THE A

(Special to the

VANCOUVER. July

gel, who seems to b

Westminster asylum

a letter to the press

He has been hiding

sane, has escaped

## THE ANTHRACITE MINE CONDITIONS

Mitchell, president of the United Mine per cent, in which the price of pow Workers, which purports to be a plea for the Pennsylvania anthracite miners. The value of this plea is badly damaged by its being issued after the miners have been on strike for six weeks, but like all Mr. Mitchell's pub-Eshed utterances, the present statement is written in good English, and shows siderable cleverness in evading dangerous admissions. It is doubtless intended to influence people who know nothing of anthracite mining nor of conditions at the mines, yet we shall review it at some length, believing that the truth will not suffer by repetition.

"For more than 25 years the anthracite coal mining workers have chafed and groaned under the most intolerable and inhuman conditions of employment imaginable. Their average annual earnings have been less than those of any other class of workmen in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that their work is more hazardous and the cost of living greater than in any important American industry," says Mr. Mitchell. This is mere rhetoric and misrepresentation. It is inconceivable that men who came to the mines freely and were free to go at any time should work under inhuman conditions, and it is well known that there has been for many years an excess of labor at the mines. The men have stayed because, when the mines were working, they could make better wages than they could hope to get in any other field open to them. No one can visit the mines in the anthracite region without being impressed by the fact that the miners look well fed and decently clad; their wives and children are rosy and healthy. The great majority of families at the beginning of the returns of the Bureau of Mines the strike were living in simple comfort. When the strike began a considerable percentage of the foreign born went to Europe with the avowed purpose of returning when the strike was over. Such men can scarcely have worked under intolerable conditions.

The total number of men employed about the anthracite mines in 1901 was 147,661, but to say that they are employed never to exceed 200 days in any year, and receive as compensation for their services an average of \$1.42 for a ten-hour workday, thus earning annually less than \$300, is to talk nonsense. In the first place, one of the reasons why the breakers averaged but 197 days last year was because officials of organized labor were actively sowing the seeds of discontent among the men, urging them to strike for all manner of trivial causes. The Delaware & Hudson Company alone reports 123 such strikes during 1901. Mr. Mitchell knows very well that the breakers could have averaged over 197 days just as well as not; the operators certainly were willing. Again, it is not true that the men employed never work over 200 days a year. The records of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mines show the average number of days that the mines are in operation, but there are many who work practically the year round, including firemen, ashmen, hosses: there are also other such as carpenters, timbermen, brattice men, track layers and certain miners, who may work on days when the breaker is idle.

he thinks is paid out daily by the coal more than 1 per ton since the strike began also shows his ignorance of the mining companies, divides it by 147,000, gets \$1.48 as a result, and says this is York harbor points today for \$4 a ton referred to a board of arbitration companies. In doing this he includes breaker boys has not gone to the companies that representatives of the miners, who get from 45c. to \$1 per day, surproduced the coal. It has gone to reface laborers, including superannuated tailers, jobbers and speculators. The reold men at light work, who get \$1 to gular price of egg, stove and nut sizes \$1.50 per day, and boys employed under-

pany miners about Wilkesbarre, where to \$1.75. Surface laborers are paid as much about the mines as on railroads. The records of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Industry show many trades paying far less than anthracite miners re-

ceive, to say nothing of farm labor, Mr. Mitchell complains of the haz- may be said that, in the first place, conditions of employment about the ardous nature of anthracite mining. The percentage of accidents is certainly sense in which that word is ordinarily tied by arbitration. It must be fought greater than it should be, and greater used, and in the second place, the than in European mines. This is part-higher average prices have been partly light may be long. of the average miner, partly because distribute production throughout the zation has been misrepresented, asserts the mines in this country are not un- year. Prices were fixed at a figure that its members are law-abiding, and der such rigid control by the state as which, while slightly higher than that appeals to the chiefs of police of four those in France, Germany and England, prevailing during the years of depresand partly because labor organizations sion from 1893 to 1899, can hardly be In reply it is enough to say that Mr. promote higher standards of work \$4.50 for free-burning white ash coal men and engineers, showed that the inamong their members. If a workman is f. o. b. New York harbor shipping flicion of losses that might amount to property than on the behest of the Union, the result is a strike. Men connected with the United Mine Workers in the summer of 1890 took an active flery in the United States. The min-

advance in wages. This was distinctly the mining companies are making enoradvance in wages. This was distinctly mous profits by citing the testimony of finding that a majority of the mine cepted as satisfactory by the representatives of the United Mine Worker's. Mr. Mitchell perhaps does not know that gether irrevelant. It is a well known that middle perhaps does not know that gether irrevelant. It is a well known that made. The investigator will also find the largest coal mining company in fact that some of the individual operation that although the action taken the Schuylkill region virtually granted tors have made money and have made at the various local lodges of

