BUREAU OF MINES WINS HIGH PRAISE

Director Joseph Holmes Speaks to Delegates at National Congress in This City

LIVES TO BE SAFEGUARDED

Improvements in Method of Work Underground Urged and Explained at Session

(Continued from Page One) will be, he said, the bureau's only

concern in this respect. "The country is going to grow and the needs of the people will increase in proportion, and therefore the resources should be developed in just keeping with progress. The fact remains, however, that there is a limited graphy of natural resources in ited supply of natural resources in the United States, and we should not exhaust them while the nation is in its infancy. The curtailment of waste the best remedy in prolonging the life of natural resources.

Dr. Holmes closed by saying that the suggestions and advice of all mining men will be welcome, although it might be impossible in all cases to act, and that the bureau's great object would be to serve all the mining people of the

Dr. S. B. Christy of the University of California followed Dr. Holmes and said that the establishment of the bureau of mines was the first step toward the establishment of a mining cabinet officer and department. He said:

"The government has at last recog nized mining as a distinct industry, separate from any other, and the time is not far distant when full recognition will be given and the creation of a department equal in importance to that of agriculture. The bureau of mines is a new influence to strengthen the hand of the miner.'

Another speaker of the evening session, which followed a reception to E. R. Buckley, president of the congress, and Mrs. Buckley, was Capt. C. Henry Thompson of Los Angeles. He heartily indorsed the bureau of mines, saying that it will take on a greater importance within the next few years than Dr. Holmes ever dreamed of, and he also said that it would not be long before the mining men had a cabinet

David T. Day of the United States geological survey said in a brief address that the survey would work hand in hand with the bureau of mines in every particular and labor for the good of the mining men.

MORNING SESSION

The first part of the morning session ceiving resolutions from delegates and referring them to the committee on resolutions. These resolutions related to mine workings and provisions for promoting safety in and clearly the consolidation could not be effected, the owners of adjoining mines have executed agreements and releases where-by vertical plane boundaries, following same compromise line, have been agreed of the congress was taken up in reback to the congress by the committee advocating an investigation of railroad rates on metals mined in the several states. This resolution urged that the railroads, through the interstate commerce commission, be compelled to give a more reasonable rate on the metals, especially high grade. At present there exists an entirely different rate on high grade from that of low grade. In the resolution it was held that weight and not the grade of the extralateral rights are possibly of less importance than the secondary evils. In one way and another the present laws are so loaded

The report of the committee on re-

Mr. Clark read from the report as

"The reasons for such needed revision are so imperative and well understood in the mining communities affected, that we will not burden this report but as was stated in part in the excellent report of the committee on vertical side line law, submitted to the twelfth annual session of the American Mining congress, it is well to refer to the early chapters of our mining his-tory, which practically commenced with the first gold discoveries in California, when this state had just ceased to be Mexican territory; and to remember the great immigration into this favored section; the absence of any mining statutes applying, and the adoption by the miners of rules governing mining rights; the marked similarity in the rules of the mining districts of the west, of all them recognizing discovery, followed by appropriation, as the foundation of the possessor's title, and development by working as a conof law given to these rules: the discovery in 1860 of the great Comstock lode, the development thereof; and the disputes and endless litigation arising of vagueness of rights and uncer-

'The early western miners occupied lands that were unsurveyed and had not been open to settlement. Strictly speaking, these miners were trespassing upon the public domain, and continued so until the enactment of the federal 'lode and water law' of July 26, 1866, by which the rights which had been acquired under local rules were recognized and confirmed, and the principle laid down that all mineral lands of the public domain should be free and open to exploration and occupation, and that titles to certain classes of mineral deposits or lands containing them would be granted. This act was accepted as a step in the right direction, although its details were faulty It was replaced by the act of May 10, 1872, the essential features of which are contained in the revised statutes substantially as they exist today, and with which we are principally con-

'In spite of the good intentions of the makers of these early acts, the fact remains that our mineral land laws are imperfect and obsolete, and not sufficient for our present conditions, and that many of the existing provisions tend to unsettle rights to discovery, to discourage investments and to retard developments of latent resources.

