

event of these further tests being unsatisfactory, such subscriptions will be returned in full, and the company is not offering any stock for sale at the present time.

Trusting that I am not imposing on your generosity in asking for space in your valuable columns for the above, I remain,

Yours very truly,
COMPTON GOLD DREDGING COMPANY.

J. F. McKenzie, President.

Montreal, August 24, 1909.

The Mining Journal, August 7, 1908.—Gold stealing on the Rand is the subject of renewed discussion. The Mining Journal supports certain preventive measures advocated by Mr. Albu. Chief among these measures is the arrangement of all amalgamation plates and extraction boxes under the control of the salaried staff. "In any case," says the Mining Journal, "whatever measures be taken, there can be no finality. As in all campaigns against fraud, it is a constant struggle of wits."

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

NOVA SCOTIA.

The U. M. W. A. and the Nova Scotia Coal Trade.—The general situation that has been brought about in Nova Scotia by the policy of the United Mine Workers of America is a serious one for this Province, and it has already resulted in grave and permanent injury, not only to Nova Scotia, but to the Maritime Provinces as a whole. The question, however, is not a provincial one, nor is it one that is confined to the coal trade alone. It has a far wider import, and touches particularly the political independence of Canada. One feature of the U. M. W. A. platform is International Socialism, and it is this that has attracted to the ranks of the U. M. W. in Nova Scotia the miners who come from the countries of the Old World. The dream of the International Socialist of "The Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World," is an attractive one, and the arguments of the International Trades Unionists are seductive and plausible to the unthinking. But, after all, they are but dreams. Everything in a sovereign country must be subordinated to the national entity. Trades unionism is merely one of the components of the political life of this country, and it has no more right to override the limits of our frontiers than have the main divisions of our national political parties, nor has trades unionism any right to divorce itself from national economics. If it attempts to do so, disaster must surely result, as it has already resulted in Nova Scotia.

The legislators of our country, recognizing that the coal mines of the United States and those of Canada are competitors, or, to use a more fitting word, opponents of each other, imposed a protective duty on imports of coal from the United States into Canada. Our legislators, also, for the protection of the Canadian workman, passed the law known as the Alien Labor Act, which forbids to Canadian employers the opportunity of engaging workmen in the United States in competition with the citizens of this country. Our law also forbids any United States corporation from operating in Canada to the detriment of Canadian trade, and, before it will allow them to do business here, these corporations must be incorporated under our "Companies Act," and they must obey the constituted authority of this nation. These barriers, along with many others, have all been laboriously erected by our Parliament to protect Canadians and to consolidate our national growth. What has happened in Nova Scotia? This has happened: Under the name of trades unionism every one of the protective barriers erected by our legislators against the encroachments of the United States has been swept away; a direct attack has been made upon our coal industry by alien strike leaders engaged and paid in the United States out of the funds of a United States corporation, and the result is that American coal is now being unloaded in Sydney Harbour, while some three thousand Nova Scotia miners are idling on the streets of Glace Bay and of Springhill. We have said that all this has been done in the name of trades unionism,

but in reality what has happened is tantamount to sedition and to treason, which has been fomented by alien enemies who have conspired against our trade and to destroy our native institutions. That these enemies of our country have been helped in their work of destruction by some misguided citizens of Canada may add to the irony of the situation, but does not minimize the menace.

The policy and the actions of the United Mine Workers of America in Nova Scotia have not been those of a legitimate trade union, but they have been predatory, and foolish withal, and are calculated to work great harm to the proper aims of trades unionism. It is not calculated to advance the interests of labour for a powerful union to embark upon a policy of extermination against a smaller one, and this is what the U. M. W. A. have done. The claim of the Provincial Workmen's Association to represent the workmen of Cape Breton has been shown to be well founded. At Inverness and Port Hood the attempts of the U. M. W. to call a strike were abortive from the beginning, and to-day the president of the Inverness U. M. W. Local is working in the mines at Glace Bay. Despite all the assertions of the U. M. W. A. leaders to the contrary, we are in a position to know that the U. M. W. A. strikers at Glace Bay number less than one-third of the mine's force of the Dominion Coal Company, and less than one-fourth of the total number of that company's employees in Cape Breton. Taking into consideration the disparity in numbers between the U. M. W. sympathizers and the P. W. A. members, to the great disadvantage of the U. M. W., the fact that the Dominion Coal Company has a binding contract with its workmen, which precludes any possibility of change until 1910, the fact that a Board of Conciliation has strongly advised against the recognition of the U. M. W. and has upheld the position of the Coal Company in every particular, and the fact that the workmen of the Coal Company have no grievances which need redress, what should a wisely advised trades union have done in the case of the Glace Bay dispute? They should have retired in favor of the older union, or until a more favorable opportunity for success presented itself. But the U. M. W. A. leaders would not do this; instead they have engaged upon a useless and foregone struggle, in which they will find it necessary to dissipate a large portion of the accumulated funds which were contributed by American miners for the defence of their union in the coal fields of the United States. The leaders embarked upon the Glace Bay strike with the full knowledge that in order for the U. M. W. A. to succeed, the P. W. A.—a Canadian union—must be destroyed. In Inverness County the U. M. W. A. have thrown money away foolishly and without any return. At Springhill they have declared a strike for higher wages after a Board of Conciliation had proved absolutely that higher wages were impossible if the Cumberland Coal Company were to continue in business. At this place they withdrew the pumpmen and firemen, and but for the per-