

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

E. R. Paribault,
Geological Survey

OCTOBER 22, 1919.

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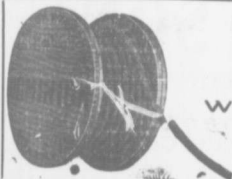
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Time Table No. 36, Taking effect
12.01 June 1st, 1919.

SOUTHBOUND Superior Div.	STATIONS	NORTHBOUND Inferior Div.
436		437
A M		P M
10 40	POINT TUPPER	2 40
10 20	INVERNESS JUNCTION	2 45
10 14	PORT HAWKESBURY	2 50
9 57		
9 55	PORT HASTINGS	4 05
9 42	TROY	4 05
9 25	CREIGNISH	4 30
9 12	GRANBY	4 35
8 55	JUDICOURT	4 45
8 40	MARYVILLE	5 00
.		5 15
8 28	PORT HOOD	5 25
8 05		5 40
7 55	GLENDON	6 11
7 35	MARNO	6 30
7 15	GLENDYNE	6 45
7 05	BLACK RIVER	6 55
6 44	STRATHLORN	7 05
A M	INVERNESS	P M

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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 22

S. Ellarton, N. S., October 22nd., 1919

No. 8

FEWER DEMANDS—MORE WORK.

Below are extracts from an address delivered by John E. Lloyd, President of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association, at the convention of Indiana retail dealers held in Indianapolis lately:

The life of this nation and of the whole world is at stake and to us is given the power to decide whether we shall go forward or backward. Our destiny hangs in the balance and on our decision, right or wrong, the peoples of the world depend.

It is truly said 'He who hesitates is lost.' We are by no means lost, but we are nearer the edge of the precipice than we were on November 11, 1918.

This is no time to try to fool ourselves and, in doing so, fool others. We must look the facts in the face, and facing them as they are (not as we would have them) go forward and lead our nation to a place in the world little dreamed of to-day. This can only be achieved through the true spirit of co-operative endeavor.

This is not the time to look to college professors, lawyers, political bosses and walking delegates as the source of all wisdom. Rather we must look to the hard-headed, successful business man, to the laborer who has risen through honest effort to be a leader.

There is an opportunity to-day for some one to come forward and lead us in a spirit of unselfishness, an American who will put America first, not because we Americans are selfish, but because we must, first of all, put our own house in order and make this a country of Americans for Americans. When we have done this then, and then alone, can we aspire to show the rest of the world how they should live.

Nearly all our troubles to-day are blamed on the high cost of living, and yet it is not the high cost of living, but rather the high cost of lack of production per capita. This is the greatest evil facing the country and the world to-day.

Another subject of vital moment to the present situation is the freedom of labor unions from the restraint of certain laws which affect all others.

Some of us when we speak of labor and labor unions do so in hushed tones, and we are told to do nothing to oppose their wishes. Washington, unfortunately, seems to have followed this course in the past and is still doing so, altho to a less degree. This point of view would seem to infer that labor cannot be trusted. I believe labor can be trusted. I am a believer in the ultimate good sense of the American laborer; all he needs is broad-visioned leadership. . . .

We have two problems that go hand in hand—production and labor.

Labor is truly in the saddle and, I am afraid, riding for a fall, unless production is increased.

Labor leaders should not forget the lessons to be learned from history. Should history repeat in the

future, I prophesy that the laws passed to control labor will be even more radical than were the so called anti-trust laws passed a few years ago. Labor seems to forget to-day that they alone were not responsible for these laws, but rather the great American people (of which labor unions are only a small part), who clamored for the restraint of corporations who were using their great wealth and control of industry for personal gains rather than for humanity. A few were trying to control the many.

The great majority of these trusts or corporations; I maintain, were trying to work for the public good, but the actions of the minority called down the wrath of the people and laws were passed to curb their activities and these laws are in effect to-day.

Let labor take heed, for even as capital was controlled by the will of all the people, so will labor unions feel the weight of public opinion and the laws to control their actions will be more severe than any laws previously passed. Even as the demands of labor unions are to-day more radical and far reaching than the actions of the corporations were, so will the laws demanded by all the people be more severe on their control of the actions of labor.

As capital was wrong in the past, so is labor wrong to-day, only to a greater degree, and to this extent the reaction is bound to be greater. Let the labor leaders take heed and so guide their union members in this crisis that the wrath of all real Americans (and they are the dominant power) is not called down upon their heads.

Labor unions, properly organized and controlled, would be the greatest single factor in saving the nation and the world in this the greatest crisis of the world's history. Will they grasp the greatest opportunity in history? Having faith in labor, I say they will.

How can this be done? First, labor unions must be subject to the same laws as business. They must be incorporated and subject to the Sherman and Clayton laws. No law is or can be a just one unless all are treated alike.

LABOR A PRIVILEGED CLASS.

Employers engaged in a certain line of endeavor cannot combine and agree to sell their product at a fixed price, but labor employed in the same line of endeavor can combine and say they will only work for a fixed amount. Jail faces the employer but labor goes free.

We are guaranteed certain things under the Constitution and, my friends, these rights are not observed when it is possible to have one set of laws for some of the people and other laws for another class.

To be a member of a labor union should be a guarantee of efficiency. Only the most efficient men engaged in a given line of endeavor should be allowed to join a union. Labor leaders, by this method, would

have an organization with whom all would be glad to treat. A premium would be put on efficiency, as all would wish to employ union men and wearing a union button would be a badge of efficiency. This is not so to-day. The most inefficient man, as a rule, sets the scale. The better class of workmen, the skilled men with brains, are dominated by the careless and inefficient members.

Too often the satisfied workman (satisfied because he is giving the best service he can and because he is receiving just compensation) is forced to join a union against his will. He is forced to do this by men who have been the least successful in his particular trade.

