

#### State inspector of coal mines reports

Section 23, Pages 661 - 690

These reports of the Kansas State Mine Inspector mostly concern coal mining, though by 1929 the scope of the reports broadens to include metal mines. The content of individual reports will vary. The reports address mining laws and mining districts; industry production and earnings; fatal and non-fatal accidents; accident investigations and transcripts of oral interviews; labor strikes; mine locations; mining companies and operators; and proceedings of mining conventions. The reports document the political, economic, social, and environmental impacts of more than seventy years of mining in southeastern Kansas.

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# KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY



State inspector of coal mines reports

#### SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

153

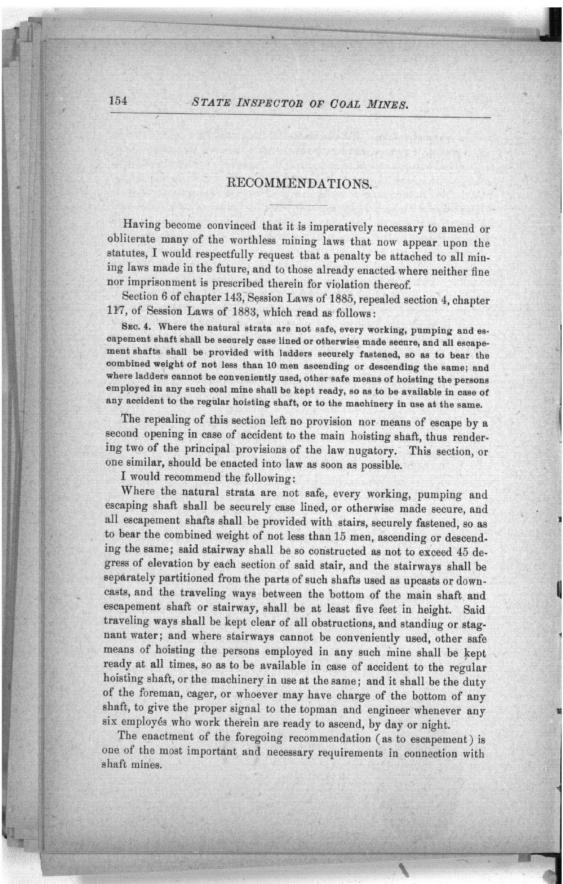
made a serious mistake. He also finds that the company is contemplating making another change, and he (the foreman) is therefore the victim of the unqualified superintendent, who holds him responsible for the condition of affairs when miners cannot be induced to work under such disadvantages; but, if there is any honor or credit due the foreman, the assuming superintendent who holds such a position very often, by influence, claims that part which is justly due the foreman; therefore, the average foreman trudges along, subjected to the ridicule of the miners and the displeasure of the company.

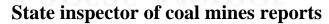
As to practical and theoretical knowledge, about one-half of the mine bosses or foremen in Kansas are capable and qualified, if they were only empowered to operate and ventilate the mines as they should be. Instead, they are subjected to the dictates of a superintendent who scarcely knows coal from black-jack. The consequences are, timbering is neglected, air courses are not looked after, curtains and doors are not kept in order, breakthroughs are not filled and built air-tight, the roofs in entries begin to fall, rooms cave in, stagnant water is allowed to stand in air courses, entries, and at the face of rooms; and that most important matter in mining, and worthy the attention of the foreman, superintendent, and mining student, is neglected and left to take care of itself, viz., ventilation.

It is true, expenses may have been curtailed for a few months; nevertheless the condition of the mine becomes so alarming that the intelligent. miner knows when he enters the mine it is at the risk and peril of his life. When he complains about the condition of the mine, very often the foreman or superintendent takes the precautionary step and politely dispenses with his services, at the same time informing the company that such a man was and is a crank and an agitator. Naturally the company believes the official statement of their agent, and consequently the miners, through fear of being discharged, are forced to labor under all these disadvantages.

Such are the indignities and impositions practiced, and the miner's lot in life is not very commendable. However, the companies learn many lessons, only, in many instances, when too late, especially when a misunderstanding exists between their employés and their superintendent, whose repulsive and domineering ways and rulings create uncalled-for suspensions and strikes, causing the mine to undergo an additional expense, and often a depreciation in value, the capacity of which cannot be increased under such circumstances as I have herein enumerated; consequently, the conservative, intelligent, unprejudiced, practical and theoretical foreman or superintendent is the most successful, and the cheapest man that can be employed, giving satisfaction to employers and employés alike.









SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

155

#### BREAK-THROUGHS BETWEEN ROOMS AND ENTRIES.

I would recommend the passage of a law prohibiting entries, air courses, rooms or any other working places in the mine, operated on the room and-pillar system, to excavate in advance space of 40 feet, unless break-throughs are made between such entries, air courses, rooms, or any other working places, irrespective of the thickness of pillar between such working places, excepting in cases of emergency when air courses are being constructed or connected; and that such break-throughs shall be at least five feet in width and full height of mineral vein, making it obligatory on the operator or his agent to fill or build in the center of all such break-throughs a solid wall of either rock, brick, slate, or a partition of strong boards, securely fastened and made air-tight, as soon as the second or succeeding break-through is made between entries, air courses, rooms, or other working places.

It is impossible to ventilate the working places in a mine operated on the room-and-pillar system unless a law is passed necessitating the closing up of such break-throughs, as every sensible man will acknowledge that the air always takes the nearest and shortest course, leaving the miner at the face, who may be probably 70 or 100, and in some cases 120, feet inside of the course taken by the air when break-throughs are not filled. When the miner is about worn out, he generally retreats to the air way to fill his lungs with a fresh supply, and, when recruited a little, goes back to his working place again, where he labors under a disadvantage, suffering under a languid feeling and a headache, with a pulsation of the heart, and none but those who have had the experience of working in such places know the agony and suffering endured by the miner on all such occasions.

#### SINGLE-ENTRY SYSTEM.

As the mining law of our state, in its full spirit, was, and is, intended for health and safety, I would recommend the enactment of a law by which coal companies, or individual operators, adopt the system of double entries where coal or mineral is mined on the room-and-pillar system, provided the area of such mine or mineral vein exceeds 20 acres.

It is an indisputable fact that the single-entry system is a comple failure in the maintaining of ventilation, and very injurious to the miners' health, also. Large blocks of coal are very often left when the miner is compelled to vacate his working place, owing to the poorly ventilated condition of his chamber. Consequently, such places receive little, if any, attention, as timbering is neglected; and, in the course of time, those rooms cave in, causing additional danger; as the surface water flows into the mine, particularly after a heavy rain, air ways are closed or filled with water, in many instances, thus leaving the mine in a condition which requires considerable labor and uncalled-for expense to overcome the obstacles which were considered an economic saving. Often portions of the mine are abandoned. I might assign several other reasons justifying abolition of the single-entry



#### State inspector of coal mines reports

156 STATE INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES.

system, which I believe is a detriment to both employer and employé. Happily for all concerned a brighter day has dawned, and more attention is being directed to this important branch of mine management. The fact is impressing itself on the minds of intelligent mine operators that no part of the capital invested yields a higher rate of interest than that which is judiciously expended on ventilation.

