

MERIT CITIZENS' ATTENTION HOW ORDERED THEIR BISHOP THE ANTHRACITE COMMISSION

Question of Drill Hall For Rossland Is Decidedly Important--About the Site--Indoor Shooting This Winter.

In view of the approaching session of the house of commons the question of a drill hall for Rossland is being stirred up again, and sentiment prevails that steps should be taken to put the matter in such definite shape that there will be no danger of another year passing without construction being got under way.

It will be remembered that when the three lots on the court house block, and located at the northeast of the block--No. 50--were promised to the city by the legislature for drill hall purposes, the suggestion as to locating the building there met with considerable local opposition on the ground that the lots were not suitable for the purpose and that the erection of a drill hall in such close proximity to the principal buildings would materially detract from the appearance of the court house, now one of the show places of the city.

The members of No. 1 company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, have a new project under consideration, namely, that of establishing an indoor rifle range or shooting gallery for the winter. The idea has been under consideration for some time, but owing to a lack of suitable quarters and other matters, it has been dropped during the past month.

The members of the company have had little or no practice over any range for a considerable time; in fact, no shooting was done for over a month before the first snow fall. This has led to the broaching of the subject of establishing an indoor shooting gallery, to be open not only to the militia company, but to outsiders as well, providing that those who wish to shoot at the gallery pay a subscription that will be fixed by those in charge as soon as the scheme is in good working order.

Several halls have been looked over, but for various reasons all have been found unsuitable for the purpose. At present there remains but one building that the Rangers have under consideration, and that is the structure on the corner of Second avenue and Queen street. It is the ill-fated Germania hotel, which never got beyond the present stage of construction. The building is probably one of the longest in town and as it has never been partitioned off, would undoubtedly prove a desirable place for establishing an indoor range. The drawback to the proposal is that the members think the building would be too cold in winter, but that might be remedied by partitioning off the firing points and putting in a stove, leaving an opening for marksmen to aim and fire. The building is about 230 feet long, quite a respectable distance for an indoor range.

If a range is established it might become a popular place of amusement, enable local sharpshooters to keep their hands in during the long winter months when outdoor shooting is impracticable. It will also prove instructive to members of the militia, who have failed to come up to the average as rifle shots. The project is interesting and should be encouraged by those interested in rifle shooting.

Some Citizens Seem Dubious About Milk

The publicity given to the allegation that local milkmen were dispensing an article below the standard had its effect. The medical health officer has a number of samples at his office for analysis and the outcome of the tests are awaited with considerable interest.

These samples were brought to the physician's office by citizens who were suspicious of the quality of milk and desired to satisfy themselves that they were obtaining what the prices charged for the product warranted them in expecting, an unadulterated lacteal that had not been tampered with by the removal of any or all of its butter-fat constituent.

Dr. Reddick states that he will proceed to put the samples through the Babcock tester by the corporation. It is not likely that the results of these tests will be made public, inasmuch as the inspector is unable in several instances to determine whether the samples reached his hands exactly as they came into the hands of the citizens who brought them to his office.

Carries a Memento Of the Last Campaign

Sergeant Joe Squires returned from the wars last night, bright and genial as ever, but with a memento of the last campaign that will effectively put an end to his fighting career.

While participating in a night ride through the Boer lines Squires' mount stumbled and fell headlong, rolling over its rider. Squires' left arm and shoulder were badly hurt. The surgeon attached to the corps made an examination and informed Squires that the nature of the injury was such as to be incurable and that in all probability the injury would develop to an extent that would make the arm practically useless for use in the future. This proved to be the case.

The party was many miles from British lines and hospital conveniences, and Squires was the senior in command of the troop, so commissioned officers being attached at that particular juncture. Under these circumstances all that could be done was to strap the injured arm to his body and continue the advance. For forty-one days the Rossland boy rode daily about his duties with his left arm in this position.

After being invalided he went to England with a view to pressing a claim for a pension, which is richly merited in view of all the facts.

Roman Catholics of Rossland Turned Out in Strong Force to Hear Right. Rev. Bishop Dontenwill-- Interesting Discourses--Large Congregations.

Today sees the conclusion of the visit to Rossland of the Right Rev. A. Dontenwill, D. O. M. I., bishop of British Columbia, who has spent a week in the Golden City much to the gratification of the members of the Church of the Sacred Heart, and to citizens generally who are acquainted with the genial and eloquent head of the Roman Catholic church in this province. His lordship states that he has spent the week most pleasantly.

