

men. None in the remotest. In order to prosper Nova Scotia must have outside capital. Without capital there can be no employment for labor, while without the U. M. W. Nova Scotia workmen could get along bravely, as they have in the past, without being shown the way by foreigners. All our coal mines are now run by Canadians, and they would go out of the business if they had to confess to foreigners that they could not run them without American assistance. The Nova Scotia operators never asked foreigners for assistance, when they were hard pressed by the men, and it is a confession of weakness upon the part of the workmen that they seek to throw themselves upon the tender mercies of an alien organization, for fear they may not be able to meet some possible imaginary emergency.

"The man of capital who comes to Canada and invests so as to produce additional wealth, is something more than a valuable member of the community and should be heartily welcomed. . . . Dollars, like people, need encouragement. They will go where there is an inducement, but they are not likely to stay where there is indifference. They will live where they see light ahead for profits. But if the sentiment of a community is so mean as to be jealous of a man's dollars which come among them and do what nobody else has done before, that community is not likely to get rich, except in spite of itself. . . . This business of development is a moral business, a social business, as well as financial business; and if people could only forget their littleness and rise above the things that make them look despicable, there would not be so many half dead towns and cities crying out for more capital, capital, capital. Places which stand thus in their own light need character more than they do capital."

The Record endorses the sentiment expressed by the Port Hood Greetings in the following paragraph:

"The Board of Conciliation made no material concessions to the Port Hood colliery employees. The wages received by miners are very good. The great enemy of the working classes to day is not capital but intemperance. If total abstinence from alcohol were made a condition of membership in labor organizations, the latter would be of real service to the working classes. But while drunkards and toppers are admitted to membership, labor organizations will not make much headway. It is up to labor organizations to expel from membership the habitual boozers, who work but half the time."

'Aberdeen'—present address Dom. No. 2—has a fierce yearning to be made a martyr, even to burning at the stake, and all for the freedom of the workmen. Rambler will be no party in touching the faggots with the torch. It is told us that 'Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell'. Were 'Aberdeen' to fall there would be nothing left for freedom to do but to utter one continuous, unearthly, blood curdling yell.

The Nova Scotia miners are told by the U. M. W. propagandists, alias P. W. A. renegades, that by remaining in the P. W. A. they can only hope to secure a half loaf, while the U. M. W. holds out

to them the whole loaf. Oh, well, but what of the size of the loaf. The U. M. W. may give them the whole of a one pound loaf, whereas the half loaf of the P. W. A. being from a four pound loaf weighs two pounds or double the weight of the loaf of the foreigners.

THE OLD RESERVE PIT.

We take the following from the Sydney Post. Every word of it may be true, but there is no penalty for a shake of the head:

"The Dominion Coal Co. are now getting ready to pump out the old east pit at Reserve preparatory to sinking a shaft on the Lorway seam. Already there are two shafts sunk, one a haulage shaft to within forty feet of the coal and another, a pumping shaft, to within eighty feet. The location of these two shafts is about a mile south of Reserve. It is understood, however, that before the real work of working the Lorway seam begins another shaft will be sunk at the cropping at Reserve, so that the present plant may be used. This shaft will tap an enormous seam of coal. In area, it comprises more than three hundred million tons. This does not include the submarine areas, which are practically inexhaustable. In the new seam the long wall system will likely be worked, as under this plan it is possible to take out all the coal without in any way affecting the surface of the ground.

This move on the part of the Coal company will ensure the life of Reserve for at least a hundred years more. To show the extent of the coal lands held by the company it must be remembered that the Lorway, which is the Mullins seam, is 5½ feet wide, with coal of a particular good quality. Beneath the Mullins seam is the Tracy seam which is also about 5 feet thick. Upon a closer investigation being made of this latter coal, it was found that it is practically free from impurities of any kind whatever.

We were told to-day by a man well qualified to speak that the Mullins seam contained more coal than has so far been taken out of the Phalen and the other seams mentioned, also contained hundreds of millions of tons. Bearing these facts in mind, it can readily be seen that for hundreds of years yet to come in Cape Breton, coal will be king, and the prosperity which is enjoyed by its citizens instead of diminishing, will, on the contrary, continue to grow.

It may be interesting if we give the position of the different seams in this locality. At Glace Bay the first coal is known as the Hub seam, then comes the harbor seam at a distance of about 400 feet below the harbor, now a distance of 400 feet, comes the Phalen seam, and 150 feet below the Phalen seam comes the Emery. The Lorway is about 350 feet below the Emery, and the Mullins is still 400 feet below the Lorway. Down 1,900 feet further is the Tracy seam.

There is very little additional cost in mining the coal even though the depth of the shaft be much greater. Of course the deeper the shaft the more money it costs to sink, but after this initial outlay the cost of the additional power necessary to raise coal is comparatively speaking a very small item."