

UNDER THE 8 HOUR, BANK TO BANK, MEN ACTUALLY WORK 6 HOURS

Evidence of Manager S. M. Moore of the Canadian American Coal Co. at Frank Before Commission—Miners Want Province to Pass 8 Hour Law at Once—They Also Want Compensation Act

Special Correspondence to Bulletin.
Frank, June 4.—Frank is the hub of the most extensive mining industry in Alberta, but it is better known as the town that is almost wholly buried in an avalanche of rock. Coming up on the train from Lethbridge, the occupants of the sleeper arose early to view the scene. One wonders why they reside contentedly in this place, for the great mountain peaks loom as though they were prepared to topple over and bury the inhabitants again. The residents do not seem to worry about such a prospect, however, but the commercial travelers, I am told, do, and they frequently go to Blairmore, the next town west, to sleep, in preference to risking their lives and the health of their families at the foot of the mountain, which cut up such capers a few years ago.

There is only one coal mine at Frank, that of the Canadian American Co., of which S. M. Moore, an American, 45 years in the mining business, and who has worked his way up from a contract miner, is the manager. Close to the town, however, are the Little Hillcrest, Bellevue and Lundbreck coal mines. Today the coal commission sat in the spacious town school house and heard the evidence of Mr. Moore and representatives of the miners employed in his mine. The miners stated their case very plainly. They seemed to know what they wanted, and they backed up in offering suggestions. More information was gathered here today than in the entire week at Lethbridge.

The Frank mine works under an eight hour day, bank to bank system. The miners expressed themselves as anxious to have the province pass an eight-hour, bank to bank, law immediately, as it would insure the existence of this mine, and would also come to manager Moore claims only six hours actual work is obtained under this system, but he did not press against it. He, however, did not show any affection for a compensation act. It would mean the penalizing of the mining industry, which he considered the backbone of the country. If all industries were placed on the same footing he would not object, but he thought that the miners, on the other hand, think the act is necessary. Three of the miners were Scotchmen, and they worked under such an act in the old land and found it satisfactory. It compelled the operators to furnish better protection for the men, and consequently lessened the number of accidents. Machinery was fenced in, bad holes in the mines filled up and timber placed in a convenient place for the workmen. At Lethbridge it was claimed by the mine owners that the act prevented the men from being liable to meet with accident, but one witness here today stated that act or no act, preference was also given to the younger men. This same witness also contradicted the statement of General Manager Naismith, of the Galt mines at Lethbridge, that the existence of such an act would necessitate an increase in the price of coal. It would advance a farthing.

It appears that explosives are carried in tins with loose lids, and frequently the tin topples over, like the mountain peak, the lid falls off and the explosives drop to the ground, making the situation serious for persons nearby. It was suggested that the operators should be compelled to furnish tins with a lid locked to the can. Objection was also entered to the difficulty of securing steady employment. Aaron Mosely, one of the witnesses said he only averaged 14 days' work per month during the winter, and emphasized just as strongly as it had been at Lethbridge. It was contended that miners frequently suffered in their earning capacity by being compelled to go some distance to secure timber. The putting off of shots in the mine should be done by special men and not by the individual miners, was another point the miners wanted considered. They also advocated an enactment of specific distances for cross cuts in mines. At present they are far from being uniform.

In the 2 1/2 years, it was stated, there had been seven fatal accidents in the Frank mines and the miners claimed they were due to the men being buried in the coal in the chutes and suffocated to death. They suggested that more protection be taken in drawing coal out to the breast. Manager Moore maintained that the accidents in the mine during his time here, were due to carelessness. "And there you are."

Wages are paid by the month. The men want a fortnightly payday. The merchants here have adopted a cash system and the miners say it works a great hardship on them to have to wait a month for their earnings. The wages here run about \$3.50 a day. One hundred and fifty men are employed, and the manager says he can give work to 50 more men. The mine is producing at present about 600 tons a day and the C. P. R. takes most of the supply. As high as 900 tons have been produced and it is expected that within a year's time the output will be increased to 1,500 tons a day.

Mr. Moore says the coal can be stored without any deterioration in value. The C. P. R. wants him to

store it, as they fear they will be short of cars to handle both grain and coal. However, he objects, as he cannot afford to "bear the additional expense, when he is only receiving \$1.80 a ton for the coal from the railroads. Coal warehouses should be erected all over the country, so that the fuel can be secured before the cold season is due. Mr. Moore says the mine was closed for some time during last winter, owing to a shortage of cars and he is going to give the commission a statement along this line. He favors the incorporation of unions, as he has found the union irremediable and agreements have been broken.

