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New Series Vol. 12 No. 7 October 13th. 1909 STELLARTON, N. S.

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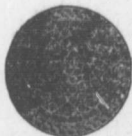
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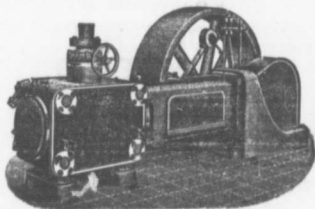
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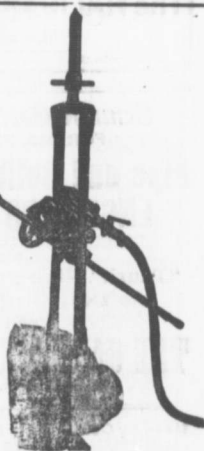
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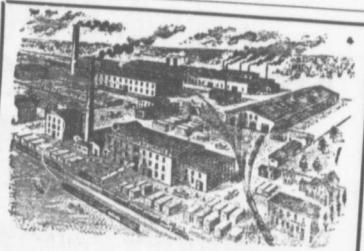
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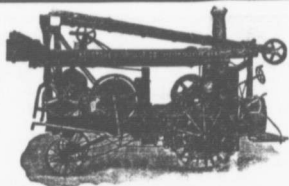
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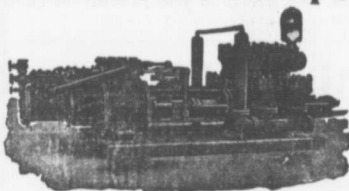
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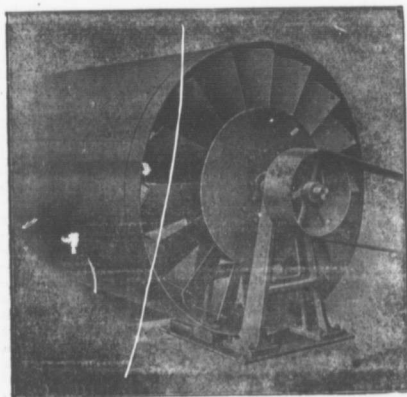
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# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 12, No. 6. Stellarton, N. S., OCT. 13 1909. New Series

## ON MID-SUMMER HOLIDAY.

(By the Editor.)

T. P. O'Connor, the famous editor Irishman, says that no matter how bad he is with the blues, the air, or atmosphere or something about Glasgow sets him up again. Many who visit Scotland take notice of the fact that even on dull, leaden days, and there are lots of them, there is something exhilarating in the climate. This also is my experience. One can walk long distances without experiencing fatigue, whereas to walk similar distances on this side the water would make him 'dead' tired. Though one may not feel any great depression on a dull or wet day, visitors to Glasgow of course prefer a dry day, as shop window inspection can then be carried on without umbrella encumbrance. It is a great pity there are so many rainy days in the west of Scotland in summer. The rain spoils often the pleasure of a family, a pleasure that is looked forward too for months. A very large number of heads of families make a point of having an annual excursion 'down the water.' The good man and the good wife and a' the bairns are there. They wend their way to the steamer. Their hopes are high of a pleasant outing down the coast, for the morning is bright. But then in Scotland one can never tell how long the sun will shine on any one day. The 'folks' are not much more than started on their sail when down comes the rain to spoil the whole day perhaps, for there is no turning back once a start is made. Had the day not been long planned for and could another day be selected it would not be so bad, but their savings for the grand occasion have disappeared and they must needs live in hopes for another year. Of course there are thousands upon thousands who can take several days and select their own time, but it is not so with the honest, industrious laborer who has a big family to feed, clothe and educate. It is the most risky business, to be a weather prophet. I have noticed that whether the sky be high or low, the sunset golden or gloomy, the new moon straight or curved, the wind west or east, or north or south, the rain comes down in the west of Scotland. But when the days are fine,

If one goes from Canada to Scotland to see the sights, let him consult one or two of the many cheap guide books issued by the railway and steamship companies. In these he will receive information so plentiful as to be bewildering. If however, he comes for rest, to view at leisure the beauty of the lovely lochs, the heather clad

mountains, and the valleys in peaceful repose, rather than the sights, and the 'sighs' of the cities, or the places of starred fame, renowned in story, I can, to use an Americanism, 'put him on to it.'

Rothsay is called the Madeira of Scotland. Let him go there. When I say 'him' I include her for I cannot now, and never could, understand how a solitary traveller could thoroughly enjoy himself. Two, in travelling, are better than one' even if the two be males. Rothsay is a famous water-forty miles from Glasgow. Access or exit may be had at all hours of the day, either all sail or half rail and half sail, at very low rates of travel. A bedroom and parlour, with use of bath and attendance, which includes cooking, can be had from seven dollars and fifty to ten dollars a week. A fire even on some summer mornings—costs a shilling a week extra. The short time tenants, have of course to supply their own provisions. And that is a pleasurable and an easy matter. As the songster says 'and many lands I've seen' yet I know of no land where the wants of the inner man can be so well and so cheaply attended to as in Scotland, and wholesome 'fairin' to boot. These remarks do not apply to epicures, but to those who believe in eating to live, and not living to eat. For breakfast, the one in charge of the commissary can procure at a near by shop, and how clean the shops are kept, fresh rolls of which one, after his porridge, is satisfying, finnan haddies, mild or high smoked, beef hau, that one never sees in Nova Scotia; Wiltshire bacon, that never rancid; Lochfyne herring, caught the night previous, or delicate whittings, sweet and fresh. For dinner there is a roast of juicy, tender beef, nice flavored mutton, or a piece of Bute salmon, the best in the world. For supper, a Scots kipper, a sole, or a sausage. One can buy provisions fresh every day, as being easily procurable it is not necessary to buy large supplies. For instance, a party went into a shop and said, 'We are leaving in a day or two, what is the smallest quantity of potatoes you sell?' 'A pennyworth' was the startling reply, and the reply of the customer was 'Oh!' accompanied with a laugh. In most Scottish families waste is a sin, for there is no necessity for it. There is not much difference between the hotel rates in Britain and in Canada. Bed and breakfast costs about a dollar, and dinner from fifty to seventy five cents. If tipping is more general on the other side it is not quite so costly as on this. Scottish waiters, where they have not

been spoiled by American millionaires, will thank you as genuinely for a sixpence, as a darkie porter for a quarter. That is, as a rule. The exceptions occur in places off the main routes, where it is tip, tip, and more of it, all the time.

