Rossland Weekly Miner.

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THE INJUNCTION.

In another column is given the text of the injunction issued at Greenwood yesterday by Mr. Justice Irving. The judge's order is quite brief, and there can be no mistaking its terms. It simply means that the defendants mentioned must leave the employees of the mining companies alone, not venturing to bring pressure to bear upon them in any way to cause them to abandon their work. The order in this case is in consonance with the recent judgment of the house of lords, of which so much has been said. A good deal of importance attaches to it for more than one reason, and among them the fact that it is the first order of the kind issued from a Canadian court since the above mentioned judgment was rendered. Its importance from a local point of view will be at once apparent. There must be no more "picketing" or scenes of disorder at the railway stations such as have lately been witnessed, the usual penalty for disobedience of court orders being ready for those who venture to disregard this one. Members of the union who have been in the habit of waylaying workers and endeavoring to seduce them from their employment will simply run the risk of imprisonment if they do not discontinue the practice. In short, the net result of the order is to enforce the righteous principle that men must be at liberty to engage in legal and legitimate labor if they so choose, free from molestation and annoyance.

COAST-KOOTENAY RAILWAY.

The Victoria organ of the Dunsmuir government has caused some guessing by making this announcement: "The Colonist is informed that a syndicate of British capitalists of high standing in the financial world of London is prepared to submit an offer to the provincial government for the early construction of the Coast-Kootenay railway. The syndicate is possessed of means to undertake the work and push it to completion as fast as men and means can accomplish the building of the road, but it is understood that certain conditions of the loan act passed at last session are unsatisfactory, and before signing a contract it would ask that these be modified. The objections, it is stated, are to the clause governing the percentage of gross earnings payable by the company to the province, which is considered too stringent, the members of the syndicate holding the view that the percentage should be paid out of net earnings after all charges of management and maintenance were deducted. There are other provisions of the act which are considered objectionable, and the proposal will suggest that they be reconsidered." There are people uncharitable enough to assert that this is only another "blind," and that the government is but pursuing the policy of burking the project. This may not be the case, but it is a somewhat unfortunate circumstance that the conditions objected to were strenuously insisted upon by the government and its supporters when the bill was before the house. If the proposal mentioned by the Colonist is a bona fide one, what hope will there be of the said conditions being removed?

ABOUT INJUNCTIONS.

As indicating the unanmity of opinion which prevails both in Canada and the United States respecting the necessity of the proper observance of law and order in labor disputes, we quote here a ruling of Judge Kohlsaat of Chicago in the United States court the other day. In no mistakable terms he treated of the great questions involved in the struggle between capital and labor and announced that the attempt of the defendants to effect their end through intimidation and acts of violence will not be tolerated. At the same time the court announced that the great body of workingmen are law-abiding citizens; that they, of all men, appreciate the necessity of the enforcement of law.

"They have not so misread history," said Judge Kohlsaat, "as to think that capital was ever vanquished by labor in a struggle in which the weapons were force. They are alive to the public interests. The future holds the adjustment of the vexing disputes between labor and capital. These disputes are far from being one sided. The solution will come, as right always will, even though force and injustice may clog its feet." The decision of Judge Kohlsaat was one of the most forceful ever delivered in the federal courts. The case had been submitted on its merits. Employers and strikers had engaged capable attorneys to argue the points contended for by each side. When Judge Kohlsaat delivered his opinion attorneys for the complainant announced that the order was irrevocable and that an appeal would have no effect. The strike at the Chicago plants of the complainant corporation has now been in force about six months. Union men and others are said to have continued their picketing without interruption, though they have been more careful to avoid acts of violence. Now that the order of the court has been announced, it is said, stringent measures will be used to put it in force. The attorney for the strikers said, however, that he will make another effort to have the order set acide. He has already presented two pleas that were not passed on by the court, and if he is allowed a further opportunity he will raise the point that the complainant company has violated the law in importing labor from other states without informing the men of the existence of a strike. After a review of the evidence presented in affidavits by both parties in the controversy, Judge Kohlsaat said, in part: "Under all the conflict of evidence in this case, it is undeniable that the defendants, or some of them, and their confederates, have conspired to and have greatly intimidated complainant's workmen, and thereby have intended to and have done great and irreparable injury to complainant's business and property, largely in excess of the necessary jurisdictional amount. It is conceivable, theoretically, that patrols of pickets could be maintained upon the platonic basis claimed by defendants, but the evidence taken as a whole leaves no doubt in the mind of the court that the name was not misapplied in this case. Here a siege exists. Probably to some extent the acts of violence complained of have been done by persons not members of the union and not connected in any manner with the striking workmen; but in some of the cases the evidence is so specific that it cannot be overlooked. In the judgment of the court, the pickets were in some cases themselves guilty of intimidating complainant's workmen and were the indirect, if not the direct, inspiration of like acts of violence by others. In a conspiracy of this character, where it is difficult to learn the names of the individual members of lodges, the active co-operation of individual members in the conspiracy is difficult to establish by direct proof; but their acquiescence in the connivance at the methods pursued by their officers and leaders is easily established by the results sought and accomplished. These being the facts in the case, the law is clear and emphatic."