Frank, June 5.—Three very intelligent miners from the Western Canadian Collieries Co. mine at Bellevue, a mining camp near here, furnished the coal commission with their views today. The foremost of the two was Clement Stubbs. He seems to be well informed and strikes one as a theorist more especially when he advances the idea that every person should be compelled to attend school until 25 years of age. He is a 22 year old himself and evidently feels he would be better off in the world, had he devoted his years to securing an advanced education. When he made the suggestion about the long term educational period, Chief Justice Sifton asked him who would support the persons who went to school up to that age and his reply was "why the people responsible for bringing them into the world." Previous to his expression of opinion on the question of education, Mr. Stubbs had been arguing that miners barely receive wages enough to live upon, so it was hard to understand how they could educate a family and mine as well as be ignorant of race suicide—until they reach the age of 25.

Mr. Stubbs knows the practical needs of the miners, however. He urged the passage of legislation fixing an eight-hour hand to hand day in all Alberta mines. The Bellevue mines work under such a system; in fact all the mines in the Pass seem to have adopted it. A compensation act was also given his loyal support. He thinks like his fellow miners that they had no right to be that such an act would compel the operators to furnish better protection for the men and that the result of accidents would be greatly reduced. He also thought the act would compel the operators to engage the best class of men. Experienced miners were "variably very careful while at work; it was the inexperienced miners—and according to Mr. Stubbs they are very numerous in the Pass mines—who meet with the most accidents. Every mine could be made safe with a capable man, if it paid the right wages. He repudiated the charge that miners would be liable to meet with an accident, as one of the other witnesses put it, "Miners always looked after their safety to the best of their ability." Commissioner Stocket suggested that the miners should insure their lives, but Mr. Stubbs declared that as mining was hazardous, it was a matter of life or death, and that the average miner only made a living wage and could not afford it.

Don't you think if some of the miners spent less on drink and more on insurance, they would be better off?" inquired Mr. Stocket. "The average miner spends little on drink; he can't afford to," was Mr. Stubbs' answer.

The question of wages was well ventilated. The trouble is not so much over the wages paid as the difficulty of securing steady employment. Aaron Mosely, one of the witnesses said he only averaged 14 days' work per month during the winter, and emphasized just as strongly as it had been at Lethbridge. It was contended that miners frequently suffered in their earning capacity by being compelled to go some distance to secure timber. The putting off of shots in the mine should be done by special men and not by the individual miners, was another point the miners wanted considered. They also advocated an enactment of specific distances for cross cuts in mines. At present they are far from being uniform.

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ous source that the men were not to be molested and Orchard was allowed to leave town. The statement was to have been made by chief of detectives of Denver. Paul Gregory, a brother of the murdered man, has made a similar statement. It is likely that both will be called as witnesses.

Witnesses Arriving.
The arrival of witnesses is an interesting feature of the case. Men whose names have been connected with the history of the mining troubles in Idaho and Colorado are seen continually in the streets of Boise. Angus Sutherland, who was sheriff of Shoshone county, in the Coeur D'Alene and the marshal of Victor, Colo., and went through the stirring times of trouble there in 1893 and 1904, Buckley Wells, former adjutant-general of Colorado, who dug up the bomb planted to kill Governor Peabody, and who was in charge of the special train that ran from Denver to Boise with Hayward, and Pinkerton attorney, and a dozen other such men, are here and will testify.

W. A. B.
A Pinkerton detective will testify along this line. He has been a member of the Western Federation of Miners for several years, and was vice-president of the latter until he was elected a member of the executive board he was confined in up to a certain point and was making regular reports to the detective. This man will be a formidable witness for the state. His employment to join the Western Federation of Miners was on a par with the detection of the "Maggies" in Pennsylvania by Capt. James McPartland, who has had considerable experience with Orchard, and who is no wafering agent of the Pinkerton agency, with headquarters in Denver.

The State's Case.
The cross-examination of Orchard is developing many details that will be again taken up in the re-direct examination. It was even apparent as though the prosecution had Orchard merely sketch the story of his life in order to allow the defense to bring out the facts that are in the connection of Orchard with Meyer and Pettibone, the other two prisoners charged with the same crime as Hayward and Orchard, and who is no wafering agent of the Pinkerton agency, with headquarters in Denver.