One need never tire at Rothsay. If he is not inclined to go on an excursion he can stand on the pier and study human nature, in its many forms. Scores of passenger steamers call daily. It is the terminal for many, and a port of call for others. Be the morning fair or foul, steamer after steamer arrives crowded with passengers—chiefly pleasure seekers. The Scots believe in 'outings,' and seem to enjoy them immensely. Every laddie has his lassie, and there are no maidens all forlorn except it be an occasional brace of manful looking American maids. Little wonder there are so many pleasure, and health seeker, for a dweller in a Scotch city believes the best tonic he can take is a sniff of the 'saut' sea, and a whiff of the scented heather. Travel is astonishingly cheap. From Glasgow to Rothsay, and return by boat, the fare is only sixty cents, or rail and boat seventy five cents. This means from five to six hours on the water. From Glasgow round the Kyles of Bute and back—a whole days sail—the fare, and be it noted this includes dinner, and plain tea, is only a dollar and ten cents. Marvellously cheap. A plain tea in Scotland means tea, plenty of bread and butter, and marmalade, but no meats. The rail fare, for short distances at any rate, is also very low. For 22 miles, the journey from Greenock to Glasgow, is a shilling and a penny or say 26 cents, a trifle over a cent a mile. From Glasgow to Edinburg, a distance of forty miles, the return fare is four shillings and sixpence, a trifle over a cent and a quarter a mile. Of course this is third class, but third class now, with the corridor carriages, is good enough for the vast majority of travellers. And it is safe travel, for of the hundred and more million passengers carried on the railways in Britain last year, not one life was lost. Visitors from this side to Britain are loud in their praises of the magnificent road beds.

On a majority, if not on all, the day excursion boats sailing to the various interesting points on the Clyde and its numerous estuaries, call them lochs, music is furnished as a help to the outing. The band is not paid by the steamer owner; his contribution is free fare. The passengers are called upon, at intervals, by one of the bandmen for a contribution. In short a collection is taken up which, though, like some church collections, made up chiefly of coppers, is sufficient to give the players a trifle more than a mere living wage. The musicians are not novices; they can switch off from 'Norma' to a bigger melody, with the greatest ease. One thing is noticeable, and it proves that the bandmen know human nature, particularly of the Scots brand. When the treasurer is round collecting, Scottish melodies only are played. The rascals know that the surest way to untie the purse strings of a Scot is to play to him the music of the songs 'his mither sang.' This receipt seldom fails. I heard a number of these travelling orchestras. The one that perhaps pleased me best consisted of two or three violins, a harp and a concertina. The chap who was conductor played the latter instrument and played it to some purpose. Why, it was a revel-

ation. Some people are musical geniuses and can draw sweet strains from strange sources. Next in merit came two violins, a harp, and a cornet.

Lets have a sail. Where to? Well, say Inverary, nominally the capital of Argyshire. At that place is Inverary castle, one of the seats of the Duke of Aglye, formerly Marquis of Lorne. Agreed. It is not every day one has opportunity to call on a duke, though dukes at the present moment are in bad odour in Britain. We leave Rothsay about 10 a. m. on the fine turbine steamer "Queen Alexandra," one of the crack Clyde boats. The boat is comfortably filled, but not crowded. There are many Americans and English on board, the former chiefly females, the latter males. The former acted circumspectly, and attracted only passing attention. The latter were out for a time, and they were having it, and were heard having it. Though loud they were neither rude nor ill mannered. They made the discovery that the gulls following the steamer knew their business, and that if a piece of bread was thrown well up into the air, instead of into the water, a gull would catch it before it fell. One gull smarter than the others caught their fancy and they christened it 'Aleck'. 'Here comes Aleck' one of the crowd would say and up and out was thrown a piece of bread and 'Aleck' rarely failed to catch it. The scenery, as we pass, Arran in the distance, Bute behind, and the mainland on either side is really grand.

"So wondrous wild, the whole might seem,  
The scenery of a fairy dream."

Inverary is a sparsely populated and very old place. The houses are quaint. The principal business of the inhabitants—the dual family excluded,—is fishing and farming, a very little of each. That is except for about an hour each day in the summer season, when their chief avocation is the disposal of postal cards. Every shop was stocked with them and there were overflowing stalls with them on the streets. They were there by the thousands—the postal cards—and they were there by the hundred—the purchasers. From the time the two steamers,—there are two of them daily—arrived till they departed, the whole town was given up to the writing and despatching of post cards. The castle is only a short drive from the pier, a beautiful building, beautifully situated. On learning that the Duke himself was not at home, only Lady Mary, we determined to defer calling at the dual palace till some future fitting occasion. The trip to Inverary is one of the many cheap day trips at ones option. The fare is only fifty cents return, or a dollar, dinner included. Most of the young men on the boat went about bare headed, their caps in their pockets. To go bare headed was a popular fad with both sexes for a time, but it is going out of vogue.

On a fine day when the tide is out the shore at Rothsay is black with hundreds of youngsters, having the time of their lives, paddling in the water, and making castles of sand. Children are being catered to in a way undiscovered when I was a kid. Fashionable folk do not now talk of children but of 'kiddies.' I was never—that I remember,—called a kid. I was sometimes called a 'boy' and very frequently a 'brat.' I took the former as a matter of course, and the latter as a

(Continued on Page 20)

## MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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

The RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particularly Coal Mining—Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Advertising rates, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Subscription \$1.00 a year.

Single Copies 5 cents

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

OCT. 13

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SIGNALS OF DISTRESS.