THE RIGHT TO QUIT WORK.

Although the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has had compulsory arbitration for one of the planks in its platform, the delegates at the last session voted down a resolution requesting the government to pass a compulsory arbitration law similar to that in force in New Zealand. This action was, no doubt, influenced by the attitude recently taken by the American Federation of Labor in regard to this principle. Owing to the fact that American politics and American courts are believed to be controlled by the capitalistic elements, the stand taken by President Gompers and his associates is no doubt wise. In American trade union councils, the right of personal liberty is defined as the right to quit work. Apply the test of progression, the touchstone of principles, and we will at once perceive the fallacy of this conception of personal liberty. If everybody quit work neither the individaul nor society could exist. American trade unions do not seem to realize that liberty is necessarily conditioned on life. As the phrase personal liberty implies, liberty is merely an extension of personality; that is liberty, is merely an attribute of life. Obviously, then, the idea of personal liberty does not involve the right to quit work; that is, to suicide, to destroy life or personality. As nature requires a certain amount of labor to preserve the existence and maintain the welfare, both of society and the individual, to labor is a duty. Of course we should not be required to labor under conditions injurious to life. In such cases to quit work becomes a duty we owe to ourselves—not, however, a "right." President Gompers said at the Chicago conference on industrial conciliation and arbitration: "We shall always insist on our right to strike for any reason or for no reason at all." As American trade unions have a poor conception of rights—instead of asserting as the Father of the Republic did, that all men have a right to live, they merely affirm that all men have a right to die—they naturally recognize few responsibilities.

THE MINING INDUSLRY.

Under the above caption the Nelson Miner publishes an editorial article containing a very great deal of information regarding British Columbia's chief industry. The Miner contends that the mining industry is slowly but steadily improving in the Kootenays and Yale, and the revival looks like one of permanence. In the Slocan the shipments are increasing, and this is particularly noticeable around Slocan City, where the shipments last week were the largest for the same period for the year. The Payne, one of the banner mines of the Slocan, is about to install a concentrating mill, of a capacity of 100 tons per day, and a complete electric and water power plant. With these improvements completed the Payne will doubtless be able to renew its dividends and perhaps repeat its former feat of distributing $1,000,000 among its stockholders, as there are large reserves of concentrating ore available for the concentrator as soon as it is put in operation. Work on the railway which is being extended into the Lardeau section is making good progress, and as that country is one of the richest in mineral resources in British Columbia it may confidently be expected that the shipments from there as soon as the road is finished will cut quite a figure. The officials of the Canadian Pacific railway, who have an intimate knowledge of the resources of the Lardeau, say that they have great confidence in it and its mines which they consider fully warrant the assumption that the traffic in the way of ore coming out over their road and supplies going in will be large. In East Kootenay the prospect of having a smelter, which is to be erected by the Sullivan Group Mining company, is having a stimulating effect on mining. The railroad which is being built to connect the Crow's Nest coal fields with the Great Northern main line will open up a country which besides having considerable agricultural land is known to have valuable mineral areas. In the Nelson division there is a great deal of activity. The properties of the Hall Mines are producing well, the Mollie Gibson is arranging to resume shipments on an extensive scale, the Ymir continues to show a profit each month and new deals are frequently reported and the outlook is promising. In the Trail Creek division in the Rossland camp, the shipments are increasing each week and it should not be long before they will equal what they were before the trouble was inaugurated. Besides the mines in the Rossland camp those of the west slope of Sophie mountain and in the Norway mountain section continue to be operated with their usual forces and some of them give promise of making mines. In the Boundary mining matters are in full swing and the mines there keep the smelters in continuous operation, and, in order to meet the increased ore that can be extracted both the smelters there are being enlarged. Republic will shortly be connected with the Boundary smelting points by rail and nearly all the ore from that camp will be sent to the Boundary plants for treatment. This will call for a still further increase in the existing reduction plants, or the erection of new ones. Still further west in the Similkameen section a number of properties are being developed of which nothing much is heard. For instance, the estate of the late Marcus Daly is developing the Nickel Plate group and about $200,000 has been spent in opening it up and it is already a valuable mine, as the ledges are large and the ore of a pay grade. The opening up of the coal measures there is also under way and they promise to produce large quantities of coal of a good grade. What the section to the west wants most is transportation and this should be given during the coming year.