If increased production is to be obtained, this must all be changed and the efficient employes, those with brains and ability, will control the unions and this will insure to our country and to the world peace and prosperity.

With unions on this basis of membership, they would willingly incorporate and be subject to the law of the land. We do not need new laws, but only that those we have should apply alike to all the people all the time.

Before the incorporation of a new union, the same care should be taken to see that the union is responsible, both morally and financially, as is now the case before granting a charter to a corporation."

HAVELOCK WILSON ON NATIONALIZATION.

(Financial Post.)

Personally I am of the opinion that if the majority of the workers and the majority of the people desire industries nationalized the measure should be carried. But I think that it is essential that the people should know what nationalization really means, and how it will affect the workers.

Those who approach nationalization do so only from one point of view. They denounce and rave against the capitalist without understanding—or at least without explaining—in what relation capital really stands to labor. They point out with great indignation that huge profits are made by the capitalist; but they entirely overlook the fact that capital sometimes, and indeed often, loses on a deal. They endeavor to persuade their hearers—having presumably deluded themselves that if the capital credit was to go into the pocket of the State instead of into the pockets of approved individuals, the worker would have a much better time.

It is a long, long time since I parted with these theories, if I ever held them very strongly. In the first place, when the State begins to manage the business the chances of profits are too soon eliminated. It has been so in the case of the Post Office, in the administration of the Telephone Service, and while the railways have been temporarily under State control during the war. What ground is there for hoping that any different result will be obtained when the larger part of industries are brought under State control?

Again, I think that the "Nationalizers," as I

call them, could not have brought their case forward at a more inopportune time. Committees have been inquiring into the mismanagement of one department and another, and certainly some very staggering reports have been presented to the public. Moreover, the average men and women we meet are demanding that all State control which has been forced upon us as a consequence of the war shall be swept away.

Of course, when you discuss the matter with the Bolshevik element, the reply received is—and it may be perfectly true—that the bureaucrats have mismanaged the business. But, they add, with Labor in full control of Parliament and of the Government Departments, this state of affairs would not be.

With this view I cannot agree. I believe that if Labor had control of Parliament, and of the Government Departments, we should be in a hopeless muddle and mess. And I hold this opinion not because I believe that there are not any men in the ranks of Labor who are capable of filling important positions with dignity and credit to the people they represent. But they would never get a fair chance. The extreme man would demand that we should turn this old country of ours into a new heaven on earth in 24 hours. It cannot be done! People must learn their business; and the science of Government is a trade in itself and requires a good deal of learning.

My strong objection to the Nationalization proposals is due to the feeling I have gained by experience—that you cannot have armies of permanent officials without interfering with the liberty of the subject.

How would the miners get on with the nationalized mines all under the control of the State? Supposing that a man were dismissed from one colliery—let us say for insubordination, if you like and that he went to seek employment at another colliery. It would not be a new employer to whom he would apply. It would still be to the State Department which controls the mines, and, having been discharged from one mine belonging to the State, I cannot conceive that it would be very easy to obtain employment in another.

But we may be reminded that there will be a Labor Government in office when nationalization becomes a reality, and that the bureaucrats will all be Labor men. Even if this should be so it does not alter the fact that discipline must be maintained, even when the Government is in the hands of Labor. If the advocates of nationalization attempt to get round this fact, they will be supporting a state of anarchy which could only lead to national disaster.

The Dominion Coal Company have started the sinking of the deeps at the Victoria, or No. 17 mine. A little coal is being sent up, but only a few boxes a day. A temporary bank-head is being built. There is a new compressor house standing, without machinery. This building will be ready for the necessary machinery when it has been decided what motive power will be employed.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

THE MARITIME MINING RECORD is published the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

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R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

October 22, 1919.

NATIONALIZATION OF MINES.

Several years ago the Mining Record drew attention to the fact that the New Zealand government had gone into coal mining in an effort to reduce the price of coal and make the lot of the mine workers happier. When we wrote the experiment was in its initial stages and judgment could not well be formed as to its success or failure. The prospects did not bode success, for the government were unable to produce coal at an appreciably lower rate than private individuals or corporations. The New Zealand scheme has now been in operation sufficiently long to form a rational opinion. In short terms it is a failure. The following from the New York Journal of Commerce bears this out:

London—"Following the agitation here for the nationalizing of coal mines, W. H. Triggs, a member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand has written for the "Times" an outline of the failure of such a policy in New Zealand, and has warned of the bad results which may be expected in this country. Mr. Triggs said that nationalization in New Zealand was entered into as a political experiment.

"The government acquired two mines—the Point Elizabeth mine, in the Grey district, and the Westport-Cardiff mine (afterward christened the Seddonville mine), on the Buller coal field," said Mr. Triggs. "The latter, although acquired from a private company on the advice of high Government experts, was never a success. The coal proved to be very variable and unsatisfactory, containing a large proportion of crushed and soft coal, for which the demand was small. Briquette works were started for the purpose of utilizing this coal, but, being found unprofitable, were closed down after four years' working. The mine itself was closed in 1914. The Point Elizabeth mine showed signs of being exhausted a year or two ago, but fortunately a new seam was discovered and is now being worked with good results.

"When the State Coal Mines bill was introduced by Mr. Seddon, he stated that the Department would not seek to make more than five per cent. profit, and when the net receipts exceeded that amount the consumers would be given the benefit in the shape of a reduction in the price of coal. As a matter of fact, no profit in the strict sense of the word has ever been shown, in spite of the fact that the Department has had to pay no income tax or other Government taxes to which private companies are subject. Nor has this State Department had any appreciable effect in keep-

ing down the price of coal to the private consumer. The price of coal has risen steadily and consistently ever since the State mines were established. The index number of coal in Christchurch, for example, which was 1,039 in 1901, was 1,252 in 1916, and has since risen much higher. Last winter residents in that town had to pay as much as £3 per ton for coal, and then were only able to get it in limited quantities and under severe restrictions. They were allowed only three bags at a time, and to secure one bag of good bituminous coal they had to take at the same price two bags of vastly inferior lignite. The staff of the Government State Depot, so far from being able to relieve the situation, were largely occupied in refusing orders which they could not execute.

