

Rossland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED LIABILITY. C. A. GREGG, Managing Editor. LONDON OFFICE: C. J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street London. TORONTO OFFICE: CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, LTD., 83 Yonge St. SPOKANE OFFICE: ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room First National Bank Building. EASTERN AGENT: EMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months; or all other countries Three Dollars a year—invariably in advance.

THE APPROACHING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

There will be no disputing the wisdom of the contention which the Miner has put forward that it is the duty of every man who has the best interests of Rossland at heart to bestir himself at the present time and see that no stone is left unturned in order to arrange that Rossland will have a competent administration to conduct its affairs during the year 1912. There is little doubt in the minds of those who have given the matter some consideration that the \$27.45 element will have very little chance of success in the approaching election, but it is always unwise to underestimate the strength of an enemy, so it behooves everybody who can lend a helping hand in the matter to see that everything is done which will ensure complete success.

It is a little premature, perhaps, to discuss the question of who shall be placed in charge of the official positions, that is, mayor and aldermen. The Miner thinks that there will be no two opinions about the contention that we ought to have a man as mayor who enjoys the confidence of the whole people. He must be a man of broad ideas; he must be a man of unblemished reputation and character; he must be a man who will be willing to accord fair play and justice to everybody.

We have in previous articles said some uncomplimentary things regarding the element known as the demagogues, who are seeking to control the affairs of the city. We think that all that we have said was justified, but we would not suggest for one moment that there should not be equal justice meted out to every resident in the community by the successors to the present civic administration.

A number of citizens are interesting themselves in seeing that every man who is entitled to exercise his franchise is placed upon the voters' list. This is a wise action, and the task of seeing that this is done ought to be pursued with vigor for the balance of the month. No man who knows the conditions as they are today will dispute that we have arrived at a rather critical period in our civic history. It is quite true that the fame of the city has been brought into disrepute because of the belief which got abroad that Rossland was a hot-bed of union tyranny. This had the effect of affecting quite disastrously the credit and reputation of the city. It would be simply fatal if anything would eventuate at the approaching election which would serve to cement the impression that this town is in the grasp of the mouthing demagogue who stops at nothing to gain his own abominable ends.

The time to do effective work in an election is before polling day, and Rossland should not make the mistake of neglecting its duty in a matter which is likely to have such an important bearing upon its future.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The extraordinary political mix-up with which British Columbia has been confronted for some months past has developed some very interesting phases. A very satisfactory feature of the situation is the circumstance that out of the turmoil there has come an assurance that hereafter men of some status in the public eye, and men of some acknowledged ability, will engage in the political game. This is something which will cause satisfaction to all who have the best interests of the country at heart. It is now definitely known that Mr. E. V. Bodwell will contest the city of Victoria as an opponent of the present government when the bye-election caused by the resignation of ex-Finance Minister Turner is brought on. Mr. Bodwell is a man of exceptional ability and there is no doubt at all that if he were entrusted with the task of forming a government, he would get together a body of men who would conduct the affairs of the country in a much more satisfactory manner than they have been heretofore.

The name of Col. Prior is also mentioned in regard to the approaching changes in the personnel of the government. It will be a pretty fight indeed if Col. Prior and Mr. Bodwell were to engage in a combat for supremacy in the city of Victoria. It would be difficult to pick the winner in such a contest. Col. Prior repre-

sents a class of men in the province who stand for all that is likely to conserve the best interests of the country. He undoubtedly would, as premier of the province, or as an occupant of any official position in the government, bring to the task with which he might be entrusted an ability which we have not seen evidenced for some considerable time by our public men.

It is not too extravagant to say that for years past this province has been made the foot-ball of a set of politicians who had no claims for public recognition on the grounds of ability or experience; and we take it as a most healthy sign, and a circumstance which will cause general approval, that after months—or we might say years—of turmoil and disaster, we see at last signs of an improvement in the stamp of men who are hereafter to be engaged in political affairs.

MANITOBA LIQUOR ACT.