\* A statement has been issued by John its men an increase in wages of 16 was not figured. Mr. Mitchell says that the cost of living "according to reliable commercial agencies," has increase from 30 per cent to 40 per cent, and that the purchasing power of the miners' wages is less now than before the strike of 1900. This is nonsense. According to Dun, the increase in the necessities of life, particularly foodstuffs, since 1900, has been less than 5 per cent. For our own part, we have no hesitation in saying that, taking everything into consideration, the average miner could get more by a month's work at the time this strike was declared than at any time during the past 30 years.

Mr. Mitchell attempts to defend the easily verified facts regarding the restrictions that his union has put upon labor at the mines, and the resulting decrease in efficiency of mine employes by gaying that from 1890 to 1900, the verage output per man employed was 2.16 tons per day, while during 1901 it was 2.36. This statement is as misleading as some of Mr. Mitchell's other socalled facts, for it entirely ignores all the economies in mining and preparing oped in the last ten years.

date; they are being replaced by breakers with an output of 2500 tons or more, taking coal from several mine boilers with fuel economizers; conveyor lines are used for handling material; mechanical slate pickers for separating of all anthracite mined goes to the coal and glate are being introduced; in fact, the tendency of the past ten years has been to increase in every way the wages. output of coal per man. Yet what do

904-				VACI	a
000				tonn	ıa
				Days	1
				worked	m
			Miners	by	1
Year	· I	roduction	employed	breaker	d
1891		43,575,18		213	6
1897		46,947,35		151	1
1898		47.145.17		151	8
1899		54.034.22	4 36,421	179	1
1900		51,217,31	8 36,832	176	
1901		59,905,98		197	
1		100 000 000	Charles and the second second		

The increased output per miner up to ies were in developing economies underground, and also the effect of the increased output by washeries. The steady decline since the United Mine Workers Mitchell represents has promised to see started to organize the anthracite miners in 1898 is also shown; 1899 and 1901 were years of record-breaing production, but Mr. Mitchell's organization did not help. The miners got a 10 per cent increase in wages in 1900; their average efficiency in 1901 was 6.3 per formed are the protestations of eagercent less than in 1898.

The published statement of Mr. E. B. Thomas gives the falling off in work Company's employes as 12 per cent. This statement, based on exact returns, the results given in the above table, since the statistics of the Pennsylvania bring the matter in dispute to arbitrapumpmen, fan bosses, stable bosses and pumpmen, fan bosses, stable bosses, will early and squarely gatta, but it in no way diminished the tion was resorted to by the union Nit; with all those soles, we'll walk on that Kelley won fairly and squarely gatta, but it in no way diminished the tion was resorted to by the union Nit; with all those soles, we'll walk on that Kelley won fairly and squarely gatta, but it in no way diminished the many ways, are not compiled with the care shown in keeping the accounts of all overtures that there was nothing a private corporation.

the average pay of a mine employe. above its price in May, but this advance who get from 45c, to \$1 per day, sur- produced the coal. It has gone to reat New York harbor shippings ports member composed of representative today is \$4.20 per ton. It was \$4.10 in Mr. Mitchell's statement that the avMay. It is true that no coal can now be erage earnings of anthracite miners had at the figures named, but this is have been less than those of any other simply because the union that Mr. erage earnings of another simply because the union that Mr. turers and political experience in have been less than those of any other simply because the union that Mr. class of workmen in the United States Mitchell represents has for over a anthracite mining, and some of whom anthracite mining, and some of whom is not in accordance with fact. Com- month been successful by threats, violence and every manner of persecution, Mr. Mitchell has his headquarters, make in keeping all miners idle who might from \$2 to \$2.50 per day, and miners care to get out coal. The producing the matter referred to two distinguishworking on contract frequently make companies have practically no coal for as high as \$100 a month and work less sale, and have not had for several than four hours a day; mine laborers, often men newly arrived from Austria, Hungary, Italy or Russia, get \$1.50 water tomorrow, they would dispose of
to \$1.75. Surface laborers are paid as it to their regular to the property of the pr it to their regular customers at the

