

IS NOTING THE MAN'S WAYS

ARRIVING TO RAISE A THIRST

Successful That Magis- Will Have to Assess Damages.

Friday's Daily.)

ney Hindu, like that of the North American continuing to partake of the advanced civilization.

on to participating in the of this part of His Manions he has likewise reasonable comforts which deep libations of the white.

our Hindu immigrants are drink strong liquor with titude as tradition says our in Flanders, to biased.

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of another with Christ- and without any regard, of Marlborough's time, as they killed each other they fight the other day at he, however, the marks of so conspicuous on some of e law is being invoked to sh the processes of west-

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THE COMBINE IN LUMBER INDUSTRY

ARRANGEMENT REGARDING RAISING OF PRICES

More Witnesses Examined By the Special Committee--Retired Dealer Gives Evidence.

Ottawa, March 21.—H. P. Wells, secretary of the Mountain Lumber Association was before the special committee inquiring into the lumber industry, today.

Mr. Wells said he could not vouch for the accuracy of the minutes previous to his assuming the office of secretary of the association, but that since the organization, that is the Mountain Lumber Association, became practically a new one, although consisting largely of the same men.

He accepted the secretaryship with the object of instilling new life into it. He did not know that the coast mills had appointed a general auditor to maintain prices among the mills, none of the association having taken any knowledge of such action, nor did he know of any or he would tell the committee.

About this organization before he became secretary he appeared to know very little.

Early in 1906 there was a resolution passed to organize the Interior Lumber Association to handle the whole output of the Mountain mills on the prairies. Mr. Wells knew this matter had been on foot but it fell through before it was practicable. He was not secretary then, nor was he aware that the Mountain association had been secured into an advance of price by a threat of the coast association to start a price war. He denied that any penalty was placed upon members of the association.

The minutes of the association refreshed his memory. They contained a resolution that members not attending be fined \$10.

He admitted there was an arrangement between the two milling associations as to the raising of prices. He could not account for the promise of the coast association to level up the Mountain price, but he admitted the possibility of an understanding that the Mountain association would maintain prices.

Questioned by Mr. Knowles, he admitted that his association was honored to maintain prices. If the Mountain association cut the prices the coast mill would have grievances. Confer- ences were held between delegates from both associations. It was then decided that prices were to be maintained.

Witness did not remember a remark made by Mr. Leech, a manufacturer of Cranbrook, that one purpose of the association was to regulate production. At a meeting in Vancouver in September, 1906, a resolution was passed overruling the price list of both associations and to regulate production. The annual meeting was held in January last. The existing by-laws, it was said, held the association liable to prosecution and criminal action. He did not know who told the association. He took counsel on the subject. This was the investigation was ordered. At any rate it was in January. The motion for the parliamentary inquiry was in December. At the January meeting the by-laws were amended; because they were not in accord with the practice of the association, he said, was the cause of the change. The advice of S. S. Taylor, K. C., was not the real motive. He said that the tenor of Mr. Taylor's advice was that the by-laws were contrary to the criminal code.

Evidence again showing the justification of the appointment of the lumber combine committee was given by Aid. Wilkinson, of Regina, a retired lumber dealer. He expressed the belief that local lumber dealers were making at present from \$8 to \$10 per thousand, or a profit of from 20 to 30 per cent. The man who was not a member of the retail association could not at present buy lumber from the association mills, but he had no objection. The most dealer should buy independent. The minimum per day for outside labor being \$2.50, and wages payable fortnightly.

If a strike is declared, the lignite miners are determined and say the operators are not trying to arrive at a contract, as they have refused all the propositions submitted so far and in return are submitting an agreement which is preposterous, as it calls for a 50 per cent reduction in the present wages, and the addition of a clause to the effect that if either breaks the agreement, the contract is to be null and void.

The operators refuse to talk, but it is almost certain that they will turn down the ultimatum, and that a strike will follow.

California Tragedy.

Sacramento, Cal., March 22.—Because his little granddaughter, Ellen Gunn, refused to sing a second song to him, Donato Echeverri shot her in the left side and then fired at his daughter, Mrs. Catto, and Miss McKenna before sending a bullet into his own brain. Members of the legislature and others from railways, and will on re-

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RICH MINES AT COBALT CAMP

DESCRIPTION BY A WELL KNOWN WRITER

E. Jacobs Visited New Silver District--Annual Meeting of Canadian Mining Institute.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

E. Jacobs, editor of the British Columbia Mining Record, who returned a few days ago from attendance at the annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, in the course of an interview gave some very interesting information relative to that gathering and an interesting trip to Cobalt.

The ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, held at Toronto, Ontario, on March 6th, 7th and 8th, was acknowledged to have been one of the most enthusiastic and successful meetings the members of the institute have had for years. The attendance was comparatively large, Toronto newspapers having placed it at about 125 on the opening day, and additional members and guests of the institute arrived later.

British Columbia was represented by Frederic Keffer, engineer in charge of several mines in the Boundary District owned by the British Columbia Copper Company; E. Jacobs, editor of the British Columbia Mining Record, and Jas. T. Laidlaw, a mining engineer from East Kootenay. Mr. Jacobs left Victoria at midnight on Thursday, February 23rd, and by arrangement met Mr. Keffer at Medicine Hat early on the morning of 3rd inst. There was little delay en route to Toronto, which was reached by noon of Wednesday, 6th inst., only about five hours late, which considering the weather conditions that had prevailed for some time previously was considered satisfactory.

Mr. Jacobs says although numerically the representative of British Columbia by members resident in the province was small, the condition of its mining industry was not permitted to go unnoticed, for papers were contributed as follows: "Further Observations Relative to the Occurrence of Deposits of Copper Ore on the North Pacific Coast and Adjacent Regions," by the Southern Boundary of British Columbia to the Alaskan Peninsula," by W. M. Brewer, "The Marble Bay Copper Deposit, Texas Island," by O. Leroy; "The Geology of the Franklin District (Boundary) Ore Deposits," by R. W. Brock; "Emery and Mineral Boundary District," by Frederic Keffer; "Mineral Production of British Columbia," by E. Jacobs; "Notes on the Economic Geology of the Province," by R. W. Brock; "Notes on the Boundary District," by W. W. Leach, and "The Cariboo Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Plant at Bulkley," by W. T. Dick. Other papers relating to the mining in Western Canada were: "The Coals and Coalfields of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba," by J. Dowling; "Recent Developments in Mining in the Southern Yukon," by D. D. Cairnes, and "Recent Mining Conditions in the Yukon," by E. M. Leach. The company is capitalized at \$5,000,000, and has issued \$4,000,000 of its stock.

There are many mines, including several of the Cobalt group, which have alluded to in much else of interest, but space restrictions will not admit of these being noted individually. Nor was there opportunity to say anything in showing maps and giving information concerning this decidedly rich silver producing district.

Cobalt was left on return at 4.30 p. m. on Sunday, North Bay was reached the same night, and Toronto early the next morning. Mr. Jacobs said adieu to the numbers, who had contributed greatly to his enjoyment during his hurried visit to Ontario, West Bay, and Winnipeg. He had the company of Eugene Coste, E. M. of Toronto, who is superintendent of the Cobalt Lake power house, R. M. in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Another fellow-traveler was Virgil H. Hewes, C. E., of New York, who was proceeding to Bankhead, Alberta, to advise on some engineering questions in connection with the installation of a coal-briquetting plant at the Pacific Coal Company's colliery there. Mrs. Hewes, who accompanied her husband, is a sister of Dr. Waddell, C. E., the designer of the bridge over the Fraser river at New Westminster. Still another of the west-bound travellers occupying the Pullman car was B. C. Mess, of Victoria, on his return from Ottawa, whence he had been as one of a deputation in the interests of British Columbia salmon canner owners.

The annual dinner of the Institute was a very enjoyable affair. The attendance was large, and included the very great deal of trouble and expense to the railway company.

Loyal to the Pacific coast, Mr. Jacobs took occasion whenever it presented itself to give his advancement. People in Ontario would hardly believe that spring flowers were blooming the open garden before Mr. Jacobs left for his home in the heavy snowfall in that province on March 4th or 5th. Similarly at Winnipeg the roads were covered with snow, and at March 12th, clearing away the snow that had fallen only the day before, there was difficulty in convincing residents in that city that

THE WESTERN LUMBER INDUSTRY

TWO WITNESSES BEFORE COMMISSION

Peter Lund Says Unless More Men Are Obtained Prices Will Advance.

Ottawa, March 22.—Theo. Ludwig, Arrowhead, vice-president of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, was further examined at the lumber combine committee to-day.