"So far from removing discontent among the miners, it is a fact that the State coal mines are the breeding places of the most serious disaffection. Not only have labor disputes, which spread to the private mines, been hatched there in the first instance, but Runanga, the Government mining township, is notorious as a hotbed of sedition and Bolshevism. The explanation is very simple. The miners in New Zealand, as well as in other parts of the world, are being steadily attacked and corrupted by emissaries of those who, for purposes of their own, are seeking to destroy the present state of society. These agitators, who, in the majority of cases, come from overseas, are got rid of quietly as possible if they are discovered carrying on their plots in private mines. Gradually the State mines in New Zealand have become a kind of Cave of Adullam to which the agitators and the disaffected miners have drifted. These are not interfered with there unless their conduct becomes altogether outrageous and intolerable, the Government (and consequently Government officials) being always afraid of 'causing trouble' and losing votes among the labor party."

Commenting upon a recent recommendation of the Government Board of Trade that all mines be nationalized, Mr. Triggs said:

"As to the reasons which have led the Board of Trade to recommend some form of nationalization we must await the arrival of the report by mail before these can be stated. It is evident, however, that, with the poor results which have accrued to investors in the past, and with constantly recurring labor troubles, there is not much encouragement for private enterprise to bestir itself to supply the vital needs of the public. The establishment of State competition in itself tended to restrict the investment of private capital in this direction, and it was predicted, when the State Coal Mines bill was introduced, that the State, having killed private competition, might ultimately have to take upon itself the entire coal mining industry. Whether it will be able to undertake such a large task, even in the modified shape of private companies working under control, with a guaranteed return on the capital invested, remains to be seen."

OIL SHALE IN THE SENATE.

In another column are given extracts from remarks made by Senator Domville in the Canadian Senate. At this time we shall call attention particularly to one statement, which, if true—and it was not contradicted—demands attention and explanation

at the hands of the Government. In answer to three questions, kindred to each other, the Government admitted that it had communications, relative to oil, from the Imperial Government, but that they were of so confidential a nature as to preclude their submission to the members of Senate. In his answer to this, Senator Domville made a startling, nay, an astounding answer. He de-manded to know why documents, too confidential to be submitted to the Senators, should have been submitted to the Imperial Oil Company, and that without the knowledge or consent of the company who were making efforts to develop the oil from shale business—presumably in New Brunswick. The Secretary of the Interior, or whoever should have replied to the almost unbelievable assertion of Senator Domville, made no reply, if Hansard is to be credited. The Record might not be so perturbed at the Senator's uncontradicted assertions, were not ugly rumors afloat that the same oil company, which has seemingly wormed itself into the good graces of the Federal authorities, is attempting, nay, rather has succeeded in securing, through parties credited with a strong political pull, concessions from the Nova Scotia government that will result in the relegation of any exploitation of oil shales to an indefinite future. The concessions go far beyond any interpretation of the law as contained in the Mines and Minerals Act; are indeed nothing short of the unblushing setting aside—confiscation—of the rights of others, who have a fervent desire to see the establishment of oil shale works in Nova Scotia. It is proposed by the Department of Mines to take the 'Rights' of certain parties in shale lands summarily from them, and that without giving them any opportunity of saying why this should not be done. The lease applied for but not yet granted, would give the known shale lands in Pictou County, almost wholly to one individual. The Government may have some justification in granting the asked for lease, if explicit and substantial guarantees are given, by the lessee, that the one object, in asking for the lease, is the immediate development of the oil shale industry, and that a substantial sum has been deposited with the government, which shall be forfeited if the stringent conditions to be embodied in the lease, are not faithfully complied with.

It may be asked why attach stringent conditions to a lease in this instance and not in others? For the simple reason that this is no ordinary lease, which gives the holder certain inherent rights and privileges, but a lease that is boldly, unblushingly and unreasonably encroaching on the rights of others. Possibly the holders would yield these rights with more or less grace if they thought the surrender—or confiscation—was to result in good to the community. But they are not so convinced; rather are they of opinion that they are being despoiled so that some one individual or corporation may be enriched, or get rid of possible competition. We do not intend to let the subject drop, but will keep at it until satisfied further protest will result in no gain to the province, or until sufficient reasons are given by the Dept. of Mines for its most extraordinary decision.

At Dominion No. 2 the haulage is being extended on both No's. 3, north and south. Haulage also is being extended on No. 1 of this mine:

- Rubs by Rambler. -

The Sec'y.-Treas. of the Nova Scotia U. M. W. has returned from the several conventions held at distant points in Canada and the United States, refreshed in body and—if we are to believe certain of the newspapers—renewed in mind. It is said truly of travel that it widens ones vision, and—again if we are to believe the papers—it has given the Sec.-Treas. a new and unclouded vision.

The Sec'y.-Treas. in his old role gained some notoriety; if he plays his new role sensibly he will secure fame, a far more desirable asset. If the Sec'y.-Treas. persists in adhering to his expressed opinion that there shall be no sixty per cent. increase of wages demand, then he will have as a colleague Vice-Pres. Ryan, whose one public utterance since his election contained more common sense than all the utterances of the union leaders, that the Halifax Herald so industriously and so foolishly 'featured'. The Mining Record has hitherto been unable to place the Sec'y.-Treas. on one of its prized pedestals, but if he continues to tread boldly and consistently, the path upon which it is said he has entered, we shall not be slow in extending to him a due modicum of appreciation.