In regard to Mr, Mitchell's talk about the enormous profits extorted from the public by the coal trust, as shown by the selling price of coal last year, it conditions of employment about the there is no anthracite trust, in the mines. Such an issue is not to be setbecause of the inherent carelessness due to the desire of the operators to

such as Mr. Mitchell's do not try to considered extortionate (the basis being Mitchell, by calling out pumpmen, firedischarged for carelessness or insu-ports), with discounts to spring and millions of dollars was to him a matter bordination, the Union insists on his reinstatement, and if the mine superintendent puts a higher value upon life and property than on the behest of the Union insists on his summer buyers. The average prices of little concern; his organization is now, by the boycott, by threats and now, by the boycott, by threats and property than on the behest of the Union insists on his summer buyers. The average prices of little concern; his organization is now, by the boycott, by threats and property than on the behest of the Union insists on his summer buyers. The average prices of little concern; his organization is now, by the boycott, by threats and property than on the behest of the Union insists on his summer buyers. The average prices of little concern; his organization is now, by the boycott, by threats and property than on the behest of the Union insists on his summer buyers. The average prices of little concern; his organization is now, by the boycott, by threats and property than on the behest of the Union insists on his summer buyers. mine were necessarily light, and mine minous miners, and thus strike a parmine near Wilkesbarre for several months in the many for four or five alyzing blow at the industries of this mine near Whikesbarre for several months in the year worked but five or country. An appeal to the evidence of weeks. The mine is one of the most months in the year worked but five or country. six days a month. Whatever uninformed writers in the daily press may say, such facts. insisted that they should use, to pro-tect their lives and the company's proers struck simply because the company there is no doubt but that the new There is, however, one feature of the the current month's delivery will pro-perty, an improved type of safety lamp. It is true that in the settlement of the

a great deal of it. These companies the have been the worst offenders with not always represent the full strength and enjoy the great advantage of ownof attempts to control coal lands, for certain railroads, and have suffered from other causes. These companies, instead of having a necessarily cost of production, as Mr. Mitchell infers, may produce coal at a higher cost than the independent operators.

In the scramble to secure coal lands the large companies were burdened with long-time leases requiring large minimum outputs and high royalties An independent operator producing coal from land which cost \$10 per acre or less is not on the same footing as a company mining under royalties running up to 75 and even 80 cents per ton. Mr. Mitchell may believe his contention that the miners, when paid for their labor, are required to produce and load from 2740 to 3190 pounds of coal for a ton, but most miners in the anthracite country know better. A very small proportion of the total anthracite output, perhaps 10 per cent, is mined by the ton. In the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions a miner who does not work on company account is paid by the car, in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions by the car and by the cubic yard. A car holds from 73 to 90 cubic anthracite with a resulting increase in feet, different companies having differtonnage per employe that have develsize of the car that he has to load and Small breakers producing 400 to 500 knows about how much coal he can tons of prepared coal daily are out of hope to break down in a day in the chamber where he goes to work. That the miner should be paid by weight sounds well, but really means little. Every mine superintendent knows that are larger; power plants use improved the average miner does not consider it a sin to get the better of the company in small ways, that a varying amount

If all coal produced were paid for by weight at the breaker, without restriction, the miner and his laborer would simply send to the surface slate and rock, heavier than coal, and claim payment for it. To check this the compan ies would, as now, have to keep eye on the output of each miner, and the miner who sent up what he though 5.69 might pass for a ton might find him-3.42 self paid for but half a ton, or even 1.58 less. Paying by weight, therefore 8.14 would cause just about as much fric tion as paying by the carload. Mr. Mitchell may be aware that at many bituminous mines where miners once paid by the ton of screened coal are 1898 shows how successful the compan- now paid by run-of-mine, there has been a great increase in the amount of slack coal produced, with resulting loss to the mines. The organization Mr. that miners would take as much care in mining and loading coal at these