PRESENT LAW INADEQUATE

'And in spite of the many interpre tations of the courts, the numerous volumes of mining laws that have been written, the millions of dollars that have been spent in litigation and effort to adjust new conditions to these laws, cases are continually arising for adjudication. Every active mining has its share thereof. Judge Lindley, to whom special acknowledgment is due for his admirable treatise on American law in rela-

Californians Who Spoke Before the Mining Congress Yesterday



CHARLES C. JONES

tion to mines, prefixes his text in volume 1 with a table of adjudicated cases ing cases. Other suits in the lower courts, wherein no new questions of mining law have been raised, have been so numerous as to preclude computa tion. Time and space do not permit any recital of these disputes. They are matters of common knowledge. Neither is it necessary now to discourse on the inadequacies of the present mining laws, for there have been extended printed articles concerning this and special acknowledgment is due Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, for his printed expositions of the need of the revision of these laws. BONE OF CONTENTION

"The great bone of contention has been the extralateral right. It has, however, been found so difficult to make adjustments of the extralateral right wherever extensive and deep min-ing operations have been prosecuted, that settlements out of court have been the only way of determining such conflicts. Nearly every consolidated group of mining claims is an example of this sort of prudence, but where purchases or consolidation could not be effected, promoting safety in and about upon as limiting the rights of both parters. A resolution was referred ties. Agreements of this kind have that the railroads, through the inter- are most vitally affected, is the final

the ore should be the standard govern- other the present laws are so loaded down with cumbersome provisions that it is almost out of the question for the vision of mineral land laws was read poor claim owner to proceed with an by Will L. Clark of Jerome, Ariz. The adjudication of adverse conflicts findings of this committee were that through the courts. The final result in there should be a complete revision of every active mining district is a these laws and that to change some-thing here or there would be unsatisclaim owners who are thus injuriously directly affected but this involves the ass of men who would invest in minng enterprises, but are deterred from oing so by uncertainties of title and

fear of litigation. "Everyone interested in this subject recognizes that starting from the very irst necessity in acquiring a mining claim, the present law regarding disdiate revision. There should be en-acted a clear, definite and practicable procedure for acquiring rights to both metalliferous and oil-bearing claims, on which, from the nature of the deposit, discovery must be long deferred. question of tunnel rights and

the uncertainties of title arising thereunder.
"The location of an unlimited number of claims by one person.
"The abandonment and relocation by the same locator.

"Location by poxy.
"The uncertainties of placer locations and grouping thereof under the present

'The conflicts between placer and lode locations under the present laws. "The foregoing are only a small number of the vexations and uncertainties that now exist in our mining laws.
"In the second place we believe that one of the main reasons for this failure that it is difficult and in most cases

iffecting the entire code.

"We therefore strongly urge that the idea of patch work revision must be abandoned, and, as stated before, with many new measures now pending or to be proposed, it is clearly of the utmost importance that a general revision should be undertaken. As the problems involved are particularly difficult, a revised code should be the result of the most experienced judgment and a full dicussion by the mining communities and a careful conideration of the question, and it is certain that the national congress will velcome the active co-operation of the mining and oil men of the country in suggestions of practicable visions. The national congress must first assent to the general proposition and agree to undertake a general revision with the co-operation of mining industry. And as to the details of the plan to bring this about your committee is of the opinion that this congress is ready at all times to give appointment of a national commission

can and should properly be left to the national congress, with the under-standing that the American mining whatever assistance may be desired. It is suggested, however, that the vital importance of the subject and immediate necessity of the quickest pos-sible action by the national congress may be expedited by the creation and to prepare such revision. In the event of the adoption of such suggestion it is manifest that a sufficient appro-priation should be granted for the needs of the commission to quickly gather and consider adequate data and information."

The report was signed by E. B. Kir-

of fuel oil or gasoline and finishing up the operation in the electric furnace." In regard to conservation Mr. Jones

"The proper policy to pursue with regard to Iron, particularly as far as we Americans are concerned, is to manufacture all we can, as fast as we manufacture all we can, as last as we can, and as long as we can, supplying all our needs and the needs of the rest of the world so far as possible. This accomplishes not only the object of putting this metal in permanent form to be used and reused in commerce with but a small fraction of loss annually, but should such an unlookedfor thing as the exhaustion of our own iron deposits take place, we are even then in the best of position in having all the equipment for cheaply manufacturing iron ores brought from all other parts of the world."

AFTERNOON SESSION

session adjourned The afternoon early in order that the delegates could visit the chamber of mines and oil and inspect the ore exhibit, which is considered one of the best in the country, and also for the purpose of attending the women's reception at the Hotel Alexandria. There were only two speakers at the afternoon session—namely: Lewis E. Aubury, state mineralogist for California, on "The Elimination of the Fake Promoter," and James W. Abbott of New York. Mr. Aubury declared the elimination of fakers one of the most important of fakers one of the most important problems before the American mining

congress at this time.

"As a suggestion to prevent fraud in mining investments," said Mr. Aubury, "I presented my views in a paper to the congress which was held in El Paso, Texas, in November, 1905. At that time I suggested the adoption of a law by the different states, similar in character to one which I had the honor of presenting to, and which was passed a short time previous by the California legislature. This law, briefly stated, made it a felony for any



by, chairman; Will L. Clark, acting officer of a stock corporation to issue, chairman; T. C. Tyrrell, W. H. Dick-by prospectus or otherwise, any unson, M. Baumgartner, committee.
C. Colcock Jones of Los Angeles
spoke on "Iron Ores of the Southwest,"
giving valuable information about one

the greatest undeveloped propositions in Southern California today. "It has long been known," said Mr. Jones, "that in California, and more in Southern California, there are large and commercially valuable iron ore deposits, which, considered in connection with other known large deposits in the adjoining states of Nevada and Arizona, in Lower California and Mexico, afford a source of raw material for one or more steel and iron plants large enough to supply what the Pacific coast demands, provided a solution of the fuel problem and the growth of

tions justify the large investment of "For many years large deposits of iron ore were known to exist in San Bernardino and Riverside counties, but until the building of the Salt Lake railroad and the Tonopah & Tidewater railway all of them were too far away from transportation to receive serious attention. These deposits are capa-ble of being connected with the main lines of the Southern Pacific, the San-

ta Fe and the Salt Lake or the Tonopah & Tidewater, by branch lines of from one to fifty miles in length. "Within the past few years a num ber of the known deposits have been patented, and a large part of the tonnage is now owned or controlled by strong interests connected with transportation or manufacturing, which only await the successful outcome of certain experiments to actually engage in iron smelting.

"The various deposits lie within limits of from 150 to 300 miles of the port of Los Angeles. At a reasonable freight rate of five mills per ton per mile for main line traffic, they come within the freight limits of 75 cents to \$1.50 a ton. Adding to this the cost of branch lines, mining cost and fair profit, these ores can be landed in Los Angeles at not to exceed \$3.50 to \$4 a ton, and I have had offers of similar ore from Lower California for the price on dock at Los Angeles.

"It is estimated that there are 200,-000,000 tons of available ore and double that amount of probable ore in Southern California and of this tonnage about three-fifths is owned and conabout three-niths is owned and controlled by the combined Iron Chief and the Union Oil company, the remaining tw-fifths being divided among a number of individual holders."

The Iron Chief is an organization allied with the Southern Pacific. Further in his remarks Mr. Jones said that the smelting of iron ore up to a recent period depended upon cheap coke. This fact up to the present time has prevented the smelting of iron on the Pacific coast. But, as Mr. Jones said, this difficulty has been overcome through the practicable demonstration here of the electric fur-

"My own investigations," said

by prospectus or otherwise, any untrue or willfully exaggerated statement which would have a tendency to give to the shares in such corporation more or less value than they really possessed or with the intention of defrauding any person, or the public, etc., etc. "The suggestion offered was accept-

ed, and through the efforts of the officers of the American mining congress a similar law has been enacted in sev-

'There is no question but what this law has had a beneficial influence. "This law has not entirely eliminated the fraudulent promoter from Cali-fornia, but it has had the effect of reducing his numbers to a very great extent. It seems almost impossible to put an end to the operations of some guests of honor, Mrs. E. R. Buckle of this class, and they continue in the of Rollo, Mo., wife of the presider face of all obstacles.

"While such a law as I have quoted has a deterrent effect on the 'faker,' the damage he inflicts cannot be corected until it is too late, and the dupe has parted money. What is needed is some method for the prevention of fraud, and I do not doubt that many members of do not doubt that many members of this congress have given much thought as how best to accomplish the desired as how best to accomplish the desired

"What I believe will be a surer means of obtaining the desired result, and a long step in the right direction, baskets, is a suggestion offered by Hon, James N. Gillett, governor of California, and which, I understand, is that the office of commissioner of corporations be created, with full power to investigate companies, and to whom all corporations shall render sworn statements concerning the details of their operations, assets, Habilities and holdings; also to have free access to all books and papers concerning the affairs of a

company. "While an act creating the office of commissioner of corporations has not yet been entirely formulated, I believe that should such office be created the powers would be similar to that of our state bank commissioners. With such an official, and the proper powers vested in him, in my opinion, it will tend to lessen the possibilities of

"It is probable that this matter will

to our next legislature.

"Another means of suppression, and which the faker most dreads, is publicity of his methods. This has been found to be a very effective weapon in assisting to wipe out this evil."

Mr. Abbott spoke upon the relation of mines and the railroads in relation to the mines and deploring others. He said that the time is coming when the mines will be even more dependent upon the railroads than at present and that it is up to the railroads to treat the mines in a broadminded way, for the mines furnish, as he explained, one of the greatest man and the guests were seated, Ariz Com... 18½ Apex 3½ Butte Coal'n 18½ Calu & Hec.543 5 Centennial ... 16 Con Mercur. 6 Coor M

Jones, "have been along the line of a combination method taking a pre-liminary reduction of the ore by means had accomplished in building up the west, making it a point in his argument that the railroads are entitled to their reward the same as any other

> "The people owe to the railroads as much as the railroads owe to the people," he concluded.

> SHOW MINING MEN ACTION OF SATANITE EXPLOSIVE

Experiments Prove New Powder Minimizes Danger in Handling

In Miller's canyon, beyond Hollywood a short distance, a party of mining men, most of them delegates to the American Mining congress, yesterday saw several experiments with Satanite, an explosive recently introduced, which, it is claimed, expedites mining operations by minimizing the danger to the miners, enables them to enter tunnels and shafts sooner than when other explosives have been used and exerts as much force against the rock

Satenite, invented two years ago, is practically a Los Angeles product. It does not explode, it is said, from direct contact with flame, but will burn harmlessly. The smoke is not dense or disagreeable.

disagreeable.

The powder was exhibited yesterday under the direction of J. W. Patrick, D. Wiggers acting as demonstrator.

Two automobiles conveyed several of the mining men to the scene of explosion, among whom were D. W. Brunton, president of the Institute of Mining Engineers of Denver; I. C. Mining Engineers of Denver; I. C. Allen, chemist of the bureau of mines, Washington, D. C.; H. A. Grine, engineer chemist, and T. D. Woodbridge,

ore sampler.

Three tubes of the powder were placed side by side on the ground within six inches of each other and the center one was exploded. It did not affect the other two. Following this demonstration Mr. Wiggers poured several ounces of the powder on the ground. Then, placing some of the powder in his mouth to further demon-strate its safety, he touched a lighted match to that on the ground. It burned, causing considerable smoke, which, instead of being of the suffo-cating variety, was rather agreeable

It was stated that the only method of exploding the powder was by means of a California cap placed in the end of the tube of powder attached to a fuse, which is then lighted.

Several days ago Mr. Wiggers placed seven and a half pounds of the powder in a crevice in a granite formation in the canyon, and the explosion resulting tore out a large granite boulder weighing more than thirty tons, aside from other boulders of various weights, scattering them for 200 yards. Yester-day afternoon powder was put down nine inches in a drill in this large boulder and the explosion tore it to

fragments.
One of the novel features of the afternoon was the explosion of powder which had been packed in ice for near an hour, and which proved of equal force, indicating that freezing does not prevent its successful explosion. It was stated that while dynamite deteriorates rapidly, sometimes becoming useless in six months, the new explosive lasts in-

definitely.

The company has established a factory at Rowland, about eighteen miles form Los Angeles by the Santa Fe, and machinery will be installed by January 1 that will manufacture from ten to fifteen tons of the powder daily to meet the large demand.

WOMEN OF SIERRA MADRE

Wives of Mining Congress Delegates Are Entertained

At the reception and tea given at the Alexandria yesterday afternoon by the wives of members of the Sierra Madre club of Los Angeles to the visiting women of the American Mining congress, more than 250 women responded to invitations. The receiving Frank G. Tyrrell, Mrs. J. Tehan. Mrs. W. R. Wharton, Mrs. R. H. Willson Mrs. G. Grant Gillette, Mrs. France Pierpont Davis and Mrs. Charles H. McNeill. They were assisted by the

of Rollo, Mo., whe of the pestaction of the congress; Mrs. George W. F. Dorsey of Salt Lake; Mrs. James Callbreath of Denver; Mrs. D. W. Brunto of Denver, and Mrs. W. L. Clarke of Jerome, Arizona.

After the reception, which was hel in the library and parlor of the hote a buffet tea was served in the dinin room. The table was gorgeously decided the server of the

and ferns, while on the four corner of the table were beautiful basker filled with fruits of all kinds ar candied fruits and bonbons in candie OIL GREETS DELEGATES

Luncheon Tendered to Visitors a Alexandria Hotel

and the members of the American ing quotations:

Mining congress by the board of di-Mining congress by the board of di-rectors of the chamber of mines and oil of Los Angeles yesterday at the do pfd Adventure ... banquet hall of the Alexandria hotel. About fiffty attended. A table running the length of the Arcadian hall, at which the guests were seated, Ariz Cor

roads to treat the mines in a broadminded way, for the mines furnish, as he explained, one of the greatest markets in the world.

Reviewing history, Mr. Abbott told

Drink it Pure The Drink Delightful! All the bouquet of the ripe pineapple field, all the snappy acid tang, with none of the rude "bite" you are accustomed to in the unripe fruit-store product you have known; all that's good and nothing that's in the least unwholesome; all that's delicious; all that's satisfying—all this is yours in Dole's Pure Hawaiian Pineapple Juice. Non-alcoholic, of course. The Dole process of refining the juice

of the Hawaiian Pineapple adds no water, no sugar, absolutely nothing to the pure juice. Serve it cold—the colder the better; cracked ice in the glass is a help. An olive, a saltine, a cheese straw, a Welsh-rarebit emphasizes the flavor. It adds interest to any

afternoon or evening entertainment, at home or at the club. At Druggists and Grocers, BAWAHAN PINEAPPLE PRODUCTS CO., Ltd.
112 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Our booklet gives hints for serving. Send to

Promoter's **Opportunity**

By PROMOTER is meant, not a stock salesman but a man of past successful accomplishments, bent upon adding to his store of the world's goods by the honest development of Nature's resources or the legitimate creating of profitable industries.

In this particular instance the industry has been created, the demand enormous and the profits ranging from 100 to 1000 per cent, and over. All the time-consuming and painstaking preliminary details have just been completed. Additional capital is

The right man now has one of the few opportunities of the last several years to make anywhere from \$50,000 to \$600,000 profit, dependent on his ability and whether he utilizes his own money or that which he controls. Two skillful and efficient organizations will be under his control-one-the business itself and the other the financial. Immediate action commensurate with sound business judgment is necessary.

'Address confidential communication for interview to BOX 287, Care of Herald, Los Angeles.

man, Sidney Norman, Lewis Aubury, David T. Day, E. W. Parker, James W. Abbott, W. W. Orcutt, George S. W. Abbott, W. W. Orcutt, George S. Rice, S. B. Christy, Joseph A. Holmes, Sylvester C. Smith, W. L. Clark, E. H. Benjamin, L. W. Powell, J. H. Holman, Seeley W. Mudd, J. F. Bain, R. W. Brock, Lyman A. Sisely, T. A. O'Donnell, S. A. Guibesson, Col. O. B. Steen, F. L. Ranson, T. H. Bain, Frank Short, C. A. Barlow. C. A. Barlow.

MINING QUOTATIONS

NEVADA STOCKS Exclusive dispatch to The Herald by L. A. Crisler & Co., members of Los Angeles stock exchange, 200-201 I. W. Hellman building, Los

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A luncheon was tendered the officers BOSTON, Sept. 28.-Following were the clos 4% Mohawk 46½ 16 Nevada Con. 19% 6½ North Butte. 26¼ 42 Old Dominion 36½ Arcadian ... 4% Ariz Com... 16% do pfd ... North Lake Indiana ... Algomah ...

NEW YORK CURB Special service to The Herald by J. C. Wilson, 212 West Fifth street, Los Angeles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 .- Following were 3% 18% 2

SAN FRANCISCO OIL STOCKS bervice to The Los Angeles Herald by L. A. Crisier & Co., members Los Angeles stock echange, 200-201 I. W. Hellman building, Los Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Following were today's quotations on the San Francisco stock Asked 43.50 1.40 .42 2.75 2.55 Asked. 43.50 1.45 .42 Associated Oil ... 42.50 New Pennsyl75 Palmer Oil 1.30 1.30 .75 1.40 1.40 1.25 Silver Tip

PRICES OF METALS IN NEW YORK MARKET

CITY EMPLOYE'S EYESIGHT **ENDANGERED BY BLAST**

John Boker, 25 years old, employed in the city's street cleaning department, may lose his eyesight as a result of the explosion yesterday of a charge of dynamite he was preparing for a blast. The explosion burned his face and hands severely. Several windows in houses near the scene of the explosion were broken by the concussion and Boker was

thrown twenty feet. Other city employes took him to the city hospital. Aside from the danger that his eyesight may not be saved, his injuries are not serious. His home is at 339 Towne avenue.

WANT HEATERS ON FLOOR INSTEAD OF ON CEILING

Policemen who dread cold feet and overheated brows are trying to discover a satisfactory reason for the radiators in the central and east side police stations having been placed on the ceilings of the rooms instead of on the floors. Unable to walk about the ceilings, heads downward, they cannot keep their feet warm in winter. Instead they tread chilly floors while their heads are enveloped in warm vapor.

The police commission wants to change the system in the station and has asked the city council to appropriate \$10,000 for repairs to the heating system of the central and east side stations. The commission does not expect that the repairs will cost that much money, but has promised to return what is left. It will have to be taken from the general exense fund if the demand is granted.