The services at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday were of a particularly interesting nature. The presence of the Bishop was sufficient to fill the edifice to the doors at each of the three services and the proceedings were decidedly instructive. The altar was profusely ornamented with potted plants in bloom, and the musical program was dealt out to individuals after death. No revision of that judgment is possible, much less a reversion, because no error can be found in what God does. If anything, the general judgment is a confirmation of the particular judgment. This judgment will be made as public as possible so that God's ways, which are often incomprehensible to us in this world, may be justified. Then each will know why he was condemned or rewarded.

The afternoon service was devoted to the beautiful and impressive service of confirmation. A number of candidates presented themselves at the altar and were received into the church, his lordship officiating.

At the evening service the church was again crowded. After the usual vespers service, his lordship addressed the congregation in an instruction on "The Teaching Authority of the Church." This authority, he pointed out, was instituted by Christ when he instructed his apostles to go into the world and teach all nations. Following the apostolic body and succeeding to their functions, the Catholic church was in duty bound to carry out the divine command thus set forth, and it had ever been the pride and glory of the church to fulfill in spirit and practice the divine injunction with respect to teaching. It should be remembered, however, that the policy of the church had ever been to confine its teachings to matters pertaining wholly to the spiritual, leaving the practical to the world. Thus it was that the church made no effort to disseminate knowledge relating to the sciences, literature, or other subjects as to which those without the priesthood were capable of teaching.

Having set up the principle that as successor to the apostles the church was divinely commissioned to teach, his lordships drew the deduction that it was obviously the duty of the faithful to obey, and maintain the spirit of obedience to the mandates of the church even at personal inconvenience, safe in the conclusion that the universal and all-wise church was better able to discern right from wrong than the individual whose vision was naturally subject to limitations. While expressing sympathy with those whose personal opinions might be contrary to the wishes of the church, the bishop emphasized the theory of the superior wisdom of the church, and urged implicit compliance with its instructions. Incidentally reference was made to the sanctity of the priesthood, the scriptural institution and authority for the various sacraments of the church, and to the fact that the faith had been handed down from generation to generation for more than nineteen hundred years without a single variation from the precepts emanating from Christ. Reference was made to the Pope, who was described as infallible in matters within his sphere as the vice-general of Christ.

Bishop Dontenwill's discourses were received with close attention and keen interest. His style of address is conventional, embodying a measure of earnestness that sinks deeply into the mind of the auditor, particularly when conveyed in the easy, simple manner which seems to bring the individual into close personal contact with the speaker.

During the service his lordship wore the magnificent amethyst ring, peculiar to his exalted office, and a token of esteem and veneration from one of the parishes in the diocese.

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HELPING THE LEAD INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page Seven.)

facture the product of its mines and compete in the world's market in all these lines. Eastern manufacturers were disposed to fight shy of such a proposition on the ground that it was too big to tackle, but a different sentiment prevailed in the minds of the men who had been brought to the attention of the American Smelting & Refining Company would no longer be a stumbling block in the road to prosperity. An example of what could be accomplished with push and enterprise was demonstrated in the case of Mr. Miner of the Granby smelter and Phoenix mines. This gentleman had first entered the rubber trade in eastern Canada and shown that not only could he compete with American manufacturers in Canada, but that he could enter the markets of Europe and successfully meet American competition. Then Mr. Miner had gone into mining and smelting in the Boundary, later he had produced blister copper at Grand Forks, and the speaker was satisfied that within a short time Canadians would see copper wire drawn in Canada and placed on the world's market.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT. A significant fact in connection with the lead industry was that it was impossible to get details with respect to the cost of smelting lead ore. The American Smelting & Refining Company was quite willing to give information as to the price paid for ore and other particulars, but they religiously refrained from detailing the costs of treatment at their plants. One Mexican smelter made an error and gave out this information, and it was learned that in this plant, a small affair handling some 40 tons of ore in 24 hours, with consequently larger costs than would be incurred in a larger plant, it cost \$2.05 to treat a ton of lead ore. At another plant, where an extremely silicious ore was handled and iron ore for fluxing was especially costly, the treatment costs were \$3.45. Beyond these two instances it was impossible to secure information as to smelting charges.

