

FAVORABLE PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT

Deputy Minister of Labor, Mackenzie King, on Way to Fernie--Lemieux Promises Strict Enforcement of New Law

Vice-President Lewis of U. M. W. of A. also on way to Fernie with instructions to avoid strike and secure settlement through conciliation. Speedy resumption of operations imperative if entire business this section not to be crippled. Transportation Companies cannot haul freight of any kind--Nelson Board of Trade last night decided to send delegate to Fernie to represent views of public to operators and men and invited cooperation of all boards in interior--Operators issue statement, alleging that Sherman withheld telegram from Mitchell instructing the men to remain at work

Ottawa, April 19.--Lemieux stated in the house today that reports as to conditions in the coal mines of the west were grossly exaggerated. There was no strike and no lockout. The only difficulty arose through the operators paying a notice that wages were to be reduced on May 10th. This was against the law. He intended to enforce the law. He received a telegram from the workmen's representative on the board stating that he expected the men would return to work tomorrow. Mackenzie King will leave tonight for the west. He will go to Duman Ross and Ralph Smith, Lemieux said he would enforce the law.

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COMBINES DO EXIST

Finding of Parliamentary Lumber Committee of Enquiry

Report States Both Retailers and Manufacturers Have Formed Combines and Work in Cooperation

Ottawa, April 19.--Thomas Greenway presented to parliament today the report of the lumber committee, which is as follows: "Your committee, have during the course of their inquiry held some 30 sittings and examined 25 witnesses, and have had a large number of books, letters, price lists and other papers and documents laid down before them as exhibits, which, together with the minutes of their proceedings, are herewith submitted for the information of the house.

Your committee are of the opinion that the prices charged for lumber are excessive; your committee find that there has existed for some years past, and still exists, an association known as the "Western Retail Lumbermen's association," and this association in fact, when the retailers of Alberta formerly, a similar one of their own called "The Alberta Retail Lumber association." These two associations amount, in the opinion of your committee, to a combination and the objects and results of the operations of these two associations have been to annually enhance the sale prices, as appears from the price lists submitted, and the bylaws, minutes, books and correspondence, and the evidence of witnesses in regard to the said operations.

Your committee also finds that more recently the manufacturers formed an association known as the "British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturing association," which, in the opinion of the committee, amounts to a combination and co-operation with the said retail association, and the result of these manufacturers a good deal of evidence was submitted to show that their prices were not excessive, but before your committee in view of your committee's findings, your committee is of the opinion that the evidence as to the cost of production of the manufacturers. Your committee also has to take into consideration the fact that the cost of lumber to the retailer is materially affected by the cost of the freight as well as by the cost and profits of the manufacturers and retailers. (Sgd.) T. Greenway.

The report was prepared by a sub-committee of the committee, Messrs. Thomas Greenway, E. A. Lancaster and W. M. Sloan and approval by the general committee.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS ABDUCTED

Taken on Trip North by Quartermasters of Steamer Cassiar

Vancouver, April 19.--Two quartermasters on the steamer Cassiar were arrested this morning on a charge of abduction, which will probably be charged to a more serious charge tomorrow morning. It is alleged that the men, Bruce Edwards and F. Ortega, met two girls, Ida Bell, aged 12, and Myrtle Ellis, aged 14, last Monday while on their way home from school, took them that night to the steamer, and smuggled them into their room where they were kept in close confinement through the round trip of the steamer to the north coast. The girls were reported to be in the hands of the men, and a constant search has been made for them. Last night one returned home and told of the trip, stating the other and Ortega were about to leave for Seattle. This pair were later arrested in a rooming house and after questioning the girls further, the police arrested Edwards. The officers of the steamer state that the men must have taken meals to the girls through the entire trip as not a glimpse of them was seen by any person in authority.

C. N. R. SYSTEM PARALYZED

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, April 19.--The Canadian Northern railway bill, asking for powers to build an additional thousand miles of railway in Alberta and Saskatchewan, was held over at the cabinet committee meeting today, at the request of the company. This is due to the determined stand taken by western men not to allow charters for more miles until such time as the roads already built have given the people adequate service. As it is the whole system of the Canadian Northern was said to be paralyzed.

SENKLER DECLINED OFFER

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, April 19.--The announcement was made this morning that J. H. Senkler of the law firm of Wilson, Senkler & Bloomfield, had during the week declined the offer of the position of governor of the Yukon. Last Friday he received a message from Dawson on the matter and during the week he had communication with Ottawa. The final result was his turning the offer down yesterday.

SHERMAN'S STATEMENT

District President Reviews Situation From Men's View Point

Union Determined to Secure Its Demands From Operators--C. P. R. Announces Inability to Move Ore

A notification was sent out yesterday by the Canadian Pacific railway to the various smelters and mines in the Kootenay and Yale districts that from today no ore shipments could be accepted until the railway had a visible supply of coal on hand.

The C. P. R. local officials concerned in this notification stated to The Daily News yesterday afternoon that the situation was so serious that the company had been obliged to inform the smelters that they are not in a position to handle any ore from the mines after yesterday night until a supply of coal could be assured for engine use. There is only sufficient coal on hand locally to supply passenger trains for another week or ten days at the outside. The department, in receipt of a wire from Michel advising that the men would not work except at the instance of the officers of their union until the time of the conference which is set for next week. It follows necessarily that the department cannot accept lumber for outward shipment. At the present time the department is accepting local freight in small lots.

The board of trade in receipt of the following telegram from the Calgary board and have in consequence called for a special meeting this evening at 8 o'clock in the board of trade rooms: "Calgary board of trade strongly urges immediate action upon the coal situation in the matter of the miners' disagreement. Freight traffic has ceased entirely here. Passenger traffic is at a standstill. Miners are leaving work in large numbers. The coal strike has, apparently, been officially declared. Output of coal has practically ceased, manufacturing plants closing. Situation most serious in history of western Canada. Ask your co-operation to prevent fatal demoralization of western business. (Sgd.) E. L. Richardson, Secretary board of trade. Calgary, April 19, 1907."

There are only small stocks of fuel on hand at the various smelters, the trouble in the fall and winter having prevented any accumulation of any kind. The Boundary smelter and the Trail smelter have a little but not much ahead and at the same reduction works there are small supplies of ore but these cannot last over more than a day or so if the plants are to stop. The limit. The bins that soon be empty and cannot be refilled.

Locally the smelter authorities are not inclined to say anything but it is known that the Hall Mines smelter is not better situated in regard to a stock of fuel than the other reduction works.

Fernie, April 19.--District president Sherman has given your correspondent the following detailed statement of the employees' side of the case in the present dispute: "The facts pertaining to the disputes which exist between the coal operators in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass of British Columbia, and their employees are generally known. The public has been permitted to get that kind of information which conveys the idea that the miners make an error. This is perhaps due to the fact that on the part of the employees no correspondence has been sent out and their case has not been brought to public notice.

So far as the press accounts go it would appear that the conciliation boards, which have been appointed by the minister of labor under the Industrial Disputes Investigation act, were brought into existence at the request of the employers, whereas the fact is that it was upon the employees' initiative that such was done.

While there are many reasons for the trouble which exists, the proximate cause of the crisis may be said to have been the tactical mistake on the part of the operators in serving upon the employees and in posting up in conspicuous places, at their request, a conciliation board had been sent in, notices changing the wage scale from 10 to 20 percent in the way of reduction. The employees, when they found that they could make no headway with the operators, immediately took steps to place themselves under the new law, hoping and expecting thereby to bring about what they conceived to be justice to themselves.

The act requires that the application for the appointment of a board shall set out the steps which have been taken by the respective parties to the dispute to bring about a settlement in compliance with that part of the act the mine workers set forth the proceedings taken at the joint conference which took place during March at Calgary. The demand made at

that conference was, technically speaking, not a demand upon each company itself, but it was supposed that the operators' delegates should have sufficient authority to receive in behalf of the company represented by him, a demand made in that manner.

"In their reply to the request for a board of conciliation, made by the mine workers, each company set forth in stereotyped form the following: 'No claim or demand such as is set out in paragraph two of the statement accompanying the said request has been made on behalf of the employees of this company to the operators.' Thus as it were, discrediting the operators' association.

"The raising of technical objections of this kind irritated the employees not a little, and resulted in the United Mine Workers refusing to have any further dealings with the operators' association as such. But the technical objections raised in this way were very speedily brushed aside, and red tape found no place in the procedure adopted by the minister of labor. To the credit of the department of labor it is said that a greater expedition in bringing the board of conciliation into existence could not have been expected, and that the credit of the department of labor is little doubt that the mine workers would have continued work. This notice given by the operators that a new wage scale would come into effect on the 10th of May was a red flag to a bull. It was impossible to convince the men that what was stated in that notice could not be done. The dissatisfaction became general and hundreds of men acting upon individual initiative immediately quit work.

"So much has been said as to the insistence of the mine workers upon a closed shop that the public has received the idea that that is their position. To negative this impression, the mine workers, through their executive, published a declaration that they did not insist upon the closed shop, therefore their contention, from the ground. What they do insist upon, and what they intend to get if they possibly can, is a fortnightly pay day, and an 8-hour day from bank to bank with respect to the province of Alberta. They also ask for an all round increase of 10 per cent upon the present scale of wages. They think that as the operators are sharing in the common prosperity of the country, and as the workers at the mines have had their wages increased voluntarily by the operators, that there is no reason why they should not share in this prosperity. The board of trade in receipt of the following telegram from the Calgary board and have in consequence called for a special meeting this evening at 8 o'clock in the board of trade rooms: "Calgary board of trade strongly urges immediate action upon the coal situation in the matter of the miners' disagreement. Freight traffic has ceased entirely here. Passenger traffic is at a standstill. Miners are leaving work in large numbers. The coal strike has, apparently, been officially declared. Output of coal has practically ceased, manufacturing plants closing. Situation most serious in history of western Canada. Ask your co-operation to prevent fatal demoralization of western business. (Sgd.) E. L. Richardson, Secretary board of trade. Calgary, April 19, 1907."

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Fielding also addressed the house on the labor troubles. He said that all the vice-presidents Lewis and the district union officials. I wired him that I would communicate with the other operators and give an answer as quickly as possible. On Saturday, April 19, I received a reply that Mr. Lindsey could not return before the 21st, and wired Sherman asking if he would meet a deputation to arrange a conference. On Monday, 18th, Sherman replied he would meet a deputation on Tuesday, 19th instant. Messrs. Stockert, Geler and Rogers went to Fernie and a conference was arranged for 23rd instant, when all parties were to be there. On 18th instant, the request of Lindsey, from Ottawa, was nominated by wire, our representative on the board, J. L. Parker. On the 17th that gentleman received notification of the appointment and the Bankhead, Canning and Lundbreck operators nominated F. B. Smith of Edmonton, as their board representative. On the morning of the 18th, I told the secretary of the local union, Messrs. Canning, the smelters will close down entirely soon. The C. P. R. quit hauling ore yesterday for lack of coal and the Great Northern will soon be in a similar position. The management does not expect to procure coal from the east as the coal shortage would probably prevent delivery in any case.

Calgary, April 19.--The coal situation still causes alarm here, though people are pleased to notice that there is still a chance of keeping the Bankhead mines open. They pin their faith on the C. P. R. as the only one who can supply the coal. The management of the majority of the company has been more discreet in handling the men and their demands. The rumor that Hon. W. H. Cushing is leaving Edmonton for the west is true. He is going to see the situation and settle it. He is well known to enjoy the confidence of both operators and miners. The C. P. R. refused to haul coal in the yards and on the way to Calgary today.

Calgary, Alberta, April 19.--The situation at the Bankhead mine indicates that there will be no work there tomorrow. The manager of the mine states that 180 miners worked today. 150 being the full complement. On the other hand the men state they are only cleaning up preparatory to quitting. The miners brought out their tools on quitting work this afternoon.

The special meeting of the board of trade last night to consider the serious situation with regard to the coal supply was a record meeting of that notable institution for many years past. All day long men were discussing the situation and when it became known that the faint hope that had existed of a supply being discovered somewhere had been dispelled by the notification of the Canadian Pacific that from today no freight whatsoever would be accepted, it was generally accepted that milk and water measures would not cope with the circumstances. The local C. P. R. officials had wired to the west, and the vice-president, W. Whyte is at present, and to other points to ascertain if any coal could be obtained from outside the present sources. In ever case unfavorable answers have been received from the Canadian Pacific had, therefore, no option except to take the action they have done. What coal there is on hand, and the supply is extremely limited, will be used for passenger trains. And if a settlement, either by agreement or by the intervention directly of the dominion government, cannot be arrived at by the end of the week, the conference and do their best to impress the conference and the gravity of the situation.

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COMBINES DO EXIST

Finding of Parliamentary Lumber Committee of Enquiry

Report States Both Retailers and Manufacturers Have Formed Combines and Work in Cooperation

Ottawa, April 19.--Thomas Greenway presented to parliament today the report of the lumber committee, which is as follows: "Your committee, have during the course of their inquiry held some 30 sittings and examined 25 witnesses, and have had a large number of books, letters, price lists and other papers and documents laid down before them as exhibits, which, together with the minutes of their proceedings, are herewith submitted for the information of the house.

Your committee are of the opinion that the prices charged for lumber are excessive; your committee find that there has existed for some

the turn at a different point to any previously examined in this case. He placed the turning point to the west and about 180 feet to the south from the point generally accepted to date.

As to the long barren spot on No. 5 level—200 feet—the witness declared he had known of such barren spots in the mines, in an instance he recalled a barren spot 1500 feet long, but this was a mere crack, another case was 50 feet long; this was a contact vein, as to the sharp turns in the Star vein and the similar instances given in the witness admitted that the irregular course given was through the, which accounted for the irregularity. The other two instances given were under different conditions than those existing in the present instance.

Counsel wrestled with the expert for the better part of the afternoon, going over the question of what was shown by the new work, but if Mr. Davis succeeded in shaking the witness further an already stated it will appear in counsel's summing up of the case in the argument later on. Mr. Bodwell's testimony was brief and the expert was not called.

After some informal discussion, in which Mr. Justice Martin again repeated his view that the present case was in reality a new trial, and that he expected counsel would submit all the evidence they deemed necessary, the court adjourned until Friday morning at 11.

Victoria, April 12.—At the close of the proceedings in Star vs. White, it was made clear that the trial would be practically all of next week. As the hearing before the full court needs all interested, judges, counsel and witnesses, are getting more and more on edge and today this was rather more noticeable than usual. Mr. Taylor's attack on Oscar White's account of the "hidden drift" and his questioning of Mr. White all through was up in different lines than has been adopted during the week with other witnesses. Then the court fell foul of Mr. Bodwell for getting Mr. Drewry to alter the main map used by all the witnesses in telling their story. Mr. Bodwell had been at Mr. Taylor's saying that on the map being corrected Mr. Taylor's "nose of ore" on the No. 2 vein had disappeared, and Mr. Justice Irving promptly objected to any "tampering" with the map without the leave of the court. Mr. Bodwell assumed all blame in the matter and admitted he should have asked permission before making any changes. While waiting for the court to come in, Mr. Taylor saw a red apple placed on the defendants' model. "Is that porphyry?" he asked N. J. Cavanaugh. "No," retorted the Nelson mining man sharply, "it's just an apple; don't you know the difference?" and the defendants' experts grinned approval at the reply.

It was expected that Mr. Elmdorf would be the first witness today to explain, or as the plaintiffs say, to explain away, the story told yesterday by Max Bohmer, the brainy new expert imported into the case, who put a new complexion on many of the points involved by suggesting a totally or nearly wholly different state of geological affairs. Mr. Elmdorf, however, was generally maintained by defendants, as generally understood. But Mr. Elmdorf was kept in reserve and will not be called until Monday. At the close of the day that had been accounted for by the examination and cross-examination of N. J. Cavanaugh and Oscar V. White, "Nick" held his own with Mr. Taylor and Mr. White related how the 130 foot drift came to be "hidden," as described by Mr. Fowler, being vigorously cross-examined by Mr. Taylor on this and other points. Nothing very new was elicited from either witness, either in chief or upon cross-examination. Some 40 odd samples were added to the already large collection now in the possession of the court, and the general trend of the evidence given supported the contention of the defendants that the Slocan Star vein extended and could be traced without a break on its entire course as seen upon the model.

N. J. Cavanaugh told Mr. Bodwell that he was a witness at the first trial, that he was an official of the defendant company; he had since severed all connection with the company. He identified several samples of rock taken from the new workings and from other portions of the mine. The witness produced black vein matter taken all through the No. 5 level of what the defendants call the Slocan Star vein, from east end to west end, the samples differing only as could be seen, very little from what the plaintiffs call the characteristic filling of the black fissure. The other samples were taken with a view of contradicting what the plaintiffs claim is the geological formation at different points. In all about a dozen new samples were put in.

Then Mr. Cavanaugh drew pictures on the court black board of the first turn to the north in the 5th level of the Star workings, he being on duty at the property at the time the work was being done, the point involved being whether the vein turned at the point or was, as the plaintiffs claim, abruptly terminated by the black fissure. At the turn on the hanging wall there was three feet of clean galena. This ore could never be drag ore, it was ore in place. The ore shoots in the mine varied from 90 to 150 feet in length. The ore bodies found invariably were encountered in wedge shape widening out as the work proceeded and tapering off at the end, these kidneys of ore always showed twists and turns, and the ore occurrences were all of the same character.

Comparing samples produced by the plaintiffs as drag ore, the witness said he found identical ore in place at points admitted in the known portion of the Star vein, the witness added that he spoke as a practical miner and he mentioned many instances of how the ore bodies taken out of the mine, looked at the various stages of mining.

Turning to the new work at the southern extension Mr. Cavanaugh described the formation, laying stress on the stringer of ore encountered and giving similar instances of "cracks" to the south in the mine elsewhere where such small cracks had been explored before this action was brought. No permanent ore body was ever so

located.

The witness ridiculed the suggestion that along the line the black fissure with two veins existed, that separate veins were originally found. He declared the Star vein held on its course as they had traced it when working on the No. 5 level straight along from east to west as worked. Mr. Cavanaugh described a recent visit of inspection made at the Ruth mine near the property under review, and contradicted Mr. Fowler's evidence given on this point. To Mr. Taylor the witness said all he knew of mining was picked up from practical experience of the past 20 years. He declined to technically define a fault but told what he had seen on the formation when faults had been encountered in practical working. The instructions given the men when driving No. 5 level was to follow the Star ledge and they did so the full length of that level as shown on the plan. Counsel pressed the witness closely on many of his answers given in the first trial as well as today, but Mr. Cavanaugh held his own and fairly managed his points as shown on the plan. Counsel pressed the witness closely on many of his answers given in the first trial as well as today, but Mr. Cavanaugh held his own and fairly managed his points as shown on the plan.

After the noon adjournment Mr. Bodwell called Oscar White, mine superintendent of the defendant company. He said the work done on the No. 5 level had been lagged up so as to conceal it from inspection, was not purposely concealed, the lagging had been done to protect some rails that were stored there while some of the exploratory work was under way. The 130 feet of drift had been run about 18 months previous to the lagging in the ordinary course of development. He reiterated that there was nothing to conceal at the drift in question. After the exploratory work was completed the lagging was taken down. He did not want the rails stored in the drift used on the new work, that was why they had been stored in the drift and the drift lagged up. There was no other reason for what was done, and he repeated there was nothing in the drift his side wanted to conceal. Mr. Fowler asked him about the matter the explanation would have been at once forthcoming. The witness then identified several pieces of rock, in turn explaining of what is shown on various points of the No. 5 level including the new work, and also including a specimen of black siliceous rock with polished smooth surface next to the wall having the indications described by the plaintiffs as characteristic of the black fissure, but as a fact taken from the Eureka mine, having the Star vein, half a mile away.

Mr. Taylor then accounted for about 25 or 30 pieces of rock and for half an hour or so the registrar was kept busy marking up the new exhibits as they came along, singly and in groups. The witness then gave a description in detail how the mining was done on the No. 5 level in and around the first great bend to the north, his story practically agreeing with Cavanaugh's version as related at the first trial. Incidentally the witness mentioned the visit of the chief justices to the mine and the lengthy visit paid by his lordship to practically every portion of the workings in company with Mr. Fowler and the witness, this being before the first trial was concluded.

To Mr. Taylor on cross-examination Mr. White repeated that the only reason the 130 foot drift had been lagged up was to hide the rails stored up. It was not double lagged, Mr. Fowler was mistaken as to the double lagging. The drift does show porphyry on its face. He had never been told of Fowler's discovery. He ordered the drift to be opened up without knowing anything of Fowler's find. Mr. White declined to make any statement made by expert Bohmer and particularly as to the extension or non-extension of the black fissure north in the new work. Zwicky's work apparently stopped at a more or less defined wall at the northern extension. The witness declined to pose as a technical expert on "drag ore" but declared he could always tell the difference between ore in place and drag ore as a practical miner when he encountered them in the mine workings.

"Are you aware," asked the counsel, "that No. 2 vein has been put on the plan differently from what it actually appears?"

"No sir," said the witness.

"Differently then, from the way Mr. Fowler sketched it in the first instance?"

"Yes, it is there now in the right position. Mr. Fowler's sketch was wrong."

"And," added Mr. Bodwell, "your beautiful 'nose of ore' has vanished."

The witness continuing, said that the workings had been properly placed up on the plan by Mr. Drewry. He contradicted Fowler and Sizer as to the appearance of the material next to the bottom wall going into the new drift (on the No. 2 vein). Pressed to the point, the witness got tangled up until Mr. Bodwell suggested that time be given to look up the evidence referred to and, necessary, Mr. White recalled to explain.

Mr. Justice Irving—I don't think any change should have been made on the plan without our permission. Mr. Bodwell refused to have his witness put the new work on the plan in the instance and Mr. Bodwell did it on.

Mr. Bodwell—I fear I am to blame in the matter. What Mr. Drewry put upon the map yesterday is the result of an actual survey of the No. 2 vein and is right.

Mr. Justice Irving—I have nothing to say as to its correctness. What I am saying is that it is an interesting thing to see that it is used by both parties without the leave of the court.

Mr. Bodwell—Perhaps the "nose" will come back now.

Mr. Bodwell—No, the plan is correct as now drawn, but I should have asked

ed permission to let Mr. Drewry do the work and then put him in the box.

Mr. Justice Irving—How long will counsel take for argument?

Mr. Bodwell—Not less than four days, my lord.

Mr. Justice Irving—When will all the evidence be in.

Mr. Bodwell—Probably by Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Martin—Then next week is occupied so far as the full court is concerned, with this case.

Mr. Bodwell—I am afraid that is so, but we should finish by the close of next week in any case.

The court then adjourned until Monday morning at 11 when Mr. Bodwell will call Mr. Elmdorf as his first witness, Mr. Elmdorf being the defendants' star expert witness at the first trial.

OFFICERS AND ACCOUNTS

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE 20.000 CLUB LAST NIGHT

CHARLES REEDER OUTLINES RECLAMATION SCHEME

The upshot of the annual meeting of the 20,000 club last night was the appointment of a president, vice-president, treasurer, and executive committee of 12, together with a committee of 12 to discuss the accounts of the institution and the appointment of a special committee to draft a constitution and bylaws.

The chair was taken by Mr. G. Procter and there were 25 persons present, including Charles Reeder of Spokane, who was invited at the opening of the meeting to outline the scheme for the reclamation of the Kootenay valley and the Kootenay lake, contained some 80,000 acres which were all overflowed, half being in British Columbia, half across the line. The land was four-fifths meadow land, the remainder covered with cottonwood and brush which could be cleared at \$5 an acre. The land was fertile but not suitable for fruit. If opened up the city of Nelson would chiefly benefit. It was not true that Montana had empowered a company to work at the scheme on both sides of the line, that could not be done except with the permission of this province. He did not intend to drain the lake, the dominion government would stop such a procedure. Similarly there could be no attempt to flood the lake lands. At low water the level at Nelson was about 1.2 feet below the main lake, which in turn was 12 feet below Bonner's Ferry. In the flood of 1894 the main lake rose 33 feet, the west arm 28 feet. Mr. Reeder contended that the lake should be kept away at the various narrows and expels the littleness of the present day would be let out. Hence, in this way the top flood would not be over 15 feet above low water. It was necessary, however, that if the scheme should come up a flooding of the lake lands he would withdraw all his requests. His scheme would not reclaim lands from the water all the year. It would shorten the flood season, but the lands above higher water would be free together in normal high water. Low water level could not be disturbed except by dredging. If such were done then a "collapse" dam would be necessary, but if the banks above low water were cut away then the flood water would get away more quickly but the low water level could not be disturbed. Mr. Reeder was of the opinion that the low flow into the main lake but not by the narrows at Procter acting as a dam, making a reservoir of the main lake and allowing the water to flow out of that water many months.

E. K. Beaton then gave some very good advice to the club as to the advisability of having a constitution, and E. W. Whitford, president, and W. H. Jones seconded that the club should adopt such a constitution. Mr. Jones said in support that last year some \$60 had been appropriated for a folder, the club then having more than that amount to its credit. That money was not then set to credit of the folder but was expended in other ways and finally another subscription had to be raised. This, the speaker already said, would increase its output 25 per cent. The season has hardly opened as yet in many parts of the Slocan and Lardeau but there is every preparation for extending the work this summer. In the Ymir and adjoining districts capital is investing more largely than heretofore and the outcome will probably show in the shipments before the end of the year.

It was found to be found the ore shipments and smelter receipts in detail for the past week and year to date in tons.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

MINE	1906	1907
Granby	17,630	158,224
Mother Lode	4,883	46,841
Brooklyn	1,888	22,038
Snowshoe	1,467	62,303
Rawhide	1,932	17,728
Sunset	896	7,383
Emma	226	2,718
Mountain Rose	96	1,665
B. C.	16	1,346
Idaho	512	512
Oro Denoro	176	176
Morrison	100	319
Other mines	100	27,640
Total	29,852	271,640

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS

MINE	1906	1907
Le Roi	2,458	37,327
Centre Star	1,006	23,874
Le Roi No. 2	1,006	23,874
White Bear	297	4,883
Other mines	1,006	1,006
Total	4,294	90,498

MINISTERS' PAY RAISED

Halifax, N.S., April 13.—Salaries of the members of the Nova Scotia government will hereafter be \$5,000 annually, in addition to their salaries as members of the legislature and the premier will have \$10,000 extra.

A bill to give effect to this has been introduced in the house of assembly.

DEATH OF "TRUTHFUL JAMES"

Sonora, Calif., April 13.—James Gillette, at one time Bret Harte's mining partner, and the original of that author's "Truthful James," died today.

BIG VOTE FOR STRIKE

Referendum Vote Among Crows Nest Miners Is Decisive

New Basis of Settlement Demanded in Circular Issued by President Sherman—Ten Per Cent. Increase

Fernie, April 11.—At a mass meeting of the miners of Coal Creek and Fernie held here last afternoon it was decided by a referendum vote of 741 to 42 to quit work unless the operators conceded their demands. The demands are embodied in the following circular issued by district president Sherman:

"In order that the public may understand what the demands of the Canadian mine workers are at this time, I wish to state that we are willing for the sake of peace that the present standard of rates shall be continued with an advance of 10 per cent upon all rates. The minimum rate for outside labor shall be \$2.50 for a ten hour day. That wages be paid every two weeks and that the work bank to bank day be established at all mines in Alberta. We do not desire to enter into any legal technical agreement with any coal company in this district. An agreement as to wages and hours will suit. All existing customs to be maintained. We do not insist upon an open or closed shop. Neither do we seek to keep any advantage over any coal company in a legal or technical manner. We are prepared to negotiate at once with any company in this district without waiting for an investigation board. F. H. Sherman, District President."

Vice-president Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, was the chief speaker.

L. P. Eckstein, barrister of Fernie, has been appointed by every union included in district 18, U. M. W. of A., which includes both the B. C. and Alberta fields, as their representative upon the board of investigation, if one be appointed by the dominion government, in pursuance of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN THE BOUNDARY DISTRICT

LATENESS OF SEASON, OPERATES AGAINST SLOCAN

The chief news of the week is the payment of yet another dividend by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company, payable on May 1. This is the third dividend since the formation of the company. The Boundary mines are shipping more freely and the smelter at Greenwood has made a record week. Large as are the totals they will be bettered by the completion of the improvements now in process of installation at the properties of the B. C. Copper and Dominion Copper companies. Unless there is a lull in the fuel situation there is every likelihood of a record summer in mining in the Boundary. This also applies to the Rossland district, where the taking over by the Le Roi of the Spitzee, gives an earnest of work on what is local regarded as a promising property.

Nearer to Nelson it may be noted that the Queen Victoria is about to instal machinery with a view to an increased output, and that the Le Roi mill this week will increase its output 25 per cent. The season has hardly opened as yet in many parts of the Slocan and Lardeau but there is every preparation for extending the work this summer. In the Ymir and adjoining districts capital is investing more largely than heretofore and the outcome will probably show in the shipments before the end of the year.

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BOUNDARY PAY-ROLL

Large Sum Paid Out to Mine and Smelter Employees

March Pay-roll Exceeded \$200,000—Prospects Favorable for Future Increase in Near Future

Phoenix, April 12.—As showing the importance that the mining and smelting industry is attaining in the Boundary district, the figures of the March payroll, which took place on Wednesday at all the large mines and smelters in the district, is instructive. It is estimated that over \$200,000 was paid in this section to approximately 2000 men employed in Boundary mines and smelters. As the mines and smelters are but just getting into full running order again after the delays of the winter, and as all three smelters expand, with recent enlargements, to treat a greatly increased tonnage of ore, if nothing happens to prevent, by the time summer arrives this payroll will inevitably be proportionately increased till it fully reaches the quarter million mark per month.

Monthly wages, as a rule, will average up about \$100 per month per man in this district, more or less, and the following approximate figures of men employed and wages paid for March are on that basis:

Granby Mines—	Men.	Payroll
At smelter	350	\$35,000
B.C. Copper Co.	300	30,000
At smelter	125	12,500
Dominion Copper Co.	350	35,000
At smelter	150	15,000
Snowshoe	75	7,500
High grade mines	200	20,000
Totals	2075	\$207,500

At both mines and smelters the number of men varies from month to month according to requirements, and while the tonnage shipped in the last month has not been as large as is expected for April, because matters had not been gotten into full running shape after the necessitated curtailment of operations in the winter, not a little development work was done in advance—something which the mine managers have in mind continually to be able to supply the large tonnage of ore required—to keep the smelting works in blast up to capacity. Nearly \$90,000 of the above amount was paid out in Phoenix camp alone.

SAWMILLS IN SLOCAN

REPORTED THAT PATRICK CO. AND W. HUNTER M.P.P., MAY BUILD TO OPERATE EVELYN AND BUFFALO GROUP THIS SUMMER

Slocan, April 15.—J. W. Kyte, of Slocan, and William Horton, of Greenwood, have sold their interest in the Evelyn claim, situated on Four Mile Creek, near the Buffalo group, to Samuel Watson, acting for the Buffalo Mining company. The company has a case on the Buffalo, and will work it and the Evelyn this summer.

David McKeehan and family left this week for Edmonton, where they will make their home.

William Hudson, an old timer in the Slocan, and at one time foreman at the Arlington mine, has returned to Slocan after an absence of several years.

George Stahl has purchased J. W. Kyte's one-half interest in the Wilson house, here.

It is reported that the Patrick Lumber Co., who own a large area of timber land in the Little Slocan country, will erect a sawmill at Slocan City this summer.

It is said that a sawmill at the mouth of Four Mile creek, financed by William Hunter, M.P.P., and others, is also planned.

New plies are being driven at the C. P. R. wharf here.

FATALITY AT PROCTOR

MILLWRIGHT ISRAIAH NICKS STEPS IN MAIN DRIVE BELT

WAS ONE OF THE PIONEERS OF THE KOOTENAYS

(Special to The Daily News)

Proctor, April 16.—An unfortunate accident, which happened in the sawmill here, resulted in the death of Israhiah Nicks. Nicks was at his work, when, by a misstep, he became entangled in the main drive belt and was instantly killed. Prompt assistance was rendered by his fellow workmen, but life had fled ere the body could be released from the deadly grip of the belt.