Adams to Follow Orchard.
After Orchard, the state will probably put Adams on the stand. Counsel for the prosecution admit that he was a failure in the coal trade, but that if he refuses on the ground that it will incriminate him, his appearance will have served its purpose. His testimony cannot be used against him. But if he admits making a confession and the repudiating it, the state will have its case made. There is some doubt as to what course Adams will follow.

McInnis for Manitoba Cabinet.
Brandon, Man., June 8.—The appointment of Dr. J. A. McInnis to the Manitoba cabinet as Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, is a matter of which the province is proud. He is to be sworn in on June 17th. This confirms the rumor previously published.

Victim of Rosedale Bridge.
Unknown Woman Threw Herself from Highest Toronto Bridge and Was Killed.
Toronto, June 9.—On Saturday an unknown woman threw herself over the second Rosedale bridge, and was instantly killed. She had been seen standing by a street railing for some time before she jumped, and a man asked her what she was doing. He got for a reply that she was waiting for her husband.

Shot Mare During Owner's Absence.
Case at Mounted Police Barracks from the Pembina River District.
At the Mounted Police barracks a man named Telephone Menier, who has a homestead at the Pembina Crossing, about eighty miles west of Edmonton, appeared on complaint of Frank Coulin, a neighbor, charging him with having been guilty of the criminal offence of mischief in having shot a mare the property of the plaintiff and H. L. Landry for the defendant.

Yukon Appointments.
Ottawa, June 9.—E. C. Senkler is gazetted as legal adviser to the Yukon council, vice F. T. Congdon, resigned, and ex-officio public administrator. He will receive \$5,000 salary, and can collect fees for his services as public administrator. X. Gosselin, assistant gold commissioner, gazetted gold commissioner at a salary of \$5,000.

Boy Drowned.
Swift Current, Sask., June 8.—Little Kenneth, the five-year-old son of E. J. Brown of this place, was accidentally drowned today in the Swift Current river. He went to the river with a drayman and wandered off.

Winnipeg Hotel Burglarized.
Winnipeg, June 8.—The Empire Hotel was burglarized last night and a number of guests were relieved of jewelry by smooth operators.

E. H. HARRIMAN IS IMMUNE

From Prosecution. U.S. Government May Prosecute Anthracite Coal Company Roads.

Washington, June 8.—Secretary Loblach to-night issued this statement: The conference between the president, the interstate commerce commission and members of the cabinet at the White House to-day was held for the purpose of affording an ample discussion concerning the matters which have been under investigation by the interstate commerce commission. The interstate commerce commission has not yet formulated its report, and all of the discussion was of a preliminary nature. After a report has been made the attorney general will, of course, carefully consider it.

The discussion took a very wide range. Much of the time was devoted to the Harriman-Alton deal. Every phase of that transaction was thoroughly gone over. The discussion was participated in more especially by the president, Mr. Kellogg, Attorney-General Bonaparte and Commissioners Knapp and Lane. The conclusions were promptly reached that however damaging the evidence against Mr. Harriman, his testimony in the interstate commerce investigation gave him complete immunity from criminal prosecution.

Commissioner Knapp explained that he had not completed the investigation, and therefore was not prepared to give a definite opinion as to the government being warranted instituting suit to nullify the Alton deal. As soon as the interstate commerce commission has completed its hearing in the case a report would be made to the attorney general, who will then take up the matter and determine what or any action will be taken.

It is not expected, therefore, that any immediate proceedings will be begun. The question of the prosecution of the bituminous coal carrying railroads was discussed, but the matter was finally left in the hands of the attorney general. For such action as he may see fit. No instructions to bring suit were given him, and there appears to be some question whether any action will be taken in the near future. The prosecution of the anthracite carrying roads will in all probability be begun in Philadelphia next week.

The roads involved include the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley, and the Delaware and Maryland. They were also waiting for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Central railroad, the Erie and Erie, the Pennsylvania and several other roads may become involved as the suit progresses, but at this time no formal complaint will be filed against them.

Pleased With Lamont.
Regina, Sask., June 8.—The Sabbath Observation Committee of the Regina, Sask., has expressed its pleasure in the following resolution which was carried: "That the Saskatchewan branch of the Methodist Church convened in Regina do hereby congratulate the Hon. Mr. Lamont, attorney general of the province, on his successful administration of the Sabbath observance on Lord's Day, and would respectfully draw his attention to the fact that in many instances in the province the Sabbath is not yet observed as it should be."

