

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF EXPLOSION  
KINGSTON POCAHONTAS COAL CO., MINE NO. 5,  
KINGSTON, FAYETTE COUNTY,  
WEST VIRGINIA.

By

J. J. Forbes, Jesse Redyard and F. E. Griffith.

Nature of Disaster: Gas and dust explosion with strong probability of straight coal dust explosion.

Name of Mine: Kingston Pocahontas Coal Company mine No. 5, Kingston, Fayette County, West Virginia.

Time of Explosion: Explosion occurred about 1:45 a.m., January 26, 1929, while the night shift was in the mine.

Number of Men Involved: (Killed, affected with afterdamp, escaped unaided). Sixty-five men were in the mine at the time of the explosion, 14 of whom were killed outright by violence and burns, 2 escaped from the mine, 12 left off No. 1 main about eight hours after the explosion affected by afterdamp. These two men were at work in the 12 left aircourse at No. 4 room engaged in moving rock when the explosion occurred. They were knocked down into a pool of water and remained at this place presumably in a semi-conscious condition

until the ventilation was partially restored. Forty-nine miners, who were at work in the region to the right of No. 1 main, escaped unassisted and unaffected shortly after the explosion.

Rescue Operations: No men were rescued by the use of protective apparatus. No oxygen breathing apparatus were used. Gas masks were used to a limited extent in the exploration work and in the recovery of one body in 4th left off No. 1 main.

Number of Men Barricaded: One barricade was partially constructed on No. 2 main just inby 15th right but it was found to be unnecessary and was not completed. These men came out of the mine unassisted.

Kind of Mine: This is a bituminous coal mine. The bed is practically flat and ranges from 7 to 8 feet in thickness.

Openings: There are twelve openings to the mine as follows: No. 1 main, which serves as the main intake and haulage of No. 8 mine and the left and right parallels (return aircourses) of No. 1 main. All three of these openings are situated on the north side of the hill on what is known as the main fork of the Milburn branch. The No. 1

main is driven through the mountain to the crop line on the south side of the hill to what is known as the left fork of the White Oak Creek, which is a tributary of Clear Fork of Coal River. The second right is driven out through the hill to the crop line on the main right fork of the Milburn branch. The 3rd right fan drift is also situated on the main right fork of the Milburn branch in line with room No. 1, off 1st right off 3rd right. Room No. 2 off 1st right off 3rd right is also driven out to the crop line, about 150 feet east of 3rd right fan drift. The No. 3 main heading is driven out to the crop line. The main heading of 12 left is driven out to the crop line. There are also three rooms off 15 left driven out to the crop line.

Method of Mining: Room and pillar modified panel system.

Number of Employees: Three hundred and fifty men are employed underground and about 20 men are employed above ground.

Production: The daily average production is 2500 tons.

Gassy or Non-Gassy: This mine is rated as non-gassy by the State Department of Mines of West Virginia.

Lighting: All underground employees use open flame (carbide) lamps.

No firebosses are employed. No flame safety lamps are used.

Coal Dust: The coal dust is naturally explosive. Dry coal dust was observed on ribs, crossbars and floor pretty generally throughout the mine. Large quantities of dry road-cleanings, which consist chiefly of coal dust, were observed piled along ribs of roadways.

Coal Cutting: All coal is mined with electric "Arc Wall" mining machines in development work. Some of the pillar work is machine mined and some pick mined. None of the mining machines is of the permissible type.

Hoisting: All hoisting is done by trolley locomotives on main and butt entries. Gathering is done by means of cable reel locomotives. None of the hoisting equipment is of the permissible type.

Explosives: The coal is shot with either Monobel Red E permissible explosive or with pellet powder. Forty per cent gelatin dynamite is used for shooting rock. Electric detonators, squibs and fuse are used in blasting. The shot holes are drilled to a depth of

about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter using from 3 to 4 shots to the place, 18 to 22 feet in width. Clay is used for stemming.

Rock-Dusting: No rock-dusting is done to render coal dust inert.

Watering: No watering methods are used to allay coal dust.

