

CONVINCING EVIDENCE

The Cœur d'Alenes Do Not Need Union Miners.

A Contrast of Conditions [With Those of the Past.

The strikers in the Roseland camp have adopted almost in their entirety the time-worn arguments to bolster up their cause with the public that did service through the Cœur d'Alenes in the campaign that resulted in the uprooting of anarchy in the guise of unionism. Principal among these arguments are that the mines will never be able to pay dividends with non-union labor and that business will suffer under the same conditions.

That both statements are fallacious can be demonstrated in no more forcible manner than by the reproduction of the appended letter written by a resident of Wallace, Idaho, and retelling facts which are thoroughly familiar to everyone who has taken the trouble to examine into the conditions that have prevailed in the Cœur d'Alenes during recent years. The letter is as follows:

Wallace, Idaho, Oct. 2, 1901. "Having heard that the union sympathizers in Roseland are making a great many assertions about the mines not being able, or will not be, to earn dividends unless union men are employed, and that the business interests will be seriously impaired, also, as a result of working the mines with non-union forces, I respectfully request to give you some of our experience on this subject, which has been practically demonstrated here in the Cœur d'Alenes in the past two years.

"The Western Federation of Miners is using about the same methods in British Columbia as it did in the Cœur d'Alenes for about twelve years. The chief difference in method, however, lies in the fact that law in British Columbia is enforced, while here in Shoshone County, Idaho, it was entirely in the hands of the strikers and trouble makers, and you know, without my telling you, what that means.

"Prior to May 3rd, 1899, labor in the Cœur d'Alenes was controlled entirely by the Western Federation of Miners with the single exception of what is known as the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating company, which ignored this organization and absolutely refused to recognize it at all times. This company has been mining here for about fourteen years with as low grade ore as any in this district and has declared dividends greater than any other in the Cœur d'Alenes. The government of this district was controlled by the W. F. M. and the agitator and walking delegate had full sway, and it made no difference how many concessions were granted by the mine owners. Mr. Trouble Maker never ceased his mutterings of discontent and threats of violence against mine managers, superintendents, foremen, shift bosses, business men, and even their own members who dared say one word by way of protest against their criminal methods. So reckless and high handed were the leaders that decent law-abiding citizens were afraid to act as jurors or testify in open court against them for fear of being dragged from their beds in the night and driven out of the country by masked thugs, armed with the latest improved rifle.

"It seems to me were I to narrate in detail the outrages and crimes committed in the Cœur d'Alenes during the time of union control, it would be to tell a story familiar to every mine operator in the Northwest. The union became so aggressive and the leaders so confident and bold that they finally tried the experiment of stealing a railroad train, and through threats of violence and intimidation, succeeded in loading about one thousand pounds of dynamite and three thousand pounds of blow from the face of the earth the mill and power plant, valued at \$250,000, of the only company, the Bunker Hill & Sullivan, that had at all times refused to be dictated to by walking delegates of the union. This seemed the climax of their many 'achievements' (?) and proved to be, what many of the conservative members predicted, the downfall. The governor of the state of Idaho, after investigation, considered the county of Shoshone in a state of insurrection, and declared off until April, 1901, almost two years. Ever since the inauguration of martial law the mine owners have been protected and in a position to employ and discharge who soever they wanted, or did not want, and having made good use of this opportunity, have gotten rid of their sordid element without danger to their lives, their property or their employees.

"The law abiding decent people succeeded last fall in electing to office men who are in favor of respectability and law and order. Ever since the union law was overthrown and government established in the Cœur d'Alenes, peace and prosperity have prevailed. All kinds of business was never so good as it has been in the last two years. Everyone is safe to come and go; we have no wall around us now with a blustering delegate at the entrance and discontent, the dagger of defiance and the sword of defiance in the hands of the union.