To Receive Instructions.
Ottawa, June 9.—Former Judge Alex. Henderson of Vancouver, has been summoned to Ottawa to receive instructions in connection with his appointment as commissioner of the Yukon.

Falling Trunk Killed Girl.
New York, June 8.—A trolley car ran into an express rig on the Brooklyn bridge to-night, hurling a heavy trunk into the high railing of the street below, where it struck and killed a little girl 11 years old.

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Suits Every Taste

IF YOU HAVE BEEN DRINKING JAPAN TEA YOU WILL ENJOY



OUR BOOK "RURAL TELEPHONE" tells all about the telephone business—how to organize Rural Lines; how to organize and incorporate a Telephone Exchange Company; gives examples of ordinances, outlines constitution and by-laws; instructs how to build lines; cost of material; how to get the best material; how to get the best maintenance of line. In fact, it tells you all and everything you want to know about organizing, installing and operating rural telephone systems. The instructions are simple and non-technical, you and your neighbors can do it.

WIDOW GIVEN THE FIRST CHOICE
Of Doukhor Land Homestead on Saturday. She Was a Russian.

Prince Albert, June 8.—The rush for Doukhor homesteads in the Redoubt land district is kept up, though in the last day or two there have not been such large numbers competing for places at the land office. A widow woman recently arrived from Russia, and had first choice of the land. She was also waiting for homesteads, but they agreed to allow her first place, and after securing a portion of the land, she went away to sleep. For Monday there are twenty-three quarter sections open.

VISCOUNT SAYS JAPAN WILL FIGHT
Unless United States Makes Some Reparation for Outrages.

Tokio, June 9.—Viscount Tanaka, leader of the opposition in the house of peers, and head of the defence of Kumanoto in the Japanese rebellion, is reported to have said against the Japanese in San Francisco is a most wicked act. Should diplomacy fail to bring about a satisfactory solution, the only way open to us is an appeal to arms. Our mind is firmly made up. It is certain that America will yield, for its people are radically conservative in their sentiment.

OUTLOOK PROMISING.
Dr. Wm. Saunders Going Over Western Wheat Areas.
Wm. Saunders, director of the experimental farm at Ottawa, has now reached Lacombe, Alberta, on his western trip. He telegraphed from there to the department as follows: "The spring wheat from Moose Jaw is all growing very rapidly. It is very promising."

AERONAUT DROWNED.
Became Entangled in the Ropes of Parachute.
Granite Falls, Minn., June 9.—Entangled in the ropes of a parachute, John Puepura, an aeronaut of Utica, N.Y., met death yesterday by drowning in the Minnesota river. Puepura, accused last evening, the wind carried the balloon up the river half a mile before the aeronaut detached the parachute. In some manner his arms and legs became entangled in the ropes and when the parachute struck the water he was unable to save himself.

Tornado in Illinois.
Duquoin, Ill., June 7.—A tornado struck here tonight. The wind swept over the residences part of the city, uprooting trees, lifting roofs and carrying several houses off. Thousands of dollars' damage was done. No loss of life is reported.

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WANTED—A male teacher holding a First or second class certificate for Chipman P. P. School District No. 1473, duties to commence August 5, 1907. Salary \$35 per month. Personal applications preferred. W. C. POLLARD, Secy. Treas.

MURDER TRIAL OPENED TODAY
Victor Houde Now Before a Jury on Charge of Murdering Geo. Woods.

The trial of Victor Houde on the charge of causing the death of Geo. Woods by striking him with a weapon on the skull on the 5th of April last was begun this morning in the Supreme court, before His Honor Justice Scott. Mrs. J. Cogswell appeared as crown prosecutor. The interests of the prisoner will be looked after by Robertson.

Root to Visit Mexico.
Washington, June 9.—Ambassador Creel, of Mexico, today presented to United States Secretary of State Root an autograph letter from President Diaz, inviting Mr. Root to come to Mexico as the guest of the Mexican republic. Mr. Root has accepted the invitation, notifying President Diaz through Ambassador Creel, that he will visit Mexico the latter part of this summer.

President Cabrera Assassinated.
Mexico City, June 9.—A private despatch received in this city says that President Cabrera, of Guatemala, was assassinated today. The news cannot be confirmed.

Lightning Bolt Causes Fire.
Galton, June 8.—Lightning to-night set fire to the lumber yards of the Galton Lumber and Coal company, and the flames are spreading. The loss may be very large.