

FACTS

Information as to
ry--A Signifi-
Be Cor-

mining in the Kootenays
of extensively lavements,
for it has seemed as if
possible to bring home to the
factors the fact that a mag-
dowed country--the mining
British Columbia--was lan-
reasons that could be reme-
lation in the interest of
with the result that its
ould be exploited in a man-
ould not fail to bring pros-
Dominion as a whole. Now
as if attention, consistent
of the question, was to
to the mining industry of
ys, and it is almost prose-
that a vigorous prose-
campaign for the amend-
existing adverse conditions
results that will be extreme-
and act as a basis for the
of a mining industry that
British Columbia the greatest
mineral wealth in the world.
her achieves results he will
be benefactor, as every resi-
province will reap a share
erity to be evolved.
without saying that Mr. Gal-
to the mine managers and
information will be met with
ponse, and that nothing will
to place Mr. Gallier in
of the voluminous informa-
to substantiate his case
akes a stand in the inter-
Kootenays on the floor of
an announcement is expected
the program whereby this
will be gathered and placed
member for Yale-Cariboo.

brick Block

probably be finished before the
block, it being somewhat
dimensions.
upon block will be three
height, with basement. It
brick and stone to conform
regulation of the fire limits
ground floor will be util-
lition and restaurant, with
floors devoted to apart-
ern conveniences are pro-
ough, and the building
ery marked improvement to
and creditable to the city

nd's Office Soon

be in keeping with the
terior of the federal build-
general effect is in veneered
the boxes for the letter dis-
ill be neat and modern in
e plans call for some 600
probably 100 drawers, mak-
of about 750 private recep-
talls. It is understood that
new order of things when
are occupied the box rent
duced substantially by the
t, and it would seem as
a provision for boxes was
amuneration with the prod-
Even now there are more
rented in the old post-
with reductions in the rent
undoubtedly be accessions to

A INCITING POLIAN PRINCES

A. B. C., Oct. 4.--Included
des received from the Orient
in the Shanghai Times to
that Russia is inciting the
princes to rebel and furnish
that purpose, and that the
is furnishing arms to the
bandits.
ese consul at New Chwang,
hese to the Tokio govern-
ember 14th, says the bri-
Haicheng became so daring
governor of Haicheng moved
with 800 men. He found
strong, however, and such
skemen that after having a
and thirty men killed, he
d to retire, in spite of the
of a party of Russians who
mped in the neighborhood.
y a force of 170 Russians,
held pieces, embarked from
near the Inkow railway sta-
proceeding up the Liao wa-
the Wankiang force. The
plums, assisted by the troops
ang, finally put the bandits

ORGERY--
express companies are not-
able to beware of forged ex-
rs. The forgers purchase
and raise the amounts by
original figures and subter-
fuges of larger denomination.
notes are usually raised to
per stamp being used. The
stamp is described by the
evidence prima facie of

THE VELVET AND ITS FUTURE

Extremely Interesting Statement
From S. Severin Sorensen, M. E.,
as to Velvet Mine and Mining In-
dustry in the Province Generally

"It is always darkest before dawn,
and while the future looks gloomy for
low grade mines there seems to be an
awakening of the public as to the
legislative conditions prevailing here,
a sentiment that will possibly have a
desirable effect upon the politicians,
even though the last envoy of the pro-
vincial government, who came here as
he said 'to learn,' appears to be bring-
ing no credit upon his progress less
upon himself as a pupil. When the ex-
periences now being bought have fructi-
fied I would look for a bright future
for British Columbia."

The foregoing emanated from S. Severin
Sorensen, M. E., late general manager
of the Velvet mine, who departs
shortly for England after having been
in charge of the Velvet for the past
couple of years. During this period Mr.
Sorensen has in the ordinary course of
his duties as manager of a property
that has employed a large number of
men continuously for several years been
a keen student of the issues identified
with the mining industry of the Koot-
enays. This makes him an authority on
the practical aspect of the mining ques-
tion, and his pronouncements will be
noted with keen interest, more espe-
cially perhaps Mr. Sorensen has
rarely ventured into print since com-
ing to the Rossland district. Yester-
day a representative of The Miner had
an interesting conversation with Mr.
Sorensen, in course of which he dis-
cussed the matters specified at some
length.