"The Cœur d'Alenes towns have greatly increased in population and the number of residents and business buildings that have been erected since the days of tyrannical rule. The most enthusiastic symptom of the most enthusiastic symptom of what is called the 'old path' of the country reminds one of the two faces seen in the advertisement labeled 'Before' and 'After' taking. The mines have been operated continuously the last two years with non-union labor and have

paid as large dividends, if not larger, with the same number of men, than they ever did in the history of this camp. While we have some union men in the mines, and always have had, the largest producers in the district are operated by strictly non-union miners. I notice the agitator is making the same prediction in Roseland about the mines not being able to earn dividends that they made in the Cœur d'Alenes, two years ago. He told our business men that their interests were ruined, but in the face of all this agitation, business got better every day, the mines paid dividends regularly and the country filled up with a class of people who are opposed to violence and ready at all times to uphold the constituted authorities in maintaining law and decency. We have never had any cut in wages or change in hours yet. Mr. Agitator has been busy circulating reports and setting dates when the 'scabs' would be working for merely nothing. We have now an employment bureau through which all employees for the producing mines are engaged instead of the foreman doing the hiring. It is the duty of the agent in charge to be on the lookout for agitators and trouble makers and not let them get into the mines. This will happen, however, under the most rigid inspection, through fraud and misrepresentation on the part of the applicant. When the agent learns that there is an agitator in the mine he calls on the foreman to discharge him at his earliest convenience and then sees that he is not re-employed for another mine.

"Mr. Trouble Maker, finding himself out of business as a result of talking too much, usually takes passage for part where the conditions are more congenial to plying his trade as a jaw-smith; in other words, he 'makes room for a good man.'

THE KING AS A SPEAKER.

Credited With Ability in That Line by Good Authorities.

"There are few speakers," said the late Mr. Gladstone, "whom I listen to with more pleasure than the Prince of Wales. His speeches are invariably marvellous in clearness, graceful in expression and clear in elocution;" and Mr. Phelps, the late American ambassador, himself "a man of silver tongue," declared in the writer's hearing that there was probably only one better after-dinner speaker in England, if indeed Lord Rosebery was the prince's superior.

King Edward VII. has been endowed with that prime requisite of a public speaker, a clear and beautiful voice, which can make itself heard without apparent effort in the largest hall. This voice is largely natural, as anyone who can recall his oratorical efforts of forty years or so ago will admit; but it is also partly the result of a long training in elocution by one of its best masters.

In the early years of manhood the king hated no part of his public duties so much as the necessity of making speeches, but he early determined that "as he had to speak he would, at any rate, make sure of being heard;" and under the guidance of his father—himself a trained and effective speaker—and under the guidance of his father-in-law, who quipped that clearness of enunciation which makes his speeches so pleasant to listen to.

In those days he used to practice so assiduously that if ever he could not be found it was always concluded by his brothers and sisters that "Bertie was somewhere learning to speak;" and stories are told of how he would try his 'prentice oratory on his young brothers, planting them at different angles and distances and practising until each one heard every word.

In these early days the prince was obviously and painfully nervous; and even today, although long familiarity has moderated his tremors, and he has better learnt the art of concealing his sensations, he has confessed: "I always have a bad quarter of an hour before I make a speech in public, and there are times when I would give much to slip quietly away."

And yet to all appearances the king, as he chats genially with one and another, or listens with a smile to an address, is the most self-possessed and unflappable of men; and a close observer will detect certain nervous movements—the future striking of his moustache, the toying with his watch-chain, hat or stick—which proves that after all the king is human and has nerves.

In his infancy as a speaker his speeches were carefully prepared, copied out and committed to memory. On one memorable occasion the prince had forgotten to take his manuscript, and although he rarely referred to the copy of a speech, the knowledge that in this case it was not available for emergencies completely failed him, and he had for once to trust to impromptu efforts. Fortunately he succeeded so well that he was encouraged to trust less in future to memory and more to inspiration, with the happiest results. Now his speeches are only typed in outline.

Unlike his nephew, the German emperor, the king studiously avoids any attempt at oratory, sentiment or extravagance. He speaks slowly, with a distinct enunciation of each word and without any suspicion of hesitancy, each sentence being as skillfully rounded as it is gracefully and eloquently expressed.

"Brevity," he considers, "is the soul of oratory," as of wit; and he not only makes short speeches himself but expects them of others. He studiously avoids quotation, especially of poetry; and never tries to be funny, although he succeeds in being both bright and witty. His attitude is easy and unconvoluted, his left hand resting on the table or on his hip, and the right hand left free for the very limited gestures with which he emphasizes the points of his speech.

F. S. Forest, superintendent of the Spokane Falls & Northern road, was in the city yesterday, his private car being spotted near the Red Mountain depot. He is engaged in one of his official trips over the road. Mr. Forest states that the replacing of the rails between Roseland and Northport with 80-pound steel is progressing fairly well, about four miles having been attended to already. This section covers the most difficult portion of the road to handle because of the curvatures and grades. The ballance of the section will go ahead more rapidly. The company has prepared plans for a roundhouse and machine shop at Northport, and these will go ahead at an early date.