#### SHOT FIRING.

I would recommend the following amendment to section 1, ch. 172, Laws of 1889, "An act to provide for the protection of life and property in and about coal mines:"

All owners, lessees, operators of, or any other person, having the control or management of any coal shaft, slope, drift or pit in the state, employing miners therein, shall employ shot firers to fire the shots therein. Said shots shall not be fired by anyone except by regular shot firers, and once a day only, after the hour of 5:30 P. M., on each day when any such shaft, drift or pit is in operation, except shafts, drifts or pits whose mine openings or excavations have not exceeded 150 feet in distance from the bottom. In opening new mines, shots shall not be fired more than twice a day, and only in mines whose excavations have not exceeded the aforesaid distance, viz, 150 feet from the bottom of such shaft, drift, pit, or slope. All employés working therein shall vacate such mines, and, where necessary, shall be hoisted to the surface, before any shot or shots are fired. Shot firers and all other employés employed therein shall not enter the mine for a period of not less than one hour after shot or shots are fired. Operators, miners, shot firers or others who shall refuse to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each offense, or imprisoned in the county jail in the county where such offense is committed for a period of not less than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Proceedings to be instituted in any court having competent jurisdiction.

#### TO ORGANIZE DISTRICTS.

Section 4, chapter 143, Laws of 1885, provides that it shall be the duty of the Inspector to visit each mine in the state at least twice each year. As there are 243 mines in the state, and to make even a cursory inspection of each one would take the greater part of one day, it would require 486 days to comply with the law. As some of the mines in the state are 400 miles apart, and a great many over 200 miles, it can be plainly seen that it is a physical impossibility for one individual to fulfill this requirement of the law as Mine Inspector.

As no provision is made for any assistance, or for office, or for expenses of any kind, not even for postage, which of itself is quite an item, I have (although not empowered to do so) employed assistance in the inspection of



State inspector of coal mines reports

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

157

the mines, which had to be paid out of my salary, besides traveling expenses, including livery hire.

It is customary in all other states having mining interests which have district and state inspectors for the legislature to appropriate funds to defray the expense of the office and expenses incurred by the inspector while discharging the duties intrusted to him in his district or state.

I have labored unceasingly to comply with the requirements of my obligation in the discharge of my duties as Mine Inspector. To give the best possible satisfaction, I appointed a deputy, whose supervision extended over one district or territory. In addition to this, I appointed deputies temporarily to attend to any emergency that might arise in my absence, causing an additional expense, which has been paid out of the limited compensation of the Inspector. I am convinced that it is utterly impossible for one Inspector to perform the duties assigned to him by law.

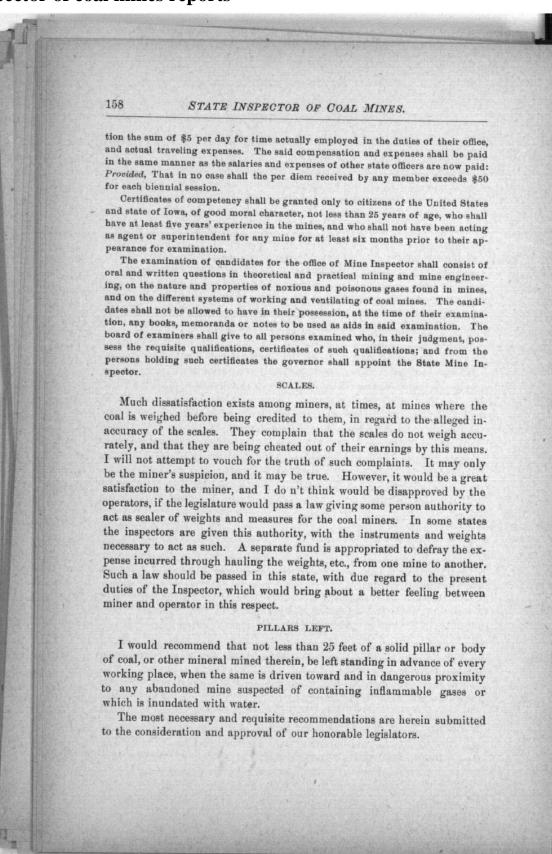
Therefore, I would recommend that the mineral-producing counties of the state be divided into three different and separate districts, including salt, lead and zinc and gypsum producing counties, appointing an inspector for each district or territory, whose compensation shall be regulated by the legislature of the state. One of these inspectors shall have full supervision over the entire mining district of the state, whose duties shall be as prescribed by the present mining law.

The mining interests of the state are becoming so important that the question of the qualifications and ability of the Mine Inspector should be put beyond a cavil or doubt. Therefore, I would suggest the passage of a law embodying the features set forth in the following from the mining law of Iowa, under which the chief inspector of the state of Kansas should qualify:

The executive council shall appoint a board of examiners composed of two practical miners, two mine operators, and one mining engineer, who shall have at least five years' experience in his profession. The members of said board shall be of good moral character, and citizens of the United States and state of Iowa, and they shall, before entering upon their duties, take the following oath (or affirmation): "I, \_\_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will perform the duties of examiner of candidates for the office of Mine Inspector to the best of my ability, and that, in recommending any candidate, I will be governed by the evidence of qualification to fill the position under the law creating the same, and not by any consideration to political or personal favors; that I will grant certificates to candidates according to their qualifications and the requirements of the law." They shall hold their office for two years.

Said board shall meet biennially, on the first Monday in April of each even-numbered year, except that for the year 1888 said board shall meet on the second Monday, in the office of the State Mine Inspector, at the capitol, and they shall publish in at least one newspaper published in each mining district of the state the date fixed by them for the examination of candidates. They shall be furnished with the necessary stationery and other necessary material for said examination, in the same manner as other state officers are now provided. They shall receive as compensa-

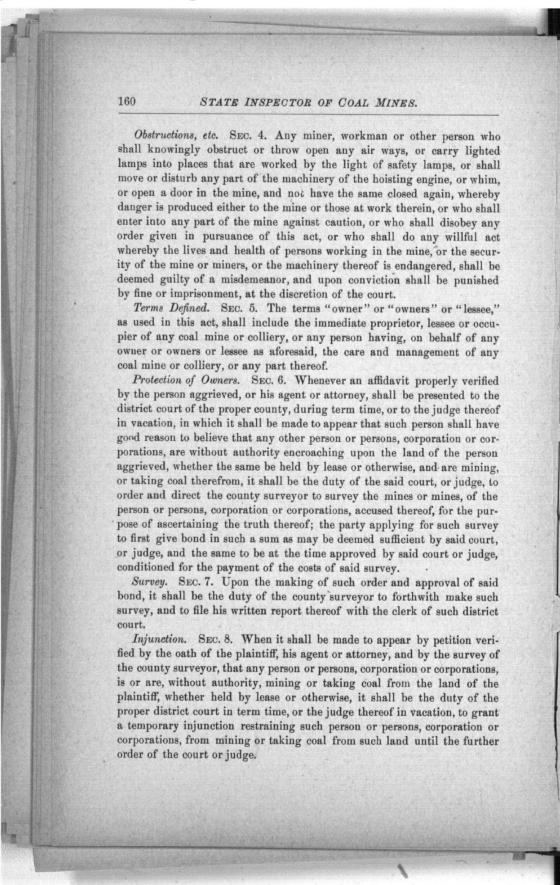






SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.
MINING LAWS OF KANSAS.
AINING DAWS OF KANSAS.
GENERAL LAW.
[General Statutes of 1889, ch. 66a, pp. 1093-1103.]
Escapement shaft. Construction. Penalty. Obstructions, etc. Terms defined. Protection of owners. Survey. Injunction. Proceedings. Ingress and egress. Cities may contract. Certain contracts. Construction. Survey. Su
Escapement Shaft. Section 1. That the owner or owners or lessee of ed every coal mine or colliery in this state, which is worked by means of aft, shall make and construct an escapement shaft, making at least stinct means of ingress and egress for all persons employed or permitted ork in such coal mine or colliery. Such escapement shaft, or other commutation with a contiguous mine, shall be constructed in connection with everatum of coal worked in such coal mine or colliery; and every escapement or other communication with a contiguous mine, as aforesaid, shall constructed as to be accessible from every entry, plane or level in sall mine or colliery, in case of a fire or other accident to the main shall mine or colliery, in case of a fire or other accident to the main shall east side of the Missouri river.  Construction. Sec. 2. That the time allowed for such construction shall be constructed. Sec. 2. That the time allowed for such construction shall be constructed. And every such escapement shall be separated for main shaft by at least 100 feet of natural strata; and all owners of ones or collieries that are in operation before the passage of this act short before the 1st day of July, A. D. 1875, proceed to construct such perment shaft or other communication with a contiguous mine as aforest perment shaft or other communication with a contiguous mine as aforest perment shaft or other communication with a contiguous mine as aforest perment shaft or other communication with a contiguous mine as aforest perment shaft or other communication with a contiguous mine as aforest perment shaft or other communication with a contiguous mine as aforest perment shaft or other communication with a contiguous mine as aforest perment shaft or other communication with a contiguous mine as aforest perment shaft or other communication with a contiguous mine as aforest perment shaft or other communication with a contiguous mine as aforest perment shaft or other communication with a contiguous mine as aforest perment shaft perment s









State inspector of coal mines reports

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

161

Proceedings. Sec. 9. The proceedings in such cases shall be in all respects similar to the course of procedure in actions for injunction.

Ingress and Egress. Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of every person or corporation owning coal mines, and every person in charge of the same, to provide the county surveyor with all the ordinary means of ingress and egress to make any survey thereof he may be ordered to make; and any person or persons in any way interfering, molesting or hindering such county surveyor in making any survey he may be ordered to make under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable for each offense to a fine of not less than \$10 and not more than \$100, to be prosecuted and recovered as in other cases of misdemeanor.

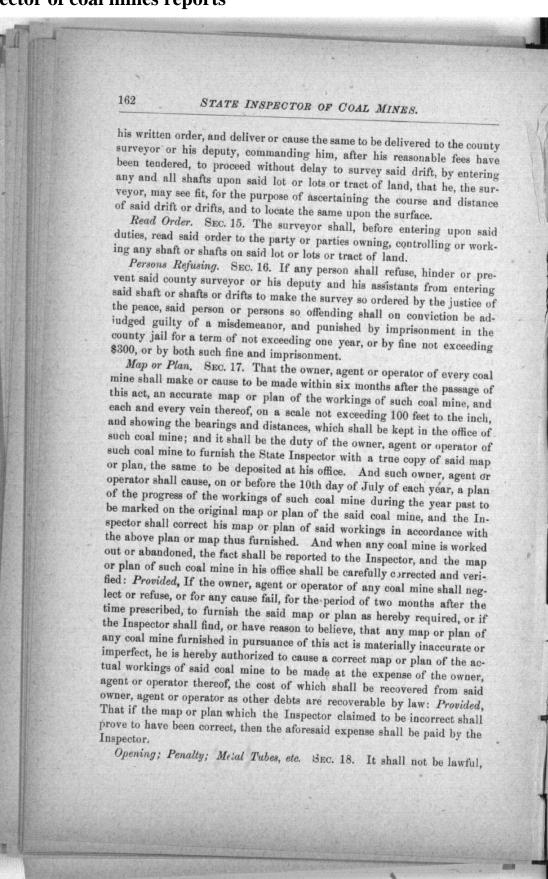
Cities May Contract. SEC. 11. That any city of the first or second class, in which an organized coal company shall exist, may by ordinance, contract with such company for the exclusive and perpetual right to mine beneath the streets, alleys and public grounds thereof, upon the agreement to pay one-fourth a cent per bushel upon each and every bushel raised by said company; one-half of which amount shall be paid into the general fund of said city, and the other half shall be paid to the treasurer of the state in aid of the school fund.

Certain Contracts. SEC. 12. Any coal company which shall have heretofore attained by ordinance from any city of the first class a contract for the exclusive right to mine under the streets, alleys and public grounds thereof, shall be entitled to the priority, exclusion and perpetuity of such ordinance, which is hereby validated and confirmed: Provided, That within 30 days after the passage of this act such company shall file with the secretary of state their consent thereto and stipulate to pay amount specified in the first section hereof and to comply with the conditions named in the

Construction. Sec. 13. That nothing in this act shall be construed to relieve such company from making compensation to the owners of private property for any injury done in mining operations.

Survey Drifts, When. SEC. 14. When any owner, tenant or subtenant of a lot or lots or tract of land shall file with any justice of the peace within the county in which said lot or lots or tract of land may be situated, his or her affidavit, or the affidavit of any other creditable person for them, stating, that from knowledge, information, or belief, the party or parties owning, controlling or working the adjoining lot or lots or tract of land, and upon which said party or parties are sinking shafts, mining, excavating and running drifts, and that said drifts, in which said parties are digging, mining and excavating any mineral ore or veins of coal, extend beyond the lines and boundaries of said lot or lots or tract of land owned, controlled or worked by them, and have entered into and upon the premises of the party or parties making said affidavit, or for whom said affidavit is made, the justice of the peace, after first being tendered his lawful fees, shall issue



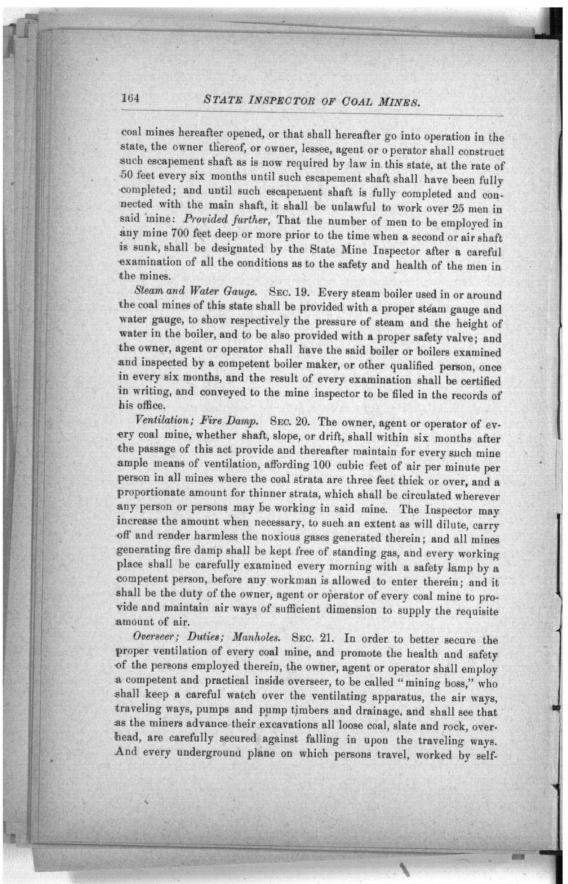




State inspector of coal mines reports

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT. 163 after six months from the passage of this act, for the owner, agent or operator of any coal mine to employ any person at work within said coal mine, or permit any person to be in said coal mine for the purpose of working therein, unless they are in communication with at least two openings, separated by natural strata of not less than 80 feet in breadth if the mine be worked by shaft or slope, and if worked by drift not less than 50 feet: Provided, however, That such coal mine shall not exceed 100 feet in depth, from the surface to the coal; and for every additional 100 feet, or fractional part thereof, six months additional time will be granted; but in all cases the number of men shall be limited not to exceed 25 until the second opening is perfected and made available; and a roadway to the same shall be kept open, not less than three feet high and four feet wide, thereby forming a communication as contemplated in this act, but the limit herein prescribed as to the number working in the shaft before the completion of the second opening shall not apply to mines exceeding 700 feet in depth. And for a failure to do as provided in this section, the owner, agent or operator shall be subject to the penalty provided for in section 31 of this act. And in case furnace ventilation being used before the second opening is reached, the furnace shall not be within 40 feet of the foot of the shaft, and shall be secured from danger from fire by brick or stone walls of sufficient thickness; and the flues shall be composed of incombustible material to an extent of not less than 30 feet from the furnace and the mine while being driven for making or perfecting a second opening. In all cases where the human voice cannot be distinctly heard, the owner, agent or operator shall provide and maintain a metal tube from the top to the bottom of the shaft or slope, suitably adapted to the free passage of sound, through which conversation may be held between persons at the bottom and top of such shaft or slope; and there shall also be maintained the ordinary means of signaling to and from the bottom and top of such shaft or slope. 'In all mines of 100 feet in depth or over from the surface of the ground an improved safety catch shall be used, and sufficient horns or flanges shall be attached to the sides of the drum of every machine that is used for lowering or hoisting persons into and out of said mine where steam is used, and adequate brakes shall be attached thereto. The main link attached to the swivel of the wire rope shall be made of the best quality of iron, and shall be tested by weights or other means satisfactory to the Inspector of Mines of the state; and bridle chains shall be attached to the main link from the crosspieces of the cage, and no single-link chain shall be used for lowering or raising persons into or out of said mine; and not more than six persons shall be lowered or hoisted by the machinery at any one time; and only sober, competent and experienced engineers shall be employed, and said engineer shall have attained at least the age of 18 years; and on no account shall any coal be hoisted, or timber or any other material sent up or down, or empty cars, while persons are descending into or ascending out of said mine. In all







State inspector of coal mines reports

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

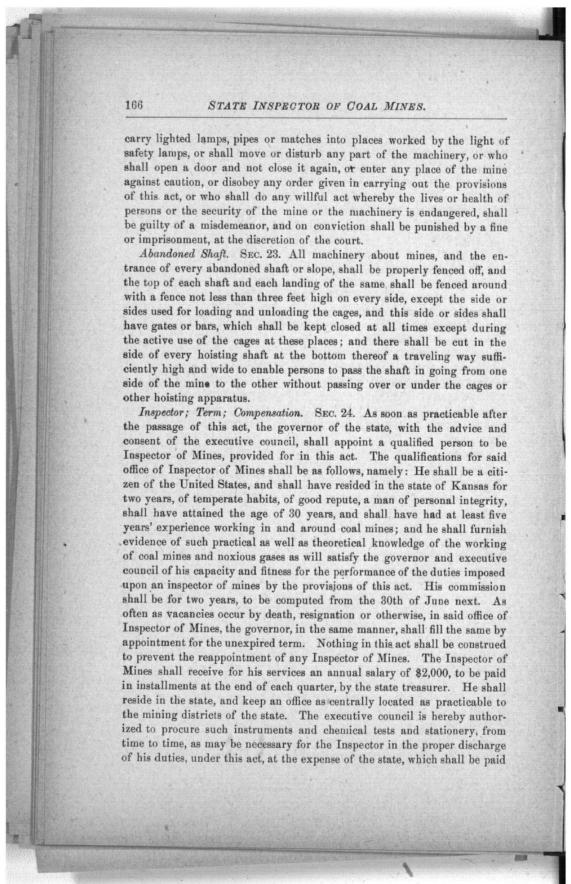
165

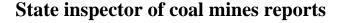
acting pulleys, engines, windlasses or machinery of whatever description, shall be provided with proper means of signaling between the stopping places and the ends of the plane; and shall furthermore be provided in every case, at intervals of not more than 30 feet, with sufficient manholes for places of refuge. And every road on which persons travel underground, where the coal is drawn by mules or other animals, shall be provided, at intervals of not more than 60 feet, with sufficient manholes for places of refuge. And every mine shall be supplied with sufficient prop timber, of suitable length and size for the places where it is to be used, and kept in easy access to. And it shall also be the duty of the mining boss to measure the air current at least once per week at the inlet and outlet, and at the face of the workings, and keep a record of such measurements, and report the same to the Inspector of the state once in every month. The safety lamps used for examining mines, or which may be used for working therein, shall be furnished by and be the property of the owner of said mines, and shall be in charge of the agent of such mine. And in all mines generating explosive gases, the doors used in assisting or directing the ventilation of the mine shall be so hung and adjusted that they will close themselves, or be supplied with springs or pulleys so that they cannot be left standing open; and bore holes shall be kept, not less than 12 feet in advance of the face of every working place, and when necessary, on the sides, if the same is driven toward and in dangerous proximity to an abandoned mine suspected of containing inflammable gases, or which is inundated with water.

Explosions. Sec. 22. It shall be unlawful for any miner or other person to take into or have in his possession in any coal mine shaft, slope or pit in this state more than 12½ pounds of powder, or any other explosive substance, at any one time; and all such powder or other explosive substance shall be kept in a tight box, securely locked, and such boxes shall be kept. at least 20 yards from the working face in all such coal mine slopes, drifts, or pits; and it shall be the duty of all pit bosses or other persons who shall be in charge or control of any coal mine slope, drift, or pit in this state, to keep watch over and see that the provisions of this act are complied with; and any person violating or neglecting to comply with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any court having jurisdiction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 30 days, for each and every such offense; and the possession of more than 12½ pounds of powder or any other explosive substance in such coal mine, slope or drift, shall be prima facie evidence of the person taking said powder or other explosive substance into such mine, slope or drift. Any miner, workman or other person, who shall intentionally injure any safety lamp, instrument, air way, brattice, or obstruct or throw open air ways, or

Note.—Section 22, as it reads above, is in its amended form. See ch. 147, Session Laws 1891.









SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

167

by the state treasurer, upon accounts duly certified by the executive council and audited by the auditor of the state. All the instruments, plans, book memoranda, notes, etc., pertaining to the office, shall be the property of the state, and shall be delivered to his successor in office.

Bond. Sec. 25. The Inspector of Coal Mines shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, give bond in the sum of \$3,000, with sureties to be approved by the executive council, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty, and take an oath (or affirmation) to discharge his duty impartially and with fidelity, to the best of his knowledge and ability.

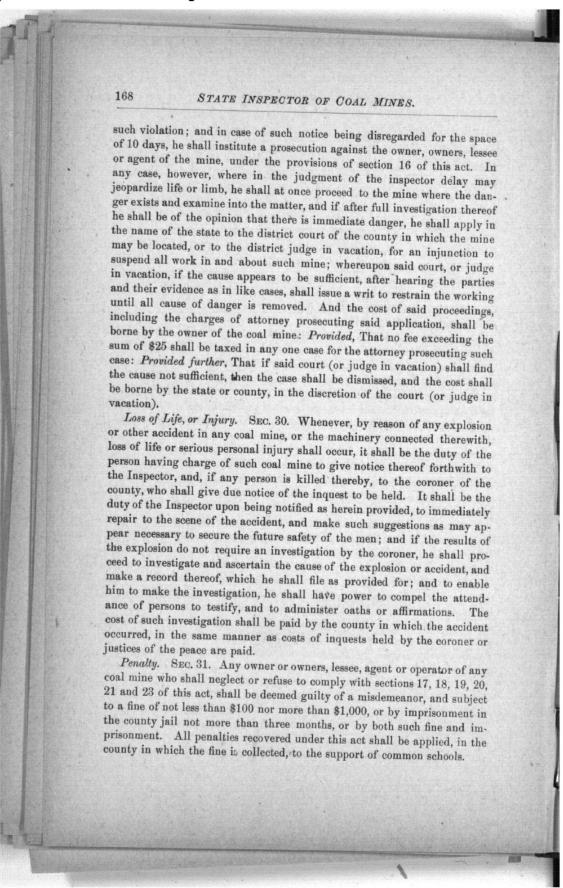
Ineligible. Sec. 26. No person who shall act as a manager or agent of any coal mine, or as a mining engineer, or be interested in operating any coal mine, shall at the same time act as an inspector of coal mines under this act.

Violating Act. Sec. 27. For any injury to person or property occasioned by any violation of this act, or any willful failure to comply with its provisions by any owner, lessee or operator of any coal mine or opening, a right of action against the party at fault shall accrue to the party injured for the direct damage sustained thereby; and in any case of loss of life by reason of such violation or willful failure, a right of action against the party at fault shall accrue to the widow and lineal heirs of the person whose life shall be lost, for like recovery of damages for the injury they shall have sustained.

Duties of Inspector; Record. Sec. 28. The Inspector of Mines shall devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office. It shall be his duty to examine each mine in the state as often as possible, and at least twice each year, to see that all the provisions of this act are observed and strictly carried out; and he shall make a record of all examinations of mines, showing the condition in which he finds them, the number of persons employed in and about each mine, the extent to which the law is obeyed, the progress made in the improvements sought to be secured by the passage of this act, the number of accidents and deaths resulting from injuries received in the mines, and all other facts of public interest concerning the condition and progress of mining in this state. In order to facilitate the Inspector in his duties, it shall be the duty of all coal operators to make quarterly statements to the Inspector of the amount of coal mined, and the number of miners and other persons employed around the mines each quarter. The Inspector's record and all matters concerning the coal-mining business of public interest, shall be embodied in the Inspector's annual report made to the governor on the first day of February each year.

Enter Mines; Injunction; Costs. Sec. 29. That the Inspector may be enabled to perform the duties here imposed on him, he shall have the right at all times to enter any coal mine to make examination or obtain information. He shall notify the owners, lessees or agents immediately of the discovery of any violations of this act and of the penalty imposed thereby for









SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

169

Minors. Sec. 32. No person under 12 years of age shall be allowed to work in any coal mine, nor any minor between the ages of 12 and 16 years unless he can read and write and furnish a certificate from a school teacher, which shall be kept on file, showing that he has attended school at least three months during the year; and in all cases of minors applying for work, the agent of such coal mine shall see that the provisions of this section are not violated; and upon conviction of a willful violation of this section of this act, the agent of such coal mine shall be fined in any sum not to exceed \$50 for each and every offense.

Terms Defined. Sec. 33. The terms "owner," "owners," "lessee," "agent," or "operator," as used in this act, shall include the immediate proprietor, lessee or occupier of any coal mine, or any person having on behalf of any owner or owners, or lessee, as aforesaid, the care and management of any coal mine, or any part thereof.

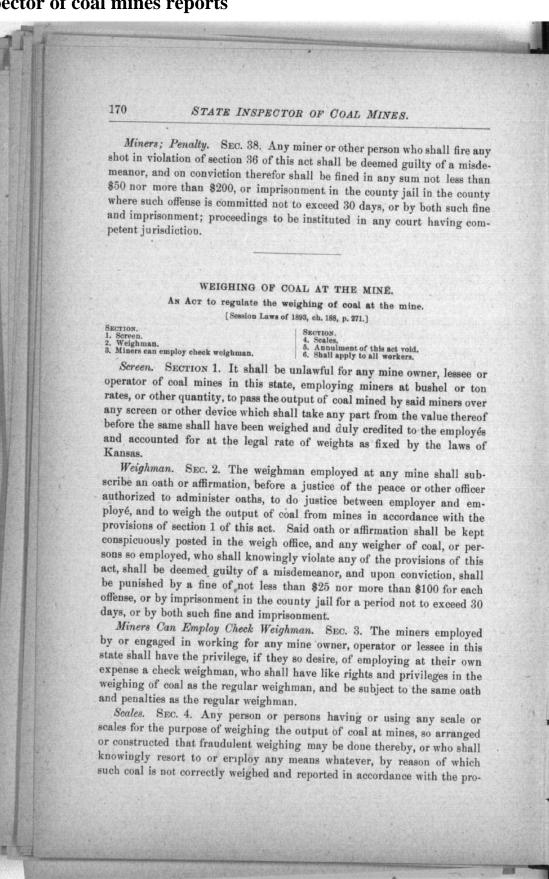
Repeal. Sec. 34. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. (Laws of 1883, ch. 117, §19.)

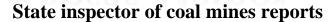
Shot Firers. Sec. 35. All owners, lessees, operators of, or any other person having the control or management of any coal shaft, slope, drift or pit in this state employing miners to work therein, shall employ shot firers to fire the shots therein. Said shots shall be fired once a day on each day when any such shaft, slope, drift or pit is in operation, but shall not be fired until after all miners and other employés working therein shall have been hoisted out of said mine.

Conditions. SEC. 36. It shall be unlawful for any miner or any other person other than the shot firers provided for in section 35 this act to fire any shot in any coal shaft, slope, drift or pit in this state. Any miner or other person engaged in mining coal in this state who shall drill any hole or fire any shot in the coal vein at the working face of any room or entry until so much of said coal vein at said working face as the said shot or shots are intended to throw down shall have been undermined to the depth of not less than two feet, or sheared or cut to the full depth of the drill or shot hole and the full thickness of vein in entries, or who shall so direct the drilling of such holes as to include between such shearing or mining and the back or rear end of the hole a greater width of coal than is contained between such shearing or mining and the mouth of the hole, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined as hereinafter provided.

Managers; Penalty. Sec. 37. Any owner, lessee, operator, or other person having the control or management of any coal shaft, slope, drift or pit, who shall refuse to furnish the shot firers, as provided for in section 36 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction therefor shall be fined in any sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each offense, or imprisonment in the county jail in the county where such offense is committed for a period not to exceed 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; proceedings to be instituted in any court having competent jurisdiction.









SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

171

visions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, for each offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Annulment of this Act Void. Sec. 5. Any provisions, contract or agreement between mine owners or operators thereof and the miners employed therein, whereby the provisions of section 1 of this act are waived, modified, or annulled, shall be void and of no effect; and the coal sent to the surface shall be accepted or rejected, and if accepted shall be weighed in accordance with the provisions of this act; and right of action shall not be invalidated by reason of any contract or agreement.

Shall Apply to all Workers. Sec. 6. The provisions of this act shall also apply to the class of workers in mines known as loaders, engaged in mines wherein mining is done by machinery. Whenever the workmen are under contract to load coal by the bushel, ton, or any quantity the settlement of which is had by weight, the output shall be weighed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

#### WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES.

An Acr providing for the weekly payment of wages in lawful money of the United States by certain corporations, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

[Session Laws of 1893, ch. 187, p. 270.]

SECTION.

1. Paid not later than Friday.

2. Penalty.

3. Employé discharged.

4. Employé may recover penalty.

SECTION.
5. Evasion of this act void.
6. Contractor; corporation liable to employé of.
7. Lawsuit for recovery.

When to be Paid. Section 1. All private corporations doing business within this state, except all steam surface railways and except corporations engaged in the production of farm and dairy products, shall pay to their employés the wages earned each and every week in lawful money of the United States, and all such wages shall be due and payable and shall be paid by such corporation not later than Friday of each week for all such wages earned the preceding week.

Penalty. SEC. 2. Whenever such corporation fails to pay any of their employés, as provided in section 1 of this act, then a penalty shall attach to such corporation and become due to such employés, as follows: A sum equivalent to a penalty of 5 per cent. per month as liquidated damages, and such penalty shall attach and become a judgment in any court of competent jurisdiction, and the penalty shall continue in full force and effect including all the time intervening up to time of final payment.

Employé Discharged. Sec. 3. Whenever any employé is discharged from the employ of any such corporation, then the wages of such employé shall



#### State inspector of coal mines reports

172 STATE INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES.

become due and payable in the same manner as heretofore described in section 2.

Employé May Recover Penalty. Sec. 4. Any employé may recover all such penalties that may, by violations of sections 2 and 3 of this act, have accrued to him at any time within six months succeeding such default or delay in the payment of such wages.

Evasion; Contract Void. Sec. 5. Any contract or agreement made between any such corporation and any parties in its employ, whose provisions shall be in violation, evasion or circumvention of this act, shall be unlawful and void in its effects as to such corporations.

Contractor. Sec. 6. Whenever any such corporation shall contract any or all its work to any contractor, then it shall become the duty of such corporation to provide that the employés of such corporation or contractor shall be paid according to the provisions of this act, and such corporation shall become responsible and liable to the employés of such contractor in the same manner as if said employés were employed by such corporation.

Lawsuit for Recovery. Sec. 7. Whenever it shall become necessary for employés to enter or maintain a suit at law for the recovery or collection of wages due as provided by this act, then such judgment shall include a reasonable attorney fee, to be taxed as part of the costs in the case, and collected under the same provisions of law as such judgment.

#### RELATING TO PAYMENT OF WAGES.

An Acr to secure to laborers in and about coal mines and manufactories the payment of their wages in lawful money of the United States.

[General Statutes 1889, ch. 31, p. 724.]

SECTION.
301. Laborers to be paid.
302. Coercion of employés.

SECTION.
303. County attorney to prosecute.

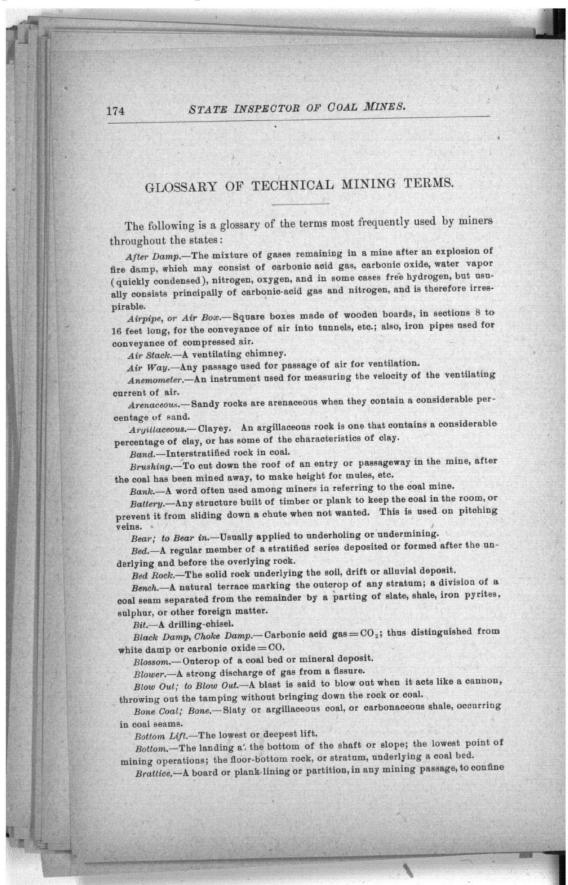
Laborers to be Paid. Section 301. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation to sell, give, deliver, or in any manner issue directly or indirectly to any person employed by him or it, in payment of wages due for labor, or as advances on the wages of labor not due, any scrip, token, check, draft, order, or other evidence of indebtedness payable to bearer or his assignee otherwise than at date of issue in lawful money of the United States. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment of not more than 30 days, or both; and the amount of any scrip, token, check, draft, order, or other evidence of indebtedness sold, given, delivered, or in any manner issued in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be recovered in money at the suit of any holder thereof against the person, firm, company or corporation selling, giving, delivering, or in



State inspector of coal mines reports

173 SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT. any manner issuing the same: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall apply to or affect the right of any person or private individual from giving orders on any store or business house or firm in the business or the business or profits of which he or it has no interest, directly or indirectly: Provided further, That such order shall only be given at the solicitation of the employé of such person or private individual: Provided further, That nothing contained in this section shall apply to contracts made and entered into between farmers and their employés, where mutual arrangements are made between them otherwise. Coercion of Employés. SEC. 302. Whoever compels or in any manner seeks to compel or attempts to coerce an employé of any person, firm or corporation to purchase goods or supplies from any particular person, firm or corporation, shall be fined not more than \$100 nor less than \$20, or imprisoned not more than 60 days, or both. County Attorney to Prosecute. Sec. 303. The county attorney of any county, upon complaint made to him, shall proceed to prosecute the violators of this act as prescribed in other cases of misdemeanor.



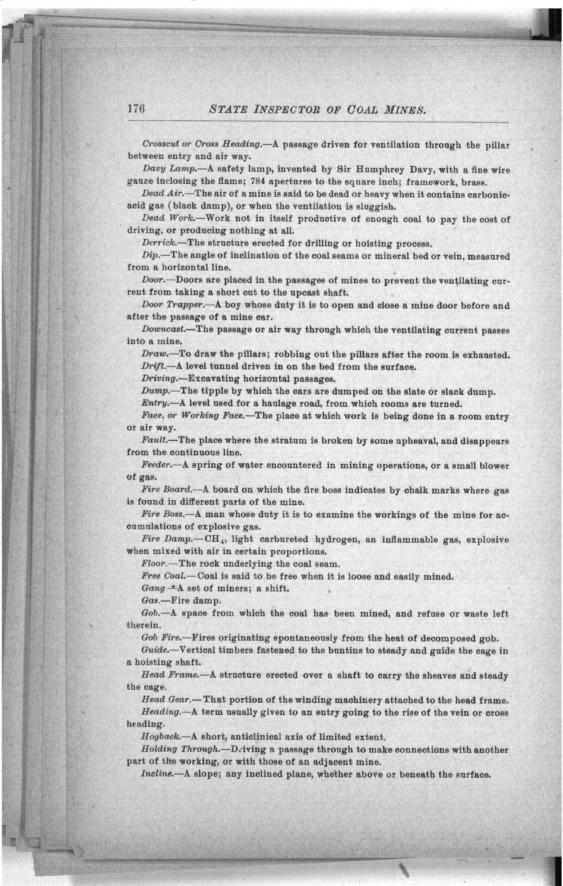




#### State inspector of coal mines reports

175 SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT. air and force it into the working places. Its object is to keep the intake air from finding its way by a short route into the return air way. Brattice Cloth .- A heavy cloth or canvas, often covered with some waterproof material, for temporarily forcing air into the face of the room or entry; also used in place of doors at the entrance of rooms. They are then frequently called "sheets." Such brattice cloth should be uninflammable in gaseous mines; this is not so, however, in many instances. Bridle Chains .- Safety chains to support the cage if the middle link should break; when two chains are used in a slope (instead of attaching the rope by a single chain to the drawbar of a car), they are also called bridle chains. Bucket.—The piston of a lifting pump; or a bucket used in sinking shafts. Buntins.-Timbers placed horizontally across a shaft to carry the cage guides and column pipes, also to strengthen the shaft timbering. Butty.-A partner or comrade working with another in the coal mine. Cage. - A platform on which men and cars are raised to the surface from the Cap, Cap Piece.—A piece of plank put on the top of a prop next the roof. Cap.—The pale bluish elongation of the flame of a safety lamp, caused by the presence of gas - fire damp. Carbonaceous .- Coaly; containing carbon of coal. Carboniferous .- Containing or carrying coal; thus, carboniferous rocks, the carboniferous formation. Cave; to Cave in .- Falls from the roof or sides of the entries or rooms of a mine. CH4.—The chemical notation for carbureted hydrogen, or fire damp. Chain Pillar .- A pillar left to protect the top of entry and air way, and running parallel between these passages. Charge.—The amount of powder used in one blast or shot. Chocks.—Shanties; a building built with logs or props crossing one another to support the roof, in a place where an extra creep of the stratum takes place. Clanny Lamp .- Safety lamp invented by Doctor Clanny. This lamp differs from the Davy in having the lower portion of the covering made of glass, instead of being wholly gauze. Clinometer.-A small pocket instrument, provided with a spirit level and graduated arc, for measuring the angle of a dip. Coal Measures .- The carboniferous formations. Cleavage.—The property of splitting more readily in some directions than others. Collar.-The horizontal timber resting upon two upright or inclined legs or props, for the support of the roof in an entry or air way. Colliery .- This term is used to denote not only the mine, but includes also all the structures that make up the plant of the surface: the mine and all its adjuncts. Column Pipe. - Cast-iron or wrought-iron pipes through which the water is conveyed from the mine pumps to the surface. Conglomerate.-The rock formation, consisting of pebbles and fragments of various rocks cemented together. Creep .- A squeeze or crush, forcing the pillars down into the floor or up into the roof, which often gives the miner the impression that the floor is rising. Crevice.-A fissure in rock or coal. Crib Work .- A structure composed of horizontal frames of timber laid one upon another, built like a log cabin. Cribbing.-Timbering a shaft with crib work; it commonly extends from the surface down to bed rock. Crop.-To come to the surface, and crop out.



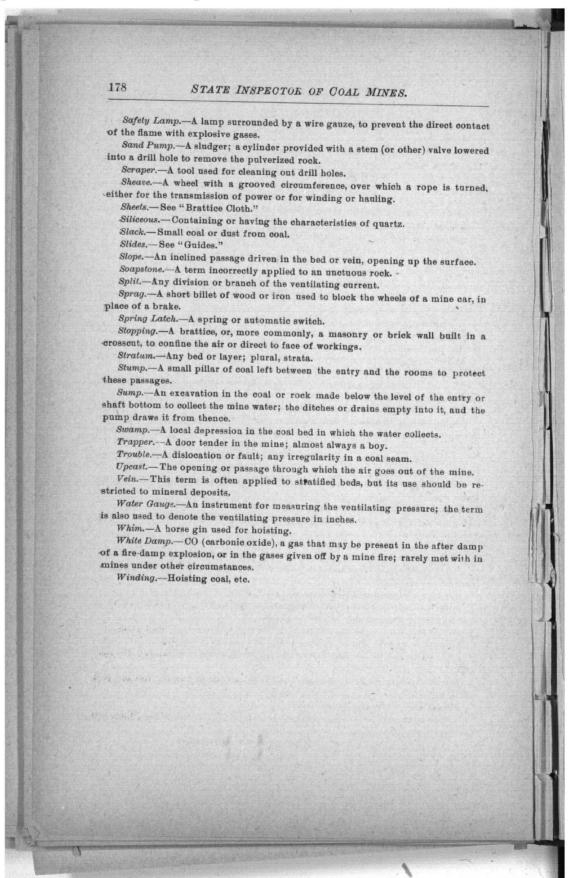




#### State inspector of coal mines reports

#### 177 SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT. Indicator.—An instrument or device for indicating the position of the cage in Intake.-A passage by which air enters the mine or downcast. Keeps, or Keps .- Catches or rests to hold the cage when it is brought to rest at the top, or any intermediate landing (commonly called shuts or fans). Lagging.—Small round timbers, slabs or planks driven in behind the legs and over the collars, to prevent pieces of roof from falling through. Landing.—Any place where cars are taken off or put on a cage or slope. Latches. - Synonym for switch, applied to split rails or hinge switches. Leg.-Props on which the collar rests in entry or other timbering. Level.—A horizontal passage in a mine. Lift.—The number of entries from which coal is raised in a colliery. This term refers to the number of pump lifts also. Long Wall .- A method of working coal where no pillars are left, and the roof is supported by pack walls, gob, etc. This method is often adopted where the coal vein does not exceed four feet. Loose End .- A place mining alongside of a place previously worked out. Manhole.-A small place cut back into the side of self-acting planes, slopes, or entries, for the safety of the miners during the passage of the mining cars. Manway.-A small passageway used as a traveling way for the miner; also used as an air way for rooms on a pitching vein. Measures .- Rocks or a series of rocks having some attribute in common; thus, coal measures, containing coal, etc. Narrow Work .- Entries and air ways, crosscuts, and cross headings. Needle .- An instrument or tool placed in a drill hole during the tamping of a charge, to leave on its withdrawal an opening through which the charge can be fired by a squib. Outcrop.—That portion of a vein, bed, or any stratum appearing at the surface or occurring immediately beneath the soil or alluvial debris. Outlet .- A passage furnishing an outlet for air (upcast, outtake) for miners, for Output.—The product of a mine sent to market. Overcast.—A passage through which the ventilating current is conveyed over an entry or air way. Pack Wall .- A wall or pillar built of gob to support the roof. Parting.-A layer of slate or other matter dividing two benches of a coal seam. Pillar and Room.-Pillar and stall, stoop and room, etc., a method of mining or working out coal. Pillars.-A mass of coal left to support the roof. Plane.—Usually applied to self-acting inclines, but any slope or incline on which coal is raised or lowered may be called a plane. Plat or Plot.-A map of the surface and workings underground, or of either. Post.—Any upright timber; applied to timbers used for propping. Prop.-A timber set upright, or at right angles to the dip, to support the roof Regulator.—A frame with a sliding door, to regulate the air passing into any part of the workings. Pendrock.—A variety of dynamite. Rib .- To take out the pillars, or to reduce by skipping the side of the pillars left Safety Cage.—A cage provided with an automatic safety catch.







State inspector of coal mines reports

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

179

#### COMPARISON OF COALS.

We give herewith tests made by the United States quartermaster general, at Washington, D. C., which shows how many pounds of coal are equal to one cord of standard oak wood. This we consider one of the best guides guides to a company or individual that pays fuel bills. By the aid of these equivalents, you can tell what is the best coal for your use for the least

money.		P	ounds.
	unds.		2,698
Weir, Kas., lump	1,988	Linton, Ind	STOP STORY
Elk Mountain, Colo	2,028	Lexington, Mo	2,734
	2,066	Spring Valley, Ill	2,751
	2,069	Piñon, Colo	2,794
	2,069	Girard, Ill	2,840
	2,165	Branch, Ill	2,852
	2,252	Hocking Valley, Ohio	2,971
	2,307	Lyford, Ind	
	2,323	Streator, Ill	3,076
	2,323	Boulder Valley, Colo	3,176
	2,369	Burlingame, Kas	
	2,407	Marshall, Colo	
	2,477	Scranton, Kas	3,418
	2,489	Star, Colo	3,429
	2,558	Mitchell, Colo	. 3,64
	2,641	Osage City, Kas	3,71
	2,660	All Pennsylvania anthracite	. 1,70
Dadd, III, this	2,670	Los Cerrillos, N. M., anthracite	. 1,65



State inspector of coal mines reports

## SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894. TOPEKA, KANSAS.



State inspector of coal mines reports

## SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894. TOPEKA, KANSAS. 1895.