OFFICIAL DENIALS.—Funny things, arn't they? Hard to fathom their depth; almost as hard at times to conclude that they are only veneer. It has been 'officially' denied that there is any truth in the reported merger of 'Scotia' and the Dominion Coal Co., and it is 'officially' denied that the negotiations between 'Scotia' and the Acadia are still off. The wording of the official denial of a merger is 'nothing doing' and of the negotiations for the purchase of the Acadia 'all off'. Do you believe it—I cannot say I do, for after the words 'nothing doing' and also after the words 'all off' one hears the words 'for the present'. We are told 'put not your faith in princes' this may be extended to 'nor official denials'. And that is the way of the Record, for its experience is that high officials are sometimes high—eh. What? Well, sort of uncensored story tellers. You see, many, if not most, of the 'high' officials have taken a post graduate course in diplomacy, and as a finished diplomat is, as a rule, expected to be a polished—Eh, what again—A person who can so guild an apparent mis-statement that it be taken as a literal truth. Not the slightest information to the hasty reader is contained in the words 'for the present', but I am quite content to appropriate them as meaning 'bide avree.' I do not know what Lord Beaverbrook was over here about a few months back, but he was over for something you may bank on that, assured that at some time in the near future, something will happen.

"What District 26. (Nova Scotia) will do, cannot be stated as yet. Board member Barrett is here for the purpose of looking over the situation. He will wire Indianapolis if he thinks a strike in this district is advisable."—Glacé Bay Gazette.

And, so, Mr. Baxter is the deciding factor. Suppose Indianapolis says 'strike', will the U. M. W.

require to do as it is bidden? Vice-President Ryan stated, very properly, a week or two ago, that conditions here were entirely different from those in the U. S., where far cheaper coal could be produced. Is Board member Barrett open to advise Indianapolis as to the advisability of a sympathetic strike in support of the American U. M. W.'s, who can earn higher wages than is possible here under existing conditions? What right has Board member B. to advise one way or another, until the minds of the members at large have been ascertained in regular fashion?

* * *

J. S. McKinnon, of the J. S. McKinnon Co'y., Limited, asked Tom Moore, at the late Labor and Employees Conference at Ottawa, if the A. M. W., of Nova Scotia was represented, to which the reply was 'Yes'. McKinnon writes 'Jimmie' asking if the question and reported answer are correctly reported. To this the reply is 'Yes' and that Moore made a mis-statement in saying 'yes', seeing there was no A. M. W. in existence at that time. A copy of the letter written to McKinnon, the manufacturer, was sent with 'Jimmie's' compliments, to Tom Moore. Moore, in reply, ignores reference to the alleged mis-statement, but gives as clean a rapier cut as can well be imagined. The following is Tom Moore's reply:

"Dear Sir and Brother: This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter sent under date of October 7th, enclosing copy of the letter which you have forward to Mr. McKinnon, manufacturer, of the city of Toronto. It is interesting to know that you are co-operating so closely with the members of the Manufacturers' Association in the effort to destroy the prestige and confidence established by the Trades and Labor Congress executive and the international Trades Union movement.

Yours etc.,

Tom Moore.

* * *

SHALE IN THE SENATE.—What do you think? While the oil shale question, one of great importance, has not been referred to in the House of Commons, nor in the N. S. Provincial Parliament, which should be deeply concerned, it has been given an airing in the Senate of Canada. One for the old blades. The subject was introduced by Senator Domville of New Brunswick. A hint was thrown out that he was 'interested'. What a foolish insinuation, if one is to look to persons who have no interest in a subject to plead on its behalf. Senator Domville put the following questions, among others.

1. Has the Government of Canada, or any of its departments, had any communication or correspondence from the British Government, or from officials of the War Office or Admiralty of the Government in reference to supplies of Fuel Oil from Canadian sources, and especially as regards the possible supplies that may be obtained from the oil shales of the Maritime Provinces?

2. If so, on what dates, and what replies were given?

3. Will the Government lay the correspondence before the House at an early date?

The answer given covering these three questions was as follows:

Yes. (Despatches relating to this question are confidential and not such as might properly be laid on the table.)

Senator Domville, after receiving the answers, said

as follows, in part:

"For myself, I cannot imagine the existence of any correspondence that concerned the development of natural resources, that are the property of the Government of the provinces and not of the Government of Canada, that would or could be of such a character that the Canadian Government could not produce them. If there be such documents, they certainly should have been produced, if only to remove from the minds of the Provincial Governments and of the citizens of the provinces interested, any suspicion that the Canadian Government were interfering with provincial rights.

It would now appear that in another place Sessional papers No. 254, dealing with another section of this great question were, under date of May 12, 1913, brought down by the Minister of the Interior, who did not plead that they were of a confidential nature.

As the mover of the resolution so unanimously passed in 1917, I desire to ask the honourable senator, the leader for the Government in this Chamber, what the Government has done to carry out the expressed wishes of this Chamber, so clearly indicated in that resolution.

I would ask if it is true that the British Admiralty at one time proffered to provide certain financial assistance should it be necessary to secure in Canada the immediate development of its resources of oil.

I would ask if this be true? I have reason to believe that it is true, then I ask why did not the government take advantage of such a proposition in order to secure such development?

I would ask why were not the negotiations commenced by Sir Francis Hopwood, on behalf of the British Admiralty, who came purposely to Canada, brought to a favourable conclusion as regards to the development of the oil yielding shales of the Maritime Provinces.

Is it to be supposed that the Canadian Government, at the time when the Government of Great Britain and of the United States, are each, expending very large sums of money for the sole purpose of increasing the production of petroleum oils could have, for one moment, become parties to any conspiracy to prevent, in Canada, any increase in the production of such oils. When the Minister of the Interior (without permission from the company making a certain offer) exposed to the officials of the Imperial Oil Company that offer, the Government experienced no anxiety about such papers being confidential. Surely there is room for the belief that in the reply I received "the wish was father to the thought."