Ventilation: The mine is ventilated by the exhaust system by means of two Jeffrey "Straight Flow" fans 7 feet in diameter. Both fans are driven by belts by means of 50 horse power, 440 volts, alternating current motors. The ventilating system is divided into splits and is regulated by steppings, doors and overcasts. The main haulage way of No. 5 mine (No. 1 main) serves as the main intake.

Extent, Probable Origin and Violence of the Explosion: It was difficult to determine the exact point of origin of this explosion. There are two possible points of origin as follows:

1. In No. 12 room off 4th left off No. 1 main, a timber crew was engaged in cleaning rock preparatory to setting posts. Three carbide lamps with caps were found in this room approximately 50 feet from the entrance to the room. The room was driven to the

rise at approximately a ten per cent grade and is in the pillar workings of this section. It was possible for a fall in the pillar workings to have swept gas over the open lights worn by the men at work setting posts and thereby initiating the explosion.

It should be stated that no men were at work in any of the live workings except the timber crew in No. 12 room off 4th left and the two miners that were engaged in cleaning rock in 12th left. The two men in 12th left walked out of the mine unassisted eight hours after the explosion. Hence the likelihood that the explosion originated at this point is remote.

2. The next point of probable origin of the explosion is on No. 1 main entry, which is the main intake of the mine about 50 feet inby 13 left off No. 1 main. At this point there was strong evidence that 3 shots of 40 per cent gelatin dynamite were used in breaking a rock. It is possible for an explosion to be originated in adobe shooting in the presence of coal dust in which event the explosion would have been originated primarily

by coal dust.

Regardless of the point of origin of the explosion, whether it originated by gas in No. 12 room off 4th left or whether it was originated by coal dust as the result of the adobe shooting on No. 1 main inby 13th left, the explosion was propagated by coal dust, which extended along the first main and through a large portion of the pillar workings to the right and left of No. 1 main and inby to 14th right of No. 1 main and outby to the portal of No. 5 mine. The stoppings in crosscuts between No. 1 main and left and right aircourses were blown out.

There was a large number of falls together with timber and other debris stream along No. 1 main from the portal of No. 5 mine to about 14th right off No. 1 main. There was pronounced evidence of coking on the inby and outby sides of timber in 4th left outby room 12 along No. 1 main and into 12 left off No. 1 main. The explosion wave showed most violence outby 4th left on No. 1 main. It vented with terrific violence to the surface through No. 1

main destroying the motor barn to the right side of the haulage track situated about 75 feet from the mine portal. A combination machine and blacksmith shop located at approximately the same distance from the portal of No. 5 mine but on the left side of the track was wrecked.

The fan and fan housing that ventilated the right side of No. 1 main was completely wrecked. This fan was situated directly in line with the right aircourse of No. 1 main.

Recommendations: In order to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster, it is hoped that careful consideration will be given the following recommendations:

1. In the interest of safety, the Bureau of Mines recommends that permissible explosives fired electrically be exclusively used in all coal mines.

2. In breaking large pieces of rock, a hole should be drilled and charged with permissible explosives tamped with incombustible stemming and fired electrically with permissible blast-



ing machines.

3. It is recommended that all shooting be done by shotfirers at the end of the shift when all men are out of the mine excepting shotfirers rather than by shotfirers through the working shift.

4. Permissible electric cap lamps should be installed in this mine for use of underground workers.

5. Certified firebosses should be employed to make regular inspections with permissible flame safety lamps before the shift enters the mine. In addition examinations should be made by the use of permissible flame safety lamps during the working shift, especially in pillar workings and before and after blasting coal.

6. Careful consideration should be given to supplanting non-permissible mining equipment for those of the permissible type.

7. This mine should be thoroughly rock-dusted. The ribs, roof and roadways of all entries, aircourses and rooms should be coated with rock-dust to within 30 or 40 feet of working faces. The incombustible content of the mixed dust should be maintained

at not less than 65 per cent. All roadways, including rooms, should be cleaned as thoroughly as possible before rock-dust is applied. In addition, ribs, roof and timbers should be cleaned of dust prior to rock-dusting.

8. It is recommended that all undercutting or overcutting in coal be done by the use of water applied to cutter chains of mining machines. The ideal combination for explosion prevention is the widespread use of rock-dust with the liberal use of water at the face of workings. The reduction of coal dust at its source lengthens the life of rock-dust application and necessarily reduces the rock-dust renewals.