THE WEEK'S HISTORY THE LABOR QUESTION

REVIEW OF THE INCIDENTS WHICH MADE IT SOMEWHAT NOTABLE.

THE APPEAL CASES AND THE EVENTS THEREWITH CONNECTED.

The past week in Roseland has been replete with incidents of interest. Outstanding among those are the outrage at the C. P. R. depot on Tuesday night, the Beamish and Colistro trials and the aftermath of the winding up of the latter. Less conspicuous, but infinitely more important to business men and others, has been the advance made in connection with the operation of the big mines on Red Mountain and the very apparent fact that so far as the conduct of the mines is concerned the strike is over. It is now generally admitted that the agitators have played their last card and lost. All the events that were destined, according to the agitators, to force the mine managers to a settlement on terms to be dictated by the agitators have happened, and what is the outcome so far as the successful prosecution of the strike is concerned? Absolutely nothing. All that the strikers can hope to accomplish is to obstruct the efforts of the mining companies to complete their crews, and the experience of the strikers along this line has only led to disappointment and worse. Everyone knows that despite strenuous efforts to keep the members of the union and those who sympathized on the start with the strike movement in line the strike managers have been forced to witness constant defections from the ranks. Many of those men who believe that their merit as miners would secure positions in the mines have taken the precaution to seek employment while the management of the mines still offers work to those applicants who are acceptable.

Any reader of this paper who was not aware of this fact can readily inform himself by taking the trouble to do a little inquiry among his friends outside of the actual strike managers, who, of course, maintain and will maintain after every member of the union has deserted the ranks that the "fight is on to the bitter end."

For a couple of days the Beamish and Colistro cases have been the main topic of conversation about the streets. A hysterical effort has been made to attach the chief of police for his action in exercising proper foresight in placing handcuffs on the prisoner Beamish, but guff and bluster on this subject will not distract the attention of the close observer from the real facts. The moment Beamish was taken from the court room after sentence had been passed upon him he opened a torrent of abuse and vituperation against all and sundry connected with the administration of justice such as no decent man would have been guilty of and which would have caused the doubling of the fine if it had come to the ears of the court. Under these circumstances the officer was perfectly within his rights in using handcuffs, and if the truth were known it is likely that Beamish was "playing to the gallery" throughout and that he would have been keenly disappointed had the officers not placed him to the position that would cement the crown of martyrdom which he sought. The organ of the agitators, hysteric and venting his impotent wrath on the head of an official who did his duty and nothing more. The appeal to the police commissioners for an investigation is the veriest rot.

Yesterday several petitions were in circulation praying for the release of Beamish and Colistro. It is a well known fact that almost without exception the business men of standing absolutely refused to affix their signatures to a document that was an insult to the judiciary. The petition expressed the opinion that the sentences were severe and unjustified and prayed the Minister of Justice to release the men on this ground. This is only one way of stating that the judges who passed sentence on two occasions were prejudiced. It is not surprising that the majority of business men flatly declined to countenance an attack of this nature. If the persons originating the petition movement really believed what they embodied in the document and were men of ordinary common sense they must know that the proper way to accomplish what they seek is by the impeachment of the judges. That they did not suggest any move of this nature is the best proof that they do not believe what they have set forth in the precious petitions. To imagine that the Minister of Justice would stultify two members of the judiciary in a matter of this nature is to evidence a faith that would remove mountains if properly applied.

Other reports of a most interesting nature relative to the position of the strikers in the Roseland camp are in the air, and no one need be surprised if events take a turn in the immediate future that will substantially change the trend of local affairs.

RAN NUDE—

Archie Patterson, customs officer at Sheep Creek, brought a curious specimen of humanity into the city yesterday afternoon. The man was a Norwegian, speaking fairly good English. Mr. Patterson found him running through the woods just over the Canadian line in a state of almost complete nakedness. The Norwegian is apparently seriously deranged. He tells various stories, one of which is that his wife has been killed and that men are after him. He mentioned Tacoma in his ravings and is believed to hail from that city.

FENCED IT IN—

The hole on Lincoln street from which Contractor Bradbury extracted the stone used in the postoffice building has been the bone of contention in several discussions at the city council. It has been urged that the cavity should be refilled at once, as it is a source of danger to pedestrians. A fence has now been placed about the opening and the city engineer states that the re-filling will be done as soon as a settlement is made with Mr. Bradbury, who is to pay the city five cents per cubic foot for the material taken out.