"What strides have been made in
the development and equipment of the
Velvet during your regime as man-
ager?" was the first query addressed
to the ex-manager of the property in
question, to which reply was made:

PROGRESS AT THE MINE.
"I can hardly claim 'strides' as de-
scribing the progress in develop-
ment and equipment during the time in which
I have been conducting operations to
open up and prove the Velvet mine.
The modest steps made have been rather
under regulation paces and in keep-
ing with the more or less tentative
scouting nature of the advance. The de-
velopment has been chiefly sinking to
and opening up on the 400 and 500 foot
levels and to prospecting by diamond
drilling below the latter level.

"The equipment, after resetting the
compressor, has been practically con-
fined to what was necessary to test
the mine for some five or six hundred
feet and of doing such work quickly
and cheaply. A suitable double drum
hoist, 28 feet sinking cage, other safety
cages and all the usual accessories have
been put in. The most recent addition
up to the time of my leaving is a small
ore dressing plant, consisting of screens,
fines and coarse, ore bins, mechanical
home-made sorting tables or belt--18
feet between centres and four feet wide
--on which the ore is dressed into three
products, first class or shipping ore,
second class or concentrating ore, and
waste, and each is delivered into their
respective bins below. The ore is split
local conditions is not as usual crushed
before sorting, the object being to get
as much of the clean, high grade ore
in lump form for direct shipping and
as little of such ore in the fines as
possible. The fines and seconds are at
present stacked for future concentration
in the small experimental mill now
in course of erection. This ore dressing
plant has effected a great saving and
gives satisfactory results. The con-
structor, on which, according to in-
structions from London, work was again re-
sumed, is designed for testing purposes,
but is capable of extension should re-
sults and prospects warrant it.

"As to the future of the Velvet, I
can only refer you to the present
manager or to the directors of the com-
pany, the latter of whom are, of course,
in possession of my full and candid
opinion and advice. It would only be in
the evolution of the Velvet into a suf-
ficiently large producer to justify the
construction of the railway for which
they obtained a charter last winter,
that its fortunes would be likely to di-
rectly affect the mining claims in its
vicinity, and as yet, I regret, there
is no talk of cutting the first sod."

NOT OPTIMIST'S STANDPOINT.
Mr. Sorensen was asked to express
his views regarding British Columbia's
potentialities as a field for investment
of English capital. This question, to-
gether with the allied question of min-
ing legislation, was taken up at some
length as follows:
"It is a big jump from an opinion on
a few acres comprising the Velvet mine
to one on the 330,000 square miles which
make up this great mountainous pro-
vince of British Columbia. And seeing
that, so far, I have done very little
but scratch in my own bit of yard at
the back of Rossland here, I speak with
diffidence on this wide sweeping ques-
tion."

"One way, the London stockbrokers
way, perhaps, of answering it, would
be to refer to the lists of companies.
One would there find that there are
91 companies registered in the United
Kingdom for mining, exploration, etc.,
in British Columbia and the far North-
west with an issued capital of nearly
15,000,000 pounds sterling. Of these, five
are in liquidation, representing 3,750,000
pounds, leaving 86 companies, with an
issued capital of over 11,000,000 pounds
for the British investor to
choose from. A wide selection and sur-
prisingly bespeaking confidence in the future
of the province. But in looking to see
if such confidence is reflected in the
market valuation of the shares it ap-
pears that only 42 have even nominal
quotations, and of these only ten are

