

SUIT OF HUTCHENS vs. B. C. COPPER COMPANY

(Special to The Miner.) GREENWOOD, B. C., June 25.—In the county court of Yale, sitting at Greenwood yesterday, before His Honor Judge Leamy and a jury, the case of Richard H. Hutchens vs. the B. C. Copper Company, Ltd., in which plaintiff sued to recover the sum of \$1448.25 alleged to be due to him by defendants, was heard. The circumstance attendant upon this matter were that a few weeks ago Frederick Keffer, general manager for the defendant company, had informed of the company's Mother Lode mine, situated near Greenwood, that the company had decided to let all underground mining work by contract so as to reduce the cost of this work, which at the low price of copper was too high for the company to continue underground work without further loss. The manager states that he fully informed Hutchens what the reasons were for the decision on the part of the company. The miners were invited to bid for the work on contract, but with such an unsatisfactory response that the manager suspected some secret influence was at work to induce them not to do so, or if they did bid, only at a higher rate than the company was already paying by day's labor. At the close of the month of April Hutchens gave thirty days' notice of his intention to leave the company's service, but the manager, having what he be-

THE DAYS DOINGS AT GREENWOOD

(Special to The Miner.) GREENWOOD, B. C., June 27.—Provincial Constable Barraugh brought in on yesterday's train an Italian named Joseph Costanzo whom he arrested the previous day at Farron, on the Columbia & Western railway, on the charge of having assaulted with intent another Italian named Angelo Pasco. It is stated that last October whilst both men were employed at maintenance work on the railway near Phoenix, Pasco assaulted Costanzo, for which offense he was prosecuted and fined \$15. Three weeks later he passed the place where Costanzo was camped and the latter followed him down the railway line and felled him with a heavy hammer or maul. Leaving Pasco senseless, Barraugh took him to the hospital, where he remained for three days and fell from the effects of the assault for some weeks longer. Recently Mr. Barraugh learned of Costanzo's whereabouts, he being employed on the railway between Gladstone and the Columbia, so on Wednesday he arrested him at Farron, took him to Nelson for the night, and yesterday brought him to Greenwood to answer to the charge brought against him. A young woman named Mildred Wallace died yesterday afternoon at Greenwood in a house kept by her sister. Two doctors were with her at the time of her death, which they certified was from natural causes, though the final cause was hastened by the irregular habits of the deceased, who was only about 22 years of age. The Pentecost breed, Eneas, who was last week taken from Kamloops jail to Sidney, near Camp McKinley, to have a preliminary hearing on a charge of having raped a daughter of old Chesaw, a Colville reservation Indian, has been committed to stand his trial before a higher court, the evidence being deemed sufficient to warrant his committal. Although the girl's home is south of the international boundary line, it is charged that the offense was committed on this side of the line. Eneas has been taken back to Kam-