A good deal of importance attaches to the announcement that the judicial committee of the privy council has declared the Manitoba liquor act "intra vires" of the provincial legislature. The act was passed while Hugh John Macdonald was at the head of the Manitoba government, and its effect, in brief, is to prohibit the sale of liquor at retail anywhere in the province. The question of its constitutionality was submitted to the court of Queen's Bench, the highest court of the province, which decided that it was outside the powers of the province, on the ground that it interfered with matters of trade and commerce, these being placed within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion by the British North America Act. The judicial committee of the privy council, the court of last resort, now reverses that decision and declares the act within the powers of the legislature. This decision seems to have been based on the section of the B. N. A. act which gives the provinces control over matters of a local and private nature. The brief report conveyed by the cable does not give a clear idea of the manner in which their lordships fixed the line between the provincial and Dominion jurisdictions; the full text of the judgment will be required for that. But it is so far clear that the act is intra vires and needs only the proclamation of the lieutenant-governor-in-council to give it the full force of law. Whether the government will thus call the act into force remains to be seen; probably it would give a good deal to be relieved of the embarrassing necessity of making a choice. It is of course obvious that other provinces are free to copy the legislation thus declared to be within the power of the Manitoba legislature, and it is quite probable that the prohibitionists will endeavor to secure such legislation at least in those provinces where the people gave a majority for prohibition in the Dominion plebiscite.

REGARDING ADVERTISING.

The following circular has been handed to each of the men at present employed in the mines of Rossland: A CIRCULAR TO MINE EMPLOYEES.

Dear Sir: We desire to direct your attention to the fact that the Rossland Miner has strenuously advocated the best interests of the city of Rossland since the outbreak of the labor trouble, and has at all time made a strong plea for the right of men to labor free from the dictation of tyrannical unionism. Knowing that you are in sympathy with the views expressed by the Miner upon the labor controversies which have afflicted this camp, it seems not inappropriate to suggest to you that the business men who have lent support to the Miner in the way of advertising should receive your patronage when you have purchases to make. In patronizing those who patronize the Miner you will be furthering the interests of your friends. Yours truly, THE ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

A HOPEFUL INDICATION.

We take it as a matter of extreme significance, and something that ought to be considered by those interested in mining as a hopeful sign, that Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K. C., one of the most prominent lawyers in the province, who has just arrived at the determination to enter the political arena, has stated in an interview that something ought to be done to remove the heavy burdens resting on the mining industry. Heretofore it has been very difficult to secure the admission from men in politics that the contentions put forward by the mine owners were at all correct. Mr. Bodwell seems to have grasped the situation at once. He says that unquestionably a grievance exists; he says that this grievance ought to be grappled with by the legislature and a remedy provided.

There will be little disposition on the part of any intelligent man to dispute that the men most chiefly interested in the greatest industry which British Columbia has are not likely to put forward a proposition which is not sen-

sible. The mine owners of the country have contended and shown by argument calculated to appeal to intelligent men that the industry is harassed and interfered with by the operation of injurious laws enacted by the legislature. They have repeatedly requested that an investigation into their complaints be made, and they have been met with the utmost scorn heretofore by those in charge of the administration of the public affairs of the province. So we take it as a circumstance which will be very satisfactory to them to know that as an outcome of the political turmoil which has distressed us for so many months, men will engage in the task of governing the country who are likely to give their claims some very favorable consideration. The Miner does not know that it would be particularly in the interests of the province ultimately that Mr. Bodwell should be chosen to direct its affairs, but it certainly will display no hesitation in expressing approval of Mr. Bodwell's sensible remark in respect to the question of the mineral industry and its burdens, and the necessity for a remedy.

BRITISH LABOR TROUBLES.

That British Columbia is not alone in its labor troubles is shown in the following, which we take from British Mining (London): The position of the Welsh coal trade is one that must cause a good deal of uneasiness to all who are interested in the welfare of the country. The decision of the colliers to stop work today brings us within measurable distance of a gigantic struggle between capital and labor. It must be clear to the minds of all that this action is not only a breach of the agreement which was come to between owners and workers at the close of the last strike, but it is also playing into the hands of those who are only too anxious to secure the trade of this country for the foreigner. We yield to no man our belief that those who are the workers in the great industries of the country are entitled to the highest possible remuneration for their share in the production of our national wealth, but we believe that the adoption of a policy similar to that adopted by the colliers in South Wales is little short of a national calamity, and that not only will the whole trade and commerce of South Wales be upset, but the men themselves will also suffer, as they have done only too often. If the coal owners decide on a lockout, the last state of the workmen will be much worse than that has been for years. We believe that there is an honest desire on the part of the colliery owners to act in a fair and equitable manner to the men, and we appeal, not only to the men, but to their leaders, to abide by the agreement entered into, and if grievances exist, let the matter be settled by owners and men in conference, without any of the horrors which follow in the wake of a strike or lockout, always remembering that those who suffer most are the women and children, who are helpless in the matter.

MR. BODWELL'S POSITION.

