

## FIELD DAY FOR MINING CONGRESS

Lewis of United Mine Workers  
Favored Arbitration Without  
Intervention of Third Party.

### LETTER FROM E. H. HARRIMAN

Senator Dick Advocated the Estab-  
lishment of a Bureau of Mines  
And Mining.

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.—Arbitration was the theme at tonight's session of the American Mining congress.

President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, made the opening address, taking the stand that arbitration in which a third party or outsider had to be utilized was unsatisfactory and failed to bring about permanent settlement, but that arbitration in which employer and employee stood together and between themselves adjusted their differences has done more for the betterment of the mining industry than any other agency.

### AGAINST FREE ZINC ORES.

The congress late today adopted a resolution offered by H. H. Greg of Missouri, opposing the free importation of zinc ores into this country and urging a duty sufficiently high to protect American producers. Another resolution adopted expressed sympathy for the surviving defendants of the victims of the Marquette mine disaster and also for the company that had done so much to make its mines safe.

There was general discussion on conservation, the present waste and prevention of elements. G. W. Traer, a Chicago delegate, said that it had been his observation that English-speaking miners more often disobey mine rules than do foreigners.

### E. H. HARRIMAN'S LETTER.

Unable to be present in person, E. H. Harriman forwarded a letter to be read before the convention on transportation of minerals. Harriman says the mineral production of the United States during the past year had an aggregate value of more than two billion of dollars and the crude and manufactured mineral products of the country gave an aggregate tonnage of more than 525,000,000 tons. The letter continues:

"The products of the mines constitute the heart of our country and are charged the lowest rates. This is because they are nonperishable and their quick delivery is not urgent. Also as a rule, mine products are more constant in their production."

"Many of the original investors in railroads lost a large part of their capital. The risk was greater than they thought. But while these investors lost, the country profited. The early transcontinental railroads and the lines that were built after them have transported coal and other heavy mineral products for distances so great and at rates so low as to be almost identical with economic management of the railroad, but for the fact that at those distant points these crude materials had developed new industries, which have in turn been the means of increasing traffic of the higher grade."

"In many parts of the country new territory is being opened and its development made possible by the construction of railroads. But even the pioneer work is still in progress in the lower part of the country. The struggle of the present railways during the past few years has been, and is now, to keep pace with the rapid growth and the rapidly increasing needs for larger transportation facilities."

"Both the consumer and the producer of mineral productions are naturally interested in any method which enters into the question of the cost of these materials. It is natural for the consumer to think they cost too much; and he may divide the responsibility of the supposed excessive cost between the mine and the railroad. The producer, on the other hand, is apt to lay the excessive cost at the door of the railroad. And there is wide-spread expression that the railroads charge too much for the traffic they bear. It is equally true that they do not charge what the traffic will not bear."

"I am not writing to make or deny any specific charges as to freight rates. I realize the fact, as you say, that inequalities may sometimes get into freight rates as well as into other forms of business; but these are being eliminated as fast as the situation in each case is revealed."

"The miner and the railroad have been the two greatest advance agencies in opening up the country."

"Let me call your attention also to the fact that as the country is developing and as the railroads are developing, freight rates have been diminishing."

"The people of this country desire to be free and they desire to see all interests treated fairly. The impression exists that the railroads are owned by a few rich men; and it is contended that because these men are rich they can stand a restriction to a small return on their investment. But the fact is that the railroads are not owned by a few rich men."

"The opinion that those who invest their means in a railroad should not

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Through the establishment of the Art Metal and Chandler company, at 427 south Main street, lovers of artistic homes in Salt Lake are enabled to procure artistic metal furnishings and chandeliers made after the latest designs and in conformity with the general plans they have devised for their homes. This company has a force of expert metal workers, who are versed in their craft and skillful in designing both ancient and modern styles in their line.

The enterprise of this company is distinctly new in Salt Lake and visitors are welcomed to the establishment where they may see the craftsmen fashioning their wares in wonderfully beautiful designs. The establishment appeals more to the artistic than to the commercial idea and only the finest grade of work known to the art metal trade is turned out. Similar concerns in larger cities have been important factors in the artistic development of homes and it is expected that Salt Lake will show its appreciation of this innovation by liberal patronage.

## "77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven  
breaks up Grip and

## COLDS

THE SILENT COLD.

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In such cases "Seventy-seven" is the remedy par-excellence and can be depended upon every time. All Drug Stores 25c.

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be permitted to earn more than a 'fair rate of interest' upon the cash value of this property, and that 4 per cent is a 'fair rate' of interest, and hence the maximum permissible interest on such investments, is inconsistent with the higher rates of interest from other kinds of investments. In 1900 the owners of this country received the return of 9 per cent on the values of their farms in that year; the manufacturers enjoyed in the same year a net return of 19.4 per cent, while the average net return upon railroad investments was scarcely 4 per cent.

