

the Morning Chronicle has any sympathy whatever with many of the views propounded at the late Federation meeting. Resolutions were passed commending the U. M. W. in fathering and supporting a strike in L. B.; the P. W. A. was by resolution condemned for not, in short terms, cutting its own throat; the law of the United States, and judges thereof, were condemned because they dealt out the same law to Gompers and Mitchell as they would do to any other common clay citizen; and views were expressed condemning the 'Canada for Canadians' policy. The resolutions, in themselves, are of little consequence if confined to the Federation meetings, but their being published in the press gives them a measure of prominence and respectability. The views expressed are out of tune with the sentiments held by a majority of the people of this province, and can only be acceptable to a few noisy malcontents. It would almost appear that our newspapers are afraid to criticize, let alone censure, the most absurd views so long as these emanate from labor federations or conferences of the American type. The doings of our provincial unions are of more importance than those others, yet very little space is given to them. Is that because the views expressed on provincial unions are sensible rather than sensational, moderate rather than extreme. Some members of the press and also of the pulpit take sides with extreme agitators, simply because they have no sure mind of their own, or because they wish to be looked upon as broad minded, or because they wish to bring grist to their mill, for politics or popularity. When workmen are right, commend, when wrong, condemn them, irrespective of consequences. That is the right and manly way. If ever a time was when conscientious men should hew to the line, that time, seemingly is now.

MORE THAN A VICTORY.—A MIRACLE.

Our contemporary, the Sydney Post, has taken the Mining Record's kindly admonitions seriously into consideration, and as a result it has undergone a complete change of heart. For the first time in months it leans towards the side of the Coal company. Speaking of last Friday's output at the collieries the Post says:

"The electric haulage at No. 5, Reserve, went wrong yesterday and reduced the usual tonnage hoisted in that mine about 400 tons. No. 1 was also down about 200 tons.

"The approximate output for the first half of October was 102,000 tons, and that for the first half of November was 108,000 tons. November 1st is all Saints Day, and consequently a holy day with Anglicans and Catholics. This off day reduced the November output by at least 8000 tons. The average daily output for October was approximately 8200 tons, and the average for November was 8700 tons. The average output in July was about 1600 tons.

"Yesterday the actual number of men working underground was 2777. Before the strike the number down was between 3500 and 4000, or roughly, 1000 less than at present. Collieries No. 6 (Dom. No. 6, or Donkin) and No. 7 (the Hub) have been idle since the strike was called and those two mines gave employment to about 700 cutters, No. 6 having about 400 and No. 7 about 300.

"A number of cutters went down into the Hub (No

7) yesterday, but, of course, no output has been produced as yet. This colliery will be adding to the total product of the company within a few days. At No. 6 everybody is out on strike and so far there is no thought of reopening the mine."

- Rubs by Rambler.

With the assistance of the U. M. W. of America and a number of Cape Breton miners, strange to say, the American operators are enabled to send large quantities of all kinds of coal into Canada. We are not, at the moment, certain of the quantity of anthracite and bituminous, that has found its way to points west of Montreal, but if it has been in proportion to that sent to points east it must be very large. If the east patronizes American operators to so great an extent as the figures we will furnish show, the business done in the west must be extensive indeed, as the Americans, owing to the generosity of the federal government, have looked upon it as their market and not the market of the eastern Canadian coal producers. In the four months ending July coal to the value of over ten million dollars was imported into Canada. As much of this was small coal the quantity in tons must have been large. In Oct. there was imported at points east of Montreal 40,399 tons of bituminous slack, and over 50,000 tons of bituminous round. A total of over 90,000 tons bituminous slack and round. Let us look at what these figures mean to Nova Scotia. Leaving out the Dominion Coal Co. there is no coal mining company in Nova Scotia whose output is 90,000 tons a month; leaving out the Dominion Coal Co. and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. there are no four coal companies in Nova Scotia whose combined monthly sales in October total that quantity. If we take the shipments of the Acadia, the Intercolonial, the Inverness and the North Atlantic Co's, two of these having their domicile in Cape Breton, and two on the mainland, it will be found that they do not equal the imports of American bituminous coals. The coal imported from the United States to points east of Montreal, if mined in N. S. would give employment to 2000 additional men. If we take the coal of all kinds imported into all of Canada from the United States we are not far astray in asserting that if the coal was mined in Canada employment would be had for over twenty thousand additional men. In other words, owing to Canada's generosity in the matter of coal tariff, she is giving employment in the United States to twenty to thirty thousand men. May not these figures furnish a reason why an American miners union would like to have control of the mine workers of Nova Scotia.

A Pictou paper, in an article, which, in a manner, seeks to justify recent jury verdicts, which not only lean to the side of leniency, but amounted practically to absolution, among other things says:

"If these verdicts mean anything they indicate an ever growing tendency and disinclination to go to the extreme penalties, even when accused persons are guilt-