

at a post planted near the northwest corner of Gus Adolph's pre-emption and on Gerhard Ludwig's south boundary, and marked "J. H. Taylor's N.E. corner," running thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains to Gus Adolph's west boundary; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located this 20th day of August, 1906.  
J. H. TAYLOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post marked "Michael Yingling's northeast corner," said post being at the northwest corner of Miles Yingling's ranch, thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains to the place of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Dated the 26th day of July, 1906.  
G. F. FAUQUIER, Agent.  
H. H. FAUQUIER.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post marked "Michael Yingling's northeast corner," said post being at the northwest corner of Miles Yingling's ranch, thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains to the place of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

MICHAEL YINGLING  
KENNETH L. BURNETT, P.L.S., Agt.  
Dated at Nakusp, B. C., this 14th day of June, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay District, province of British Columbia, commencing at a post marked I. Marshall's N. W. corner, said post being 20 chains south of A. A. Burton's purchase claim N. E. corner and of Burton City, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west to place of beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less.

IDA MAISHALL,  
per K. L. BURNETT.  
Located this 28th day of July.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted ten chains east of the southwest corner of Lot 680 Group 1, thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains, to place of beginning.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1906.  
ALFRED BUNKER

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 506 Group 1, thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, to place of beginning.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1906.  
M. C. MONAGHAN.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post marked "E. T. S. S. E. corner," on west shore of Kootenay lake, about 400 miles south of Wilcox creek, thence 20 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 20 chains east; thence 40 chains south, to point of commencement, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Sept. 17, 1906.  
ERRROL TRELEAVAN, Locator.  
S. E. OLIVER, Agent.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post marked "A. M. Pingie's S.E. post," thence 40 chains north to S.E. corner of lot 322, near south shore of West Kootenay lake; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains east to point of commencement, the whole containing 100 acres.

A. M. PINGIE, Locator.  
S. E. OLIVER, Agent.  
Sept. 12, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post marked "M.E.T.'s northwest post" and planted on the east line of Lot No. 352, about one mile from Kootenay river on the south side, thence 80 chains south; thence 20 chains east; thence 30 chains north, to place of beginning.

M. E. TAYLOR,  
W. J. TOYE, Agent.  
Dated this 22nd day of August, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land in West Kootenay District, commencing at a post marked "B. N. Brown's E. corner," said post being at the northwest corner of lot 629, and at southeast corner of lot 629, thence 20 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 20 chains north; thence 40 chains east, to place of beginning, containing 80 acres.

G. A. BROWN,  
K. K. BJERNNESS, Agent.  
Located this 13th day of August, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 80 acres of large and small lots, commencing at a post marked "Catherine Lang's N.E. corner post," situated at S.E. corner post of lot 719, Nine Mile creek, thence south 20 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 20 chains to the place of beginning.

CATHERINE LANG,  
A. G. LANG, Agent.  
Waneta, B.C., July 31, 1906.

### COUNSEL FOR THE MINERS

#### L. P. Eckstein Restates Strikers' Side of the Case

#### Explains Meaning of the "Check Off" Complaint—Says Men Want to Live up to Their Contract

Fernie, B. C., Sept. 28.—No new developments have been made in connection with the "check off" strike apparently marking time. After Sunday, Sept. 30, Fernie will be in darkness, the C. N. P. Electric Light & Power company having circulated a notice that, owing to the strike at Coal Creek, they will not be able to furnish light to the city of Fernie after that date.

L. P. Eckstein, of Fernie, general counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, in the city to attend the assizes. Discussing the strike situation at Fernie, he yesterday gave the following statement of the union's side of the case.

The strike is a culmination of many grievances which the miners claim to have, but more particularly and directly responsible for the situation is the employment of non-union men. The number of non-union miners and mine laborers has been steadily increasing, while secessions from the ranks of the union had become somewhat numerous.

"The company will give to the United Mine Workers of America full recognition and concede the check-off system, that is to say, upon the individual request in writing of any of the company's employees, the company shall deduct such monies from their wages, each month as is designated for dues, assessments, fines and initiation fees; in other words, the company will retain from the wages due employees, any sum they may have given orders upon the company in writing, payable to such officers of the United Mine Workers of America as may be designated in such orders."