REASON FOR THE POWER THAT THE AGITATOR IS ABLE TO WIELD.

WOULD UNIONISTS LIKE THEIR RULES TO WORK BOTH WAYS?

The following thoughtful letter on the labor situation appears in a late number of the Iron Age:

To the Editor: Having been a reader of the Iron Age for the past 25 years, I may claim the privileges of an old friend. With an experience going back 50 years, both as a journeyman and as a proprietor, I have naturally been struck with the many changes which have occurred in that period. The year 1901, however, has eclipsed all others in this respect, with its formation of trusts, with its labor unions and its strikes, the latter having been almost epidemic during the past season. I have fallen into the habit of looking for the articles on the labor situation in the Iron Age, because you are not afraid to give a plain statement of the facts both to the employer and to the men. This, I regret to say, our newspapers fail to do, a fact which can only be accounted for under the supposition that our public press is afraid of offending the workmen. My claim is that they could not better serve the interests of the men than by reviewing the situation plainly for both parties, and pointing out the evils which threaten both the employer and the employee.

At present the question of wages does not seem to be the point at issue, shorter hours and the recognition of the unions being the matters at stake. Bearing on the latter, it seems that, as a rule, if the demands for recognition were made by their own men instead of by parties in no way connected with the manufacturers' interests, success would be very much more likely. With all due respect to the character and achievements of the mechanics in general, it must be confessed that they are no business men, never having studied either the theoretical or the practical side of the questions at issue. They have devoted their time to their trades, and few of them are speakers or are able to address a body of their fellow workmen. Usually they sit by and let some hot heads, who cannot govern their own affairs, tell them what they should do and how to do it. The best, level headed men among the workmen say nothing because they cannot readily express themselves.

At present one of the matters of grave import confronting both the capitalists and workmen is the demand for an eight or nine hour day with pay for ten hours. Some point it seems to me, have not come up in the discussion either among the men or in the press. If we are to have a shorter hour for a day's labor, it should be uniform all over the land, so that all would be on the same footing. Let it be supposed that the shorter day has been accepted. The question will arise whether any real advance is secured in any line. Is it not the consumer who must ultimately pay for the advance, and will it not affect all the necessities and luxuries of life that go to it out the workman's own home? The result will naturally be that the change does not bring to him any actual increase in his returns. The mechanic who is receiving high wages may urge that he can well afford to pay for the advance on all the necessities, but it is very different for the laboring man, whose income is only from \$1.05 to \$1.30 per day, who cannot very well look with indifference to such advance. However, aside from even this, there is a very broad moral view. The saying is that there are always two sides to any question. Let it be supposed that the operator of a works should post a notice on his shop doors that after a reasonable time he would require ten hours work and would only pay at the rate of nine or eight hours. Would this not create a commotion in labor circles generally, to put it very mildly? I cannot see where the moral difference is. Each party is trying to get something for which he is not willing to give value. Let us look at the sympathetic strike from the above point of view. It is supposed that one firm is affected by a strike of its employees, and that a neighbor across the street notifies his men that they cannot go to work until the other man's men resume their labor. It is difficult to see any difference, and yet what a startling proposition it would seem to the men.

It is not the fact that a man belongs to a union which prejudices his employer. It is the arbitrary use which the lack of wise business counsels in its deliberations. If common sense prevailed and the question was often put how the rules the union desires to lay down to govern others would be agreeable to itself, there would be less labor troubles.

Let me illustrate this in a homely way. Let us suppose that any one of the many men among the laboring classes who owns a home desired to make some additions or improvements on his property, and called in a boss carpenter or some other mechanic. Let it be assumed that the two could not agree and that the contractor was to claim that if he could not do the work no one else should. Practically speaking, he would stand at the man's front door with a club. How long would it be before the owner would escape from the back way if afraid to go out of the front and enter a complaint to have the contractor removed?

As I stated before, it is not the real grievances of the men which create so many strikes and troubles, but it is the imaginary ones that are brought up by thoughtless men who would not submit to be governed by their own rules, were the case to be reversed.

ISAAC BARTON, Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 28, 1901.

R. Dalby Morkill left yesterday over the Spokane Falls & Northern for Boise City, Idaho, to open up some of his properties at DeLamar, adjoining the celebrated DeLamar mine.

