Well-defined anticlines and synclines alternately.
   c. Isoclinal.
   d. Terraces (variety of monoclines).
   e. Broad anticlines.
   f. Overturned folds.

MINING.

San Rafael & Arosea Mining Company, Paez, Mexico.

Engineering and Mining Journal, October 1, 1910, page 65.


Whereas, We as members of the class of 1899 know and appreciate the life and character of Mr. Adams, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the untimely death of William Edward Adams, Vb, which has deprived the class of 1900 of one of its most loved members, and the engineering profession of an able exponent, and that we extend our sincere sympathy to his family.

C. G. MAJSTERSTON.

J. H. STEELE.

F. M. DREHSLER.
A two-page illustrated article describing the conditions that require large quantities of timber, with methods of placering.  


A descriptive article on the plants and methods used at Martith, West Virginia.

Compressed Air Plant, by Robert Prentice.  

John Wiley & Sons, Publishers. $3.50.  

Of this book Professor C. H. Howes, of the Colorado School of Mines, says: "Two years ago Professor Peale brought out his splendid work, entitled, "Compressed Air for Mines." This new publication is really a second edition of that first book, and it would seem that the change in title is really unwarranted except possibly upon the basis of a broader or broader notion. This new edition is really intended for the use of mining men, since, with the addition of the four new chapters it is a valuable reference work for every official about a mine plant. There are over 800 illustrations, so selected as to render the text matter perfectly intelligible, and the whole matter is written in language that will serve all classes of readers. The book serves to prove popular as a college text-book."

To give an idea of the scope of this work, it may be explained that there are two chief parts, the first dealing with the Production of Compressed Air, while the second handles the Transmission and Use of this machinery; mine pumps operated by compression; heating; air roct drills of all kinds, with mena, and prevention of "freezing"; repression by falling water; conveyance of air compression; explosions in compressors; compression; details of valves and valve gears; of compressed air and steam for use about the mines. This new edition is really intended for the use of mining men, since, with the addition of the four new chapters it is a valuable reference work for every official about a mine plant. There are over 800 illustrations, so selected as to render the text matter perfectly intelligible, and the whole matter is written in language that will serve all classes of readers. The book serves to prove popular as a college text-book.

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