"For the purpose of effectuating the intent of this article the whole agreement was annexed to a blank or minute book in which was written a memorandum in the following words: 'We, the undersigned employees of your company, hereby consent for ourselves and authorize The Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, to deduct from our wages each month, such sum or sums for dues, assessments, fines and initiation fees as may be designated to the company in writing from time to time by the lawfully authorized officers of the United Mine Workers of America, and to pay over such sum to the secretary of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America, for and on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, in accordance with a certain agreement entered into on the 23rd day of May, 1905, between the company and the men.'"

"Almost every man employed in and about the mines signed the book referred to and up to a recent period the company made the deductions authorized to be done in that way. It seems that word was passed among the men who had thus signed the book that such of them as wished to do so might revoke the authority thereby given by him, and it is charged that the company, to enable the men thus to cancel what they had done, provided another book or document for the purpose. Quite a number of men belonging to the union availed themselves of what, it is said, they were advised by the company they might do to cancel the right of the union to collect the monthly dues. In this way union men practically ceased to be such and, of course, became non-union employees. The free employment of non-union men and the encouragement which it is said the company held out to union men to leave the union, made it possible that non-union men would outnumber the organized force, or, in other words, the union would have to go out of existence."

"It is fair to the company to say that it denies very emphatically that it had anything to do with men withdrawing from the union, but still it is hard to make union men believe that it is entirely innocent in the matter.

"On the 5th of the present month International board member Joseph Smith, Toronto, Sept. 28.—John O'Gorman, formerly of London, now of Toronto, was arrested this morning on the premises of the Munroe Produce company, in which he is a partner. He is charged with crooked practices in connection

with the dominion election in London in 1904, and the by-election in the same constituency in June, 1905. It is alleged O'Gorman promised to pay money to voters and that he conspired to obtain information from the polling booth as to how certain voters cast their ballots. The case was adjourned until Monday, O'Gorman being allowed out on bail.

#### A CHALLENGE.

(Kaslo Kootenayan)  
Kaslo sports, who are fruit growers, challenge the fruit growers along the Outlet to a contest of fruits, at the Kaslo Fair, 1907. Mr. Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, to be judge. The conditions are: That a Kaslo representative shall accompany the representative of the Nelson district when the fruit is picked, and he shall mark all exhibits; Nelson shall have the same privilege with regard to Kaslo. The contest to be defined as that now covered by the Kaslo District Horticultural & Fruit Growers' association, namely, the Kaslo election, where the contest is to be governed by a set of rules to be mutually agreed upon; the contest to be for the sum of \$100 in cash; each side to place the amount in the hands of a responsible party in Kaslo on or before the first day of June, 1907.

#### Taft Will Take Charge to Be Declared Provisional Governor of Cuba Today.

Havana, Sept. 28.—American intervention in Cuba will shortly be an accomplished fact. President Roosevelt's peace commissioners, although clothed with full authority to take over the government of Cuba, have been unable to secure peace, have patiently withheld their hands from this setting aside Cuban sovereignty until the last hope had disappeared. This stage of the intervention was reached at a late hour tonight when the great majority of all three of the political parties refused to attend the session of congress, called to act upon the resignations of the American commissioners and declared definitely that they would have nothing more to do with the government of Cuba. As was expected there has been considerable denunciation of the course pursued by the American commissioners, who, it has been alleged, have acted unfairly towards the government party, but the great mass of the residents of Cuba, Cubans and Spaniards, American and other foreigners welcome intervention.

#### FROM HONG KONG TO LIVERPOOL.

C. P. R. Delivers Mail Within Contract Time of Twenty-nine and a Half Days.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—The first overseas mail from the Orient to Great Britain, the C. P. R. within the contract time of 29 1/2 days. The Empress of Britain, in Liverpool at 6 p.m. today, arrived in Liverpool from Quebec by the Empress of India, which left Hong Kong August 30th at 4 p.m. and arrived at Vancouver at 6 p.m. September 17, were carried across Canada to Quebec in train, and sent home by the Empress of Britain, which left Quebec at 2:15 p.m. on September 21. The train therefore occupied in the trip from Hong Kong to Montreal was only 29 days, 4 hours, 30 minutes, or 7 hours and 25 minutes within the contract time. The C. P. R. has more than fulfilled its agreement with the postal authorities in both the east and west bound half circuits of the globe.

#### CANADIAN LABOR SITUATION.

Ramsay McDonald's Report is Pessimistic in Tone.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—A London cable says there is some evidence of disappointment in political labor circles at the cautious but almost pessimistic tone of Ramsay McDonald's report on the labor movement in Canada, just published.