A RECORD IN COMMERCE.

The Toronto Globe directs the attention of the Canadian public to the fact that the chartered bank statements for September give substantiating evidence of the general prosperity felt in every line of trade and industry throughout the Dominion. The statement makes a record in many leading features, and the unusual expansion has taken place in spite of conditions tending to delay the ordinary fall development. The note circulation recorded at the close of September last was $56,027,000, as compared with $51,352,000 for the previous month. For September, 1900, the recorded circulation was $50,387,000, and for August of the same year $47,431,000. There was thus a gain of $5,640,000 in the September circulation of the present year as compared with 1900, and the expansion for the month was $4,675,000, as compared with $2,956,000 in the corresponding month of the previous year. This increase in total circulation, as well as in the month's expansion, is all the more remarkable on account of the slow movement of crops at the present time. Buying has been suspended in Manitoba, and the export demand for Ontario wheat is not sufficiently strong to cause a rapid movement toward the seaboard. Prices for Ontario wheat have not been sufficiently high to induce the farmers to market extensively, and the weather has been unusually favorable for outdoor work. The farmers are too busy with fall ploughing and with handling root crops to devote much attention to the marketing of grain. While the splendid weather and light rains have been of marked advantage in many parts of Ontario they have tended to retard the marketing of grain, yet it is in spite of these delays in crop-moving that the past month has made a record in banking business. The aggregate public deposits for the month were $356,280,000, as compared with $306,162,000 for the corresponding month last year, a gain of $50,118,000. The record of current loans in Canada, a feature which indicates more directly the volume of general business, shows a total of $286,195,000 at the close of September last, as compared with $280,750,000 for August, and $272,020,000 for September, 1900. This growth before the movement of the crops is really under way shows that we have not yet fully entered upon the era of prosperity in store for the Dominion. It is a tribute to the banking system of Canada that all these increasing demands for currency have been met without the least stringency. The business of Canadian banks extends over a large area, and much of the currency sent out from the eastern centres is a considerable time in making the commercial circuit and returning. Yet this and other difficulties are met without friction or danger. Two years ago some of the banks found it necessary to augment their capital. But notwithstanding such recent increases, the note circulation required by the business community is again creeping up to the limit fixed by law. If trade continues to expand there will be an opening for further increases in bank capital. The expansion of bank business reflects the general tone of commerce throughout the Dominion, and shows that there is a substantial basis for the commercial activity of the season.

REPRESENTATION IN CABINET.

A matter which very much concerns the people of British Columbia at the present time is the question of cabinet representation in the Federal ministry. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has placed himself on record as admitting that this province is entitled to cabinet representation; and the retirement of Sir Louis Davies from the important post of minister of marine and fisheries seems to have at last opened the way for the claims of the province in this respect to be immediately recognized. Two names have been mentioned in connection with the appointment—Ralph Smith and Hon. Senator Templeman. The Miner unhesitatingly endorses the latter for the position. Mr. Templeman has every legitimate reason to aspire to the position. He is by long odds the oldest recognized Liberal in the province. And whatever prestige the party may have in British Columbia at the present time is due to a very great extent to the self-sacrificing efforts of Senator Templeman. In season and out of season, through good and evil report, William Templeman, at the time we have in mind editor of the one vigorous Liberal newspaper in British Columbia, labored unceasingly for the advancement of the cause of the opponents of Toryism—and this, be it remembered, at a time when to be known as a "Grit" was to be ostracized by nearly everybody in the province. But Senator Templeman stuck to his guns, and at last saw victory perch upon the banners of the party to which he showed such unfaltering allegiance. For such excellent service to the party the Senator ought to reap a suitable reward. But in endorsing him for the portfolio which will be given to a representative of British Columbia the Rossland Miner does so not only because it is cognizant of the good service which Senator William Templeman has rendered the party in the west, but because it knows that he is in every way competent to handle the duties of any position in the Federal ministry. A man thoroughly versed in business methods, of wide experience in political matters, and with an unexcelled knowledge of conditions and requirements in British Columbia, Senator Templeman would bring to the administration of aaffirs in any department of the public affairs with which he might be entrusted by the Federal government an ability thoroughly competent to cope with any task which might be set him. The Rossland Miner hopes that Senator Templeman may be chosen as the first representative of British Columbia in the Federal cabinet.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S REPUTATION ABROAD.