"Professor H. E. Armstrong, speaking in London, England, a month or two ago, states:

"In view of the prospective world's shortage of petroleum, it will be criminal folly, mark, criminal folly, if we fail to produce all the oil fuel we can."

If not to produce be, in the opinion of experts, 'criminal folly' in England, is it not also criminal folly in Canada, or does Canada and the Canadian Government claim immunity from crime and also from folly? Is not that Government, who through the neglect of their ministers or of their officials, or from motives that are sinister and unthinkable, ignore the warnings given to them not once but many times, and who persist in a policy that has prevented and prevents the quick utilization of the oil contained in the oil shale deposits of Canada, criminally responsible.

Dr. Baskerville, of the College of the City of New York, in a paper read in September last before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical En-

gineers, stated—I quote from the transactions: "The retarded development of that valuable asset (oil-yielding shales) of the province of New Brunswick involves a pathetic history, which is lamentable. This was especially true when the product was so much needed in the prosecution of the war."

The Government has gone so far as to permit the importation of "Articles of Metal," when used for the transmission of fuel gas, at a reduced customs duty, whilst insisting that when similar articles are to be used for the transmission of fuel oil full duty must be collected. Can any member of this Chamber find or invent—if such invention were possible to any honourable member of this Chamber—any plausible reason why a favor should be granted to fuel gas, which is refused to fuel oil?

No industry that expects to have to compete for its share of the world's trade of the future, when sanity has been re-established and the present abnormal prices have been reduced to more reasonable rates, is prepared to accept in the construction of new works, the handicap of to-day's high prices, plus the import duty of 35 per cent., plus the war tax of 7½ per cent. If the members of the Government have lost their sense of proportion capital certainly has not, and it is because the government up to date has refused to extend to the new, but much to be desired industry, similar favors to those they have granted and continue to grant to old established industries, that Canada is not to-day producing all its requirements of petroleum.

If it is desirable for Canada to produce within her own boundaries her requirements of petroleum, and who dare contend that it is not desirable? If it is desirable that Canada should increase the production within her own borders, of fuel—and in the face of the evidence that has been recited, who will dare to say it is not—then it is manifestly the duty of the Government to so amend its laws and regulations that that which is desired may take place."

THE LABOR CONGRESS CRITICISED.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W., who has returned from Hamilton, favors the Post with an interview, expressive of his dissatisfaction with this year's session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. This particular delegate is of the extremist type of labor advocates, against whom there was such a wholesome reaction in the Congress this year. His bitterness is manifest in the expression, "Moore and his machine," and in the quaint charge that the President of the Congress "did all in his power to widen the breach between Eastern and Western labor men."

The breach between the wild, sensible Canadian wage-earners, who have the intelligence to appreciate and value their British birthright, and the irresponsible fanatics who fomented the Winnipeg conspiracy, cannot be made too wide. If President Moore was an influence in broadening this hiatus, it must be recognized that he did the work of a patriot as well as that of a far-seeing labor leader.

In any cause, the career of the leaders who pander to passion, and allow their tongues to wag their heads, is destined to be snappy and short. Even the rudest crowds cannot be fooled all the time. Intervals of reflection are certain to follow the enthusiasms stirred by the demagogue's harangue. If the agitator could

keep screaming at the top of his voice all the time, he might hope to retain his mastery over the intelligence of the mob. But that is out of the question. He must perforce stop at times for lack of breath and ob-jurgatives, and then comes the reaction of common sense to those who had allowed him to spellbind them.

The Cape Breton representative on the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, who was defeated this year, is a man of some ability and much homely common sense. For that reason his defeat is regrettable. But he has shown a tendency toward reckless radicalism at crucial junctures, when an ounce of good judgment was worth tons of heated rhetoric. It is possibly to this fact that he owes his defeat.

The general judgment, as set forth in the newspaper press of all shades of opinion, is that this year's Congress has been a record one, in the number of delegates in attendance, in the highly creditable manner in which its business was transacted, and in the ability, breadth of view-point, and soundness of judgment the delegates exhibited in the discharge of their duties. This is some evidence that the Congress has been an unusually successful affair this year.

But more convincing evidence of the same thing is the type of critics who rise up in judgment against it.—(Sydney Post.)

TRADES UNIONISTS AND MINERS

Commenting on the sayings and doings of the late Labour Congress in Glasgow, the Manchester Guardian, under the above caption, says:—

The resolution passed at Wednesday's meeting of the Trade Unions Congress in favour of the nationalisation of mines carries matters very little further. Similar resolutions have often been carried before. The resolution affirms the support of the Congress to the miners' demands, repudiates the Government's scheme, and instructs the Parliamentary Committee to co-operate with the Miners' Federation in insisting upon the Government's adoption of the Sankey Report. If the Government remain obdurate a special congress it to decide how they are to be compelled to yield. The use of the word "compel" in the last sentence suggests that the policy of direct action has now been definitely adopted. For, if argument fails, no other form of compulsion could be immediately exercised. But direct action as a policy has not yet been accepted. It has still to come up for discussion, and it is impossible to say beforehand how the voting will go. There have been so many apparent changes of front on the question that only those behind the scenes can have much idea of what will happen. Tuesday's vote was in form merely a criticism of the Parliamentary Committee for deciding to turn down direct action before consulting the members. But it is a reasonable assumption, to judge from the tone of the speeches, that it was the turning down of direct action rather than the usurpation of authority which was rankling in the minds of the critics. However direct action first comes up, it will probably be argued in relation to this question of nationalisation. It acquiesces in that way support from many trade unionists who would hesitate to strike for such a purely political object as the evacuation of Russia. Mr. Smillie

(Continued on page 13.)