In addition to applying water on cutter chains of mining machines, each miner should be furnished with a hose for washing down face region and watering loaded cars before leaving working places.

9. If it is contemplated to replace the No. 5 fan on 1st main right aircourse, it would be advisable to effect this fan about 25 feet to either side of this return.

10. A checking system should be inaugurated at this mine without delay. A system should be worked out whereby the miner carries a life check on his person to facilitate identification.

While we realize that some of the changes suggested may seem difficult to be carried out under the present business conditions, yet they represent the Bureau's ideas of maximum safety with respect to similar disasters.

The writers wish to extend thanks and appreciation to Messrs. E. Holley, assistant general manager; E. H. Bailey, general superintendent; E. H. Magee, safety inspector; F. H. Horton, division superintendent; W. D. Dunn, mine superintendent and E. W. Tygrett, mine foreman and other company officials for the many courtesies and assistance rendered during the recovery operations and while the investigation was being conducted.

*J. J. Forbes*  
J. J. Forbes,  
Supervising Engineer,  
Instruction Section.

*Jesse Redgard*  
Jesse Redgard, Foreman Miner.  
*F. E. Griffith*  
F. E. Griffith, First Aid Miner.

Bureau of Mines Car 7.

Kingston, West Va.

January 30th, 1929.

FEB - 4 1929

Mr. J.J. Forbes, Supervising Engineer I.S.  
U. S. Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Street,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mr. Forbes:

We are herewith enclosing Preliminary Report "in the Ruff" on the Kingston Pocahontas explosion, for any additions or corrections that you may see fit to make.

Of course, as we agreed while you were here on the case with us, that you would put the final touches on the report, so we are submitting it with that view. As you will note, we have made some changes in the report as to the source of ignition of the explosion etc.

On Monday, the rock on which the night foreman was supposed to have fired the shots, which were mentioned while you were here, was discovered on the 1st main at a point about fifty feet in by 15th left, and there were evidence at this point that there had been at least two or three shots fired. A piece of cable, a piece of fuse about 15 inches long and a short piece of the electric detonating wire was found on top of the shattered rock. The piece of cable was about 75 feet in length. And from our observations, the indications are more favorable that the explosion originated at the point where the rock was shot, than in the 4th left. And we are of the opinion that it was purely a coal dust explosion. Mr. Evans, District Mine Inspector, of West Virginia Department of Mines, also seems to favor this idea.

In view of the above circumstances, we would like to suggest that you withhold the preliminary report until we can give you a note on the Coroners findings at the inquest, which as you know, is to be conducted Friday February 1st.

Very truly yours.

P. S. We plan to  
leave Kingston, <sup>with the car.</sup> en route  
Welch, W. Va. Saturday  
morning.

J.R.

of J.R.

Jesse Redyard  
Jesse Redyard,  
Foreman Miner Car 7.

*File - Kingston Pocahontas Coal Co. Explosion -*

Bureau of Mines Car 7,

Welch, West Va.  
February 2, 1929.

Mr. J.J. Forbes, Supervising Engineer I.S.  
U.S. Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Street,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mr. Forbes:

Regarding the inquest relative to the Kingston Pocahontas mine explosion, wish to advise that the Coroner's Jury which was conducted before Justice-of-the-Peace G.R. Wright, at Kingston, West Va. Friday, February 1st, exonerated the company of all responsibility in connection with the explosion.

The Jury findings were that the explosion was caused from an ignition of gas, which resulted in a gas and coal dust explosion. But they were unable to determine, from the evidence given at the inquest, the origin of the explosion. However, it was brought out in the inquest that there were 34 sticks of 40% Gelatin explosives used in shooting the rock, of which we mentioned in our letter to you of January 30, and it seem to be the general opinion that the shot was fired about the time the explosion occurred; and did have something to do with propagating the explosion.

As you will recall, in our letter to you of January 30, we expressed the opinion that from our observations, the explosion originated at the place where the shot was fired on the rock, and that it was purely a dust explosion. But now, in view of the evidence that was given at the inquest, and the findings of the Jury, we might suggest, for your consideration, in writing the preliminary report, under heading "Nature of disaster" a gas and coal dust explosion, stressing the fact, that in our opinion, the shot did play an important part in the explosion, and such practices should be discontinued.