What Are the "Intolerable Conditions" of the Anthracite Region

(Engineering and Mining Journal.) Mr. John Mitchell is fond of repeating that the anthracite mine-workers who profess to lead and control have entered upon their campaign for the paralysis of industry and the destruction of property as a revolt against "intolerable" conditions. We are expected that something in the treatment or payment of the anthracite miners was so unjust and outrageous that it could not be endured a day longer, but must be forcibly terminated at once, at whatever cost to individual liberty, public order, and hundreds of industries and communities not in any way guilty of the alleged wrong. But why did Mr. Mitchell, until overruled by a tumultuous opposition, advise that the "intolerable" conditions to which he now vaguely refers, should be endured? And why did he say that a "small concession" on the part of the operators would have been acceptable, and that his union had purposely asked more than it expected to get in order to have room for "negotiations"? If the situation was not absolutely intolerable when Mr. Mitchell considered any little concession as desirable and probably sufficient, and opposed a strike with all his might, what has made it intolerable since? That it is so today, in more respects than one, no one will deny; and since Mr. Mitchell, otherwise so ready to explain in detail his favorite adjective, I will do so for him, by stating the things that are "intolerable" at this time in the region over which he rules. 1. Terrorism is intolerable. This factor began its work before the Hazelton convention. Terrorized miners abstained from residing in their own homes, and those who were giving credit to irresponsible strikers. Terrorized women and children are daily persuading husbands and fathers to surrender to the mob, in order that their homes and families may be spared from insult, violence and murder. Terrorized towns officers are winking at lawless permittees, and those who are teachers in the public schools are persecuted because they have relations who still earnestly desire, and feebly endeavor, to exercise the rights of freemen. Terrorized politicians are devising ways of conciliation and compromise with disorder. Terrorized citizens are submitting for a brief period of widerment—no, I believe, forever—to the silent and impassive encouragement of wrong, under the threats of boycott. And, finally, these things are practically encouraged by those who have not the excuse of fear, but are either seekers for temporary popularity, or superficial students of "social reform." Indeed, Mr. Mitchell, all this is intolerable; and the "negotiations" devoted to those who are now on strike against it. 2. Shrinking is intolerable. Industrial work can be thoroughly done only when the employe is either the slave of his employer, or a free man, capable of making, and responsible for keeping, a contract with his employer. The first condition has been tried and found wanting in this country. Apart from all moral considerations, slavery is unanimously admitted to be a bad system, economically; and it would still be so if the slave were held in bondage with his own consent. The second is the system of contract, under which the individual makes and keeps his own agreement. It is perfectly consistent with this system that individuals should form associations, and deal through these with other individuals or associations, provided there be, somewhere, a legal responsibility for promises made. But there is a tertium quid, hotly recommended by shrewd interested and silly disinterested parties, under which the employe is the slave, not of his employer, but of a third party, namely, an incorporated "organization," which makes and breaks promises for him, and forbids him to seek special advantage by private agreement, based upon his personal ability to do better work, or equally good work at a lower price, than others. He is not altogether a willing slave; in many cases he can refuse by risking his livelihood and the peace and comfort of his family. And his organized master is incapable of making a legally binding contract, either with him or his employer. Of all conceivable systems of industry, this is the worst. One of its worst features is its deliberate denial of any obligation towards the employe, as regards the efficiency of the employe. It has been my chief occupation for thirty-five years to promote, both in professional practice and through technical literature, the improvement in economy and in safety, of American methods of mining, and I have yet to hear of the first instance in which a Union has given the slightest attention to the instruction of its own members in their professional business. Their "lecturers" lecture on strikes and boycotts, not on drilling and stoping; and their one eternal theme and purpose is, how to get more and give less for it. They prohibit the training of apprentices; they fight trade schools; they oppose benefit funds and reading rooms because, as one of their members once frankly said to me, "such things tend to make workmen contented, and disinclined to strike—and that is what we do not want!" and they maintain throughout the notion that, between "labor" and "capital," the period of a strike is war, justifying all the ethics of war, while the period of peace is simply an armed truce, during which preparation is to be made for another war. What wonder that, in those mining camps where such unions are absolute-