AROUND THE COLLIERIES

It now looks as if the slack times at the Sydneys has ceased. A continuance of the present boon however, depends wholly on how the U. M. W.'s will act during the next week or two.

The shipments from the Springhill mines for September are the best for that month for very many years. It is to be hoped Springhill will soon again recover fully its former prestine output glory, without recourse to the dispoilation of pillars prevalent a score or so of years ago.

Since the return of the U. M. W. officials from Hamilton, Ottawa, Indianapolis, and other great cities, up all the time of writing, there has been only one ebullition of temper, and a mild remonstrance from one of them. There has been an unusual calm. Is a storm brewing, to break out after November 1?

Mr. T. J. Brown, and son, who were in attendance at the great rescue apparatus, safety devices and appliances, etc., exhibition in the United States, returned greatly impressed by what they saw. They witnessed the explosion of a mine staged for the benefit of the visitors. This exhibition was particularly interesting and T. J. has returned assured that he can blow up the Jubilee mine without loss of life, and thereby settle the vexed question of "why so fitful working"?

Inverness mine is working three and sometimes four days a week only, owing to limited market, which is in turn due to high transportation charges. Screened Inverness coal has no superior, indeed, were we forced to tell the truth, has no equal for domestic purposes. Hot? Yes, one may say hot enough to bring a ruddy glow to the face of Zero. There is, however, no demand for slack, and here the loss comes in. Mr. D. Rorison is Manager, and from all the Record can learn, he is the man for his present hard job.

Some time ago it was given out in the newspapers that Mr. Henderson, coal merchant, Halifax, had leased the mine of the Inverness Railway & Coal Co. The lease was to be, of course, conditional, a main condition being that interest on the option price would be 'guaranteed' until payment in full was affected. At the instance, presumably, of Mr. Henderson, experts from the Penbody firm, U. S., were at Inverness lately and inspected the property, below and above ground. It depends on that report whether Mr. Henderson will complete a lease or not. It is understood that Mr. Henderson has not given up hopes of securing substantial backing. The current reports that the experts were not highly pleased with their inspection may or may not be true. We hope they are nothing more than reports, for Inverness is too fine a property to be allowed to cease operations.

The brisk demand for bunker coal, and for cargoes for European points, at the C. B. mines, has had a reflex influence on Mainland shipments. All the large collieries on the Mainland show substantial increases for September, over September, 1918, and prospects hold good.

'Jimmie' complains of Tom Moore's running of the conference. The old saw about people in glass houses fits in here, for it was reported that the 'Congress' held in Sydney a couple of months ago was not a babel, but a regular babble, no fewer than a dozen members on the floor at one time trying to catch the eye of the 'Speaker' the while he looked on grinning after a fashion that defied the art of photography.

The Glace Bay Gazette has seceded from the order of pessimists and is now the organ of the 'expansionists'. Almost daily this while back, its columns have contained accounts of opening of mines here and there, in the south side of Cape Breton County. The Record is pleased at the turn of affairs. Evidently the Gazette has secured the good offices of one or more of the big company's staff. At least its editorial room is in connection with the company's office, for while the name of the colliery asserted as about to be opened at 'The Lake' was yet undecided, the Gazette got a phono message from head-quarters—a sort of stop press dispatch—intimating that the name of the new mine was to be "Victory." The reason for giving the proposed, or rather reported, opening a name was that all the other collieries of the company had names. Indeed? What are the names of the others? 'A new mine' named Victory! Fudge, what new mine. There are now two mines on the Emery seam, why a third? There is a mine at or near Caledonia that is a one sided mine. A tunnel, connecting with that portion of the Emery westerly, would make it a regularly formed mine, having two sides. Supt. Tonge may hint to the 'phonists' that it is well, while free and frank, to avoid being effusive.

The C. B. papers are having a jolly time over the alleged new mine near Big Glace Bay Lake. On one day it is alleged that rails have been laid to the face of the coal, and that the sinking of the slope would be rushed. Then next day it is told that the first box was 'rapped away' by a member of the Gazette staff, before the company's engineer had appeared. Then it is solemnly told that two shafts will be sunk. No coal has been taken from the main SHAFT, operations being chiefly on the back slope. Considerable progress, however, has been made on the main shaft, some track has been laid and coal will likely be taken out on Monday or Tuesday..... The coal is of good quality and is being used in the steam boiler.

This is the quickest mine development in history, and it certainly is the most wonderful mine. Two shafts, eight or nine feet deep, wonderful, and two

slopes, and then there is the third pit the U. M. W. raiders opened some years ago. The account of the opening of these slope shafts or shaft slopes is the most humorous thing the Record has come across in many a day, and regrets greatly that exigencies of space preclude publishing the glowing details given in full by our contemporary. All the other collieries are plain Dominion No. 1 or 2, or 21 or 22, but this new mine being in a higher class is to be known as Victory, Dominion Number twenty-four.

The following is from the Sydney Post and is a fair sample of the newest style of 'featuring' anything new, be it of importance or not. If the writer of the extract is on the staff of the Post the Mining Record would advise that his salary be immediately increased, if the Post desires to retain his services, otherwise the Halifax Herald may beguile him from Sydney. In the extract it is stated that the face of the coal had been reached. Piper's news. The 'face' was reached say ten years ago when certain U. M. W. strikers, in order to keep their 'hand in' opened three pits, each about eight feet deep. The work of laying the rails ten feet or so must have been a noteworthy operation. The Dominion Coal Co. need not worry over the governments pouncing on unwrought areas. It is said the Commissioner of Mines has lately given a decision that excludes any new comer, even the government, from laying hands on a property on which the present lessee has sunk a pick to a depth of three inches. The extract concludes by saying that once the coal has been reached—coal that the U. M. W.'s reached ten years ago—the engineering department will retire from the job and hand it over to the mining department. Thank goodness; one may hope for a little sense in that direction. This department is not in the habit of calling a trivial operation a great engineering feat:

"Good progress is being made in carrying on the development work at the Dominion Coal Company's newest mine on the Lake Road near Big Glace Bay. At present there are some 'one hundred' men employed in opening up the two slopes, and clearing away the ground for the erection of a temporary and permanent bankhead.

The sinking of the slopes has practically reached the coal, and workmen are now preparing to lay rails to the face of the coal, and within the next few days workmen will commence the actual work of driving the deeps. A temporary bankhead will be erected at one of the slopes while development is being carried on, while at the same time the permanent bankhead, which will be a wooden structure, will be constructed simultaneously with the development work. "Dispatch" is the foreward of the construction staff, and a record is expected to be made in the erection of the bankhead, as well as in getting out coal. It is confidently expected that within a few months a fairly substantial output will be obtained.

This mine will be electrically operated and the compressors, fans, hoisting engines and other equipment will all be run by this more efficient and cheaper power. The entire work up to the present has been in charge of the engineering department, but once the coal is reached, that portion of the operations will be turned over to

the mining department, while the surface work will be continued by the engineers."

Coal Shipments, September, 1919 —DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.

Output and Shipments for September, 1919

	Output	Shipments
Dominion No. 1	21 733	
Dominion No. 2	47 679	
Dominion No. 4	26 234	
Dominion No. 5	5 984	
Dominion No. 6	18 284	
Dominion No. 7	nil	
Dominion No. 9	21 909	234 717
Dominion No 10	9 005	
Dominion No 11	14 139	
Dominion No 12	15 674	
Dominion No 14	14 872	
Dominion No 15	10 328	
Dominion No 16	12 609	
Dominion No 21	11 670	
Dominion No 22	15 508	
	242 628	

Shipments	Sept. 1919.....	234 717
Shipments	" 1918.....	296 445
Decrease	" 1919.....	61 728
Shipments	9 mos. 1919.....	1 979 371
"	9 " 1918.....	2 158 364
Decrease	9 " 1919.....	178 993

SPRINGHILL.

Shipments	Sept. 1919.....	30 089
"	1918.....	17 224
Increase	" 1919.....	12 865
Shipments	9 mos. 1919.....	232 206
"	9 " 1918.....	250 471
Increase	9 " 1919.....	1 735

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

Shipments	Sept. 1919.....	49 960
"	1918.....	37 114
Increase	" 1919.....	12 846
Shipments	9 mos. 1919.....	346 009
"	9 " 1918.....	372 653
Decrease	9 " 1919.....	26 644

ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments	Sept. 1919.....	26 462
"	1918.....	11 656
Increase	" 1919.....	14 806
Shipments	9 mos. 1919.....	261 078
"	9 " 1918.....	151 173
Increase	9 " 1919.....	109 905

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments	Sept. 1919.....	12 468
"	1918.....	5 098
Increase	" 1919.....	7 350
Shipments	9 mos. 1919.....	111 505
"	9 " 1918.....	115 198
Decrease	9 " 1919.....	3 692

Continued from page 10.

argues that even our Russian policy is an industrial question. In any case he misses the point. All resistance to Government or law is a political act, even though the law concerns how many hours a week a man may work.

On nationalisation the Congress has declared its mind with a unanimity that it could show on no other important issue. However largely the interests of the workers are affected by the system on which the mines are controlled and operated they cannot legitimately impose the particular kind of control which they approve against the wishes of Parliament, which is the only body with a claim to represent the whole people. Mr. Smillie was careful to point out that although the miners were strong enough to strike on their own account they realised that to do so might inflict injury upon the general body of workers. They therefore submitted to the judgment of the Congress. Why not go a step further? There are other people than those represented at the Congress who are equally affected. Have they no right to be considered? By submitting his judgment to the Congress Mr. Smillie has logically given his whole case away. He recognises that their is "a duty" owing to the rest of their fellow-trade "unions." That is a step in advance of much recent trade union practice. But it is a step which can only lead to the recognition of a duty towards the whole community. It is open to Mr. Smillie to convince the community as he has convinced the

Congress. The other trade unions which are supporting the miners' demand for nationalisation, will, if it should come to a strike, be injuring themselves, not simply to further the industrial aims of the miners, but to establish a form of coercion in politics under which they along with everyone else would suffer. If it comes to coercion the trade unions have no monopoly. The growing sense of solidarity among the workers is an excellent thing, so long as it does not become a mere class exclusiveness. There is no reason why it should

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September 23rd, 1919.

The Editor Maritime Mining Record.

Dear Sir :

During the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to Ottawa, his Royal Highness purchased a War Savings Certificate of the value of Fifty Dollars, and in a personal letter to Sir Herbert Ames, Dominion Chairman of the National War Savings Committee, expressed his gratification that Canada had adopted the same splendid method of encouraging thrift that had been adopted in Great Britain.

Our Dominion Secretary has supplied this office with an electro facsimile of the Prince's letter and of the War Savings Certificate. This electro I am forwarding to you under separate cover and would greatly appreciate your giving this matter a prominent place in your newspaper.

Mr. John McKeen, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Division of the National War Savings Committee, desires me to express to you his appreciation of the patriotic assistance you have given our Committee in this Thrift Campaign, and to thank you in anticipation for co-operating with us, as indicated in my request mentioned above.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. DEWAR,
Secretary.



Government House,
Ottawa.

1st September 1919.

Dear Sir Herbert,

I am pleased to be the holder of a Canadian War Savings Certificate. I am delighted to find that in Canada you have War Savings Stamps on sale, similar to those we have in England.

I wish the War Savings' campaign every success.