In mailing the preliminary report to you the other day we left out the names of the State and Company officials who took part in the recovery operations, and who were so courteous to us during the investigation of the explosion. So we are including them in this letter.

Mr. R.M.<sup>3</sup> Lambie, Chief of the West Virginia Department of Mines,  
Mr. Zack Evans, District Inspector, " " "  
Robert Lilly, " " " "  
Charles Forrester, " " " "  
C.O. Morris, Safety Director & " " "  
Mr. E.H. Bailey, General Supt. Kingston Pocahontas Coal Co.  
Mr. F.H. Morton, Division " " " "  
Mr. W.D. Nunn, Mine Supt.  
Mr. B.W. Tygart, Mine Foreman.

*MA*

The preliminary report to be mailed to Mr. Willard, Gen'l. Mgr. % of the Kingston Pocahontas Coal Co. New York, or Mr. Holley, Asst. Gen'l. Mgr. same address. I mention Mr. Holley because he was present and in the mine during our investigation, and I explained to him that a copy of the report would be mailed to their general office.

*BL*

Very truly yours, *Jesse Redyard*, Foreman Car 7,

February 5, 1929. J37:mc

Mr. D. Harrington,  
U. S. Bureau of Mines,  
Washington, D. C.


Dear Mr. Harrington:

Herewith attached are four copies of a preliminary report of explosion which occurred in No. 5 mine, Kingston ~~Pecahontas~~ Pecahontas Coal Company, Kingston, W. Va. the morning of January 26, 1929.

You will note there are two probable points of origin of this explosion, namely, the possibility of ignition of gas by open light in No. 12 room off 4th left and the ignition of dust caused by a mud cap shot on No. 1 main in by 13 left. I feel pretty sure that this company is going to rock-dust the mine and install closed lights and I would appreciate your expediting the report to the following officials without any further delay:

Mr. E. Holley, assistant general manager, Kingston Pecahontas Coal Company, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. and Mr. E. H. Bailey, general superintendent, Kingston Pecahontas Coal Company, Humphill, W. Va.

Yours very truly,

  
J. V. FORBES,  
Supervising Engineer,  
Instruction Section.

Encls.

cc Files ✓

Pittsburgh, Pa. JVF:ms  
February 5, 1929.

Mr. Jesse Redyard,  
U.S. Bureau of Mines Car #7,  
General Delivery,  
Welch, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Redyard:

Herewith are copies of preliminary report on the  
explosion of Kingston Pocahontas Coal Company mine No. 5.

If you have not already done so, please send all of  
your samples to Pittsburgh without further delay. The matter  
of placing the point of origin in No. 12 room off 4th left  
will depend largely upon the samples of air which were collect-  
ed. Also please do not delay writing up the details in your  
own language getting Griffith's help for the final report.  
Send it to me and I will put it into shape.

I would much prefer that there is a minimum amount  
of work for me to do as I have more than I can handle here now.  
The important thing is not to delay the final report. I would  
appreciate your getting busy on this as soon as possible.

I hope that the changes I have made in the preliminary  
report meet with your approval.

I think it would also be a good idea if you can get  
a copy of the Coroner's verdict and if you can get a copy of  
the testimony this would be good information but if you have  
to pay for the testimony forget about it and embody as far as  
possible the notes which you made during the inquest in the  
final report.

Yours very truly,



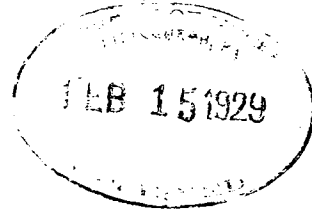
St. J. FORBES,  
Supervising Engineer,  
Instruction Section.

Encls.

cc D. Harrington  
Files ✓

February 14, 1929. CWO:LP.

Mr. E. Holley, Asst. General Manager,  
Kingston Pocahontas Coal Company,  
61 Broadway,  
New York City.



Dear Mr. Holley:

In the course of the Bureau of Mines' study of mine explosions its representatives, Messrs. J. J. Forbes, J. Redyard, and F. E. Griffith, have prepared a preliminary report on the explosion which occurred in the Kingston Pocahontas Coal Company Mine No. 5, at Kingston, Fayette County West Virginia, January 26, 1929. Studies and reports of this kind are made with the hope of bearing information which may aid in preventing similar disasters. Such recommendations are made as seem to be indicated by the conditions in each case.