There will be little disposition on the part of anybody throughout the province to question that if Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K.C., were called upon to formulate a policy for the government of this province as premier, he would bring to the task an ability which is very marked. While the Miner has no thought of questioning Mr. Bodwell's talent and his fitness for public honors, it cannot refrain from saying that there is a disquieting feature about the matter of his possible supremacy in the political arena at this time. We all know that Mr. Bodwell has for some time past been identified with one of the great railway corporations which is seeking an entrance to British Columbia. Without going into the question as to the particular advantage which would result to any section of the province from the entry into this territory of an American railway company in competition with our own people, we can put forward as our belief that it is the duty of every loyal Canadian to support Canadian enterprises at all times as against roads which are striving to benefit Americans. It is a very large topic, and one that requires to be viewed with considerable breadth of mind in order to be discussed intelligently and fairly, but we think that there will be no two opinions that what we have seen in regard to the attempt of United States corporations to benefit themselves at the expense of the people, should induce loyal Canadians to stand firmly in support of Canadian enterprises at all times. The circumstances of the past few weeks have demonstrated that the manipulation of certain great financiers has resulted in the amalgamation of two great railway interests in the United States. That this has been viewed as something not altogether in the interests of their own country is shown by the alarm manifested in Minnesota and other states. In these days of gigantic corporations

of capital, it would be a very poor policy for Canada to play the game of certain gentlemen who want to take the continent of America and build a fence around it as a preserve for their own operations. Perhaps we are wrong in attributing to Mr. Bodwell any ideas which would result in a condition of affairs inimical to the future of this province, but we cannot be charged with being unduly alarmed when it is known that Mr. Bodwell's affiliation with the Great Northern railway has been a very close one. He has of course stated that on entering the political arena he has severed his connection with the large companies for whom he acted as solicitor, but it is hard to believe that a man's former associations can be completely disavowed on the mere announcement of a determination of that sort by himself. We shall await with a great deal of interest further assurances from Mr. Bodwell on this point; and in the meantime will advise vigilance on the part of the people of this province to see that the control of their political affairs does not pass into the hands of those who are likely to ultimately work to their injury.

THE BEAMISH BANQUET.

It is announced authoritatively that a banquet is to be tendered Mr. Beamish on his return from Nelson, and a similar mark of approval offered to Mr. Colistro. It is perhaps a very proper act on the part of those who were responsible for creating a condition of affairs which resulted in the placing of Mr. Colistro and Mr. Beamish in jail; but to look at the matter from a standpoint somewhat different from that of the gentlemen who will tender these two worthless the banquet, we might say that it is somewhat difficult to adjudge properly the particular merit of the conduct of the men mentioned which entitles them to receive a banquet in a semi-public fashion. Colistro and Beamish were convicted by the courts of Canada of offences which warranted them in the eyes of the law in being sent to jail. It is not illogical to put forward the contention that the disapproval of that act on the part of their friends is tantamount to a declaration that the courts of Canada have displayed injustice in acting as they did in the cases we have in mind. The time has not yet arrived in the history of Canada when a few demagogues representing the Western Federation of Miners can misconduct themselves in this country, place at naught all observance of the laws of the land, and commit tyrannical acts with impunity. It will require very many banquets to bring about an interruption of the peaceful conditions, which, thank God, we are now assured of owing to the operation of the laws which obtain under the British flag.

WHAT MINNESOTA THINKS.

A fair idea of how the people across the line regard the consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern interests is shown by the following, which we take from the Minneapolis Times: Under the caption "Fair Competition and Enforcement of Law" W. D. Washburn, Jr., a member of the Minnesota house, wrote for yesterday's Times an admirable, thoughtful and logical expression of the dangers incident to, and following upon, the merger of the trans-continental lines of the Northwest, should it be accomplished in manner and form intended by the magnates. Mr. Washburn points out that this merger means destruction of lawful competition; deterioration in passenger service, both as to quality and quantity; extermination of small centers of population between Chicago and Puget Sound; crippling of the wholesale trade of the twin cities and defeat of the legitimate ambitions of these cities to become great railway centers and commercial depots; removal to the east of the power to make rates in the Northwest; abandonment of separate ticket offices, stations and shops, wherever possible; great reduction in the number of employees; a scaling down of wages when earnings fall to provide for large dividends; the knowledge of triumph over the expressed will of the people; the serfdom of the man with small capital; the accentuation of the line of demarcation between the few very rich and the many relatively poor.