The local president of that foreign organization the U. M. W. has since last issue of the RECORD thought fit to address an open letter to Mr. Jas. Ross, Pres. of the Dominion Coal Co. which is a wonderful if not exactly a fearful production. The local president of the other co-laborers, after having mangled, and certain as well as vigorously mangled the pumps for three months, have become worried and disheartened, are relinquishing their efforts and flying signals of distress. Their pumps they find suck wind and throw little water, so with useless pumps, and a bruised and battered ship they are flying signals of distress and thereby intimating that they will be glad to be assisted and towed into any port, anywhere. In Dan McDougall's open letter; in the Posts comments thereon which summed up reads: "We always thought the demands of the U. M. W. were trifling, but not till now did we realize how 'trifling' they were"; in the desire of Counsel of the U. M. W. to waive all further examination of Lestige; in that delegation of stiff Tories, and U. M. W. sympathizers to the Premier; in the stealing of coal near New Aberdeen, and in the violent and most reprehensible language said to have been uttered by a Glace Bay clergyman, language compared with which Mrs. Coos' criminally thoughtless predictions were in no way the spectacle of the U. M. W.'s, throwable. The U. M. W.'s is storm tossed, and in their distress give emphasis to the axiom "Any port in a storm. Buffeted and beaten they are ready to haul down the colors they, for a while, so proudly flaunted, on any old kind of an excuse or any make believe sort of recognition.

Even though Dan McDougall had the assistance, in inditing the letter, of the whole tierant staff of the executive of the foreign order, his statements are inconsistent and illogical. Passing over the deliberately misleading statements, as to a new charge for tools and over charge for powder, we read:—"When the dissatisfaction and distrust became acute and seemed irremediable by CONSTITUTIONAL means, a large majority of the miners of Nova Scotia invited the U. M. W. to come to Nova Scotia. For what purpose were they invited? To remedy the many grievances which they men were supposed to labor under. That was the object the dissatisfied ones had in asking, and the removal, rather attempted removal, of those grievances was

the object in the coming of the U. M. W. These alleged grievances we are told were the outcome of the short term contract. The U. M. W. promised not only immediate redress of all grievances, but the procuring of many unsought for benefits. Then Mr. McDougall innocently goes on to show that all the fair promises never had it in their minds to intertere with the contract. Mr. McDougall's words are "We are now willing to live up to its terms in the spirit and in the letter." Seeing the contract does not expire for three months yet and had high eighteen months to run when the U. M. W. invasion in force took place, how does it happen that a strike was called in July. The strikers must have believed that some material benefit was immedately to accrue to them or they would not have bid the devil good morning months before they had had occasion to meet him. Mr. McDougall says he had asked the company to receive a committee to discuss the complaints of ill treatment. A board of conciliation called for the purpose declared the men had no just complaints, and why therefore should the company be asked to review or discuss the decisions of the Board. Mr. McDougall tells us that the decision of the Conciliation Board was that the decision of the Board had not discriminated against the employees and had appals the local president. He calls it an intelligible finding. Is Mr. McDougall unaware of the fact that a preference may be shown to some without any injustice to others. Though Mac the untravelled Scot, has never the mollifying influence of Sankey's voice, it has never been said of him that he is less religious than his confere. Assuming that he is a christian by profession—though that is not evident in his practice or in his appearances in the papers,—we might ask him if ever he heard or read of the parable of the laborers in the vineyard. All got into the field at two were favored; and on similar lines the finding of the Board and, to ordinary minds the finding is far from unintelligible.

After the strike is nearly three months old Mr. McDougall for the first time tells us what the real demands of the U. M. W. were. Everybody, including the Post, thought that its chief demand was 'recognition'. We were all woefully mistaken. The Dominion Coal Co. has been fighting against recognition. They have been fighting a straw man. Jas. Ross has asserted and reasserted that the company will never recognize the U. M. W. and now Dan. McDougall rises up and solemnly says to Mr. Ross "Pray, who asked you, sir." Mr. McDougall with all the emphasis and adjectives he can command asserts that the strike would never have taken place had the company shown any disposition to receive a committee of its employees to consider grievances, and to remove the grievances if possible. The furnace of affliction has worked fervent and effectually in the local president's case. He is now as modest as a Scots maiden and as meek as Moses. Is the local president of the U. M. W. unaware of the fact that the Dom. Coal Co., while it recognizes the P. W. A., prefers or favors the open shop, and has therefore been, is now, and presumably, ever shall be pleased, or, if that be regarded as an extravagant term, shall be content, shall not have the slightest objections to meet their employees, singly or in batches of two or ten; the company shall meet committees of employees

as employees merely, and not as employees coming under instructions from any U. M. W. The company will receive committees of P. W. A. union men, or of non union men, so long as they are employees, but it cannot be expected to receive committees of two opposing unions. Mr. McDougall has, by ordering a strike, placed himself and followers in a peculiar position. He says all that he and the U. M. W.'s ask is that the company receive committees of its employees, supposedly employees calling themselves U. M. W. men. This is, at this time, an impossible request; none of the members of the U. M. W. is now on the pay roll; All ceased to be employees a couple of months ago. If a committee of employees were to come at the present moment from Caledonia or Reserve or Lingan to speak of some thing or matter, grievance or otherwise, they would certainly be received and not asked whether they were union or non union men. The fact that they are employees of the company guarantees them a hearing. The one effect of the local president's letter will be to confirm the public in their belief that there was not any justification for the strike, and that it has failed and that deservedly.

#### THE NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL CO.

That the business public is convinced that the strike at Glace Bay will soon, if it has not already done so, collapse, is evidenced by the enhanced value in the market of coal stock. Buyers evidently have every confidence that notwithstanding the back set the company has sustained this year, the stock will in the near future appreciate in value. Buyers catch on to some stocks quickly and are slow to catch on to others. Though Nova Scotia Steel has risen within the past two weeks a point or two, it has not risen to the figures warranted by the prospect of an early resumption of dividends. Writers in the press say that in January a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum will be declared. That is quite possible, though perhaps it might be a better plan to declare a five per cent dividend at first and later give a bonus of from one to two dollars a share. The directors have at the present time more justification for declaring what may be termed a good dividend than at any previous time. The business done this year, especially in shipments of coal and iron ore, have been exceptionally large, and at the present time, though the works at Trenton are not to say rushed, there are more orders on hand than at any time since 1907. A St. Johns, Newfoundland, paper is authority for the statement that already this year the ore shipments exceed those of last year by some ninety thousand tons and we are of opinion that the statement is correct. With regard to the coal shipments the RECORD can speak with some authority. The company's coal shipments for the past three months have broken all previous records, averaging a hundred thousand tons a month. The pits are doing remarkably well, and though the early shipments were not all that could be desired, the shipments of the latter half of the year, far more than make up for the early deficiency. The excess in shipments for 1909, over 1908 will reach say a hundred and thirty thousand tons. This is good work. Then again prospects are highly satisfactory. Next year will show larger shipments of coal as the aim of the company is to give

an increase each month over the month preceding. And what may be said in reference to the prospects for busy coal shipments may be said with equal emphasis in regard to iron ore shipments from Wabana. The RECORD has not ascertained whether any contracts have been secured since the middle of September. At that time the company had entered into a contract to supply the large quantity of two hundred and fifty thousand tons in 1910. Every preparation is being made at Wabana for heavy shipments. The main slope is now nine hundred feet in the company's submarine areas. Back slopes are being driven and the necessary preparatory work pushed so that there will be no lack of ore when next season's rush is on.