culm pile, and the companies must take

it into consideration in determining

mines as formerly, but has failed to keep its promise. Doubtless those parts of the statement that appeal most to the ness to have all questions in dispute referred to arbitration. Mr. Mitche says that the leaders of the union offiper man of the Delaware & Hudson cials "resorted to every delay and precaution, every conceivable effort, that honorable and conservative men could is undoubtedly nearer the truth than take to prevent a rupture, and every take to prevent a rupture, and every Then tell me not, in mournful blubbers, means that thought could suggest to Life is but a bob-tail flush; without avail, the operators replying to to arbitrate." In its disenger

rs, who may work on days when the reaker is idle.

Mr. Mitchell's statement that the operators advanced the market price of Mitchell's whole plea. Neither Mr. Mitchell takes the sum of money coal more than \$1 per ton since the strike Mitchell nor any other officer of the mitchell nor any other off persons chosen jointly. Mr. Mitchell was quite ready to have the matter referred to a body of which he was a have already shown which side they favored. He was also ready to have ed prelates, who, however well mean-ing, can scarcely be regarded as comwillingness to discuss all points at issue with their employes. They appar ently are just as willing now, but Mr. Mitchell's organization has demanded

Mr. Mitchell complains that his organi police courts is trivial in the face of

18 is true that in the settlement of the 1900 strike a reduction in the price of powder was included in the 10 per cent | Mr. Mitchell undertakes to show that | take a trip through the anthracite were opposed to striking in

United Mine Workers company stores and other abuses, but of the anti-strike element, yet a main general have been wisely managed. jority of the men chosen by these lodges as delegates to the Hazelton convening in fee their coal lands. No one fa- tion were not in favor of an immediate miliar with the history of the trade will strike. The convention, however, voted claim that equal judgment has been for a suspension of work. What influenced the delegates? Mr. Mitchell shown in the management of the large enced the delegates? Mr. Mitchell companies. They have been the victims knows; the public which is paying part of the expense of this strike does not. Rumors have been heard of a net-work

did

of intrigue and trickery, of influences discreditable to Mr. Mitchell and his dates, of happenings that reflect on Mr. Mitchell's honesty and the integrity of his professed motives. What swayed the Hazelton convention?-Engineering and Mining Journal.

SUFFERS FROM ELMORETIS.

Dazzling Prospects Affects One Rossland Business Man.

That the application of the Elmore process of concentration will work a revolution in the Rossland camp is now admitted, and already citizens are venturing predictions as to the magnitude which Rossland will attain to in the halcyon days to come.

One business man has burst into rhyme on the subject, and his effort is reproduced herewith. The signature to the effusion is an acrostic conveying the author's name in a simple but ingenious manner. How many readers of The Miner will solve this problem of authorship?

PYRITES OF HOPE.

Maud Muller on a summer's day, Was shoveling a path, through the snow that lay

In sickening thuds of unpaid bills, O'er the low'grade properties in Kootenay hills.

There strode a stranger to the door, With the "Elmore process" for treating

After feeding on a menu of country rock, The machine dealt a ream of marketable stock.

Tying her bonnet under her chin, Maud side-stepped and ducked, to look Then leading her left, she grabbed her grip

skip. "Oh, where are you going, my pretty Thames Rowing club by three-fourths maid?" I'm going to Rossland, sir," she said.

And giving him the wink, prepared to

Say: Come with me and bring your machine: I'll furnish the water and kerosene." Two souls with but a single thought, beat a pair of the Reading Rowing

they brought To you and me, that we needed the Bread for our butter and tea for our

'Twas the night before Christmas,' in June coming next; The mines all were working -

'knockers' perplexed And as an evidence complete final redemption. There were twelve thousand souls

Ross T-'s pre-emption.

We'll not be walking on our uppers;

Unpolished WE. IN THE CZAR'S REALM.

Lutheran Clergymen of Finland Deprived of Their Stipends.

Lutheran clergymen of Borga, Finland, have had their stipends suspended for refusing to read in their respective churches the ukase relating to military conscription in Finland.

LONDON, July 9.-Lead £11 6s 9d. NEW YORK, July 9.-Bar silver,

METAL MARKETS.

METAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Lead quiet. NEW YORK, July 10.—Bar silver 58

"Johnny," said his father, "you have disobeyed your mother again. Come out with me to the barn."

"Oh, that hurts!" screamed Johnny.

"It hurts you (whack!) a great deal worse (whack!) than it hurts me (whack! whack!) and I'm glad it does!" (whack! whack! whack!)

"I know it, my son," replied his

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SECOND' DAY AT HENLEY.

Argonauts Are Beaten By a Length and a Quarter. BULLETINS.

HENLEY, July 9.-In the fourth heat for the grand challenge cup the Leander Rowing club beat the London Rowing club by a length. Time, 7 minutes 28 seconds.

In the fifth seat for the grand challenge cup Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat the Argonaut Rowing club of Toronto by a length and a quarter. Time, 7 minutes 11 seconds.

challenge cup Trinity Hall, Cambridge beat Trinity Dublin by a quarter of s length. Time, 7 minutes 28 seconds. HENLEY, July 9.—In spite of a dull, threatening morning, exceptionally large crowds assembled here today to

In the third heat for the Thames

witness the second day's racing of the Henley regatta. HENLEY, July 9.-In the fourth heat for the Thames challenge cup the Royal School of Mines Boat club beat the

of a length. Time, 7 minutes 42 sec In the second heat for the silver gob lets of the Hon. C. Craven and J. W.

Knight, the London Rowing club easily In untaxed twilight, they came and club, Time, 9 minutes 11 seconds. In the third heat for the ladies' challenge plate, Eton beat Christ Church, Oxford, easily. Time, 7 minutes 2 sec- to importance.

In the eighth heat of the diamond sculls, F. S. Kelley, Balliol College, Ox-ford, beat C. S. Titus, Union Boat club, in the world. It will be New York. Kelley won easily. Time, 8 minutes 39 seconds. In the fourth heat for the ladies'

challenge plate the University College, Oxford, beat the Radley school by two Address the publisher, lengths. Time, 7 minutes 38 seconds In the ninth heat for the diamond sculls, R. B. Smith, Leander, beat J. Berrisford, Kensington Rowing club easily. Time, 8 minutes 58 seconds.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press Titus said features of the closing day of the reand that he had no complaint to make. attendance. Besides the thousands tem He said he could not get rowing until he had cleared Temple island, and that boats visitors arrived in large numthere a strong wind almost stopped bers throughout the morning, and when said Titus, "that Kelley gradually closure, club, lawns and river dropped me and when I tried to spurt packed by immense crowds. Most of the ST. PETERSBURG, July 12—By order of the Russian authorities seven der of the Russian authorities seven races and that he was obliged to row off the Bucks shore made the water dewith such a flyer as Kelley today. He cidedly rough, and gave a full length says he intends to leave his boat in of advantage to the crews fortunate London and to row again at Henley next year.

LONDON, July 9.—Trinity defeated after a good race, Leander succumbed the Argonauts in the grand challenge. to the Cambridge crew, which yester-The Argonauts took their defeat in a day defeated the Argonauts of Toronto sportsmanlike fashion and helped to The Third Trinity had all the disadcheer the Third Trinity. They declared vantage of the Berks station, but they the latter to be the best crew they had got off first and at Frawley Court, ever seen and that it would be the which was reached in 3 minutes 29 secwinner of the grand challenge cup. The onds, were two lengths ahead. At the Toronto men were disappointed but mile post, reached in 5 minutes 25 secnot disheartened. They believe that the onds, the Leanders spurted spendidly position on the Bucks side gave Trinity an advantage of two or three

TORONTO, July 9.-A cable receiv-Johnny complied.

Toronto crew fought absolutely to a finish. They had the worst stations, but when and proceeded to punish him in the ordinary method.

Toronto crew fought absolutely to a finish. They had the worst stations, but no complaint is made in winning but the Oxonian gradually wore the but no complaint is made in winning but no complaint is m visit Canada next year.

LONDON, July 9.—The London newspapers naturally express their elation the good, but by the time the mile pos this morning that the final heats at was reached Kelley was even, and be-Henley will be fought out solely be-tween British competitors, but they gradually drew clear and ultimately sympathize and admire the sportsman like qualities of the crew of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, and C. S. Titus of the Union Boat Club of New York.