Touching on the importance of the topic from a local standpoint, Mr. Thompson remarked that what benefited the Sloacan in this matter would benefit Rossland as well. He pointed out that the Rossland camp for the reasons he had quoted, and the question of securing ameliorated conditions in respect to duties on mining supplies was especially vital from the local viewpoint. If it was possible to reduce mining and treatment charges by even two cents per ton, much additional ore would be rendered available in this camp. As a mining camp he knew no peer to Rossland. Taking the Le Roi mine, for instance, it was a remarkably striking fact that since 1888 more money had been expended "on the hill and at Northport." As a gold mine, it was undoubtedly one of the greatest in the world--considering that it had never possessed working capital,

that all the expenditure in and on the mine had been taken from underground, he asked his hearers to think of all the great mining camps of the world and to say if equally good results had been obtained elsewhere. Throughout it should be emphasized that anything tending to reduce mining costs would assist in bringing increased prosperity to the camp and the province. (Applause.)

Before the meeting adjourned Messrs. Marsh, of the Giant mine, and McMillan, of the Showshoe, spoke in endorsement of the views of the preceding speakers.

HAVANA STRIKE SITUATION. HAVANA, Nov. 25--The Central Labor Union decided tonight to call off the strike, and committees were appointed to inform the various unions of this decision. There may be some difficulty with the local unions, but the backbone of the strike is broken, and tomorrow will undoubtedly see most of the laborers at work.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 25--The local papers here issued sensational extras at noon today, giving alleged Havana dispatches, stating that serious rioting was taking place in that city. The publication of these reports caused considerable excitement. But little sympathy for the strikers is expressed here.

The leaders of the labor organizations say that they are not being made aware of the conditions of work at Havana. They do not criticise the strikers. They are satisfied with the conditions in this town.

The stevedores who recently demanded certain concessions, had their request granted. It is reported that four delegates from the Havana strikers are on their way "thither to endeavor to organize sympathetic strikes. Business conditions here, however, are very good and labor is well employed.

HAVANA, Nov. 25--General Gomez, who deserves much credit for the settlement of the strike, did not spare words in his condemnation of the action of the union in calling out the workmen. He said it was a revolution and not a strike, and that the war veterans stood ready to take up arms in support of the government and to maintain order.

ADVANCE IN WAGES. TORONTO, Nov. 25--The master plumbers last night decided to advance the price list for steam fitters, gas fitters and plumbers to sixty-five cents an hour.

This is an advance of fifteen cents an hour over the rates prevailing before the strike in the summer. They also agreed to grant the employees an eight-hour day.

R. T. Adams was ticketed to Milford, Ont., over the Spokane Falls & Northern yesterday.

INDEPENDENT COAL OPERATORS OBJECT TO A SETTLEMENT UNTIL AFTER ALL THE EVIDENCE HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO AND HEARD BY THE COMMISSIONERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 25--A serious hitch occurred today in the plans for a settlement of the coal controversy by a conference between the coal operators that the final adjustment of the points at issue will again be referred to the Gray commission. At a meeting between the presidents of the coal roads and a large number of independent operators a strong protest was entered by the latter against treating directly with the miners. An invitation to meet Mr. Mitchell at Washington on Friday was emphatically declined, and it was unanimously agreed that in the judgment of the operators it will be best for the present to go on with the hearing before the commission.

STATEMENT GIVEN OUT. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25--The conference broke up at 4 o'clock, when the following statement was given out by Mr. Darrow:

"The conference today was simply a continuance of the conference held at Scranton and with precisely the same object, that of trying to reach a basis of a hopeful discussion for an amicable settlement. Mr. MacVeagh has not been in Scranton since Thursday, and some matters developed as to whether a further conference might be useful before either the operators or the representatives of the miners or the operators approach the serious task of formulating a definite agreement for their signatures."

THE INDEPENDENT OPERATORS. NEW YORK, Nov. 25--The independent coal operators this afternoon issued the following statement:

"Scranton, Nov. 25, 1920--To Messrs. Baer, Thomas, Truesdale, Oliphant, Fowler and Walter, presidents--Gentlemen: The undersigned, individual coal operators, whose product is carried over one or the other of your respective railroads, have learned that efforts are being made to effect a settlement of the questions now before the anthracite coal strike commission, of which the individual coal operators have been made a party at the request of the commission and a number of your corporations, beg leave respectfully to enter their vigorous protest against any such settlement to be made at this time, and set forth the following among the many reasons:

"1. We believe that such a settlement at this time and upon the basis suggested would forever establish the power and perpetuate the injustice perpetrated by the United Mine Workers.

"2. That such a settlement would be in the public eye a confession that we have heretofore been guilty of all the offences charged against us by the said mine workers.

"3. That we have, and believe that you have, such a perfect and complete defence to the allegations made by complainants before the commission that any money award the commission would render would be far less than the amount we understand that it is proposed to concede, especially to the miners and their laborers.