A MINING BUREAU

To Be Established by the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

The Toronto Globe of Sept. 26th has the following from its Ottawa correspondent:

Measures are being devised for the erection of the mines branch of the department of the interior into a practical and useful part of the public service. When Hon. Clifford Sifton went to Syracuse and engaged Dr. Haanel, one of the foremost geologists and mineralogical experts in North America, as superintendent of the mines of the Dominion it was a recognition of the fact that the extent and importance of Canada's mineral resources called for better supervision than they had heretofore been receiving. It was the first step in the organization of a bureau of experts who are to devote their knowledge and experience to exploring and assisting the development of the immense mineral areas which abound in this country. No mistake was made in placing Dr. Haanel at the head of this work. For several years he was professor of geology and mineralogy at Victoria College, Cobourg, and, although 11 years ago he removed to Syracuse University, the recollection of his talents, of his cultivated mind, of his inventive genius and of his success in imparting knowledge to students is still fresh in the minds of the older friends and graduates of Victoria. Through his exertions the first science established in Canada was built at Cobourg, and while there he made discoveries of great value in chemical science. At Syracuse some fine buildings in connection with the study of science owe their inception to him. These are monuments to Dr. Haanel's anxiety to promote the spread of knowledge, of which he might well be proud. And recently since he has come to be an officer of the Canadian government he has rendered service for which the country owes him no small thanks. He was commissioned by Mr. Sifton to equip and open an assay office in Vancouver within three weeks. The necessary experts to run the office were engaged, and the next thing was the plant. Almost insuperable difficulties stood in the way of securing this, but in three days Dr. Haanel had the desired machinery and it was shipped to Vancouver. To that city Dr. Haanel himself posted and superintended the fitting up of a suitable office and the installation of the plant. To complete this work within the specified time involved almost superhuman efforts, but by working night and day he was successfully accomplished, and now the operation of the Vancouver office is creating alarm in Seattle, which sees its receipts of gold from the Yukon becoming smaller and beautifully less. If Dr. Haanel's plans in regard to the Yukon gold is carried out the Seattle office will ultimately have to close. "My idea," said the new superintendent of mines to the Globe correspondent today, "would be for the Government to purchase all the Yukon gold. Let them open an office, properly equipped, where the gold could be received and weighed and exchanged for currency. It is better to keep the gold in the country than let it go to the other side. We shall need it for the Canadian mint." In further conversation with Dr. Haanel it was learned that the mines branch will be located in a wing of the National Museum when the new structure is complete. The geological survey will also be in the same building. "The mines branch will have a sub-department of metallurgy for testing the economic value of ores. It is also likely that a mining engineer or engineers will be employed, who will be available for reporting upon the character and extent of mining areas or something of that nature. Dr. Haanel will, however, recommend to Mr. Sifton the employment only of men of expert knowledge, and in his opinion scientific attainments should be the test of qualification. Every three months a report will be issued containing the latest information and statistics bearing upon the mines. Dr. Haanel impresses one as a keen business man no less than as a scientist. His eyes gleam with a kindly expression, and his hair, which is growing a little thin above an expansive forehead, is brushed in front into a tuft. His manner is energetic, and he still speaks with a slightly foreign accent, which gives him a certain quaintness in his conversation. Ranged behind him in his office is an extensive library of useful volumes. A desk before him heaped with documents and works of reference denoted that he had considerable work on hand. Yet he received his newspaper visitor in a kindly manner and talked willingly on his plans. One could not fail to see by the earnestness of his speech how deeply he is impressed with the importance of his work, and that he will leave nothing undone to achieve success. "I am glad to get back to Canada," he said in closing. "Across the line my surroundings were pleasant and yet sometimes I had the feeling of being expatriated. I have many friends here, whom it will be a great pleasure to meet again."

THE PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT— Mrs. Gordon Grant of Victoria, the provincial president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, arrived in town last evening and will meet all the ladies who are interested in the work at the Methodist church this afternoon at 2:30 p.m. She will also give a lecture on Thursday evening in the Miners' Union hall. Subject, "Where Are You?" All should attend who want an intellectual treat. Admission free.

IN TEN DAYS— It is stated that the St. Thomas mountain wagon road will be practically completed within ten days. The force has been cut down from 50 to about 30 by the discharge of the clearing gang, whose services were no longer required.

FRATERNAL VISIT— A small party of Roseland and Trail members of the Knights of Pythias left yesterday afternoon for Grand Forks, where they will assist in the institution of a new lodge in the smelter town. The institution takes place this evening.