Evidence points to blasting with "mud-capped" or "mole" shots as the probable source of the explosion. A number of recent explosions have resulted from this unsafe practice. It is strongly urged that in blasting not only coal but also rock properly placed holes be drilled and permissible explosive, confined with non-combustible stemming and fired electrically, be used exclusively. Permissible explosives if unconfined, as is the case in mud-capped shots, are not used in a permissible manner and are therefore unsafe under these conditions. Black blasting powder, whether in loose or pallet form, and fuse should not be used in coal mines.

This report and the recommendations are sent to you for your confidential information in the hope that they may be useful in preventing further death and loss from explosions. Reports of this nature are held as confidential by the Bureau, and not published unless by consent of the mining company by whose courtesy these studies were made possible.

If there are any errors or misstatements of fact in the report, it will be appreciated if you will call them to my attention.

Very truly yours,

O. P. HOOD

CC - Mr. E. H. Bailey, General Supt.,  
Kingston Pocahontas Coal Co.,  
Bamphill, W. Va.  
J. J. Forbes, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Jesse Redyard, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Incl. No. 18689.

O. P. HOOD, Acting Director,  
For SCOTT TURNER, Director.

F. E. Griffith, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Safety Division

*Van*  
*MA 11/29*



# 12 DEAD, 2 MISSING IN MINE EXPLOSION

## 55 Escape Blast in West Virginia Coal Workings

KINGSTON, W. Va., Jan. 28 (A. P.)—

Twelve miners were known to be dead and two were unaccounted for to-night following an explosion in the mine of the Kingston Pocahontas Coal Company here early today. Sixty-nine men were in the workings and fifty-five of them escaped.

Rescue workers who found the bodies of the twelve men believed the two missing workers had perished. The bodies located were scorched and in some instances badly burned.

Fifty-three of the underground workers fled to safety through an entry on the opposite side of a mountain from the main shaft and walked two miles to the mine offices. Two were later found by rescue crews while slowly working their way to the entrance. One of the latter men, G. W. Williams, was suffering from after-damp and shook.

While the mine employs 600 men, only sixty-nine were on duty when the blast rocked the workings. It was some time before it was known that any one had escaped, and then the fifty-three men appeared over the brow of the mountain after their long tramp in the cold.

Rescuers, carrying oxygen helmets, advanced cautiously into the gas-filled mine to search for survivors. They began exploring the mine to-night. Chief Lambie, chief of the West Virginia Department of Mines, was in charge of the rescue work. He was aided by safety squads from nearby mines.

The force of the explosion was felt within a radius of a mile from Kingston. Rescue efforts were handicapped for the first few hours because the main shaft was out of commission by the blast, which also wrecked other buildings on the surface.

The Kingston mine pierces a mountain with entries on each side. The main entry is reached only after a difficult quarter mile climb up a steep slope. Chief Lambie directed the rescue work from the Kingston entry and maintained contact with rescue squads at the other entry by means of runners who went over the mountain and back with messages.

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HNA43 29 COLLECT GOVT=WILLIAMSON WVIR 26 9 28 14 29 JAN 26 AM 9 32

G H MCCA=

US BUREAU OF MINES 4800 FORBES ST PITTSBURGH PENN=

JOINED CAR SEVEN THIS MORNING DELORME KY ENROUTE EXPLOSION

NUMBER FIVE MINE KINGSTON POCAHONTAS COAL COMPANY KINGSTON

WVIR STOP PROBABLE ARRIVAL TWO OCLOCK THIS AFTERNOON STOP

WASHINGTON NOTIFIED=

FORBES...

4500 MA

MH  
937A

VB

med

PR

Shut  
99A

9-1232

file

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

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HNA 15 <sup>38-45x</sup> COLLECT GOVT=WELCH WVIR 26 816A

IF TELEPHONED  
JAN 28 1920

US BUREAU OF MINES=

4800 FORBES ST PITTSBURGH PENN=

EXPLOSION KINGSTON POCAHONTAS MINE NUMBER FIVE KINGSTON

WESTVIRGINIA STOP SIXTY MEN REPORTED ENTOMBED STOP CAR

SEVEN LEAVING WELCH WESTVIRGINIA SIX AM SPECIAL TRAIN

ENROUTE KINGSTON WESTVIRGINIA STOP WASHINGTON ADVISED=

REDYARD.