The witness said that last year his firm made a profit of 77 cents per thousand on the output. There were losses outside of this. For instance, some of their lumber limits were burned down. Last year the firm spent about \$25,000 in machinery, and a greater part of the time it was idle because they could not get men to do the work. They had dividends. They were paying interest on the money which paid the dividend.

He knew no rule in their association to prevent the cutting of lumber to any other than dealers. They would sell to any dealer, no matter whether he belonged to the association or not.

Peter Lund, Gardner, British Columbia, was the next witness. He read a statement giving a history of the lumber trade in his district from the connection of the Cowi's Nest Falls, and down to the present time. Not until 1905, when a meeting was held at Revelstoke, and the Lumber Mountain Association organized, was there an improvement. Till then the mills were being dictated to by retail men. Prices of everything had advanced, horses and labor had become dearer.

In 1903 labor cost \$30 per month with board. Now it was from \$45 to \$50, and one half the men required could not be had. What was wanted in the West was 1,000 men who would work in the mills and build railways. Unless these were forthcoming lumber prices would be dearer. Facilities for moving lumber and grain on the prairies were also required. He showed the necessity of fuel for western settlers, and concluded by saying that it was incumbent upon them to develop Canada, to be Canadians and not live in a house divided against itself.

Steamer Delayed.

Nanaimo, March 22.—Steamer City of Nanaimo, from Union Bay, arrived here at noon to-day, twenty-nine hours late, having had to run into Beaver Creek ton, shelter during the gale.

MINERS PRESENT THEIR ULTIMATUM

Wish Hours of Labor to Remain Unchanged But Demand Increased Wages.

Calgary, March 22.—Delegates for the miners have presented their final ultimatum to the operators, which, if not accepted, will cause the suspension of all the operations in mines on April 1st, when the present agreement expires. The ultimatum is that all the agreements now prevailing at the various mines are to continue in their entirety as to conditions and hours of labor, but with an advance of 10 per cent on the present rate of wages. Minimum per day for outside labor being \$2.50, and wages payable fortnightly.

If a strike is declared, the lignite miners are determined and say the operators are not trying to arrive at a contract, as they have refused all the propositions submitted so far and in return are submitting an agreement which is preposterous, as it calls for a 50 per cent reduction in the present wages, and the addition of a clause to the effect that if either breaks the agreement, the contract is to be null and void.

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ISLAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAYS

CHAMPION TYPEWRITER

TWO-CENT POSTAGE

Chicago, Ill., March 22.—Miss Rose L. Fry, who has twice won the champion typewriting contest, at the Coliseum last night, won the championship for the third time, winning the silver cup offered and breaking the world's record for copying dictation from shorthand notes. The record she established last night was 2445 words in thirty minutes. This is 200 words better than her last record, which was made a year ago at the contest held at Madison Square Garden, New York.

Australian Federal Government Decides to Introduce Bill.

Melbourne, March 22.—The federal government has decided to introduce a bill during the next session of parliament, establishing a two-cent rate of postage on letters not only throughout Australia, but with all parts of the British Empire and all foreign countries that will deliver two-cent letters from Australia.

Blue Funnel Liner.

The Blue Funnel Liner Cyclops, from Liverpool, is now at Tacoma discharging her cargo for that port. Contrary to the general opinion, she will not call at Victoria. She will arrive at this port on the 24th inst. and will have a cargo of general merchandise. From here she will proceed to Vancouver, where she will be some days, and then to Seattle, where she will be some days, and then to the T'itan, to come to this port.

RIVERS ARE NOW FALLING RAPIDLY

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN CALIFORNIA

Danger From Floods Regarded as Over--Railway Traffic is Still Interrupted

San Francisco, March 22.—The storm which has hung over California has been broken and conditions everywhere have greatly improved. The great rivers running through the great interior valleys, which flooded vast tracts of land and threatened several cities, have fallen rapidly and no more damage from this source is apprehended. Telegraph communication, which for the length of the property, so far eight miles has been restored. The weather bureau predicts clearing weather, though showers may continue to fall for several days.

The railroad blockade has not yet been lifted, but both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe companies are making strenuous efforts to repair their lines, which were damaged by washouts and landslides. Trains are being run over both the Ogden and San Joaquin Valley lines to the East, though they are not on regular schedule time.

Traffic on the Shasta route is interrupted near Redding and regular service cannot be resumed for several days. The coast line is blocked by a landslide at Santa Margareta and may be tied up for two or more days.