#### PLOT WITHIN PALACE GROUNDS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—A well laid plot against the life of the emperor was uncovered today by the arrest of two armed terrorists, a man and a woman, in the quarters of one of the palace servants within the enclosure of the palace. The man, Peter Petrovich, has been expected to return to Petrof off this week and it is presumed that the terrorists intended to seize a favorable opportunity to shoot him while he was promenade or playing with the children in the palace grounds.

#### ROBBED TELEGRAPHERS' UNION.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—In the court of King's bench today Philip D. Hamel was charged with having, during two years ending Nov. 2, 1905, stolen \$800, the property of eastern division No. 7 of the order of railroad telegraphers. The case has been pending since last March, and the hearing will extend over two or three days.

#### MILLIONS ARE LOST.

#### Tremendous Damage Done by Hurricane in Florida.

Pensacola, Fla., via Flomaton, Ala., Sept. 28.—The worst hurricane to visit this city in its history raged here furiously last night and this morning and today, with a gale still blowing, the city presents a wrecked appearance. The damage is estimated at five million dollars. The loss of life will be very heavy among the mariners, but so far only one body has been recovered, a man named George Morgan, a fisherman. Other bodies are reported along the shore, but have not been recovered.

#### FOREST PRESERVATION.

HON. R. F. GREEN'S ADDRESS TO CONVENTION.

In a speech delivered before the Forestry convention in Vancouver yesterday, Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, carefully reviewed the history of timber legislation in British Columbia. He first pointed out the great value of the timber wealth to the province, and indicated its remarkable extent by comparative figures. According to statistics, the lumber cut from 1880 to 1904, inclusive, (17 years) aggregated 2,596,238 cubic feet, or more than the average yearly cut for the 17 years, we find that that average was maintained for the next two hundred years, our forests would still be far from exhausted. This is a hopeful outlook for the people of British Columbia, and the new provinces lying east of the mountains, whose inhabitants must look to us for their supplies of lumber, but even with what seems at first blush an embarrassment of riches, we must not assume that this forestry treasure is inexhaustible. Prudently managed, it will last to the end of time, but if wasteful lumbering methods (so general in the past) are persisted in, and fires allowed to run unchecked, our magnificent forest heritage might be dissipated in a generation or two.

#### CONFERENCE IS CLOSED.

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE AT STATE FUNCTIONS CONSIDERED.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—The Methodist general conference concluded its session here last night in Victoria, B. C., next if satisfactory railway rates are obtainable.

#### PROHIBITION OF GAMBLING AND CIGARETTE SMOKING.

ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

New Anti-Tuberculosis Society Elects its Officers.

At the organization meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis society held last evening at the city hall there was very poor attendance on the part of the general public, but the medical faculty was present in force. Dr. Arthur, in the absence of the mayor, took the chair at the meeting.

Dr. Arthur explained that the principal object of the proposed branch society was the collection of funds, but another object, as important as the first, was to educate the general public on the subject of tuberculosis. This could be done by a course of lectures in the public schools. The climate of this province is everywhere recognized as favorable for the treatment of tuberculosis. Consequently consumptive patients should be sent to this province in larger and larger numbers. Something had to be done in self protection, to segregate these patients. Hence the idea of a hospital.

#### TO PROTECT FISHERIES.

Octawa, Sept. 28.—R. G. Macpherson interviewed the Hon. Mr. Brodeur yesterday and brought his attention to the poachers from Seattle and the south who were catching halibut and other fish in Canadian waters and destroying fish life. Mr. Macpherson said he had looked into the matter personally and showed how necessary it was for prompt action by the department.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur promised him to have a cruiser built on the Pacific coast and put into commission as soon as possible to put a stop to the poaching and the Canadian waters referred to. He added that B. C. cruiser would be equal to any on the Atlantic coast, and probably he would put two into commission.

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## TENDERS TO BE AWARDED

### Railway Commission to Let Contract for 500 Miles

#### Steady Progress on New Transcontinental—Big Prizes Offered Canadian Architects

(Special to The Daily News)  
Ottawa, Sept. 28.—It is understood that the transcontinental railway commission is arranging to call for tenders for about 500 miles of the new G. T. P. road. There are now 400 under construction. Tenders will be called for the 500 miles in November or early in December. By that time the surveys will be completed. The sections for which tenders will be called are as follows: (1) Superior Junction, eastward; (2) La Tuque, westward; (3) Quebec, east; (4) 200 miles east of Lake Umbagog, which will make 600 in all.