*I remain
yours sincerely
Schwarz P*

Sir Herbert B. Ames,
Chairman,
National War Savings Committee,
Ottawa.

Facsimile of the letter sent to the Chairman of the National War Savings Committee by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at the time he purchased in Ottawa a Canadian War Savings Certificate containing the full number of ten War Savings Stamps.



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CONTENTS:

NOTICES OF THE BOOK:

Favorable, indeed flattering notices are being received of the book issued by the editor of the Mining Record. That youthful modesty which is, as many know, a characteristic of the author, forbids a rehearsal of many of the nice things said. At the same time, that arrogance, also characteristic of youth, impels him not to hide them all in a napkin. Here is a little coincidence. With the same mail came two notices and both from McInnes's, one a former District Superintendent of the Dominion Coal Coy., and now a wholesale coal merchant in Montreal, the other from a highly respected citizen of Port Morien:

"While in Cape Breton two weeks ago I got a copy of your new book. It is very interesting—brings back the old days. The coming generations will find it an accurate story of the periods just passed, when Nova Scotia came into her own as a coal producer and as a pillar in our industrial development."—Mr. A. McInnes.

And this from Daniel McInnes: "I congratulate you on your authorship—the right man in the right place. No other man could write such a history without the knowledge you possess."

And these:

R. McDougald, Westville: . . . All that comes from your pen is always to the point, and within the limits of human knowledge, accurate. I am very glad that you undertook to conserve the acquisitions of a life time of special study and observation in a book. It will no doubt prove helpful to many a Canadian mining student.

John Moffatt, Dominion, C. B.: I have read your book and am convinced that to the great work accomplished by you in the sphere of labor, in the past, you have added another service which will endure for many years, and be often quoted from. The Province of Nova Scotia is indebted to you in many ways, and this well written book adds to that obligation.

This from another C. B. correspondent:—"The book made a hit. It has proved itself a success. I have heard not a few complimentary remarks, both regarding the book and the author. I hope the 2nd and the 3rd editions will be called for before long."

- CHAPTER I. What is a Mineral?
CHAPTER II. Origin and Importance of Coal.
CHAPTER III. Added Importance of Coal.
CHAPTER IV. Nova Scotia Coal Fields.
CHAPTER V. Quality of Nova Scotia Coal.
CHAPTER VI. Coal Trade Expansion.
CHAPTER VII. Iron Ore. CHAPT. VIII. Gypsum
CHAP. IX. Diatom Earth. CHAP. X. Molybdenum.
CHAPTER XI. Barite, CHAP. XII. Manganese.
CHAPTER XIII. Tungsten, CHAP. XIV. Silver.
CHAPTER XV. Zinc, Copper, Lead.
CHAP. XVI. Asbestos. CHAP. XVII. Antimony.
CHAP. XVIII. Graphite. CHAP. XIX. Magnesite.
CHAPTER XX. Fire Clays. CHAP. XXI. Copper.
CHAPTER XXII. Oil Shale. CHAP. XXIII. Gold.
CHAPTER XXIV. The Four Great Epochs in the Industrial Expansion of the Province.
CHAPTER XXV. The Coming of Dominion Coal.
CHAPTER XXVI. The Part Wabana Plays.
CHAPTER XXVII. The Advent of Dominion Steel.
CHAP. XXVIII. The Province's Fortunate Escape.
CHAP. XXIX. An Offer Fortunately Unaccepted.
CHAPTER XXX. Iron Ore Mining.
CHAPTER XXXI. The First Mine Inspector.
CHAPTER XXXII. The Wonderful Island.
CHAPTER XXXIII. In the Early Days.
CHAPTER XXXIV. Early Coal Mining in N. S.
CHAP. XXXV. Romance in Prospecting and Findings
CHAPTER XXXVI. Submarine Mining.
CHAPTERS XXXVII to XLVII, Pages 313 to 368 treat respectively on: By Products of Coal—Vast increase in Mineral Wealth—Quality of N. Scotia Coal—Mine Explosions and Fires—Government Assistance to Mining—Technical College, Mining Schools—Coal Companies of Nova Scotia—New Seams, Stellarton—Nova Scotia Coal Sales, 1811-1917—Staff of Mines Department and Some Production Comparisons.



Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years, renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory, the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575.

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CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister.

Mines Branch.

Recent Publications:

- 1 Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the Calendar Year 1917.
- 2 The Coal Fields and Coal Industry of Eastern Canada, by Francis W. Gray.
- 3 The Thin Coals of Eastern Canada, by J. F. K. Brown.
- 4 Annual Mineral Production Reports, by J. McLeish, B. A.
- 5 Analyses of Canadian Fuels, Parts I to V, by E. Stansfield, M. Sc., and J. H. H. Nicolls, M. Sc.

The Mines Branch maintains the following laboratories in which investigations are made with a view to assisting in the developing of the general mining industries of Canada:—Fuel Testing Laboratory, Ore-Dressing Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory, Ceramic Laboratory, Structural Materials Laboratory.

Application for reports and particulars relative to having investigations made in the several laboratories should be addressed to The Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

R. G. McConnell, Deputy Minister.

Geological Survey.

Recent Publications:

- Summary Report. The annual Summary Report of the Geological Survey is now published in parts. Applicants should, therefore, state what particular geologist's report is required, or what subjects they are interested in.
- MEMOIR 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, by Wyl Malcolm.
- MEMOIR 44. Clay and shale deposit of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.
- MEMOIR 59. Coal fields and coal resources of Canada, by D. B. Dowling.
- MEMOIR 60. Arisaig-Antigonish district of Nova Scotia, by M. Y. Williams.
- MEMOIR 78. Wabana iron ore of Newfoundland, by A. O. Hayes.
- MAP 61A. Moncton Sheet, Westmorland and Albert Counties.

Applications for reports should be addressed to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

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