Mr. Robert Ward, one of the most prominent business and financial men in the province, recently returned from a trip to England. Interviewed by the Victoria Colonist Mr. Ward unhesitatingly stated that British Columbia was in great disrepute among the investing public in England owing to the chaotic conditions in provincial politics and the unjust mining laws. Just here we will quote what Mr. Ward had to say to the Colonist:

Mr. Robert Ward, who arrived from England a few days ago, in an interview given to a Colonist reporter yesterday, said that British Columbia was not so well spoken of in England today, as it was aforetime. Asked regarding British Columbia interests in England, he said: "Well, I would rather not say much about that, for, to tell the truth, British Columbia is not so well spoken of in England today as it was. Mischievous mining legislation and political unrest have had a serious effect on the standing of British Columbia in England, particularly in quarters where mining interests are discussed and considered. It is thought that too much legislation of this kind has not only brought about the high cost of labor, but consilerable taxation, which, in its present shape, is iniquitous. The investor feels that if he puts money into ventures out here, it is difficult to see satisfactory returns. Under these conditions, it is difficult to interest people in British Columbia, and it is humiliating to a British Columbian to hear his country disparagingly spoken of. The sooner there is less mischievous legislation and fairer dealing with those who invest money in big concerns of the country, the better it will be for the interests of the province abroad.

"I have noticed a report in the press that it is said to be the intention of the Minister of Finance to negotiate a new loan in London. I can only say in this regard that the time is not opportune for such an undertaking; in fact, it could only result in a financial loss to the province in view of the incidents which I have mentioned in regard to our general standing.

"It is the eight-hour law and the subsequent legislation which imposed unfair taxation on mining companies, that is most complained of, and when matters are remedied, British Columbia will no doubt regain its position, for the natural resources of the country fully warrant every attention; in fact, it is regarded that as far as the country is concerned, it possesses unbounded natural wealth, and every possible facility should be given to its development.

The Colonist—the government organ, be it remembered—while admitting the reasonableness of the specific complaints which Mr. Ward mentions as acting detrimentally against the province in connection with the mining industry, attempts to lay the blame for this condition of affairs upon the press of the interior, which, the Colonist claims, has misrepresented the exact situation in this province to the outside world. In taking up the position which it has in this connection, the Colonist neglects one very important consideration—and that is the views expressed on this topic by the recognized mining men of the province. We think we are stating but the bald truth when we declare that—aside altogether from what may be the views of the press—every mining man in the province of any repute has gone on record as saying that the laws affecting the mining industry in British Columiba have proved mischievous in the extreme in their operation; and that those laws and the unsettled political condition are responsible almost entirely for the distrust engendered in the mind of the British investor in respect to provincial mining enterprises.

PARTY LINES.

The majority of Rossland Miner readers will be inclined to agree with the Vancouver News-Advertiser when it says: There are well-meaning, honest men, who confound the means with the end; who make a fetish of party, and in its worship lose sight entirely of the end—good government—the attainment of which is the object of the party system. These men are found in both the Conservative and Liberal ranks. They are so thoroughly saturated with the party idea that they have neither time nor thought for anything else. They would introduce party politics (and by this they mean Federal party lines) into every matter on which it is possible for two men to hold different opinions, and in their view, municipal and educational affairs should be brought within the range of these party methods. Then there is a class—smaller than the one to which we have just referred, and, we are afraid, we must say, not as honest or disinterested as that—who are eager to become either the dispensers or the recipients of patronage in place and office, and they believe that the rankest growth of such things will be had under the party system. Yet another section is to be found, which supports the party system, because it avoids the necessity of individual thought and effort—the party leader points the way and the rank and file have nothing to do but obey.

All these classes will be found among those who are clamoring for the introduction of Federal party lines into Provincial affairs. Types of them were to be seen among those who advocated that course in the Liberal meeting on Thursday last, just as they were found among those who composed the Conservative convention held at New Westminster two years ago. But, as in the case of the Conservatives, the party as a whole could not be induced to adopt the programme laid out for it, so it will be, we think, in regard to a large section of the Liberals throughout the Province. Stability in Provincial affairs will not be established by a separation of the Provincial electors in Liberal and Conservative camps. Rather, it would tend to make the accomplishment of the objects aimed at impossible, and lead to a perpetuation of the abuses and maladministration from which British Columbia is now suffering. When the Federal party leaders attempt to put their views in force, they will realize the strength of the opposition to the innovation. There is a large and influential section of the population which does not propose to throw away the substance of Provincial reforms for the shadow of Federal party affiliations, and that part of the electorate will decide the issue notwithstanding the efforts of Liberal and Conservative party managers.