at, or above par. Twenty-four have at
some time since their flotation entered
the dividend list, including ten explo-
ration companies with their more or less
paper dividends from flotations of sub-
sidiaries amounting to very nearly 150,-
000 pounds. But further it appears that
of the whole 86 English companies doing
business in the province, only three
have returned any interest to their
shareholders in the last twelve months.
Their dividends foot up to some 10,-
000 pounds, which, figured on the total
capital issue of John Bull & Co., in
British Columbia mining, is at the rate
of less than 1-4 per cent per £1, or a
tenth of a cent on the dollar. In the
light of these figures alone, the answer
to your question must surely be the re-
verse of encouraging, and that is the
light, I take it, by which capital in
London comes to the conclusion, as
pointed out in your columns recently by
a notable visitor from that city, that
'It's investments in British Columbia
must be no good.' Dividends and returns
are its only touchstone. As he pointed
out, the average investor at home,
knows nothing of local conditions and
his expert in investing, the stockbroker,
knows precious little more. The latter
falls back--with all the weight of his
over-loaded stock added--on the en-
gineers and managers. They have to
face and fight all the unavoidable nat-
ural difficulties of opening up and ex-
ploiting a vast new country, as well as
all the gratuitously added avoidable dif-
ficulties. On them is placed the respon-
sibility of bringing in and spending
large sums of money to open up the
country, and on them is placed the bur-
den of producing returns on such cap-
ital or accounting for their absence.
They have, therefore, to study all the
intricate questions involved--a natural,
technical, commercial and political--
very closely, and they are, therefore,
entitled to speak with authority. Their
answer to your question must therefore
be from a wider survey of the situa-
tion than that afforded by the share-
brokers' list. It is as one of them, and
from their point of view, that I would
answer it by endorsing their generally
expressed opinion as to the immense
natural resources of this province as a
profitable field, providing it be given a
fair chance. There can be no doubt
about nature's endowments to this
country in mining products, precious
and industrial. The traveler cannot fail
to be impressed with it all at the same
time that he realizes how little of it
must have been thoroughly prospected.
The stay-at-home statistician must
form much the same opinion from the
study of his musty blue books. Leaving
aside the \$68,500,000 produced from plac-
er diggings and \$54,000,000 from coal,
the lode mines of the province
have produced in gold, silver, copper
and lead a total of over \$52,000,000.
What is more, the output is steadily
and rapidly rising. Metalliferous lod-
mining is the branch of the industry
most intimately affecting this particu-
lar camp and district and this question
of investment of British capital.

"But to your rising curves of output
and such facts and figures as above
cited, our British investor would be
asking, 'How much of this \$52,000,000
produced has come back to me as in-
terest on my \$53,500,000?' and when it
has to be owned that it is coming back
at the rate of about one-tenth of one
per cent per annum, the investor natu-
rally asks his broker, 'How is this?'
And the broker, of course, shunts back
these questions to the mining engineer-
OVER TAXATION THE CHIEF EVIL
"Of course there are many reasons
which affect different propositions and
different localities in varying degrees.
But the answer which the mining men
of this district, who have to face and
handle low grade propositions, have de-
cided to unite in trumpeting back so that
it may be heard both east and west, both
in London, and what is more important,
Victoria, is over taxation, direct and
indirect. This answer has been given
by able and eloquent mouthpieces of
the profession and it is useless for me
to attempt to improve on their argu-
ments. Their position is simply this:
They can't put an extra dollar into the
rock. Nature has put the ore there and
fixed its contents. The manager must
get his cost of digging it out and mar-
keting it down to a point below the
value of these contents, or he must
let it lie where it is. He examines his
costs up and down and finds he can't
cut his wages cost without incurring
a labor war; he can't cut his stores
costs without a reduction in tariff; he
can't cut freight rates, transportation,
haulage or fixed charges without great-
ly increasing his tonnage, which again,
probably means working a still lower
grade ore. 'What can he do?' He sees
'General expenses' high and further
that 'rent rates and taxes' cut a big
figure in the total. There it is! That
is the item that can be cut down or
cut out. But he can't cut it. All he can
do is to set about getting the govern-
ment to cut it out. If the government
won't, he can 'holler' so as to wake
up the people and bring pressure to
bear. And so he has, and the members
of the Canadian Mining Institute have
joined in the chorus. If the government
does not hear or heed the shout or
pays no more sincere attention to it
than the minister of mines appears to
have done, then it must be content to
see and be answerable for the further
sickening and death of the ewe lamb
they are skinning alive, which, instead
of being nursed into healthy and
profitable maturity. This camp has
been, and is still, very much in the
public eye at home. And until the stig-
ma that rightly or wrongly rests upon
it is wiped out by the shelving power

of dividends, the great British people
will have precious little to do with
British Columbia. Is the government
going to hasten that day?

POLICY OF MURDER AND SUICIDE

"The attitude of the provincial gov-
ernment toward the mining industry I
think, is both murder and suicide; mur-
der of other people's interests who have
invested large sums of money in Brit-
ish Columbia low grade mines, and sui-
cide of their own as destroying their
most permanent source of support.
What barely scratches a bonanza mine
is sufficient to kill a low grade propo-
sition. Now, bonanzas are rare and of
far less value to the general prosperity
of the country. They are generally but
a flash in the pan, here today, gone
tomorrow. They employ fewer men and
require fewer commodities; benefit and
wealth fewer people directly or indi-
rectly, and move often most of the
wealth produced goes out of the coun-
try."