Many railroad passengers are going from here to Portland, Ore., by steambus, transportation being supplied by the railroad companies.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE

SIR WILFRID LAURIER MAY NOT ATTEND

Prolonged Session May Result in Premier Cancelling Arrangements to Visit London.

Ottawa, March 22.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is thinking seriously of cancelling his arrangements to attend the colonial conference. This is on account of the slow progress of the session. When Sir Wilfrid took out his passage it looked as if prorogation was at hand, but it seems now to be far away as ever. He hopes that some arrangement may be reached to let him go.

Of course Canada will be represented, but the general desire is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should go. A conference between Sir Wilfrid and R. L. Borden may lead to this. Should the Premier not go Hon. W. S. Fielding would take his place.

LABOR DISPUTES BILL

Ottawa, March 22.—The labor disputes bill was assented to yesterday by Deputy Governor-General Fitzpatrick.

MURDERER EXECUTED

CRUSHED TO DEATH

Danville, Ill., March 22.—Passenger train No. 11, on the St. Louis division of the Big Four railway, westbound from Indianapolis to St. Louis, left the 20-foot embankment. A gravel pile near the track caused the engine to leave the rails, carrying the coaches with it.

NO DECISION ON LORD'S DAY ACT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS STILL WAITING

The Legislature May Be Appealed to For its Opinion--Attorney-General's Views.

The action of the provincial government on the question of the Lord's Day Act passed by the Dominion government, is being waited for anxiously by those who hold contrary opinions with respect to what that action should be. Zealous ones on both sides of the question have stated that they were in receipt of information relative to the subject and were prepared to say that the government of the province had decided to go ahead with the measure, but the government has come to no decision on this question. The matter was under advisement by the attorney-general and he was not in a position to say what would be the action of the government.

From the conversation of the attorney-general it is probable that the subject may be brought before the legislature, in some way or other, to legislate what he is of the opinion that if it was decided to allow the act to be enforced in the province he will give general permission to prosecute under its provisions and leave it to the courts to decide on the merits of the cases.

Hon. Mr. Fulton says that he is not perfectly satisfied at the present moment as to what was the intention of the act. He is not perfectly sure whether it was the intention that the attorney-general of the province was given the power to interfere with the act being applied to his particular province or whether it was to give the attorney-general power to limit the prosecutions to certain classes of alleged violation of the act as he saw fit. He is not at present inclined to exercise this discriminatory function, and it was this that prompted him to say that if the act was allowed to be enforced it would likely be that all prosecutions under it would be allowed.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CITY'S STREETS

Proposed Work on Rockland Avenue and Around Beacon Hill Park--Underground Wires.

It was decided last night, at the meeting of the city council, to open negotiations with the B. C. Electric Railway Company and the B. C. Telephone Company, having for their object the placing underground of all wires in the city as well as those hereafter put in place.

Ald. Hall, the chairman of the light and telephone committee, occupied the chair, and there were present Ald. Gleason, Ald. Fell and Ald. Maston. The British Columbia Telephone Co. was represented by W. H. Kent, of Vancouver, the general manager of the province, R. B. McMillan, the manager of the local branch, and H. D. Miller, the head electrician of the local staff. For the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. there appeared H. H. Spiering, of Vancouver, the general manager, and G. M. Tripp, the head electrician.

The representatives of the companies interested showed themselves very agreeable to the city's proposal. They, however, could not give a definite answer until the matter was discussed with the head offices. They would, however, give their opinion on the subject, to bring about the desired end.

The city fathers are quite satisfied with the result of the interview, and immediate steps will be taken to get into touch with the head offices of the companies.

All the same lines the above question was being discussed, the streets, bridges and sewers committee were perfecting plans for the widening of Rockland avenue.

They met with the committee of residents, viz., Hon. Edgar Dewdney, G. H. Barnard, and Mitchell, S. J. Fitz and J. Arbutnot were unavoidably absent. The object of the conference was to find out what alterations, if any, were necessary in the city plans for the avenue's improvement. It was proposed to widen the road to a uniform width of 70 feet. Of this 28 feet would be given to the sidewalk, 16 feet to the roadway and 26 feet to the footway. The roadwork was being done to a cement sidewalk. In addition to this, there was to be an earthenware conduit placed in the sidewalk for the reception of all electric wires, thus doing away with poles on the road surface. The conduit would cost \$2 per foot frontage. The conduit would cost \$2 per foot frontage, and the laying of the road surface 20c. The roadway would cost \$1.50.