Two additional prize judges have been appointed to the supreme court of the northwest territories. They are C. A. Stuart, Calgary, and T. C. Johnston, Regina. The appointments were put through at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet. The present court comprises a chief justice and five prize judges. Henceforth it will be a chief justice and seven prize judges.

Hon. Charles Hyman says he is to give four prizes for the architects who will supply the best designs for the new government departmental buildings on Sussex street, Ottawa. The first prize will be \$8,000, second \$4,000, third \$2,000 and fourth \$1,000. The design must be sketchy in ink and show approach, etc., with a not-to-scale contour plan of the building with major hill. The building will be five stories. There will be 225,000 superficial feet of floor room. One building will contain the department of justice, supreme court, exchequer court, land department and a library common to all. The other buildings will contain departmental offices. Designs must be in the hands of the department by February 15. Only Canadian architects can compete.

The trade and commerce department has received a report which indicates the extent of the wheat yield in Manitoba, a total of 85,000,000 bushels, from 4,500,000 acres. It is said that the yield would have been considerably larger but for the hot wave in August, which was very severe. About \$2,000,000 worth of the new crop have been inspected. Of this 25 per cent is No. 1 hard; 40 per cent No. 1 northern; 15 per cent No. 2 northern. Eighty per cent of the yield is high grade. The fine straw of the crop is being marketed. Damage from frost is reported from the Regina country.

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TERMINUS OF G. T. P.

Greenwood's Mayor Says Kaien Island is the Place

Forms His Opinion After a Personal Investigation—Rich Ores of the Bulkley

Mayor Naden, of Greenwood, has just returned from a four months' trip to Kaien Island, the Skeena river and the Bulkley valley and the story of his experiences as unfolded to a Daily News reporter is an interesting one.

There is no prospect, according to the best information available, says Greenwood's mayor, that this townsite will be thrown open again to the public.

But the chief part of Mr. Naden's trip to the north was occupied by a visit to Bulkley valley. In the opinion of the best informed of the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be found in the Bulkley valley.

Here occur two varieties of copper veins, the one high grade in narrow veins, and the other good grade in veins which are occasionally as wide as 100 feet.

The country across on the other side of the Bulkley, on the Babine range is not so good, Mr. Naden says, the veins being smaller and the values less.

Another two foot ledge assays 12 per cent copper with small silver and gold. The big ledge referred to in three assays taken from three different spots across its face went 3.7, 3.3 and 8.3 per cent copper respectively.

PARIS TERROR SWEPT Paris, Sept. 26.—A fresh outbreak of terror once more broke out in the French capital, but this time the terrorists are footpads and assassins, not revolutionists.

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

Alterations at Smelters are Now Very Nearly Completed

Great Increase of Output Confidently Looked for Next Month—Figures for the Week and Year to Date

With the exception of some important news from Rossland indicating the finding of a new ore body in the Centre Star mine, published elsewhere in this issue, the past week has been an uneventful one in district mining circles.

The ore tonnage for the week, as shown in detail hereunder, is about an average output, and the marked advance certain to come as quickly as the several smelters complete the enlargements and improvements now nearly ready, has not yet started.

The very creditable mineral display made at the Nelson exhibition just over, suggests what could readily be accomplished each year if a competent manager were put in charge of the matter early in the season to stay with it until the fall was over.

Up in the Slokan country the plan of mine leasing, which has become so general this year has resulted in several instances in bonds being taken on the properties and capitalists interested, from the good showings obtained by the lessors.

The output of the various mines and the receipts at the several smelters for the past week and year to date in detail, are appended:

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS Week Year

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS Week Year

LOCAL-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS Week Year

GRANBY RECEIPTS Week Year

B. C. COPPER CO.'S RECEIPTS GREENWOOD, B. C.

DOMINION COPPER CO.'S RECEIPTS Week Year

BOUNDARY FALLS, B. C.

TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS Week Year

HALL MINES SMELTER RECEIPTS NELSON, B. C.

Other mines

Other mines 10,867 Total 569 29,279

BROKE ALL RECORDS

BOUNDARY FALLS SMELTER HANDLES MASS OF ORE.

OVER 5000 TONS PUT THROUGH LAST WEEK.