"How do conditions with respect to
the mining industry in British Colum-
bia compare with those prevailing in
the Transvaal Republic?" was asked.
"Well, as everybody knows, it was
pretty bad in the Transvaal before the
war," remarked Mr. Sorensen. "But
that was consistent at least, for these
conditions were admittedly hostile. There
did not desire the presence of the
hated Uitlander. As he insisted on com-
ing in, they insisted on bleeding him,
and it is doubtful if there is any other
mining district in the world that could
have stood the process as the Rand did.
It is phenomenal. Still, it was danger-
ous for the Boer government and would
be dangerous for most imitators."

AS COMPARED TO NEW ZEALAND.

"In New Zealand the government as-
sumes a friendly attitude toward the
mining industry," continued Mr. Sorensen,
who has a wide practical experi-
ence of mining in that colony, though
in its own peculiar socialistic vote
catching ways. "But it spends a great
deal in fostering the industry, mak-
ing roads and trails where required,
building dams and ditches, fumes for
placer mining and for power purposes
and in subsidizing pumping plants or
deep level workings, long prospecting
or drainage tunnels, establishing and
supporting local schools of mines and
so on. But in New Zealand it is the
socialistic or labor legislation that has
checked out all capital from going in
to further develop that country. No
mines are being opened up and the
country is being practically left to itself
to muddle away with its experimenting
in legislation and to work out its own
salvation. 'Compulsory conciliation' has
had its day, has been tried, found a
failure and thrown out. As Mr. Seddon
himself admitted in the house, the col-
lective experiment of compulsory arbitra-
tion was being 'ridden to death.' That
meant there was not a trade or business
which was not vexed or harassed by
every imaginable sort of trumped up
'dispute' which was brought into the
arbitration court. The only exception
to this was in the case of government
employees, including, of course, railway
servants--the government owns the
railroads. The government would not
tolerate the law which it imposed on
all other employers. What was sauce
for the goose was not sauce for the
gander. The Arbitration Act was doing
such a roaring business that the gov-
ernment, instead of, as it expected,
having the business of the Arbitration
Court done as it were, in the spare mo-
ments of its judges, had to ap-
point a special judge, and as he now
came overworked, it threatened to
cause the appointment of a second. This
roaring business continued and went
on increasing while labor was getting
what it demanded from the employers.
There were no strikes for the Arbitra-
tion Act forbade it, and besides, what
need a strike when the unions control
all the wages and the work of the Arbi-
tration Court. It was cheaper, more
comfortable and more effectual without
them."

COAL TRAINS RUN SUNDAYS

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 4.--The follow-
ing official statement was given out
at the general offices of the Norfolk
& Western, Ltd.:
"Instructions have been issued to run
coal trains on Sunday through the state
of Virginia and elsewhere in order to
expedite the shipments of coal for the
relief of communities and interests suf-
fering and imperiled for the want of
fuel, and these coal trains will continue
to run on Sunday during the existing
coal famine."
General Manager L. E. Johnston, of
the Norfolk & Western, was seen in re-
ference to the above, and stated this
move was necessary for the unusual de-
mand for coal. The laws of the state
prohibit the running of freight trains
on Sunday, but under the circumstances
it is thought the action of the railway
will not be construed as a violation of
the law.
The daily output of coal in the Flat-
top and Pocahontas fields along the line
of the Norfolk & Western is at present
six hundred cars, or about 24,000 tons
per day. The full output of these mines
is 900 cars daily. Their tracks are so
badly congested now that it is not possi-
ble to move more than six hundred
cars. With the Sunday movement the
Norfolk & Western expects to be able
to send to market 900 cars, or 36,000
tons of coal daily.

HALF-CENTURY MAT- RIMONIAL MISERY

VIENNA, Oct. 4.--The Neus Wiener
Tageblatt published two letters written
by the late Queen Marie Henrietta of
Belgium to her painting master, Franz
Xavier Peter, since deceased, show-
ing half a century of matrimonial mis-
ery. In one letter, dated September
20, 1853, a month after her marriage,
the queen says:
"I am an unhappy woman. God is
my only support. My poor mother be-
gins to perceive what she did when
she arranged my marriage. She only
sought happiness, but she now sees
the contrary is the case. If God will
hear my prayer I will not live much
longer."
In the other letter, written later,
she said:
"Nothing remains for me but a splendid
remembrance of my youth. Separated
from my beloved mother and friends I
spend my remaining days in tears."