"4. That aside from any money considerations the commission composed, as we believe, of men that are absolutely fair, unbiased and of unusual experience and good judgment in their findings, will make such declarations as will for many years put a ban upon the unlawful oppression of non-union men, unjustifiable demands and other grievances that we have been suffering from since 1900, when the union first took possession of our property, if, on the other hand, a single witness has been called on your part or on your behalf, it will be an absolute and distinct surrender to the miners' union, and the troubles above referred to will not only be continued but so magnified as to be absolutely unbearable.

"The hearings before the anthracite coal strike commission put the first opportunity that the coal operators ever had of presenting their case before the general public, who are really an important third party, since abstracts, at least, of these proceedings are published all over the United States, and it is a duty that we owe to ourselves as well as to them to prove that the continued and repeated charges of injustice, barbarity and extortion are absolutely unfounded, all of which the individual operators at least wish to do. The case as presented already shows such weakness that we believe they were almost disappointed when these suggestions for a compromise were made. We believe that any surrender on our part, which would be principally that this compromise would amount to, would be by far the most serious mistake ever made in the anthracite coal business."

This protest bears the signatures of twenty-four firms.

JOINT MEETING HELD. The meeting of the independent operators and railroad officials lasted an hour, and at the close President Fowler, of the New York, Ontario & Western, said President Baer was preparing a statement. Later the statement was issued and Mr. Baer left for Philadelphia.

After the signing of the names of the private operators present, the list being the same as set forth in the protest of the independent operators, together with the name of John Markie and a few others, the statement was given out by Mr. Baer, which says:

"The private operators met the coal operators, who signed the request to the president of the United States, and presented a protest against any adjustment

NEGOTIATIONS STOPPED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25--All prospects for an understanding between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators outside the anthracite coal strike commission came to a sudden termination late this afternoon through the receipt of a dispatch to Wayne MacVeagh, representing the independent coal operators and the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, notifying him that at a meeting of the anthracite coal road in New York today it has been decided not to grant an interview to Mr. Mitchell and his associates, which has been suggested for Friday next. The announcement, coming as it did after an all day conference in this city between Mr. MacVeagh and Mr. Mitchell and his associates, attended part of the time by Carroll D. Wright, in an endeavor to adjust some of the proposed agreements between the operators and the miners, completely surprised every one here.

MACVEAGH SURPRISED. From a reliable source it is learned that a proposition that the operators meet Mr. Mitchell on Friday next was made at the instance of Mr. MacVeagh, who was no less surprised than Mr. Mitchell himself at the turn affairs took today. From statements made by Mr. Darrow early in the day, the impression had spread that a complete agreement would be effected at today's conference, but when the meeting broke up, Mr. Darrow read to the newspaper men in the corridor outside his room in Willard's hall a statement which made it clear that no final agreement had been reached, and that no further conference were likely to be held. Mr. Mitchell, when shown the dispatch from New York telling of the action of the operators, simply smiled and said that he had been suggested to him if it would be agreeable to meet the operators and he said it would.

Mr. Darrow and Mr. Lloyd, however, were outspoken regarding the action of the operators. Mr. Darrow said that it was now "up to the operators," and that he would return at once to Scranton and on Tuesday would appear before the commission ready to go on with the hearing. Mr. Lloyd, holding in his hand the Associated Press dispatch, referred to the fact that at Friday's conference it had been suggested to arrange some matters on which there was still some disagreement.

"And yet," said Mr. Lloyd, "these same men, who only last week wired the commission their assent to the general provisions of the tentative agreement, and upon the strength of which they were adjourned for a week in order to give the parties time to get together, now go completely back to their former actions and call it all off. We are satisfied to go before the commission and continue the hearing," said Messrs. Mitchell, Darrow and Lloyd, who left at 6:50 over the Pennsylvania railroad for Scranton.

REPORT OF INTER-STATE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25--The preliminary report of the interstate commerce commission on the income account of railroads in the United States for the year ending June 30 last, contains returns of railway companies operating 155,946 miles of line, or possibly \$8 per cent of the total railway mileage of the United States.

The passenger earnings of these railroads were \$472,428,165 and the freight earnings \$1,200,884,603. Including these earnings from operations the total gross earnings amounted to \$1,717,200, or \$3738 per mile of line, and \$5645 per mile of line, showing that net earnings were \$605,616,755, or \$1201 per mile. The earnings were \$51,388,000 greater than during the previous year.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 25--President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is to write a book. He announced this to personal friends in this city today evening. It will deal with the question of capital and labor and give a detailed history of the 1900 and 1910 strikes.