Truly a strong indictment and absolutely correct, every word of it. The merger would be highly objectionable even were the Northwest to be assured of the continuance of present conditions as to rates, service, separation of offices and continuance of employment. He must indeed be blind or demoted, however, who believes that such conditions would continue, once let Mr. Hill and his partners in rapacity be assured of successful evasion of the law and of a continued grasp upon the transportation of all persons and products between the Missouri River and the Puget Sound country. As Mr. Washburn very pertinently asks, what is the consolidation or the "combine" for, if it is not to reduce expenses and maintain rates? How can expenses be reduced save by the natural mode of lessening service, reducing the number of servants, by scaling down wages and by making one executive do work that has heretofore been allotted to several? What does maintenance of rates mean but a continuance of freight and passenger schedules at their present maximum? It is good to know that even this early in the campaign that has been inaugurated against this brutal injustice the selfish millionaires have met a check. Their plans that were to be put into performance must be held in abeyance for a time at least. The listed value of the securities they intended to put upon the market is not what they hoped nor is the confidence of the public in such securities assured. Governor Van Sant's action has attacked the plans in a vital point—credit with the people.

The railway men will be able to rehabilitate their securities on Wall street unless the campaign is pushed until all the vigor that the importance of the principles at stake warrants and demands. Assurances from Mr. Hill, or from anyone else, that there is no intention of consolidation, no intention to break the law, no intention to do the people wrong, should not be, must not be, received with the slightest credence. Such assurances are his stock in trade. He has made them before, many times. Not the slightest dependence is to be placed upon them. Experience proves this. Common sense recognizes it. Beware the Greeks of Wall street when they come with offerings in the shape of fair promises and specious pleadings. The very essence of the Northwestern billion dollar trust is monopoly. It is founded in a greed misnamed conservatism. Its impulses are in the direction of gain for the few at the expense of the many. It breeds and breathes contempt of law. It pays attorneys to find methods by which statutes can be broken or evaded. It regards a decrease of railway earnings as a calamity but deems the protests of an outraged public idle vapors.

The governors of the Northwestern states, their attorneys general, the railway commissioners, the legislatures, the business men, executives and stockholders in smaller railway systems, have here a common cause, a common enemy, a common end to be attained. What page in the grammar of the republic makes Hill a plural? Upon what meat is St. Paul's Caesar fed that he is growing greater than states, communities, legislatures, laws, conditions? It is impossible to be too radical in speaking of this contemplated crime against the people.

With it all there is not one thought of opposition to railways per se. They are necessities, they build up, they fructify, they abolish frontiers, they make glad the waste places, they are the greatest factors in what we call modernity. They must not and shall not be deflected from lines of good to the people that make them possible. They are common carriers. They must not and shall not be made mere conduits to carry inordinate profits into the pockets of men they have already enriched to a point that would have satisfied the ambitions of Law himself, magnate promoter, monopolist though he was.

Faith Fenton-Brown, writing in the Toronto Globe, gives some very interesting particulars regarding the gold output of the Yukon. Over \$23,000,000 in gold dust has been exported from the Yukon during the past five months—a million and a half beyond the advance estimate given in early June. Under the new ruling, which compels every one shipping or taking out gold to obtain certificates of export from the mining office, it is now possible to obtain a fairly accurate knowledge of the total gold export. The figures are indisputable as a minimum of the gold production. To this amount may be added at least an additional half million which remains in the country for treasure or exchange purposes. Twenty-three and a half million is probably as nearly an exact total as it is possible to obtain, being in any small inaccuracy an under-estimate rather than an excess. The Yukon mining world is proud of the season's output believing that in the face of such a showing a more correct estimate of the value of the Yukon placer mines will prevail outside.

A marked feature in connection with this year's mining output is that it is the yield of a larger number of properties than have ever before contributed. The individual rich claims of previous years have contributed less, or fewer have been worked this year, while many new properties have been exploited. Greater economy in working has contributed to the larger area of mining during the past year. With each year methods and conditions have improved, so that while there is much yet left to be desired, it is now possible to work a lower grade of gravel with some measure of profit.