ly dominant, mining practice is conspicuously bad? What wonder that, in British Columbia, the largest mines in the Rossland district were closed, not on account of the "eight-hour day," but because it was impossible to get an honest day's work of no matter how few hours? What wonder that, in the anthracite region, since the "concession" of 1900, the average day's work of a man (then already small enough as all mining engineers know) has been still further reduced by 12 per cent during this period of "peace," over 100 strikes (which Mr. Mitchell is understood to say he had no right to prevent, because they were "local") have emphasized the fact that no workman—not even a breaker boy—could be discharged for inefficiency or disobedience of orders without incurring the instant wrath of "organized labor." The reply made to a distasteful order: "Go to you ain't my boss; John Mitchell, of Indianapolis is my boss!" is not an imagined, but an actual one; and it represents the general situation very fairly. "Yes, Mr. Mitchell, this is intolerable!" 3. Hypocrisy is intolerable. The deliberate attempt to prevent the simultaneous protection of property against fire and flood, and the brazen appeal to persons not members of the Mine Workers' Union to betray their trusts, and abandon the interests in their charge; the threat of coercing the innocent public into an alliance with lawlessness by depriving it of any other fuel than that which mobs will not permit to be mined;—these things, added to the poverty with the disapproval of disorder and outrage professed by men who practically invited such results. The tardy arrival of Union officials, to persuade a mob "not to do any more, this time," the pretence that assassins are going to be rigorously hunted up, or down; in short, all the highly decorous protests of the ringleaders of the trouble (including the chief who tried to prevent it, but couldn't) are somewhat nauseating to those who remember how the "Mollie Maguires" maintained a similar bureau of condemnation for crime, until the gallows put an end to their interviews and speeches and proclamations. When a criminal has once been caught, through the efforts of the Union, expelled from their ranks for his crime, and thereafter blacklisted as a person who has committed no crime, it will be time to recognize the good faith—as distinguished from good policy—of the love of order now so prominently paraded. When that time comes, Mr. Mitchell will not find it necessary to denounce the presence of policemen, simply guarding life and property against the crime which you sincerely detest; for they will be your allies. Another piece of miserable hypocrisy is the talk about the "eight-hour day" as a pretext for the original strike, and for several high-handed orders, since issued to members and non-members of the union alike. The transparent and audacious humbug of this pretense requires for exposure a separate article. 4. Reckless and unnecessary destruction of the resources of the United States is intolerable. I do not refer here to the wanton injury of collieries by depriving them of protection from food and fire, which I have already mentioned, but to the irrevocable waste in coal in mining, which capitalists and engineers have been for many years striving to diminish. To this endeavor, the chief obstacle is the attitude and the demands of the Miners' Unions, both East and West. But this subject also requires a separate treatment; and I pass it here with a single observation, namely: Mr. Mitchell and his organization are now engaging in inflicting temporarily upon the citizens of New York and other Atlantic cities what they would have to endure permanently if bituminous coal were their only available fuel, or if the supply of anthracite were so far impaired as to make it economically unavailable for manufacturing purposes, in competition with bituminous coal. Now, the day when this condition must arrive will be hastened by the waste, and postponed by the saving attendant upon the mining of anthracite. If "organized labor" insists upon methods which waste that precious and limited supply, it is striking a blow at the comfort and prosperity of our great Eastern cities, which their inhabitants ought to condemn and resist. This, I undertake to say, is no soft condition. 5. The list of intolerable conditions might be further extended; but I will mention only one more today. Mr. John Mitchell, I am sorry to say that you are yourself rapidly becoming intolerable. It is a pity, for you were born for better things. But you were neither poor enough nor bad enough to be a dictator; you know too much, and you did not and do not approve, and which you now think, as you thought when it began, will not succeed. You are forced, step by step, to measures which you did not anticipate, and do not like. Your followers do not trust you, and will be very likely to turn upon you, after they have crowded you to defeat. Potent to initiate mischief, but impotent to stop it, you are already reduced to the function of issuing optimistic bulletins, "while you wait." Such a futile figurehead cannot long be recognized as a dictator. Mr. Nicholas of Scranton, may get out of this strike the object for which he is reported to have precipitated it against your protest, namely, his selection in July as the president of his district. Possibly one or two other local leaders may secure the satisfaction of their local ambitions. For these men can claim the credit of the attack for themselves, and lay the blame of defeat upon you, as their half-hearted and incompetent leader. It will not do, Mr. Mitchell, to be simply tolerable. R. W. RAYMOND.

COAL ON NORTH FORK OF THE KETTLE RIVER

GRAND FORKS, B. C., June 25.—Five feet wide. An analysis of the coal by the Granby company showed it to contain seventy-six per cent of fixed carbon. Similar results were obtained from an analysis at the government assay office at Victoria. Twelve tons of supplies will be shipped north from here next week. The company has let a contract for the erection of miners' cabins, and has already built a new bridge across the North Fork thirty miles from here. The local director of the company, which comprises capitalists of Nelson, B. C., is Capt. George A. Fraser.

ENTRIES FOR THE HENLEY REGATTA

LONDON, June 28.—The entries for the Henley regatta were announced this evening. Outside of the usual British competitors the only crews and scullers entered are: For the Grand Challenge Cup—Argonauts of Toronto and the Club Nautique of Ghent, Belgium; for the Diamond Shell—C. S. Titus of the Union Boat Club of New York. L. F. Scholes of Toronto and L. X. F. Prevel of Nice; for the silver goblets—Oscar Desonville and Marcel Van Orombrugges of the Club Nautique, Ghent. Titus, who is training hard at Putney, is expected to take up his quarters at the Horseshoe Hotel, Henley, June 30th. Scholes continues to work at Bourne End at present. The Argonauts are considered to be a powerful, fast crew, and likely to make a strong bid for the grand challenge cup.