Trenton and Sydney Mines should be able between them to take care of the interest on the bonds, debentures and preferred stock, while the ore shipments should guarantee a highly satisfactory dividend to the holders of common stock.

#### SPRINGHILL.

Matters move along quietly at Springhill. The officials of the Cumb. Ry. & Coal Co., are an efficient, as well as a loyal, set of men. Of course it must come hard on some to wield the shovel instead of the pen, or the drawing pencil, but there is not a murmur among them. The official staff is quite able to keep the mine in order and man the pumps. Pres. Lewis says it is not a part of the policy of the United Mine Workers to withdraw the pumpmen, firemen, etc. These men have been withdrawn at Springhill, which proves one of two things, either that Pres. Lewis uttered an untruth, or that the U. M. W., which its backers claim is a powerful society, is not powerful enough to enforce its own laws. We incline to the latter view. It dare not enforce its own laws; it is controlled by the fear that to do so would weaken its membership. The great aim of the U. M. W. is to increase the membership, by fair means or foul, by hook or by crook. In the case of Springhill it has increased its membership by a thousand but at great cost. Its members at Springhill are paid members. There is all the difference in the world between a paid member and a paid up one. The former is always a sponger looking for doles. The U. M. W. is expending considerable money at Springhill. Their excessive generosity is a matter of wonder. Is it really out of love for the brethren this lavish expenditure? There are hosts of doubters. Where is all the money coming from? Many do not believe it is coming out of the money chest of the American organization. Families receive, in store orders, from five to eight dollars a week according to the number of polls in the family, and it is understood an additional dollar is to be given at regular intervals to procure clothes. In the two cases in which, during its thirty odd years existence, the P. W. A. granted aid to strikers, the aid took the form of coin of the realm, and not store orders. There is enough coal in bank at Springhill to raise steam for the engines and pumps for a year. Long before the beginning of next October it is possible the men may find that a strike is not at all a paying affair, that is, if the company, aided by the government, has not before that time succeeded in getting men from outside to work the mines.

DOMINION COAL CO'S. OUTPUT.

The violent language used by certain U. M. W. sympathizers, and the vicious actions of certain of the idle lazy men around the collieries, are to those who have studied the vagaries of human nature sure signs that the attempt of the foreign U. M. W. organization, to disarrange, if not wholly to paralyze, the coal trade on the South side of Cape Breton, has proved an ignominious failure. The angry lawyer is the one who has been worsted in argument and so it is with the men of the U. M. W. who have been worsted and foiled in their culpable attempts to close the collieries at Glace Bay. But these displays of ill nature are not needed to convince the public that the U. M. W. have miserably failed. There is something more convincing than these, and that is the record of daily outputs from the collieries from the inception of the strike till the present time. To give each day's output is unnecessary; the purpose of showing the increasing output as time goes on can be well served by giving the outputs in tons weekly as follows:

For six days ending July 10	27,697	
" " " " " 17	24,325	
" " " " " 24	30,082	
" " " " " 31	34,615	116,710
For six days ending Aug. 7	32,851	
" " " " " 14	35,440	
" " " " " 21	34,409	
" " " " " 28	40,043	142,743
For six days ending Sept. 4	36,888	
" five " " " 11 A	33,796	
" six " " " 19	44,807	
" " " " " 25	44,541	159,152
" " " " " Oct. 2	45,623	
" " " " " 9	47,061	

A—Labor day, Sept 6

A notable feature of the figures is that though they show fluctuations the tendency is steadily upward.

## - Rubs by Rambler.

It is to be hoped that Senator McMullen, the government, or some one else, will at the ensuing meeting of parliament, introduce a bill to exclude foreign agitators.

The leaders of the U. M. W. seem to have overlooked the sentiment expressed by an old war veteran, that sometimes it shows the truest generalship to avoid a fight with superior and patriotic forces.

Said Judge Leet, in reference to the alleged libellous advertisement in a Quebec province paper:—"Either McDougall had a guilty knowledge of the whole affair or he is a catspaw in the hands of American Labor organizers." Judge Leet sized up the situation correctly. Poor Dan is one of a large number who have been made catspaws of. There will be some scratching by and bye.

The one and only way to settle the strike is for the men to return to work. That is the latest declaration of Mr. Ross, and should silence the lousy bodies who have been circulating the report that Mr. Ross's back bone betrayed signs of weakening.

The Halifax Herald says in a dogmatic way that "the half of the world misunderstands the other half." The Herald may be about right in saying so and we are not far wrong when we add that the whole of the toy world of Nova Scotia does not half understand what the Herald is after. The grits with that ready assurance, which is a characteristic of theirs, in surprised tones say 'Why' the Herald is after the strikes all the time.

In Mr. McCullough's open letter, Pres. Lewis, Bonsfield, McCulloch, Keilher, et al. are referred to as "the American officials." Pres. Lewis is head of the U. M. W.; another of those named is organizer and another something else. And yet the local president refers to them as American officials. If the U. M. W. is an international organization, how are its head officials spoken of as Americans. If the order is international then the officials should be called international and not American. He did not quite intend it, but the local president, this time, told the truth.

While Bonsfield and Peter Patterson are in Indianapolis explaining where all the money went to, Dan McDougall was in Montreal having a high old time. Simson, of the Toronto Star, declared in the Labor Congress that poor Danny had been kidnapped. Danny resents such allegations, declaring that he went to Montreal openly and in the company of a constable, who took precious good care that no one would bag or sand bag him. Daniel denies all knowledge of the advertisement. Of course he is angry at the perpetrator of the foul forgery and will spend and be spent in bringing the guilty party to justice, and in this course he will be patted and pushed on by the other U. B. patriots.