At a meeting of the Congregational church held recently at Toronto, dealing with topics concerning the Home Mission Field, Rev. William McIntosh, referring to the building of a church in Nelson, told of the excessive cost of construction on account of the trades unions, which, he said, were holding back the interests of British Columbia. We quote from the Toronto Globe of Wednesday, Oct. 9th last.

The Criminal Libel Case.

The Turner-Pooley v. Nichol criminal libel case has been settled by the declaration of a jury that the defendant is not guilty. We venture to assert that no one concerned in the case is more relieved, now that the end has been reached, than the men who took advantage of their positions to impress the Crown into the prosecution of their case. That there was justification for the criticism of the Province, the recklessness of Hon. C. E. Pooley in the witness box alone was sufficient proof. We do not believe there is another man in British Columbia familiar with the traditions which govern the conduct of the journals of Great Britain that believe their opinions can be influenced by other considerations than the sense of responsibility to their constituencies. The assertion that the criticism of the London Times might have been averted or even modified by an advertisement is so absurd that we feel sure Mr. Pooley wondered how he could have been driven into taking such a position. If we mistake not, it was proven at a former trial that the strictures of some of the London papers including the Times, were made after the page advertisements had been published. But all these matters are beside the question now. A jury, impartially instructed by a judge, had practically decided that the criticism of the Province was justified. No amount of special pleading can alter that fact. If Hon. J. H. Turner had been a plain private citizen he would not have received so many shares of paid-up stock in the defunct companies, and so much a year for his advice. It is doubtful if he ever gave any advice. If Hon. C. E. Pooley, K. C., had been merely a practicing barrister in British Columbia, instead of president of the council, he would not have shared the good fortune of his colleague, nor would he have been appointed solicitor for the companies. They owed their good fortune to the fact that they were members of the government of British Columbia. Their names were wanted for the purpose of decoying innocent investors within the nets of the unscrupulous gang who, unfortunately for British Columbia and all mining countries, find wildcat companies so convenient for their fleecing purposes. The services of Messrs. Turner and Pooley were secured because, being members of the government of British Columbia, they were in a position to give early and reliable information in regard to investments. That was an intimation that these two men would make use of their official positions to advance the interests of the companies. It was false, but the deluded victims could not know that. They found it out to their sorrow later on, and it did not increase their respect for the public men of British Columbia, nor did it add to the prestige of this province as a place in which to invest money. The Klondike is not in British Columbia, but that is not very well known to the average British investor. His confusion would not be cleared up by seeing the names of two British Columbia ministers connected with the names of Klondike companies. The whole business was most discreditable and unfortunate from every point of view. The ministers played into the hands of unscrupulous men; they connived, probably innocently, in the plundering of innocent investors, and in doing these things they struck a blow at British Columbia from which she has not recovered to this day. The memory of these boom days still lives in the minds of investors, and it may be years before confidence is restored.—Victoria Times.

GOODBY.

Goodby, proud world, I'm going home;
Thou art not my friend, and I'm not thine,
Long through thy weary crowds I roam;
A river-ark on the ocean brine,
Long I've been tossed like the driven foam,
But now, proud world, I'm going home.
Goodby to Flattery's fawning face;
To Grandeur with his wise grimace;
To upstart Wealth's averted eye;
To supple Office, low and high;
To crowded halls, to court and street;
To frozen hearts and hasting feet;
To those who go and those who come;
Goodby, proud world! I'm going home.

I'm going to my own hearth-stone,
Besomed in yon green hills alone—
A secret nook in a pleasant land
Whose groves the frolic fairies planned;
Where arches green, the livelong day,
Echo the blackbird's roundelay,
And vulgar feet have never trod
A spot that is sacred to thought and God.

O, when I am safe in my sylvan home,
I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome;
And when I am stretched beneath the pines,
Where the evening star so holy shines,
I laugh at the lore and the pride of man
At the sophist schools, and the learned clan;
For what are they all, in their high conceit,
When man in the bush with God may meet?

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

IN A SMASHING MOOD.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The German press is discussing in lively fashion the following utterance attributed to Emperor William: "If no commercial treaties are negotiated, I shall smash everything to pieces."