(Special to The Daily News) Phoenix, Sept. 24.—The best record ever made at the Boundary Falls smelter of the Dominion Copper Co. for smelting in seven days, was that for last week, when the two furnaces of the concern put through 5,515 tons of ore in the seven days, or an average of 785 tons of ore per day.

As syndicates of 20 residents of Greenwood and Phoenix has just been formed for the purpose of taking a bond on the E. Pluribus Unum claim, near Greenwood, and developing the same. A bond was selected from Dr. P. Hunter for \$16,000, the property having shipped some \$40,000 worth of high grade ore in the past.

The question of adequate power was one that pressed hard here two years ago, and it will be remembered that some of the mines and smelters were forced to temporarily operate on a smaller scale on this account, the Cascade concern not being able then, as now, to fill all demands for power.

It is not so dry as the previous season, and the prospect of power was not so seriously felt. In the meantime also, the West Kootenay Light & Power Co., began the work of building in its high tension lines from its hydro-electrical works at Bonington Falls on Kootenay river, some 40 or 50 miles distant. These lines are now practically completed, but the installation of the additional generating machinery is not yet finished at Bonington, and will not be for two or three months at the latest.

In the meantime the Cascade concern, which has a capacity of about 3000 h.p. at its works at Cascade at high water, is seriously feeling the dry season this summer, and is endeavoring to supply but 2500 h.p., or thereabouts, to fulfill its power contracts with the mines, smelters, etc. This power lights Cascade, Grand Forks, Greenwood and Phoenix, besides the power works at the Granby mine and smelter, the Snowshoe hoist and the Rawhide air compressor of the Dominion Copper Co.

The British Columbia Copper Co. could not make a contract with the Cascade concern, so one was entered into with the West Kootenay company, doing business in the Boundary as the British Columbia Construction and Distributing Co., and the converter at the Greenwood smelter, the only plant in operation for the last three months while the blast furnaces have been undergoing enlargements in heavy and extended rains occur in this section soon, the situation may become serious, as the Cascade company is doing all it can to furnish power, and the Bonington concern can furnish the little surplus power, perhaps 1000 h.p., until the new and larger water power machinery is ready for business.

Other mines 10,867 Total 569 29,279

Only Ninety-two Reported For Work at Coal Creek Mines

Strikers Will Issue a Reply to Manager Lindsey's Circular—Full Text of the Document

(Special to The Daily News) Fernie, Sept. 24.—At a mass meeting of union miners held in the opera house on Saturday night, it was decided not to comply with the order issued by the C. N. P. C. company to return to work, but to remain out pending the return of district president F. H. Sherman, who is absent from town, and until further instructions are received from president Mitchell.

The collieries at Coal Creek are, therefore, shut down today, only 92 men out of a total of 900 having reported for work this morning.

The following notice has been posted at the mines, and in conspicuous places in town:

The mines at Coal Creek colliery will be inspected on Tuesday morning to allow all workmen who failed to report for work Monday morning, an opportunity to take out their tools. All workmen must see that their tools are removed on this date. Dr. Drinen, General Superintendent.

The officers of the local union on being interviewed by a representative of The Daily News, declined to make any statement, but stated that Mr. Lindsey's circular letter would be issued in a few days.

Little business is being transacted in town and merchants and the public are awaiting the outcome.

Michel mines are being operated as usual.

The full text of general manager Lindsey's circular letter follows: To the Workmen at Coal Creek Mines:—

Fernie, B. C., Sept. 23, 1906. A great many of you have this morning failed to report for work at the Coal Creek colliery and we have no communication from any one indicating the reason why.

It may be that this action is taken with a view to carry out a threat, made in the communication from the secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, dated September 7th, in which he says that it is the intention to cease working with non-union men at Coal Creek. The letter itself is contained in my answer, dated the 8th of September, 1906.

Thomas Biggs, Esq., Secretary Gladstone Local Union, United Mine Workers of America, Fernie, B. C., asks me to cease working with non-union men at our Coal Creek mines. In the face of this, will you be kind enough to say to me, of what value is a contract with the United Mine Workers of America and therefore, as well as the solemn assurances of its highest officials?

I would ask you to re-consider that matter with your local union in the light of what has been stated in the record of the conference, a copy of which record was from day to day furnished you, while the conference was going on, which should be in your possession, and which, I take it, you should have brought to the attention of the miners of Coal Creek, if you have not already done so.