MEMOIRS

There will be for the use of the balance now in position, but it will be necessary now to have the commission hear all the facts and pass judgment on the whole controversy."

Mr. Simpson, as chairman, read a paper expressing their views and other views expressed. In the midst of the conference the request came from Washington to the operators of both sides to meet Mr. Mitchell and his associates next Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The parties present without dissent instructed Mr. Baer to make the following answer:

"The conditions are such that no substantial progress can be made by the suggested meeting. The general opinion of the operators is that it will be best for the present to go on with the hearing."

The list of operators present, besides those who signed the protest included, according to a statement issued by Mr. Baer, Lewis A. Riley, president of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and Mr. Taylor, of the St. Clair Coal Company. They are called "operators from other regions."

RICH OR IN

The London here yesterday. Le Roi No. 2 9th November, telegrams as for month amount of \$66 ton of copper amount to \$19,000 diamond drill cost of transport of ore above 500 feet shows the ore of three assays per 2-2 per cent to cross to the body." (Sept. \$86.35.)

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25--All prospects for an understanding between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators outside the anthracite coal strike commission came to a sudden termination late this afternoon through the receipt of a dispatch to Wayne MacVeagh, representing the independent coal operators and the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, notifying him that at a meeting of the anthracite coal road in New York today it has been decided not to grant an interview to Mr. Mitchell and his associates, which has been suggested for Friday next. The announcement, coming as it did after an all day conference in this city between Mr. MacVeagh and Mr. Mitchell and his associates, attended part of the time by Carroll D. Wright, in an endeavor to adjust some of the proposed agreements between the operators and the miners, completely surprised every one here.

MACVEAGH SURPRISED. From a reliable source it is learned that a proposition that the operators meet Mr. Mitchell on Friday next was made at the instance of Mr. MacVeagh, who was no less surprised than Mr. Mitchell himself at the turn affairs took today. From statements made by Mr. Darrow early in the day, the impression had spread that a complete agreement would be effected at today's conference, but when the meeting broke up, Mr. Darrow read to the newspaper men in the corridor outside his room in Willard's hall a statement which made it clear that no final agreement had been reached, and that no further conference were likely to be held. Mr. Mitchell, when shown the dispatch from New York telling of the action of the operators, simply smiled and said that he had been suggested to him if it would be agreeable to meet the operators and he said it would.

Mr. Darrow and Mr. Lloyd, however, were outspoken regarding the action of the operators. Mr. Darrow said that it was now "up to the operators," and that he would return at once to Scranton and on Tuesday would appear before the commission ready to go on with the hearing. Mr. Lloyd, holding in his hand the Associated Press dispatch, referred to the fact that at Friday's conference it had been suggested to arrange some matters on which there was still some disagreement.

"And yet," said Mr. Lloyd, "these same men, who only last week wired the commission their assent to the general provisions of the tentative agreement, and upon the strength of which they were adjourned for a week in order to give the parties time to get together, now go completely back to their former actions and call it all off. We are satisfied to go before the commission and continue the hearing," said Messrs. Mitchell, Darrow and Lloyd, who left at 6:50 over the Pennsylvania railroad for Scranton.

REPORT OF INTER-STATE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25--The preliminary report of the interstate commerce commission on the income account of railroads in the United States for the year ending June 30 last, contains returns of railway companies operating 155,946 miles of line, or possibly \$8 per cent of the total railway mileage of the United States.

The passenger earnings of these railroads were \$472,428,165 and the freight earnings \$1,200,884,603. Including these earnings from operations the total gross earnings amounted to \$1,717,200, or \$3738 per mile of line, and \$5645 per mile of line, showing that net earnings were \$605,616,755, or \$1201 per mile. The earnings were \$51,388,000 greater than during the previous year.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 25--President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is to write a book. He announced this to personal friends in this city today evening. It will deal with the question of capital and labor and give a detailed history of the 1900 and 1910 strikes.

MEMOIRS

There will be for the use of the balance now in position, but it will be necessary now to have the commission hear all the facts and pass judgment on the whole controversy."

Mr. Simpson, as chairman, read a paper expressing their views and other views expressed. In the midst of the conference the request came from Washington to the operators of both sides to meet Mr. Mitchell and his associates next Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The parties present without dissent instructed Mr. Baer to make the following answer:

"The conditions are such that no substantial progress can be made by the suggested meeting. The general opinion of the operators is that it will be best for the present to go on with the hearing."

The list of operators present, besides those who signed the protest included, according to a statement issued by Mr. Baer, Lewis A. Riley, president of the Lehigh Coal &