JEWES OF WORLD RETURN THANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.--Sec-
retary Hay, upon his return to Wash-
ington today, found upon his desk a
large number of letters from prominent
Jews in every part of the country re-
turning thanks for his efforts in behalf
of the Roumanian Jews as exhibited in
his note to the powers signatory to the
Treaty of Berlin.
The state department has not been
advised of any recent developments in
the exchanges that have been going on
between the powers in this matter, but
it is confidently expressed that whether
or not the note results directly in pres-
sure upon Roumania by the signatories
the condition of the Jews in that coun-
try will soon show signs of improve-
ment, as the Roumanian government,
it is thought, will not care to invoke
demands for reform by persisting in an
extreme course in the application of
the anti-Jewish laws.

BIG FOUR-- OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN RESUMED AT THE BIG FOUR MINE. WORK IS PROCEEDING IN BOTH TUNNELS UNDER CONTRACT AND GOOD RESULTS ARE REPORTED.

Operations have been resumed at the
Big Four mine. Work is proceeding in
both tunnels under contract and good
results are reported.

AN EFFORT TO END STRIKE

President Makes Proposal to the
United Mine Workers -- Attorney-
General Knox in Reply to Mr. Wil-
cox -- Statement by Mr. Truesdale

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.--A final
effort, with hope of success, is to
be made in the coal strike. It has been
discussed by President Roosevelt and
some of his advisers today. While the
idea is still in an uncompleted state
and the final result uncertain, yet it
offers a method which now seems to
be the only solution of the problem.
The suggestion is made that President
Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers,
may be able to have the men now on
strike return to work in order to avoid
the disaster which a fuel famine will
make, and that at an early date as
possible there shall be complete in-
vestigation by congress and by the
legislature of Pennsylvania into the an-
thraxite coal situation, with a view of
bringing before the public the facts
and the conditions of the miners for
legislation or recommendations for re-
lieving the conditions of the miners in
the near future. While it is not abso-
lutely possible to guarantee such an
investigation there is little doubt that
recommendations by the president and
the executive of Pennsylvania would
be promptly acted upon by congress
and the Pennsylvania legislature. Just
how President Mitchell will view this
suggestion cannot be stated.

MR. KNOX VS. MR. WILCOX.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.--The
attorney general today stated that he
had been asked about Mr. Wilcox al-
leging at the meeting yesterday that
he had written the president and at-
torney general in June last, calling at-
tention to the fact that the United Mine
Workers was a trust interfering with
the operations of the Delaware & Hud-
son Co. in mining coal in Pennsylvania.
Mr. Knox said:
"I don't think that Mr. Wilcox
thought seriously upon this subject.
Any one desiring to know his claim
views upon the subject, deduced from
the decisions of the supreme court of
the United States, will be much inter-
ested in the articles of Mr. Wilcox.
The first one entitled, 'The Recent Con-
struction of the Anti-Trust Act,' in the
Forum for December, 1898, and the
other upon the 'Futility of the Anti-
Trust Act,' was in the Forum for Feb-
ruary, 1900. In the first of these articles
Mr. Wilcox expresses his construction
of the statute in these words: 'The
statute applies to nothing save inter-
state commerce, which begins when the
subjects thereof begin to move to their
place of destination and ends when
they reach gold. Local facilities or in-
dividual services incident to the opera-
tion are no part of interstate com-
merce and are not covered by the act.'
In the other article Mr. Wilcox makes
clear that he thinks mining and its op-
erations are not within the provisions
of the statute."

STATEMENT BY MR. TRUESDALE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.--W. H.
Truesdale, president of the Delaware,
Lackawanna & Western railway, pre-
sented his views to the president in the
following words:
"Mr. President, representing the in-
terests of the Delaware, Lackawanna
& Western Railroad company, its board
of directors and its stockholders, permit
me to say that, realizing fully the
gravity of the situation as stated by
you, and appreciating the burden of
responsibility which the situation im-
poses upon us, we feel that our duty
at this time, having in mind all exist-
ing conditions, is so plain and straight-
forward that we cannot possibly mis-
take it. We speak as citizens of the
country, as trustees of vast and im-
portant interests committed to our care
by the thousands and tens of thousands
of security holders whose savings or
legacies are invested in these prop-
erties; as men who have committed to
them the interests of thousands of
loyal, true, faithful citizens and em-
ployees as ever marched to victory in
support of right and freedom under the
flag of this or any other country, but
who, with their families, are today out-
casts, hunted, hounded and driven al-
most to desperation and despair, simply
because they seek to exercise their
plain, simple right and duty of work-
ing at their chosen avocation, or, as in
many cases, of protecting and saving
from destruction, from fire, flood or
dynamite, the properties of other citi-
zens, their employers, who are only
endeavoring to lawfully and peacefully
maintain possession of, protect and
operate their properties."

