

Glance Bay and of other mining localities. It is quite clear that they must be in a combine for it can readily be proven that a clay pipe or a box of matches is the one price, no matter how many shops one tries.

The Halifax Herald and the Sydney Post have turned their backs on their erstwhile friends the U. M. W.'s and are making of them a laughing stock. These papers gravely assert that the U. M. W.'s are preparing to arrest as many of the coal operators of the province as they can reach on a charge of conspiracy. They allege that the operators have formed a combine to keep up coal prices. And so the U. M. W. are after the operators no matter who they hurt. The U. M. W.'s profess to be a trades union. One of the chief objects of a trades union is to secure higher wages; higher wages means increased cost of production, and increased cost of production means higher priced coal. It is obvious to the least thoughtful that any decrease in the selling price of coal means lower rates for mine workers. The U. M. W. in coming into this province promised a new era of prosperity, in other words, a much better living for mine workers, and lo here is one of the ways they are going to accomplish it. They are going to secure better rates for the miners by compelling the operators to eschew all combines and sell coal at a reduced price. With coal at an alleged high price, more than half in number of the operators in the province are going behind. What will become of them when the U. M. W. catches them, smashes their combine, and forces them to lower the price of coal, the dear old knows.

The U. M. W. have some wonderfully blind guides. If one had not so great an affection for its proprietor he might be tempted to say the Sydney Post was one of them. Reviewing hurriedly, Daniel McDougall's open letter to Mr. James Ross, the Post incidentally remarks:—

"In reviewing this deplorable conflict, even the ordinary observer must wonder how it is that on one side of Sydney Harbor the mines are working up to the limit, amid prevailing harmony, while on the other side there is strife growing out of the grievances and discontent. The conditions are the same both at Sydney Mines and Glance Bay, as far as labor unions are concerned. In both communities the U. M. W. and the P. W. A. hold sway. If it were merely a question of domination by the foreign organization, the struggle could not be confined to one corporation."

Oh innocent Post. Where have been your eyes and your ears. Did not one of the American officials publicly state that the reason why the mines on one side Sydney Harbor are working up to the limit amid prevailing harmony, is because the U. M. W.'s at Sydney Mines, after counting heads, came to the conclusion that they were not sufficiently strong in numbers to disturb effectually that harmony. The words used by the American official were, "There is no strike at Sydney Mines because we did not think we were strong enough there to hurt the company." In the case of the Dominion Coal Co. the American officials became possessed of the idea that their following was strong enough numerically to hurt the company, and therefore it is peace reigns on the north side, and the rumbling of retreating cannon heard still, though growing fainter, on the south side.

The U. M. W. made claim that the 'strike was on' at every colliery of the Dominion Coal Co. In order to show how much, or how little of a strike there was on at Dom. No. 1 colliery we give the outputs for the first nine months of 1908 and 1909. For the nine months of 1908 the amount of coal raised from the pits was 417,201 tons. For the corresponding period of 1909 the coal raised was 429,452. In the nine months of 1909, during three months of which the strike was on, the output exceeded that of 1908, when there was no strike on, by 12,251 tons. The fact is Dom No. 1 in its history never did so well as this year. The output for the whole of 1909, when the figures come to be made up, will probably show an increase over 1908 of from twenty five to thirty thousand tons.

When Daniel McDougall writes, "At no time either now or hereafter will the American officials be in a position to interfere with the local interests in this district in any way whatever," he makes a most astonishing statement. How gullible the local president must think the public to be. Just think of it. The tail, the little local district, wagging the great big American dog. All that the local president and the local officers have to do is to call the men at one or more collieries out, and then call upon the American officials to foot the bills, and should these officials ask for what purpose the money is to be expended the local officers would tell them to do as they were bidden without further impertinent questioning. Does the local president imagine for a moment that Nova Scotia's miners are to be far more favored than the miners of the United States. There are the local unions are ordered out or ordered in the officials see fit. Here these are not to be allowed to do either, are not to interfere in any way whatever. They are graciously to be permitted to foot the bills, beyond that they cannot go. What an honor to the American officials to be so recognized as to have the money sent to Nova Scotia accepted by the local officers for distribution among the Nova Scotia miners. The generosity of these American officials takes one's breath away. It is nothing short of shameful prodigality. According to the local president the sole object of the visit of the American officials is to distribute relief. Of course no one doubts that; why should he.

Mr. Danl. McDougall, in his open letter declared that the American officials would never have anything to do with local interests, meaning thereby that the administration of affairs in Nova Scotia would be left in the hands of the provincial officers. If he spoke by the book what does Judge Leet mean when he makes the following comment on the evidence given at the McDougall trial in Montreal: "It is surprising that the e-posters came into circulation without the strike board apparently knowing anything about it. I fail to see why the officers and other witnesses cannot enlighten the court as to these posters. It is evident that Bousfield and Patterson, two of the officers, had taken the whole responsibility of the strike into their own hands, in spite of the fact that the executive were supposed to have control." Commenting on the evidence Judge Leet said he was surprised at how little the witnesses pretended to know. His latest comments