MA 4500  
W.T.  
836A  
TW  
med

2/28

D-1732

*File*

*PR 9MA*

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Received at

JB324 169 COLLECT GOVT-TO MR KINGSTON WVIR 27 657P 1920 JAN 27 PM 8

U S BUREAU MINES 4800 FORBES ST  
PITTSBURGH PENN-

JAN 28 1920

RECOVERY WORK MINE NUMBER FIVE KINGSTON POCAHONTAS COAL  
COMPANY COMPLETED MIDNIGHT SATURDAY STOP SIXTY FIVE MEN  
IN MINE TIME OF EXPLOSION FOURTEEN KILLED TWO ESCAPED  
UNASSISTED FROM TWELVE LEFT ENTRY EIGHT HOURS AFTER  
EXPLOSION AFFECTED WITH AFTER DAM FORTY NINE ESCAPED  
UNASSISTED SHORTLY AFTER EXPLOSION FROM RIGHT SIDE OF  
MINE UNAFFECTED STOP EXPLOSION OCCURRED ABOUT ONE FORTY  
FIVE AM JANUARY TWENTY SIXTH ON FOUR LEFT PILLER WORKING  
CAUSE GAS IGNITION BY OPEN LIGHT STOP EXPLOSION PROPAGATE  
BY COAL DUST WITH CONSIDERABLE VIOLENCE AND DESTRUCTION  
IN GREATER PORTION OF MINE MOTOR BARN COMBINATION BLACKSM  
SHOP AND MACHINE SHOP NEAR PORTAL OF MINE DEMOLISH STOP  
JOINT INSPECTION WITH STATE AND COMPANY OFFICIALS AND  
BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE CONDUCTED TODAY STOP MINE NOT  
ROCK DUSTED=

Ma 4500  
T.B.B.  
TO BE  
GEND

THE QUICKEST, EASIEST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

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J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Received at

JB324/2/48=

1929 JAN 27 PM 8 04

RATED NON GASSY NORMAL DAILY OUTPUT TWENTY FIVE HUNDRED  
TONS WITH ABOUT THREE HUNDRED FIFTY EMPLOYEES UNDERGROUND  
STOP CAR SEVEN WITH REDYARD AND GRIFFITH REMAINING KINGSTON  
WEST VIRGINIA TO SELECT DUST AND AIR SAMPLES AND ATTEND  
INQUEST FEBRUARY FIRST STOP FORBES CARE LAMBIE MONDAY  
AFTERNOON PITTSBURGH STOP WASHINGTON NOTIFIED=  
FORBES..

*Ma 4500*  
*T. N. R. R.*  
*TO*  
*OK CHG*

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

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Received at

JB474-18 COLLECT GOVT-KINGSTON WVIR 26 630P

1929 JAN 26 PM 7 15

G F MCCAIA, US BUREAU OF MINES-

4800 FORBES ST PITTSBURGH PENN-

D-1232

JAN 29 1929  
KINGSTON, W. VA.

ARRIVED KINGSTON POCHANONTAS MINE NUMBER FIVE WITH CAR  
SEVEN TWO FORTY FIVE THIS AFTERNOON STOP CAUSE OF  
EXPLOSION UNKNOWN STOP OPEN LIGHT MINE NOT ROCK DUSTED  
STOP SIXTY NINE MEN IN MINE AT TIME OF EXPLOSION FIFTY  
FIVE ESCAPED UNINJURED EXCEPT TWO WHO WERE PARTIALLY  
AFFECTED WITH AFTER DAMP STOP FOUR BODIES BROUGHT OUT  
EIGHT OTHERS HAVE BEEN LOCATED AND TWO YET UNACCOUNTED  
FOR STOP WASHINGTON NOTIFIED

FORBES

*File*

*Ma 417 apts*

*UT 739T me*

*Swy*

*AM*

*PL*

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE