

WAGE SCALE IN COAL MINES

Substance of Agreement Between
Operators' Ass'n of Wyom-
ing and Miners' Union.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY'S WORK.

All Main Points of Controversy Satisfactorily Adjusted and Outlook
Is for Steady Run.

The scale of prices and rules, regulations and provisions contained in the August agreement between the Wyoming Operators' association and the Miners' union, show that the coal miners are being comfortably provided for, and that for business now ought to pay so well that when the crops are all harvested and moved off the coal mines for steady winter's work might be expected.

An eight-hour day is definitely agreed upon, eight hours actual work in the mine, exclusive of 20 minutes for midday lunch, six days in the week when required by the operators. Sundays and legal holidays excepted. Drivers shall work full eight hours and take their meals in and from the stables, the time for so doing not being included in the day's labor, provided that not over 10 minutes are required in going to or from the working place and stable.

JUSTICE TO ALL

There are suitable penalties for loading coal by miners of sulphur, bone, slate, black-jack or other impurities. The duties of the miners are to be adjusted to the adjustment of disputes between wages and operators, with arrangements for appeal to arbitration when sufficient importance. The right to discharge nine managers and the direction of the working forces is vested exclusively in the operator; only it is not the intention of this provision to encourage the discharge of employees or the refusal of employment to applicants because of personal prejudice or animosity in matters affecting the company and the union; and there are no provisions in the agreement which will ensure strict justice to any employee.

PAID TWICE A MONTH

The operators agree to pay twice a month, on or before the 15th, or on or before the last day of the month; also, to check off union dues, assessments, fines and deductions from the miner and mine laborers, who are to be paid all permanent track in entire, miners laying entry and room mills as at present. An equal turn is offered each miner and loader. In a mine, employees may work for the day, with resumption of work the day following at the option of the operator; but employees may absent themselves from work to attend the funeral. Each member of the U. M. W. of A. at the mine where the deceased was employed, shall contribute \$1 and the operator \$50 for the benefit of the family of the deceased. Operators shall keep mines as dry as possible, by keeping water off the roads and out of the working places.

IN CASE OF ACCIDENT

All companies shall keep sufficient blankets, oil, bandages, coils, etc., ready and available at each mine to properly care for and convey injured persons to their homes or to the hospital after an accident. Rooms suitable for the care of injured shaft, where it is necessary, be provided at each mine by the company. The agreement provides also for a hospital commission for medical and surgical administration, the maintenance of a hospital fund, with settlement of differences in government of such matters by arbitration. No scale of wages shall be made by the U. M. W. of A. for mine boss, assistant mine boss, top foreman, coalman, weigh boss, boss drivers, night boss, head carpenter, night foreman, master mechanic and head electrician. Then the erection of head frames, buildings, scales, machinery, railroad switches, etc., being classed in construction work is excluded from union jurisdiction. There is a good deal of detail in the matter of duties and engineers' administration of local conditions designed to protect both operator and operative.

SCALE OF WAGES

The scale of day wages inside range from \$1.50 for trappers (boys), to \$4 for gas watchmen, miners working by the day, receiving \$3.40, and shot firers and machine runners \$2.90 per day. Drillers receive \$2.75, motor brakemen \$2.25, and snubbers and switch boys \$2. On the outside, wages run from \$2 for cleaners and shoveler pickers (boys) to \$4 for boiler makers, machinists, carpenters, electricians, masons and brick layers receiving \$3.50, miners taken from face \$3.40, including the same, outside labor not classified \$2.50. Engineers receive \$112 per month, firemen \$3 per day. New mines opened and developed during the life of the agreement are to be governed by the same rates and mining conditions as provided in mines operating under like conditions covered by this contract, which is in force from Sept. 1, 1907, to Sept. 1, 1908, and it is agreed that a meeting shall be held 60 days prior to Sept. 1, 1908, to arrange a wage schedule for the year beginning Sept. 1, 1908.

RUN OF WORK

According to the scale of wages paid by operators of coal mines in both eastern Wyoming and mining, with coal five feet and over, a day's work is worth \$3.40; with coal four feet, \$3.20; with coal three feet, \$3.00; with coal two feet, \$2.80; with coal one foot, \$2.60; with coal less than one foot, \$2.40. Extra work is paid at \$1.50 per hour; extra cross cuts, \$1.80; extra room turning, \$1.80; extra haulage, \$1.80; extra machine, \$2.40; extra work, \$1.75; picking down and set work, \$1.50 extra per day. There are a number of other conditions of work or positions for which provision is made in detail differing in detail mines, and so subject to modification by local conditions. The provisions and care taken in the various mines which such an agreement affords, evidences business foresight of a high order.

FORESTERS IN SESSION

Convention of Reserve Supervisors Being Held Today at Richfield.

E. E. Bonedick, inspector of the Utah and western Wyoming national forest reserves, left Salt Lake this morning to attend a convention of forest supervisors and rangers at Richfield, which commenced yesterday and will be in session today and tomorrow. About 25 representatives are in attendance, and the nature of the consideration are of the nature of sheep and cattle men and to the general public interest. The convention is composed of men



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who have charge of the Mantle, Fillmore, Fish Lake, Beaver and Glenwood reserves, comprising 1,978,000 acres, and upon which this year grazed 287,000 sheep and 62,500 horses and cattle. The matter of furnishing pasture upon the public domain to the flocks and herds of the people in a manner as to insure against depletion of the ranges is of vast moment, and this subject is receiving consideration in the meeting, as is also the matter of providing means whereby people most entitled to wood and timber privileges on the reserve may receive benefits in that direction.

Mr. Bonedick is responsible for the statement that the condition of Utah stock was never more favorable than at present. The restrictions inaugurated by the government relative to the public domain have necessitated a decrease in numbers of sheep, horses and cattle, and a corresponding increase of quality. This is especially true of sheep, and the truth of the statement is evident when it is shown that Utah lambs averaged as high as 76 pounds each when weighed in the Chicago markets.

THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO.

Scenes of Devastation Giving Way to
Fine Buildings.

The story of the rebuilding of San Francisco, as told by one who has recently been upon the scene, sounds much like the tale of enchantment related in the Arabian Nights and other books so dear to juvenile hearts. The manner

in which skyscrapers have risen on the sites where but a few months ago all was devastation is a wonder to all, except the San Franciscans themselves. To the latter the stupendous damage is but a matter of fact—characteristic of the people that dwell in the region of the Golden Gate.

It is estimated that by the way the work of reconstruction is now going on, there will remain, one year from date, scarcely a vestige of the wreck and ruin wrought by earthquake and fire. Even now solo hunters and persons who go to San Francisco expecting to stand awestruck at the terrible work of the elements find little to reward their efforts or satisfy curiosity. Where only recently debris covered the earth and dust filled the air, stand in beauty and completeness, or well under way to such a consummation, structures than which there are few more magnificent in all the land. Where the ruin was greatest, the transformation is most noticeable, and taking the entire burned district, more than one-third of the 2,300 buildings destroyed have been replaced, and in most instances by structures vastly superior to the former ones.

So heavily is the traffic in carting away debris and bringing in building material that the streets are constantly congested, and it is a person but very little to be in a hurry. Above the din of all else in the city is the sound of the great hammers riveting the steel that forms the bulk of the larger buildings. The construction laws are strict, and are enforced to the letter. While apprehension may be generally in the minds of the people that the occurrence of April 18, 1906, may be repeated, so far as the shaking of the earth is concerned, a determination exists that never again shall fire and so much upon which to feed as it did not that eventful day.

EVEN GRAFTING IN VOTING MACHINES

The Mechanical Apparatus is All
Right. However, the Leak
Is Elsewhere.

BLAME ON BOARD OF WORKS.

"Inspectors" Draw Salary in Shady
Fashion, the Return Consideration
Being Their Votes.

There are two kinds of voting machines: One kind is mechanical, and the other kind is a member of the animal kingdom, and a representative of a low order of the kingdom at that. In only one respect are the two alike. They are both expensive. The first kind were purchased with tax money from the United States Standard Voting Machine company, whose agent is now in this city getting them into working order. The other was purchased and is being fed with tax money and the board of public works is just busily engaged in keeping it in running order "until after election." The human voting machine is sometimes known as an "inspector" for the board of works.

HOW IT WORKS

This is how it works: A company which intends to benefit the city by bringing new and improved facilities into it and in order to reach its ends has to spend a great deal of money, procures a permit from the board of public works to dig trenches in the public streets in which to deposit conduits, pipe lines or other means for transmitting or carrying its commercial product to its consumers and customers. When this permit is obtained from the board of works, the company is required to post a bond covering the cost of repairs to the streets where torn up and as a guarantee and safeguard to the city. The money placed at the disposal of the city for this purpose is admitted to be ample and the company's guarantee would be accepted as sufficient by any corporation.

The above conditions made the animal voting machine possible. There is a class of mankind that would sell its suffrage to any ring of political conspirators for a job paying \$2.50 or \$3 per day. "AMERICANS" ARE ACTIVE. This class has been eagerly sought by the "American" mismanagers installed in municipal office at the last city election. Having no other use for them, they were appointed "inspectors." It has been their duty to go over the work being done by the corporations which are improving the city by adding to its facilities. They must see that the repair work is done properly. Taxpayers' money to the amount of \$1,200 went for this purpose. Then the municipal officers who had employed the "inspectors," knowing that they had no warrant in law to employ the men, sent the bill to the company, charging them the full amount for inspection. They put the taxpayers' money to an illegal use and are trying to get it back into the city's coffers to relieve the situation in a treasury that has been looted without regard to law for the



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payment of other political obligations in line with the "inspector" graft. The company knows that the city has no right to require it to pay for the "inspection," and it refuses to pay. Then the board of works assumes an air of piety and declares: "You can't have any more permits if you won't pay."

CHANCE FOR GRAND JURY

The company believes it can have as many permits as may be necessary and is willing to let a law court say so.

It is a fact of some significance that there is a grand jury in session at this time.

The reader, without having it diluted upon here, knows that the "inspector,"

who is the voting machine of the second class referred to, will vote to make perpetual the corrupt ring of city officials who make it possible for him to participate in the graft. Meanwhile citizens passing up and down the streets of the city seeing the paving blocks in positions where they were replaced after the trenches were covered are asking: "Why don't they make these companies put the paving stones in good condition after they get through their work? In some places these paving blocks are sunk almost out of sight and in others they are four or five inches higher than the rest of the street."

It is well for the voter to reflect that the citizens of Salt Lake have spent \$1.20 for the inspection of that work; that it was satisfactory to the "inspectors" who will vote for the men who were so good to them.

COMPETENT MEN TALK

Men who are familiar with public work, the laying of streets, sidewalks, sewer mains and other public improvements, declare that any competent man could see over the city, measuring, drawing a lawful salary, and that he could see where the work was progressing satisfactorily and in a workmanlike manner, and that when it was completed the streets would not present the patched up appearance they now have right in the main portion of the business section. Experience of men who are heard on all sides. Citizens who pride themselves on the beauty of this city declare that the companies digging up the streets should leave them in better condition than they collect that their taxes have gone into the pockets of men who were paid to see that that was done, but who have

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by the restoration of the hearing. When the hearing is restored, the deafness is cured. When the hearing is restored, the deafness is cured. When the hearing is restored, the deafness is cured.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by local applications. It is a fact of some significance that there is a grand jury in session at this time.

The reader, without having it diluted upon here, knows that the "inspector,"

done little but draw their pay. It has been a graft of the kind that grows weary.

The "Americans" know that they must buy their suffrage and they are spending the people's money for their own purposes—and not in accordance with law.

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LOST BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT

Claimed Salt Lake Girl to Marry to
Denver Hair Dresser.

Denver society girls are just now busy with a double married moved to their destination by the marriage of Oscar V. Hammond, a hair dresser, to a young lady by the name of Miss Ellen C. Holsten. Miss Holsten has been a school teacher for the Hammond firm for some time, and finally won the heart and hand of the proprietor, who has a "best."

Where the announcement of this event came to the fact that in the view of a certain Mr. William H. H. who is proprietor of a number of hair dressing parlors in the mountain and plain city, and who recently secured a check for \$2,000 from Hammond on a judgment for breach of promise. Mrs. H. H. H. affects to be unimpressed in the matrimonial affair of her late "husband," but her husband, and even that she does not care whether he marries at all or not. "I haven't seen him since my suit against him was settled," said she, "and I don't care to see him ever again. There's one thing, though," she added, "if he doesn't marry Miss Holsten, he'll lose his last chance for he won't have a friend left on earth. He can't turn down too many; he has done that before, several times, and it will go hard with him if he does it again."

"Why can't it man leave women's work to women?" she asked, and then said: "Maybe he's too ignorant to do anything else."

Miss Holsten, it is claimed, is a Salt Lake girl, and has recently been visiting her parents in this city.

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"There's a Reason"