"Let us not forget that we are just beginning to realize the possibilities in this country's growth and the transportation facilities should be such as to aid rather than retard this development. There are too many factors of uncertainty to permit our dealing in specific prophecies, but the best statisticians of the country give the United States a population of 114,000,000 people, and a yearly coal production at the time to be hauled by the railroads of about 1,200,000,000 tons."

Following a short business session the evening a number of well known men discussed the duty of the federal and state governments in relation to the mining industry.

Gov. Dawson of West Virginia, in a message, advocated more strict firing shots in the mine and the employment of experienced miners.

Congressman W. F. Englebright of Nevada City, Cal., made an address on "Regulating the Mining Industry."

### SENATOR DICK'S VIEWS.

United States Senator Charles Dick of Ohio spoke on the relation of the federal government to mining. He cited figures showing that the death toll from mine accidents for the last 17 years was 22,840, of which probably half have been killed during the last six years.

Senator Dick spoke in part as follows:

"In favoring the establishment of a bureau of mines and mining those interested in the mining industries are seeking to promote better conditions and to minimize those agencies so destructive to human life, incident to the evolution of our gigantic and ever-increasing industrial and commercial enterprises."

"The coal mines of the United States are killing over three times as many men per 1,000 men employed as the coal mines of France and Belgium, and two and one-half times as many as are killed in the coal mines of Great Britain. In all the coal producing countries of the world, the output has increased greatly in the past 30 years, but the United States is the only country where the number of men killed per each 1,000 employed has also increased. In every European country there has been a marked decrease in coal mine accidents. The decrease has not been due alone to the inspection and supervision maintained by mining bureaus, but has been made possible because they as nations have maintained rigidly enforced testing stations, such as the federal government is installing here in Pittsburg, where exhaustive experiments have been carried on to test the explosives and safety appliances."

"Many practical coal miners of long experience have long refused to believe that coal dust is explosive. Twenty specimens gathered in Ohio coal mines were submitted recently to the United States testing station, and every one was ignited by the powder and exploded with terrific force. It is by such experiments as this that a great many accidents can and will, in the future, be avoided."

"The function, then, of the federal government in relation to mining, is thorough scientific investigations and publishing of information concerning the explosives used in the mines, and the conditions under which they can be safely used in the presence of coal dust or gas, and also concerning other conditions which will make mining safer."

"While such information can give no warrant to Congress to legislate on the subject, it unquestionably will compel state legislation, or will result in mutual agreement and co-operation between the operators and miners for the accomplishment of the same end."

"There is no other country in the world where the natural conditions are so favorable for mining coal safely as in the United States. I have great confidence that the investigation into this subject now being made by the federal government will be rewarded by many human lives saved and men kept from being maimed and crippled."

Senator Dick also urged the necessity of conserving the nation's fuel resources, called attention to the present waste and said experiments now being made by the government undoubtedly would do much to solve this problem by devising means for utilizing all the power contained in the fuel used.

### COAL INDUSTRY.

A discussion of the problems of the coal industry occupied the afternoon session of the mining congress.

Dr. I. C. White, state geologist of West Virginia, made an important address.

"It was formerly supposed," said Mr. White, "that the several coal formations of the Appalachian region would hold coal of commercial value over the entire field. You have pointed out many years ago that this was a grave mistake. Over a belt having a width of 60 miles at the Pittsburg end, and practically the same on the Big Sandy, and swelling out to 100 miles or more near its center at the longitude of the Little Kanawha river, there is practically no commercial coal, as we know that term now."

"The effect of this barren zone on West Virginia's productive area is to reduce it from 231,000,000,000 tons, as recently estimated by M. R. Campbell, of the United States geological survey, to about 69,000,000,000 tons. It is quite certain that Pennsylvania will not furnish more than 40,000,000,000 tons and Ohio probably not more than 25,000,000,000 tons of commercial bituminous coal."

"This shortage in coal brings to the citizens of the Pittsburg region the most serious problem that has ever confronted them. We have been told that you had 430,000,000,000 tons of coal in your mines and that it would suffice for from 150 to 200 years, while the truth is you have only one-third of that amount, and with the present

wasteful mining methods it will last only 50 years. The same causes will in approximately that time exhaust all of the cheaply mined thin veins in the Allegheny series of Pennsylvania, Ohio and northern West Virginia, and Pittsburg's industries will have entered upon the expensive methods of mining coal by deep shafts to beds of inferior quality, of only one to two feet in thickness and of attempting to recover at great expense the many millions of tons of good fuel already left in the pillars, roofs and bottoms of long abandoned mines. This is no fairy story. It is as sure to come in 50 years as that the sun will rise tomorrow."

"The quantity of natural gas, the best of all fuels, which western Pennsylvania has wasted from the many thousands of wells drilled in her borders, vastly exceeds in value all the petroleum she has ever produced. Not satisfied with thus despoiling her own commonwealth of its most precious fuel possession, some of your most powerful corporations, with headquarters in Pittsburg, have been the principal agents in wasting unnumbered billions of cubic feet of this precious fuel in the state of Ohio and West Virginia."

### MARKED FOR DEATH.

"Three years ago I was marked for death. A grave-yard cough was tearing my lungs to pieces. Doctors failed to help me, and hope had fled, when my husband got Dr. King's New Discovery," says Mrs. A. C. Williams, of Buc. Ky. "The first dose helped me and improvement kept on until I had gained 55 pounds in weight and my lungs were fully restored." This medicine holds the world's healing record for coughs and colds and lung and throat diseases. It prevents pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at Z. C. M. I. drug store, 112-114 Main street, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

### AMERICAN WHALERS OUSTED.

Only a short time ago, too, I saw a notice in an obscure corner of a newspaper that a whaling vessel had sailed from Preston—of all places in the world—for the southern seas on a whaling voyage. And I have no doubt that others have slipped away from obscure ports without any thought of competitors, intent upon garnering wealth that hitherto wasted marine wealth in the otherwise desolate southern seas.

The once immense business dwindled away for many reasons, but chiefly, I am sure, because the method of conducting it was antiquated, obsolete. The American whalers were the very smartest of their kind; their intrepidity and skill were truly marvellous, but they were conservative beyond belief, and did not adopt the modern methods which alone would have enabled them to compete with the products of the Standard Oil company."

That attitude has been abandoned, though American whaling is now almost entirely conducted by Portuguese, and indeed, the American whalers are being elbowed aside by the representatives of other countries, outsiders whom they once looked upon with contemptuous pity for thinking they understood the art of mystery of catching sperm whales."

Nothing is very little art, and no mystery about capturing the cetivian. Danger there is, and will still continue to be, for the wonderful giant in his flurry or death agony is capable of performing some amazing feats of agility and strength, but with the perfection of modern whale-slaughtering apparatus even that danger has almost disappeared. And so of necessity has most of the romance.

I can imagine no keener disgust than that felt by the real sportsman when watching a tame pheasant battle, or when going through the abattoirs at Chicago. Such disgust do I feel, though no sportsman, at the thought of the noble sea beast, the mighty and yet harmless monarch of the illimitable main, being assassinated by the conscienceless anarchist's weapons of bombs and poison. Sadly I feel that the renaissance of whaling, profitable as it will doubtless be in a financial sense, has brought with it an almost entire destruction of what was once certainly the most manly and romantic sport in the world.—London Daily Mail.

### MEDICINE THAT IS MEDICINE.

"I have suffered a good deal with malaria and stomach complaints, but I have now found a remedy that keeps me well, and that remedy is Electric Bitters; a medicine that is medicine for stomach and liver troubles, and for run down conditions," says W. C. Kleider, of Halliday, Ark. Electric Bitters purify and enrich the blood, tone up the nerves, and impart vigor and energy to the weak. Your money will be refunded if it fails to help you. 50c at Z. C. M. I. drug store, 112-114 Main street.

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### REFORM OF THE FRANCHISE IN GERMANY

Those who are in favor of a reform of the Prussian franchise, in keeping with the march of the times, will record with satisfaction that an important step has been taken in the right direction. The Emperor William, in his capacity as King of Prussia, has on the occasion of the opening of the Prussian diet, declared an amelioration of the franchise as necessary in accordance with the superior development, spread of education, political intelligence and civic responsibility. When the king of Prussia solemnly states that he considers such a reform as one of the most important necessities of the day it may safely be assumed that the Prussian government is bound to such a reform. Needless to say, this fact has met with the approval of the Liberal party, which has been in favor of an amelioration and reform of the franchise for the last decade. In so far as the press has criticized the announcement made from the throne, it has principally contended itself with drawing attention to the fact that no fixed time has been appointed for submitting the question to the government. I am told that the government is making the necessary preparation for such a reform with all possible energy. The existing state of the franchise in Prussia assures a decided preponderance to the Conservatives that is neither justified by the actual numbers of the supporters of that party nor by the economic development of the last decade. The rival strength of the Conservative and Liberal parties in Prussia is approximately equal. A present system of voting enables the Conservatives to make sure of more than double the seats secured by the Liberals of Prussia, so that the latter party has practically sunk into insignificance in the Prussian parliament. The existing state of the franchise enables the agrarian element to preponderate from the economic point of view, whereas Prussia has, in the course of the last half century, changed from an agricultural to an industrial state.—Continental Correspondence.

### THIS IS WORTH READING.

Leo F. Zelinski, of 68 Gibson street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I cured the most annoying cold sore I ever had, with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. I applied this salve once a day for two days, when every trace of the sore was gone. Heals all sores. Sold under guarantee at Z. C. M. I. drug store, 112-114 Main street, 25c."

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**Tables, Chairs**  
**China Cabinet**  
**Buffet**

**Suggestions**

**Electric Lamp**  
**Mirror**  
**Dressing Table**  
**Brass Bed**  
**Iron Bed**  
**Rug--Carpet**  
**Portieres**  
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