When the question of inserting in the agreement, a clause which had been in the previous agreement, and was in the Coleman agreement, providing that neither party should discriminate against either union or non-union men, I was urged by Mr. Jones not to insist upon that clause going into the new agreement, because its absence would help the officers of the union to induce men to join the union.

I now quote what was said, as taken from the written record, a copy of which was handed Mr. Sherman each day of the conference, at his and your request: Mr. Sherman—With reference to that clause, Mr. Lindsey, just what do you interpret as discrimination?

Mr. Lindsey—I would interpret this as discrimination, Mr. Sherman, just what you said the other day yourself, that if a man declined to join your union, you would say "You must get out of the mines."

Mr. Sherman—So far as I can see, what you fear is that we would take action to shut an extent as to close the mines down. Is not that it?

Mr. Lindsey—I have not the slightest fear that you will take that action.

Mr. Jones—May I interpose a remark? This local union cannot take such a step without the consent of the national

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President of the Mine Workers, under any circumstances, and if they did so, they would have to conduct such a strike on their own resources.

Mr. Jones—That is so. We could not take such action as would result in closing down your mines without instructions from, and the consent of our national president, and we would not get his consent. So far as that is concerned, you are protected as you never were before in regard to a strike. It is the U. M. W. of A. itself that protects you there.

Mr. Jones—I know one thing—that president Mitchell would never allow a strike to force a few men into the union. Of course, if we were absolutely organized there would be no use of the discrimination clause either way. We are working for a better organization, right along, and do not like to make laws in the meantime that will encourage fellows to stay outside.

Mr. Lindsey—Are there in the American agreement any clauses with regard to discrimination?

Mr. Jones—None that I know of. We have had only one side of it, the company obliging themselves not to discriminate against the men. That is the reason I see the force of the position now take, that there should be no discrimination either way. I think you will find it work out to the best advantage.

Mr. Lindsey—Yes, but I don't see Mr. Sherman's statement here, which is in writing, that he would not work with non-union men.

Mr. Sherman—That is our feeling, but I am free to confess that we are bound to do it.

Mr. Lindsey—You cannot do what you like?

Mr. Sherman—No, we cannot. We cannot do anything that nature.

Mr. Jones—Strikes have occurred in the south in violation of our constitution.

Mr. Lindsey—I know you could not get the sympathy of the public in such a strike. You would not be justified in going into a strike because some of the men in the mine did not join the union.

Mr. Jones—No public sentiment has not come up to that point.

The move is a disingenuous undertaking on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America that president Mitchell will not allow a strike because there are non-union men in the mines; that the local union cannot take such a step without the consent of the national president of the Mine Workers and that they would have to conduct such a strike on their own resources; that they could not undertake a question which would result in closing down the mines.

Mr. Lindsey—Now in deference to Mr. Sherman, who is relying on his good faith and as evidence of our wish to meet you in every way we consistently can, I am prepared to adopt Mr. Jones' suggestion to have it taken out.

You now write me that in violation of all these solemn assurances, you are going to cease working with non-union men at our Coal Creek mines. In the face of this, will you be kind enough to say to me, of what value is a contract with the United Mine Workers of America and therefore, as well as the solemn assurances of its highest officials?

I would ask you to re-consider that matter with your local union in the light of what has been stated in the record of the conference, a copy of which record was from day to day furnished you, while the conference was going on, which should be in your possession, and which, I take it, you should have brought to the attention of the miners of Coal Creek, if you have not already done so.

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munication from him, which speaks for itself and which if the miners of Coal Creek have not had the opportunity of considering, I suggest that you would perhaps think it fair that they should hear it read to them. Yours truly, G. G. S. LINDSEY, General Manager.

Since that communication was sent to you printed directly have been posted at the mines, of which the following is a copy: "Acting under instructions of president Mitchell, we hereby give all non-union miners notice that seven days after this date, we will cease to work with non-union miners."

"September 14, 1906." If president Mitchell gave those instructions, and authorized their publication, then the contract with the United Mine Workers of America is not worth the paper it is written on, for he has violated every pledge given for him by his representative as our confederate and by his district officers, and he has failed to himself discuss this matter with our president before acting, as provided under the agreement, and until that is done the men must continue to work. To strike without giving that opportunity is to violate the contract.