A business man, who knows Halifax well, said the other day, "Of all the strikes that have occurred in Springhill this is the only one in which there seems to be no division of opinion as to who is in the right and who in the wrong. On occasions of former strikes some sided with Cowans and some with the men, but at this time I have not heard one man say a word in favor of the men and against Cowans. Everybody seems to think he is right this time." The Record is of opinion that Mr. Cowans has the community at his back and so tan mother said to her son, "Come back WITH your shield or ON it."

Mr. James McLaughlan, former eminent Sydney Mines Irish Socialist, at present filling the much more lucrative position of Sec'y—Treas. for the local district of the U. M. W., went to bed last Wednesday night, happy in the thought that his alliance with the Free Coal League and Dennis had set him on the road to notoriety if not to fame. By the time the case reaches the privy council, James' light will have outshone that of the two men made famous by this last resort. When

he has reached their Lordships, this erstwhile hater of dukes and aristocrats, will have secured all the glory he longs for. Then will he be a proud man. The Record will have too the satisfaction of sharing in his glory, as but for its powerful influence James would never have become prominent.

The Herald is the professed champion of 'Labor' and the ally of the U. M. W. Take note of the fact that it champions labor. A champion should be familiar with facts in connection with the cause he represents. Referring to a motion passed at meeting of Grand Council, P. W. A., asking that a practical man be placed on the Board of Examiners, the Herald remarks:—"Gd. Sec'y Moffatt was requested to communicate immediately with the Department of Labor (?) asking that the law in this respect be enforced." Anything for a fling at the Dept. of Labor. The Herald by this time should know that the Federal parliament is not held responsible for the enforcement of purely provincial laws.

A reader of the Record has suggested that the wisest policy to adopt, in his opinion, toward the Free Coal League, is one of silence. Oh, that is suggesting too much. Why should the Record be called upon to such an exercise of self denial. Why, the productions of the Free Coal League are a perpetual nuisance. From the standpoint of the critic the P. C. L. productions are so chuck full of such valuable misinformation, that a great joy would be denied us if we were prohibited from calling attention to them. When the league was strong, consisting on the testimony of A. Dick, of two men and a corpse, we may have prayed for its demise. It is different now. There is only a solitary sparrow left, and it is amusing than otherwise, to watch its peckings.

The U. M. W.'s of Springhill, with solemn faces, declare all that they want is British fair play. Well now that seems funny. One would never have thought that simple British fair play would be good enough for them. Does it not strike them that they ask for this British fair play through a very strange medium. How does it happen that this demand for British fair play is being made through a foreign organization? That is a most unusual procedure is it not. Though the strikers belong to an American, a foreign organization, their demand is not for American but British fair play. Would not such a demand be more consistently and appropriately made through a British organization. If British fair play is their hearts desire, why should they not also have a yearning for a British rather than an American organization. Why this running after false gods?

The Sydney Post is in doubt and distress of mind. That open letter of the local president has greatly perturbed it. Our contemporary is not so sure of its ground as it was a while ago. Speaking of the letter the Post says, "The impression which it gives after a hasty reading is that all the strife and ill feeling and stupendous loss might have been avoided by the exercise of plain common sense and a little judicious forbearance at the outset. The most obvious criticism which will occur to everybody is that this public explanation by the U. M. W. officials has been too long delayed." Quite so, it is belated, and be it noted particularly by the Post that such a declaration would not

now be forth coming, did not the U. M. W. officials realize that they were being pushed into the ditch. Well does the Post know that their first demands were for a full and a whole hearted recognition. They are now willing to take any old odd sort of a reception.

In closing his open letter, in a burst of enthusiasm, local president Dan. McDougall exclaims "We appeal with confidence to the judgement of all disinterested and fair minded men, and we believe that we must win because we are fighting in a righteous and honorable cause." The rightness or wrongness of a cause is in many cases a matter of opinion. In the present instance a vast majority of the public, and public opinion is the final court of appeal, hold that the U. M. W.'s were in the wrong from the beginning. Be that as it may the public with one voice declare that a righteous cause cannot be won by unrighteous methods. People will not be excused if they hesitate to believe a cause to be godly when those upholding it, have recourse only to devilish weapons. The local president is one of those who hope against hope. He seems to hope that a cause lost utterly already, by some sort of miracle may yet be won.

Premier Murray is reported to have told the delegation of prominent C. B. citizens, who waited upon him to primarily enlist his sympathies in favor of the U. M. W. and incidentally to show him how he might settle the strike, that he "conceded the right of the men to join a foreign organization." Of course, of course, they have the right, but in a similar sense to that used by a C. B. clergyman who in a newspaper controversy conceded the right of his antagonist to 'go to'—'if his mind was bent upon it. The right to even go so far and to such lengths as 'go to' being conceded, what then? To take advantage of that right would stamp the one who availed himself of it as a fool, as non compos mentis. And the one who availed himself of a right to join a foreign trades union falls rightly into the same category. The law steps in where a man has attempted to take one of the shortest roads to 'go to' and failed. And why should not the law step in and prevent the working men of C. B. joining or attempting to join a foreign organization, when it is known that such joining means the destruction of the workmen's best interests.

But calmly, after all, was Premier Murray justified in making the concession.

In extremis—The Herald has it that the U. M. W., in revenge for the arrest of the local president, will take an action for conspiracy against the Dominion Coal Co., and possibly other operators. These will be charged as forming a combine to keep up the price of coal. In proof of this it is alleged that the price of coal at Glace Bay is the same as at Sydney Mines; in Stellarton the same as in Westville, and in Inverness the same as at Port Morien. The U. M. W. had better not flash. If W. C. Milner with the powerful aid of the Free Coal League, and the hearty co-operation of the still more influential Mining Record have tailed, after years of strenuous effort, to find out the name and habitation of that alleged combine, there is not the faintest hope that the U. M. W.'s will succeed. It is possible that the local president and his abettors might be successful in an effort to prove conspiracy against the grocers of

Glace 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 only knows.

The U. M. W. have some wonderfully blizd 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 Glace 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 would 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 p sessed 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 do all 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 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 wholly 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-a 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



emphasise Judge Leet's previously expressed opinion, that McDougall, the president, is but a catpaw in the hands of American organizers.