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EMPEROR WILLIAM AND KIEL REGATTA

KIEL, Germany, June 28.—Emperor William has made the Kiel Regatta the most brilliant yachting event in Europe this year. Under his personal stimulus 100 racing craft were brought together, a quarter of them being French, British, Swedish, Danish and American vessels. Most of them are small raters, but ten or twelve are large vessels and represent some of the best work of British and American builders. Emperor William's judicious distribution of the invitations made the event distinctly international. About twenty beautiful gold and silver cups have been offered as prizes. Nine of them are gifts of his majesty, the empress and Prince Henry of Prussia. The American participation has been a disappointment, because Prince Henry personally invited several members of the New York Yacht club. His majesty called on Mrs. Ogden Goelt on the Nahma Thursday. He was jolly and chatted and remarked that he had been on board many yachts, but the Nahma was the finest he had seen. George von L. Meyer, the United States ambassador to Italy, telegraphs that he will arrive here tonight on a pleasure trip.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT. A Live Specimen Secured For Banff National Park.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 27.—A Calgary dispatch says: A rocky mountain goat has been added to the native wild animals in the Banff National Park. Mark Douglas, the superintendent, offered the sum of \$50 for a kid and a party of Stony Indians soon succeeded in capturing one near Kanaskas. The little fellow is quite tame, and is being fostered and mothered by one of the Angora goats. There is only one other animal of the species in captivity, and it is in the zoological gardens of London. SEALING SCHOONERS. They Are Having a Hard Time to Get Indian Crews. VICTORIA, B. C., June 27.—The sealers at the ports of Vancouver Island are being unsuccessful in getting Indian crews. The owners are offering \$5 a canoe, an advance of \$2 over last season, but the hunters will not go. Two tragedies are reported by the steamer Queen City, which returned today. On the schooner Arietta a white sealer, whose name was not learned, cut his throat and bled to death in five minutes. On the schooner Ainoka one of her white sealers shot himself and dropped overboard. Efforts were made to pick him up without avail. He had disappeared before a boat could reach the scene. BASEBALL AT VICTORIA. A Marine Named Webb Drowned in Victoria Arm. VICTORIA, B. C., June 27.—Victoria defeated the Alumni baseball team of California in the second of a series of three games by a score of 3 to 1, thus winning two games. They play again tomorrow. A marine named Webb, of H. M. S. Egeria, took cramps while swimming in Victoria Arm this afternoon, and despite the efforts of his companions to save him was drowned.

GREENWOOD HAPPENINGS. Hauling Ore From the Jewel Mine to the Granby Smelter.

(Special to The Miner.) GREENWOOD, B. C., June 24.—Greenwood and Midway baseball teams met at Greenwood on Sunday afternoon, where the game resulted in favor of Greenwood. R. J. Bealey, formerly of Rossland, who organized the Bealey Investment & Trust Company, Ltd., several years ago, is here from California, where his home now is. He still has property interests in the Boundary towns, so has come up to look into them. L. Vogelstein of New York, who he is the representative of Aaron Hirsch & Sohn, of Halberstadt, Germany, who deal largely in copper, matte, bullion and ores, is in the district on a business tour. He spent Saturday and Sunday at Greenwood going from here to Phoenix and Grand Forks. R. Meyerhoff, who last winter took a contract to haul 2000 tons of gold quartz ore from the Jewel mine to the railway at Eholt for shipment thence to the Granby company's smelter at Grand Forks, is now hauling the end of his contract, having hauled about 1700 tons. It is stated that the Jewel will probably make arrangements to continue shipping, having in view an output of at least 5000 tons. YALE WON VARSITY RACE. NEW LONDON, Conn., June 28.—Yale won the varsity boat race by 1-1/2 lengths from Harvard.

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BARRE, Pa., June 26.—Of the several large companies in the anthracite region are authority for the men who are applying for employment of any kind, and that nearly all the come to the men to draw on them to prearrange plan in existing the soft coal miners in the strike is still an open one. Mitchell will leave Wilkes-Barre tomorrow. BARRE AGAINST STRIKE. BARRE, N. J., June 26.—The committee of the different branches of the silk industry met tonight and against striking.

INTERCESSORY SERVICES. TORONTO, Ont., June 28.—In view of his majesty's serious illness intercessory services were held at noon today in St. James Cathedral and a joint service for Presbyterians in Knox church. The Baptists met at the Jarvis street church in a union prayer meeting. Services have been arranged at the Holy Synagogue for Saturday.

The Miner

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