BASS IN CHRISTINA LAKE— The Dominion government has stocked Christina lake in the Boundary country with black bass. The C. P. R. made every possible arrangement for the proper planting of the fish, giving passes and supplying fresh water, etc. It is confidently expected that in two years the lake will be a very fine fishing hole.

ATTENDANCE INCREASING— The attendance at the Roseland public schools is increasing. There are now 500 pupils enrolled, which is within 50 of the maximum number ever entered on the rolls. At the high school in the Masonic building 16 pupils are studying the higher branches of education. In the public schools the classes are full and the teachers have all the pupils they can handle.

AT ITS FULL CAPACITY

Mr. Bratnaber Confident as to Working of the Le Roi.

His Opinions as Expressed in a Spokane Interview.

"I believe that in 10 days or two weeks majority of the union members want to the Le Roi will again be working at its full capacity of 1000 tons a day, with a crew of 500 men, including many of the union miners who are now out on strike," said Henry Bratnaber to the Spokesman-Review.

As evidence of his belief that the trouble is over he has left the British Columbia camp for his home in San Francisco, where he expects to remain indefinitely.

Mr. Bratnaber, who was in Spokane on Sunday on his way to San Francisco, gave an authoritative interview to the Spokesman-Review.

"I consider the strike finished," he said. "There are about 300 men at work in the Le Roi now. About a dozen of them are members of the Roseland Miners' Union who have applied to the company for work and have been retained. About 30 other union members, including some of the most skillful miners that they ever had, have put in applications to go to work. I expect that they will go underground in the mine tomorrow.

"There can be no question that a go back to work, and they are only deterred by the agitators, who threaten them with blacklisting if they go to work. Now that so decided a break has been made in the union ranks I look for a speedy settlement of the trouble, and I believe that practically all the union members will soon come back en masse.

"The company has no objections to the men belonging to a union. We only ask that they shall not agitate on the company's grounds. We will not make any concession, but if the miners want to belong to a union we have no more objection than if they belong to a church or to a secret society. That is their own business, not ours.

"The men who go back to work do so on the old terms—\$3.50 a day for miners and \$2.50 per day for muckers, on an eight-hour basis. We are not changing our position in the slightest degree.

"Attorney Murphy, representing the Western Federation of Miners, has been at Roseland for some time, where he has been trying to get the trouble settled. Mr. Murphy is a reasonable man and I found him disposed to come to a settlement."

"Mr. Bratnaber, you say that the company will not make any concessions to the union. Will the company be inclined to make any concessions to its employees?" he was asked. "That remains to be seen. If we can get a good class of miners and muckers in the Le Roi it is possible that after a time the company would pay \$3 a day for muckers. But that raise in wages, if it should be made, would come from the company on its own accord, and would not come in acquiescence to the demands of the union."

"What about the contract which Albert Geiser of Baker City, Ore., is supposed to have for working the Le Roi and for making improvements at the Northport smelter?" he was asked.

"I do not know anything about such a contract. Mr. Geiser, I was told; had some contracts with the Le Roi No. 2, which is a separate company, and I understand that he is working that mine, but he is not connected with the Le Roi itself.

"The situation at the Northport smelter is satisfactory. We have about 300 men employed there and we really have more men than we can use until another furnace is blown in, until the reserve of ore on the roast heaps is raised from 60,000 to 100,000 tons.

"The union members who were locked out at Northport and who afterwards went on strike are anxious to go back to work. They will go back as soon as the smelter company is now perfectly willing to employ union men, and will not ask of them that they renounce their connection with the union. The company only asks that the union members sign a statement agreeing not to agitate on the company's ground. What they do outside of the company's ground is their own concern.

"We have demonstrated that we can get men to work the Le Roi, and I believe that in 10 days or two weeks the mine will be working at its full capacity of 1000 tons a day, with a crew of 500 miners, including many of the union miners who are now out on strike. There are, all told, about 150 union members in Roseland now. They are getting a strike allowance of \$20 per month each from the Western Federation of Miners."

"Would you accept a place as director of the Le Roi company?" Mr. Bratnaber was asked.

"I would not," he answered. "I am not looking for a post of that sort."

ATTENDANCE INCREASING—

The attendance at the Roseland public schools is increasing. There are now 500 pupils enrolled, which is within 50 of the maximum number ever entered on the rolls. At the high school in the Masonic building 16 pupils are studying the higher branches of education. In the public schools the classes are full and the teachers have all the pupils they can handle.