The genial treasurer of the Intercolonial Coal Co. a gentleman who has ever shown much interest in social questions, and who is ever after more light and fuller knowledge writes to the Halifax Herald asking if some socialists would throw some light his way and explain in intelligible language the principles of the order. Nova Scotia socialists are as free of pen as of speech. That they ought to be versed on the subject on which they write, or speak never seems to bother them the least little bit, they up and at it helter skelter. Among other things Mr. McDougald asked what would happen at the coal mines if the hours of labor were reduced to six. That was an easy question. Up jumps a Mr. Huxtable weeping over the ignorance of Mr. McDougald. With tears of pity in his eyes he tells our friend that Socialism will abolish all war, and as there will be no wars there will be so greatly decreased consumption of coal that six hours in the mine will produce all the coal necessary. I imagine some socialists, on reading this will be apt to exclaim 'save us from our friends.' We are told by some socialists that under the new order of things the consumption of all articles will be greatly increased, coal included. Under socialism there will not be as at present millions of one roomed houses. There will be no herding, and every man will have at the least a 'hut and a ben' all his own. That will imply, surely, a largely increased consumption of coal. But Mr. Huxtable says as mining is a hazardous occupation the hours to be worked in the mine may be three rather than six. But surely under socialism mining is not to continue to be a hazardous occupation. Why is it hazardous or accounted so now? Do not socialists tell us that lives are lost in the mine all owing to the greed of the capitalists. As there will be no capitalists under socialism there will be no greed, and no lives lost, and mining will at once be removed from the class of hazardous occupations. Let us assume however that even under socialism mining will be still classed hazardous and that pitmen will not be required to work more than three hours. At Springhill there are 500 miners and 1,000 other workmen. Let it be granted that the work of 750 is hazardous and that of 750 non hazardous. The men at hazardous work knock off after three hours. What will the 750 men at non hazardous work do, when the pit knocks off? They will want a full days pay for three hours work, and if that is denied them they will mutiny, and the brotherhood of men will not prevent them. The great majority of men working in and at the mines are under forty years, full of life and spirits. If required to work only three hours life would, instead of being a pleasure, become a burden. O blessed work. If work were not a blessing and a necessity, there would be neither briars or thistles to pluck up. The necessity of work, hard work too, was seen from the beginning else we never would have read the words "Cursed be the ground for thy sake." A Mr. J. McKay of New Glasgow supplements what Mr. Huxtable tried to say. Between them they make plain to a demonstration that the principles of socialism are to each of them as a sealed book. Mr. McDougald will have to possess his soul in patience; if he expects soon to have a clear exposition

of the principles of socialism he will have to bid a wee, and a long wee too, if such a phrase is permissible.

Friends of the federal government declare that were it not that 'international' unions have already a footing in Canada they would pass a measure, for their exclusion. There are no 'international' unions, in its true meaning, in Nova Scotia. The so called international unions are of American origin, and have all their head quarters there. The argument that international unions have already a footing is not of much weight. When cigarette smoking came into vogue, and so long as only a boy here and a boy there followed the example of his elders, there was no law interdicting the smoking of cigarettes by boys. When the smoking became an evil, then legislation was enacted to stamp it out. So long as the Japanese and Chinese coming into Canada did not seriously interfere with the labor of the white men there were no high prohibitory laws against their entrance. When however it was declared that yellow labor was a menace to white labor then was it sought by legislation to exclude them. The plea that the yellow man was a menace to white labor was at times held in the background and this other substituted, 'He is a menace to morals.' If it can be shown that the foreign organizations are a menace to Canadian industries (and therefore to Canadian labor) and a menace to morals, it should be as easy to enact legislation looking to their exclusion as is enacted for the exclusion of the Chinese. The only charge of immorality against the yellow men in this province is that they indulge in games, tan fan and fantail. This playing for money, this gambling, is of course a serious sin as compared with the gambling in the white man's clubs, where they stick to poker and other strictly one cent games. Has Chinese gambling had as a demoralizing effect upon white men?

Referring to the welcome home of Dan. McDougall and the numbers in the procession, and also to the men at work being protected by board fences, a commercial traveller addressing those in a compartment of the Sydney train, said, "I here must be something wrong when the company are compelled to enclose their workmen within fences." He meant there was something wrong with the company. This was met by another of the party who said, "Undoubtedly, there is something wrong and radically wrong. There is something wrong with the criminal code of Canada when a company in order to protect men willing to work is forced to keep them within walls, to prevent them being sneered and jeered at, and jolted and kicked by a set of law breakers. It has come to a pretty pass when peaceable workmen cannot proceed to work without the probability of being assaulted and battered. Justice is too slow. Those charged with serious assaults are out on bail; there has been no punishments, and the mere 'sending up' has had no moral effect on the hoodlums." Yes, one good that may arise from the strike are necessary amendments to the criminal code, so that violators of law may receive speedy justice.

The Halifax gang who are childishly trying to worry the coal operators and fishing for information have overlooked to summons certain individuals who should certainly be brought to book. Summooses and subpoenaes

have been served upon the chief coal operators of the province charging them, among other things, with course such a charge is laughable. Assuming however that the complainants are serious how is it that they have not served papers on the biggest sinners, viz. Pottinger, Brady, Tiffin, and Butler. If there are any men in the province chargeable with restricting the facilities for the output of coal, these are the chaps. The output of tons owing to their peculiar and restrictive methods. The Pictou coal companies are short supplied with cars. It is said there are idle cars of capacity of a thousand tons in C. B., and the railway officials refuse to haul them empty to Pictou. These cars are badly needed. The commissioners should remember that the I. C. R. is a profit. The I. C. R. might even lose money by hauling these empty cars but the community would benefit through lack of cars—which were lying idle—that means that twelve thousand dollars were short paid in wages, and that the storekeepers of Westville, Stellarton and New Glasgow suffered a loss of say nine thousand dollars of trade. Yes, put Brady and Butler on the stand.

The local president of the U. M. W.—the case against him for libel being postponed for a few days—returned to Glace Bay last Friday morning. The whips had been ordered out and they managed to draw up in line of march some 900 enthusiastic followers. Those in the procession were not all pit workers, for the U. M. W. is ready to drag all kinds of queer fish as well as firm men into its net. There were nine hundred of them, where were the others, oh where? Some have left the country, and worse, far worse, many more have gone to work. If it was a proud sight from Daniels standpoint, it was a pathetic sight from the standpoint of the onlookers. It was pathetic to see nine hundred men, very many of them, no doubt, decent fellows, following after strange gods, in the hope of securing goodness knows what. It was pathetic to see full grown men deluded into the belief that salvation by paying tribute to a foreign dynasty. If the last parade filled the thoughtful few with pride, it filled the thoughtful many with wonder and profoundest pity.