The Daily Chronicle regards the defeat of Titus yesterday as so unex-pected that there must be some reason

easily beaten for his defeat to be ex- finished less than a third of a length plained by anything but want of pace.

According to the Sportsman, Titus
would not like to meet Kelley again,
elthough he considers it time an Engeasy victory for the Cambridge pair,
easy victory for the Cambridge pair, although he considers it time an English amateur oarsman should try for who won by 10 lengths. honors in American waters.

HENLEY, July 10 .- The final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, Third Trinity, Cambridge beat the Leander

HENLEY, July 10 .- Unsettled weath- chester today.



1902 EDITION.

The new 1902 edition treats of copper from all standpoints-Historical, Technical, Statistical and Descriptive. It is divided into ten chapters, as follows:

I. History of Copper. II. Chemistry and Mineralogy. III. Metallurgy IV. Glossary of Mining Terms.

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The price of the Copper Handbook is \$3 in full morocco, and \$2 in buck-

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HORACE J. STEVENS. 35. Postoffice Block, Houghton, Michigan, U. S. A

"There is no denying the fact." the racing began at 10 o'clock the en-

enough to draw that station. The racing opened with the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, in which, but though they drew up a little they could never overhaul their opponent and lost the trophy which they had held for the past four years. Today's time was the worst in six years. In the final diamond sculls,

was reached in 4 minutes 14 second Smith was a quarter of a length to ing able to keep up his forcing tactics

HENLEY, July 10 .- In the final heat fo. the Wyfold challenge cup the Burton Rowing club beat the Kingston Rowing club by two and one-hall lengths. Time, 7 minutes 43 seconds.

The Thames challenge cup issue was never doubtful, but the visitors' cu. The Daily Telegraph says the Canadians covered themselves with glory, even in defeat, and regards Kelley of Oxford as the best scullen ever seen at nately and Jesus College, Cambridge, Henley. This paper says Titus was too went ahead near the winning post and

FAMOUS WRENN BROTHERS.

NEW YORK, July 12.-The famou Wrenn borthers won their way through the lawn tennis tournament on the course of the Country Club of West-

would have starved t en for the wild berrie ept life in his body. hose whom he consi he asylum wrongfull tors say he is not fit The man is evident his way to Rossland track, but there is li will be captured before week. His communic is a curious documen lowing extracts are

"On June 30 I got and went to the saw worked in April ar demanded my pay, w behind when arreste escape from the asylu the manager, told me ceived instructions fr ter, the superintende not to give me the it to my agent, Cha to the government as minster or to Dr. M also received legal ad I told him that if t John Kirkup of Ross missioner, was my pointed when I was from there on Septe asked him to be so k money to Mr. Kirku him, however, that I now and would rat sonally, as I had to I in the safe at the as to leave the \$34.75 at no shoes and no pen What shall an hones a state of affairs? I to Mr. Heaps and he I went at once on n home (meaning Ros

## ENORM

(Special to t VICTORIA, B. C., were obtained today deal recently made Steel company by w 150 square miles of ti Sound and will at or construction of a big dition to timber the 20,000 horse power fal where there is a 75-f will mean the expend of dollars, of which connection with har power and starting the terms of the a pany starts work

SHIPMENTS Greenwood to be Su

From :

15th, and the whole

completed and in ope A cruiser has been

within a mile of the

finds all the timb

(Special to t GREENWOOD, B. Johnson, manager company's smelter 1 Nelson today. He sta advices from the manager, Frederic Greenwood for Fern that the Crow's Ne pany resumed toda coke to Greenwood. ered probable that t local smelter will before the close of The B. C. Copper between thirty and on its Mother Lode been retained for right along, only on tions having been s when the failure of

CANNERS ON Have Posted Prices Slight Increase

cessitated the clos

smelter.

(Special to VICTORIA. B. C. ners on the Fraser off prices for the uitimatum in reply and the latter can they like. It is a their former sliding of the lowest price half cents, supposi 600,000 cases, and per fish if the pack a number of boats the highest catch be ster and 45 at Ladr

Third Furnace of Grand Forks

GRAND FORKS, customs revenue fiscal year ended 447, and the inland

for the same period The third furnace smelter, which ha account of the co operations today.