The principal creek that has been discovered during the past year is Montana, a tributary of Indian river, near Eureka creek. A big stampede took place to Montana in May last upon the discovery claim showing 50 cents to the pan, and over five hundred claims were staked in the vicinity. Since then large pay has been found, and the creek is considered to be very promising. The Stewart River district is looking up again. Two years ago a series of stampedes took place to Thistle creek, just beyond the Stewart river. A little work was done with the results, and then the creek was generally abandoned. Within the past months Henderson creek, a tributary of the Yukon, near Thistle, also an abandoned creek of two years ago, has been relocated. Twenty cents to the pan has been taken from discovery claim, and now both of these creeks are active with prospectors. The miners have ceased expecting to become enormously wealthy in a few months, and are ready to work for the competence that may now be obtained on less rich creeks. This accounts for the large number of registrations. Lower Dominion is holding its own, while many new claims are being located down in the "two hundreds" below the mouth of Gold Run, in the belief that the rich pay streak of the above little creek continues down in the lower Dominion hillsides and benches. Some claims—more especially the hillsides and benches—can be worked to best advantage in the summer, others in the winter, but few are worked the year round, since a certain measure of preparatory work is needed each season. The season closed with a more promising outlook toward quartz mining in the Yukon than at any previous time. Three years ago very few of the men competent to speak authoritatively allowed the possible existence of gold-bearing quartz in the Yukon. In spite of this, old quartz miners nosed about the hills with hammer and chisel, bringing in as a result of their efforts many bits of gold-bearing ores. Grants were applied for in numbers sufficient to necessitate a special clerk in the recorder's office. But the development of a quartz mine requires capital, and the genuine quartz prospector is usually as poor as any old forty-niner. To bring capital into the Yukon to develop a possibility only is a work of time. But, scorning the scepticism of geologist or money-lettered scientist, the believers in quartz have prospected and located, until today there are few men in the Yukon who deny the existence of many and rich ledges in the country. Two groups are at present being worked, stamp mills have been brought in, and the immediate future will show, not whether there is gold-bearing quartz, of that the people here are already assured, but whether it is rich enough to work with profit.

Are you registered? And if not, why not? Register at once and be in a position to Down the Demagogues.

Friends of Lord Strathcona, Canada's Grand Old Man, will sincerely hope that he may speedily recover from his reported severe illness.

The announcement that Chicago capitalists are to become largely interested in Boundary properties is good news for that promising section of the country.

It is undeniably true that a most hopeful feeling prevails in Rossland regarding the outlook for the winter. Shrewdest observers say that our days of depression are about over.

That Canadian pluck and valor are properly appreciated by the home government is shown by the acceptance of the Imperial authorities of Canada's latest offer to supply another regiment of mounted troops for service in South Africa. And that Canadian patriotism in defence of the Empire is not diminishing will be demonstrated by the activity which positions in the contingent will be filled.

Cassidy—Ain't ye workin'? Casey—No; we're out on strike. "What for?" "How do I know? Shure, O'im not the walkin' delegate."

That Sir Thomas Lipton was always a true sport we all knew before, but the latest announcement that he will contest for the America Cup a third time stamps him as a man of the sort of stuff of which heroes are made.

A faith healer in Victoria has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for cruel neglect of children. He should now try the efficacy of prayer to see if he will get released from prison before his term expires. But, then, his friends will probably give him a banquet, anyway.

Dr. Jakes of Greenwood is in the city.

It is Decla tional by Co

Judgment of Court Re Ap

OTTAWA, Nov.

of justice received London stating that tee of the privy cou cision in the Manit cable said that d Manitoba court, d tion act of the prov overruled and that held intra vires, o of the province to remembered that H passed the act and court upset it. The now holds the act.

WINNIPEG, Nov. Manitoba governm as to the action of toba jurisdiction to e and if not, in what has it exceeded its p "The section 16 a cablegram is sub-se 92 of the B. N. A. A the province to leg all matters of man nature in the provin "The effect of the appear to be that t tee is of the opinio legislation as dealt act is a local matter s in the competence of ture.

"The Court of Quee toba took a different the act affected ma province, and was the enforcing with trade "It is possible," said conclusion, "that on of the judgment, the of a different expla explanation is as it w from the cablegram."

"Then prohibition is complicated fact, at lea ent licenses run out." "That depends on action." "Will the liquor d steps?" "I cannot tell."

J. A. M. Aikens, f the liquor bill, said: ered will, I have no important in respect liquor, in defining the tions of the Dominu legislatures, but will, jurisdiction in respect too. I was not at opinions differing as the act, in view of the decisions of the privy clear as to the right of legislate in respect to actions in liquor. It draw an act close up t provincial jurisdiction, difficult to say that it in the power of the p TORONTO, Nov. 2 Telegram's London ca "The judicial commi Council at its sitting t King to discharge the Court of King's Ben dated February 23rd, l the Manitoba liquor, p unconstitutional. The ground that the power to pass such legislation within section No. 92 North America Act, w face is authorized to le to "Lord Macnaughton judgment, in which th that although the que to the Court of King's toba numbered eleven, tion was considered s King's Bench, and the considered only one o judicial committee of "That question was: H legislature power to p not, in what particular legislature exceeded it "Referring to section toba liquor act (this se recognize such limitat of the B. N. A. Act. power of the province) declare the provisions o as much part of the a section, and that the have their full effect in operation of the act transactions in liquor w In the rights of its te toba, in declaring the unconstitutional, said: say that the provisions extremely stringent, probably, than anything any legislation of a s that unless the act is to be it must interfere w of the Dominion, w