The output at Sydney Mines is creditable to the management. Tom Brown is still up to his motto 'Each day a little better than the last.' The output is now close on 3300 tons. When Tom Brown went to Sydney Mines the output was 240,000 tons. That was four or five years ago. Next year the output will be four times that or may go to a million tons. Sydney Mines was little better than a hamlet when Tom took charge of the mines. It is now a place of no little importance.

The average output from Sydney No. 5 is now say 500 tons. By and bye it may reach 600. And No. 5 is a mine abandoned over two score years ago as an unprofitable affair. It has been brought back to life by the energy and faith of the Steel Co's. management. The five hundred and more tons hoisted daily is found coal to the province, and the royalty is found coal to the provincial exchequer. The government should not forget this.

## ERE IT BE TOO LATE.

For a week or two back the Sydney Record and the Glace Bay Gazette have been strongly urging the better class of workmen at the collieries, who have by specious promises and a species of hypnotism, been lured into striking, by the designing U. M. W. to seriously consider the consequences of further remaining from work. The time may come when they might wish to return and there will be no work for them. The collieries are surely, if slowly, filling up. Indeed at several of the collieries there is not room for more men. The Reserve slope is full, as is also No. 3. The men in No. 2 will soon be able to send up 2000 tons daily. Dom No. 1 also is full up. The time is not far off when the company will declare the strike, so far as they are concerned, off. In a short time, shorter perhaps than is imagined, it may issue its ultimatum that after a certain date no work will be given a striker. We do not say the company will attach this ultimatum. We do what is to hinder the happening in C. B. what happened in the case of the big C. P. R. strike, aided and abetted by foreigners. There are good, former C. P. R. men, eating their hearts out of this day because they listened rather to the voice of demagogues than to that of reason. And is a similar result to follow in the case of many of the Glace Bay strikers. We hope not. The door is still open, let them enter before it is shut, for shut it may be. Yes, and further, we believe the time is coming, and coming when the dead of winter is here, when the bowels of money and mercy of the U. M. W. now flowing freely, will be completely closed up, or it may happen that when the rank and file of the U. M. W.'s learn of the lavish and unauthorized expenditure of money in C. B., they may turn upon the lead-last quarter exceeded the income by high sixty thousand dollars. This expenditure cannot continue without the leaders being called to account, and censured.

## HUGH FLETCHER.

By the death of Hugh Fletcher, which occurred some three weeks ago, Nova Scotia has lost the man on the Canadian Geological Survey she could least do without. One is almost apt to quote the words, 'We could better spare a better man,' were it not that they were scarcely apt in Hugh's case. Than he, of all who knew him, none will admit that there was or is a better man. He did not belong to a section or a few, he was everybody's man, and all liked him. If a Nova Scotian went to Ottawa and heard that Mr. Fletcher was in the city, then he must call on Hugh whether he had previous acquaintance or not, and was received as if his visit brought back some well remembered, pleasant day of an old lang syne. Of the good work done in the survey department, it is not our intention here to speak. It is of immense value, and will be of greater value when it is done that justice, which should have been done it long ago. That is, when his notes are collected, edited and classified. And of the man what can be said, To borrow a phrase, which we heard long ago, his courtly manner, his genial smile, his hearty laugh, his uniform kindness, and his amiability, have left their imprint "on the tablets of enduring memory." To be loved by a few speaks well of a man; to be liked by the many, that is the supreme test of a man, and Hugh stood that test and more. The Record adds its voice to that of the many who have said, 'Good bye, dear heart.'

## Movement to Lower Wages of Miners in N. S.

Does not come from Operators,  
but professed friends  
of Labor.

The Post and Herald, both of them, if not official organs of the U. M. W., strong supporters of the foreign society's methods and aims, in hallelujah headlines announce that the Mine Workers, in the person of Jas. B. McLaughlan—note here the Post spells the word as printed setting for ever at rest that gentlemen's nationality,—has laid information against the coal operators charging them with conspiracy to raise the price of coal.

Jas. B. McLaughlan is Secy. Treas. for the local district of Nova Scotia.

It is to be presumed that Mr. McLaughlan is acting in full accord with the views of the higher officials of that notorious society.

It so there is proof to a demonstration that the hybrid society has one policy for the United States and another for Nova Scotia.

Its policy as expounded by Pres. Lewis in a speech delivered a month or two ago is to help the United States operators in every effort made to increase the price of coal. President Lewis with all the emphasis at his command asserts that cheaper coal means lower rates, and that unless the price of coal is put up, wages cannot be increased.

President Lewis goes further,—let this be carefully noted—and urges earnestly that the United States operators combine together, form themselves into an association, whose main object shall be to increase the selling price of coal. The speech in which these remarks occur was published in several of the American journals and also in two of the Cape Breton papers.

Mr. McLaughlan has laid information against the prominent operators of Nova Scotia for having done the very thing which Pres. Lewis besought the U. S. operators to do.

President Lewis knows that miners' wages cannot go up in the United States unless the price of coal is increased.

Secretary McLaughlan pooh poohs this idea evidently or else, as a socialist, he is prepared to see the U. M. W., the operators, the workmen and the coal trade go to smash.—

The U. M. W.'s in coming into this province declared they had come to secure for the mine workers larger and better remuneration for their labor.

Will any one, U. M. W. or abettor deny this assertion.

That is impossible Their statements are in black and white.

How can the rate of wages be increased if there is no increase in the price of coal. If wages cannot be increased without increase of price how is it possible to increase them with a decreased price for coal.

Mr. McLaughlan, from any point of view and from the position of a trades unionist, makes the amazing statement that wages are too high. He may not say

so in words but his action permits of no other construction. In effect he says wages are too high, in seeking to prove that coal is too dear.

He cannot escape from this position.

The higher the price of coal the higher the rate of cutting.

The lower the price the lower the rates.

From 1880 to 1900 when the price of coal was low the average rate of miners wages was \$1.25 to \$2 per day, according to location of mine and ability of worker.

From 1900 on when the price of coal was increased the average of miners wages was two fifty to four dollars a day.