Nicks, who leaves a wife and a son of ten years to mourn his loss, was one of the pioneers of the Kootenays. He lived in Kaslo for years, in the employ of G. O. Buchanan as a millwright and expert saw filer. Later he came to Proctor, and of late has been engaged in the same capacity with the Watts Lumber Co. He was a member of the Methodist church, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

The remains will be taken to Kaslo, and the interment will take place there on Thursday morning on the arrival of the Kokanee.

McBride before his departure and will be taken up with the government at once. The same cable offered a gift of \$10,000 to the Columbian college, New Westminster, for a new science hall.

This will be promptly taken up. The Vancouver city council will be recommended by a committee to make a grant of \$3,000 for relief of famine sufferers in China.

James G. Brymner, New Westminster, has been appointed warden of the provincial jail in that city. The appointee is one of the best known citizens of that place and has been a guard at the institution for three years.

FOR A RATIONAL SUNDAY

Toronto, April 15.—A Rational Sunday League has been organized here. Goldwin Smith is one of the sympathizers.

BOUNDARY PAY-ROLL

Large Sum Paid Out to Mine and Smelter Employees

March Pay-roll Exceeded \$200,000—Prospects Favorable for Future Increase in Near Future

Phoenix, April 12.—As showing the importance that the mining and smelting industry is attaining in the Boundary district, the figures of the March payroll, which took place on Wednesday at all the large mines and smelters in the district, is instructive. It is estimated that over \$200,000 was paid in this section to approximately 2000 men employed in Boundary mines and smelters. As the mines and smelters are but just getting into full running order again after the delays of the winter, and as all three smelters expand, with recent enlargements, to treat a greatly increased tonnage of ore, if nothing happens to prevent, by the time summer arrives this payroll will inevitably be proportionately increased till it fully reaches the quarter million mark per month.

Monthly wages, as a rule, will average up about \$100 per month per man in this district, more or less, and the following approximate figures of men employed and wages paid for March are on that basis:

Granby Mines—	Men.	Payroll
At smelter	350	\$35,000
B.C. Copper Co.	300	30,000
At smelter	125	12,500
Dominion Copper Co.	350	35,000
At smelter	150	15,000
Snowshoe	75	7,500
High grade mines	200	20,000
Totals	2075	\$207,500

At both mines and smelters the number of men varies from month to month according to requirements, and while the tonnage shipped in the last month has not been as large as is expected for April, because matters had not been gotten into full running shape after the necessitated curtailment of operations in the winter, not a little development work was done in advance—something which the mine managers have in mind continually to be able to supply the large tonnage of ore required—to keep the smelting works in blast up to capacity. Nearly \$90,000 of the above amount was paid out in Phoenix camp alone.

SAWMILLS IN SLOCAN

REPORTED THAT PATRICK CO. AND W. HUNTER M.P.P., MAY BUILD TO OPERATE EVELYN AND BUFFALO GROUP THIS SUMMER

Slocan, April 15.—J. W. Kyte, of Slocan, and William Horton, of Greenwood, have sold their interest in the Evelyn claim, situated on Four Mile Creek, near the Buffalo group, to Samuel Watson, acting for the Buffalo Mining company. The company has a case on the Buffalo, and will work it and the Evelyn this summer.

David McKeehan and family left this week for Edmonton, where they will make their home.

William Hudson, an old timer in the Slocan, and at one time foreman at the Arlington mine, has returned to Slocan after an absence of several years.

George Stahl has purchased J. W. Kyte's one-half interest in the Wilson house, here.

It is reported that the Patrick Lumber Co., who own a large area of timber land in the Little Slocan country, will erect a sawmill at Slocan City this summer.

It is said that a sawmill at the mouth of Four Mile creek, financed by William Hunter, M.P.P., and others, is also planned.

FATALITY AT PROCTOR

MILLWRIGHT ISRAIAH NICKS STEPS IN MAIN DRIVE BELT

WAS ONE OF THE PIONEERS OF THE KOOTENAYS

(Special to The Daily News)

Proctor, April 16.—An unfortunate accident, which happened in the sawmill here, resulted in the death of Israhiah Nicks. Nicks was at his work, when, by a misstep, he became entangled in the main drive belt and was instantly killed. Prompt assistance was rendered by his fellow workmen, but life had fled ere the body could be released from the deadly grip of the belt.

Nicks, who leaves a wife and a son of ten years to mourn his loss, was one of the pioneers of the Kootenays. He lived in Kaslo for years, in the employ of G. O. Buchanan as a millwright and expert saw filer. Later he came to Proctor, and of late has been engaged in the same capacity with the Watts Lumber Co. He was a member of the Methodist church, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

The remains will be taken to Kaslo, and the interment will take place there on Thursday morning on the arrival of the Kokanee.

McB