WILL RESIST DEMANDS.
"Fifthly, and finally, Mr. President,
as a plain citizen of these United
States, looking at the whole question
broadly and with reference to its pos-
sible effect on our future welfare and
prosperity, I think it my bounden duty
to resist and combat with every power
and faculty, both physical and mental,
the avowed and evident object and
purpose of the United Mine Workers'
association as exemplified by its officers
and other exponents of its well known
and so called purposes.
"Mr. President, we firmly believe that
any such adjustment of this matter as
has been suggested here today will only
result in perpetuating conditions that
are utterly abhorrent to any good
American citizen, and most intolerable
and damaging to the interest which I
represent. We can not, therefore, con-
cur therein."

SEVERAL OFFICIALS CALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.--Near-
ly all the visitors at the White House
today discussed the coal strike situa-
tion. Attorney-General Knox and Sec-
retary Root were the first visitors.
Secretary Hay was with the president
for some time. Senator Scott of West
Virginia, who called, was asked by the
president, to give him his views on the
situation.
Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of
labor, called to present to the president
some statistics he had prepared con-
cerning the mining situation.
Postmaster-General Payne, who at-
tended all the preliminary strike con-
ferences, was at the White House in
the afternoon.

DUTY OF CITIZENS.

"Third, then, Mr. President, there
is a great, a pressing duty imposed up-
on us at this time to the thousands of
true, loyal citizens of Pennsylvania,
who have been lawfully pursuing their
various avocations or professions, and
who with great sacrifices have been
abused, boycotted and in many cases
almost ruined because they had the
manhood to raise their voices against
the illegal acts and violence of this il-
legal organization, and its officers and
agents. No steps can be taken by us,
Mr. President, which can possibly re-
sult in placing these good citizens of
Pennsylvania at the further mercy of
this illegal organization, its officers and
members. Think of it, Mr. Presi-
dent, physicians have been threatened
and boycotted because they saw fit to
minister to the dying child of some
poor worker, because he was exercising
his God given right to labor for his
family, and to provide for the wants
of his dying child. Members of the
clergy have been threatened likewise
for performing the offices of the dead
to the members of a family of a non-
union worker. The conditions there
are simply indescribable, and it is hard
to believe that they can possibly exist
to the extent that they have anywhere
in this free country."

PEOPLE WHO THINK NOT.

"Fourth, another duty, Mr. Presi-
dent, and we regard it as the most
supreme. One sixth of the membership
of this illegal organization is composed
of young men and boys between the
ages of 14 and 20, the future citizens
and law makers of the great state of
Pennsylvania. These young men and
boys during the past two years have
had their young, immature minds poi-
soned with the most dangerous, anar-
chistic, distorted, wicked views and
errors concerning the rights of citizen-
ship and property that any one can
possibly conceive of. Mr. President, no
adjustment of this matter can be
thought of which by any possibility
can result in further strengthening
and fixing in the minds of these youth-
ful elements in the anthracite coalfields
the belief that the teachings of this or-
ganization, and its officers, with their
acts and doings in support thereof,
constitute the ethics and objects of
American citizenship frequently refer-
red to during the past weeks in pro-
clamations issued on behalf of the il-
legal organization. The consequences
that may result to the coming genera-
tion in the anthracite coal regions as
the result of existing conditions there,
are fraught with the gravest dangers
to the stability and perpetuity of this
country and its institutions."

WILL RESIST DEMANDS.

"Fifthly, and finally, Mr. President,
as a plain citizen of these United
States, looking at the whole question
broadly and with reference to its pos-
sible effect on our future welfare and
prosperity, I think it my bounden duty
to resist and combat with every power
and faculty, both physical and mental,
the avowed and evident object and
purpose of the United Mine Workers'
association as exemplified by its officers
and other exponents of its well known
and so called purposes.
"Mr. President, we firmly believe that
any such adjustment of this matter as
has been suggested here today will only
result in perpetuating conditions that
are utterly abhorrent to any good
American citizen, and most intolerable
and damaging to the interest which I
represent. We can not, therefore, con-
cur therein."

(Continued on page eight.)