If president Mitchell did not give the instructions which are accredited to him, then he has been misrepresented, and that this is so, looks probable, from the fact that last night the Gladstone Miners union passed a resolution that the matter being in the hands of district officers, the miners at Coal Creek should go out and order to return to work. If the matter be in the hands of the district officers they have not only failed to carry out the pledges and undertakings given them during the negotiations, but they have directly instructed the men to go out in violation of the solemn undertakings then given.

Not only is this true, but if the matter is in the hands of the district officers then there has been a violation of the terms of the agreement which obliges the men to continue at work until such matters have been referred to the different tribunals, including the officers of this company and president Mitchell, and we have had no opportunity of meeting the district officers on this question or of having the matter referred to president Mitchell.

This further illustrates that a contract with the United Mine Workers of America is not worth the paper it is written on.

This notice is sent you for the purpose of presenting the facts to you as they exist, and to give you the opportunity of considering them and governing yourselves accordingly. It is further to give you notice, that every workman who does not report for work on Monday morning, September 24, 1906, will have a certificate issued for two days without permission, be liable to be discharged and will for this and other reasons be discharged from the employment of this company.

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RECORD YEAR FOR MINING

E. Jacobs Says Value of 1906 Output Will Surpass 1905

Tonnage Will be Much Greater While Price of Metals is Higher—Forecast of an Expert

"British Columbia's mineral production this year promises to considerably exceed that of any previous year in the history of the province," said E. Jacobs, editor of the B. C. Mining Record, when asked yesterday for an opinion concerning the progress made by the mining industry in 1906.

The statistics published weekly by the Daily News give particulars of production of the chief lode mining districts of the province, the aggregate tonnage of which is now nearly 1,200,000 tons. Add to this the production of the coast districts and Hedley camp, Similkameen, and a grand total of between 1,300,000 and 1,400,000 tons for the eight expired months of the year will be obtained.

Further, there is the increase in the average prices of silver, lead and copper for 1906, as compared with 1905, to take into account when estimating the value of the year's production. Taking the quantity of these several metals produced last year and calculating the enhanced value at this year's average prices will show that even if the production for the current year were to show no increase in quantity the value would be fully \$1,300,000 greater than that of 1905.

When strong recovery has been effected in the placer mining districts during the season now drawing to a close than in 1905 it is probable that both Atlin and Cariboo will be found to have made a large tonnage recovery.

The districts of Cassiar will add an appreciable large amount to the year's total. Coal and coke, too, should exhibit a substantial advance, notwithstanding that conditions have not been favorable to the ordinary average output of the Vancouver island collieries being maintained.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal mines have already produced more coal than during the whole of 1905, so that if no serious interruption to production takes place to prevent the last quarter of 1906 from contributing a proportionately large output, a considerable increase in total tonnage should be the result of the year's mining operations.

Building materials, as well, will show a larger total value than in past years, for there has been an active demand for brick, stone, cement, etc., and the price of these commodities has advanced. It is not the largely increased production of the year that will most impress capitalists with the progress of the mining industry; it is rather the convincing evidence afforded by the payment of a comparatively large sum of money in dividends that will most strongly appeal to them.

What is most widely known that a number of British Columbia's mines are at last in a position to distribute profits periodically and that this is not the case of the two missionary secretaries of the church, has as yet failed to attract the attention of the general secretary's work.

Dr. Sutherland had put up a strong fight for a continuation of the general secretary's work, but privately intimated to several friends that if he were beaten he would resign. Ostensibly the fight was over the work of Dr. Whitington in the Indian mission field of British Columbia, but in reality the issue was at stake—whether or not Dr. Sutherland should have entire and almost absolute control of all the missionary operations of the church.

C. B. Ferguson, of London, presented the report of the committee to the conference, and asked N. W. Rowell to move its acceptance. In speaking to this motion Mr. Rowell pointed out the magnitude of the work as well as the impossibility of giving such supervision as is necessary to ensure success when only one man is in charge, hence the proposal was to divide the work and appoint two men. Another fact was presented, viz., the necessity of having some one in training in this work who should be able to take up the work in case a vacancy should occur through death or other causes.

Dr. Sutherland in reply, outlined a policy somewhat different for the appointment of a general secretary with an under secretary and two field or assistant secretaries who should conduct the business of the mission rooms without any division of the work. After an address, marked by great earnestness, Dr. Sutherland intimated that in view of the existing conditions it was inadvisable to resign.

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