Previous to 1900 when coal was low, laborers at the mines were paid from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day

Since 1900 when coal was higher, laborers wages advanced to \$1.40 and \$1.75 a day.

Do the men of Cape Breton wish the price of coal to be lowered.

If they wish that then they desire lower wages.

The district officials of the U. M. W. backed likely by the American officials want lower priced coal in Nova Scotia.

That means, and means only, they wish to see lower wages.

### WE LEAVE IT TO THE HERALD.

Yes, even to the Herald though the little reputation it once had for integrity and honesty is now in rags and tatters, and though its nobility, if it ever had much, is in shreds.

And incidentally we leave it to the Post which is not yet wholly lost to shame.

In the Herald of Wednesday the sixth, and in the columns set apart for correspondence from its editorial staff, there appears a quotation from the open letter of Daniel McDougall, president District No. 26, of the U. M. W. and confidential correspondents, and some editorial remarks thereon as follows:—

"Our position has always been, is now, and will continue to be, that we want the company to receive a committee of its employees to consider grievances and to remove the grievances when possible. THAT IS ALL THE RECOGNITION we have asked for."

And this as the Herald's comment:

"Such is the plain deliberate official statement of the position of the U. M. W. made public by Daniel McDougall, president, District No. 26 of that organization.

"The demand is modest, straightforward and reasonable—much more so than the public thought or hoped for.

"The pity is that it was not made long ago. . . .

"So reasonable is the demand that a deluded and misinformed public opinion is already asking what the company is fighting so persistently and bitterly for." &c.

Daniel McDougall's official, plain, deliberate statements are fearful and wonderful things to behold, and so would the productions of anyone who is a Jekyll to-day and a Hyde to-morrow.

The statement of Daniel McDougall is not the first official statement he has made. Not by any manner of means, or to use the other phrase which being forcible has become classical 'not by a jug full.' The Lan-

iel McDougall of this October is not the Daniel McDougall of June and July last, 'not by a long chalk.'

The Daniel of June and July last was proud and puffed up; he of October is meek and modest, simple flour and water, void of barm or baking powder.

Dan does not now care for recognition; in July he demanded it, wanted it in the worst sort of way.

In October Daniel asks the company to receive a committee of its employees, that is ALL THE RECOGNITION we have asked for.

Let us see. For lack of space we content ourselves with one or two sentences in a letter to the General Manager of the Coal Company dated Glace Bay, June 23rd, '09.

"You are respectfully invited to attend a conference of the REPRESENTATIVES of the operators and MINERS of Nova Scotia to be held in the city of Sydney on Friday, July 2nd. at 2 P. M. at Y. M. C. A. hall."

"The object of this meeting would be to discuss the situation and to endeavor to arrive at an understanding that would be mutually beneficial to the mine owners and mine workers of the province of Nova Scotia."

This is signed by Daniel McDougall, PRESIDENT of District No. 26, U. M. W. of AMERICA.

Is there a word about 'committee of employees'? Not one. There is, rather, on the face of it, a big order for recognition, and of a very broad kind at that.

Subsequently on July the third Daniel McDougall PRESIDENT of District No. 26, U. M. W. of AMERICA wrote :-

"So far We have been unable to arrange a meeting between your company and our Executive. We are now addressing this 1st request to you that you meet US on Monday the 5th. inst. to discuss the matters of difference between your company and ourselves, and try if possible to reach some permanent understanding. We are anxious that you should comply with our request, in order that troubles may be averted, and we shall be glad to meet your convenience in regard to the place and hour of meeting.

We shall be obliged however to act on the instructions given at our convention yesterday, and unless you agree to meet us before 2 P. M. Monday afternoon the inevitable result will follow that our members will cease work on the 6th. of July A. D. '09."

The foregoing is no demand for recognition, is it not? Oh, no, its as plain as A. B. C. that it is merely a demand that a committee of employees be received; so plainly worded that a runner may read.

Who are the 'We'? Dan. McDougall, PRESIDENT. et al U. M. W. officials, not employees of the company.

Who are our EXECUTIVE? Dan. McDougall, President, and not an employee. Joe Moss, of Springhill, a checkweigher there, and a man of 'weight.' J. B. McLaughlan, of Sydney Mines, another non employee, J. D. McLennan, a here awa, there awa, and not an employee, and last Calvin Ward, registered as from Springhill.

A nice committee of employees, certainly?

Who is Mr. Duggan asked to meet?

Us.

And who are 'us'? No committee of employees for sure, but as Judge Leet might say, catspaws of foreign officials,

And who are 'ourselves'?

The five gen'lemen already named with other invited guests, among them certain officials of a foreign order, and who by the severest stretch of imagination cannot be made to assume the semblance of a committee of the Dominion Coal Co's employees.

Never asked for recognition!!! only that a committee of employees be received!!!

Recognition most certainly was asked for, and never a word said about receiving a committee of employees.

Of course Dan and his associates, his executive and the whole box and dice of them cannot be received for the reason that they are not a committee of D. C. Co's employes, and in all human probability never will be.

### Coal Shipments September 1909

INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO.	
Shipments Sept 1909	17 154
" " 1908	20 487
Decrease " 1909	3 333
Shipments 9 mos. 1909	162 590
" " 9 " 1908	192 730
Decrease 9 " 1909	30 140

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.	
Shipments Sept. 1909	98 808
" " 1908	56 367
Increase " 1909	42 501
Shipments 9 mos. 1909	558 199
" " 9 " 1908	481 011
Increase 9 " 1909	77 188

ACADIA COAL CO.	
Shipments Sept 1909	25 048
" " 1908	25 133
Decrease " 1909	85
Shipments 9 mos. 1909	199 952
" " 9 " 1908	239 087
Decrease 9 " 1909	39 135

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.	
Shipments Sept 1909	27 208
" " 1908	20 628
Increase " 1909	6 580
Shipments 9 mos. 1909	180 811
" " 9 " 1908	191 992
Decrease 9 " 1909	11 181

matter of fact. At a number of the Clyde watering places, castle building competitions are extensively advertised. These attract crowds of children, and, of course, crowds of elderly folk. No designs are furnished. Each competitor furnishes his own design and works it out in his own way. The word 'castle' is used in a very broad sense as well as a house. I have no doubt, judging from their productions, that many of these small competitors are big builders in embryo. There are also beauty competitions with handsome presents to the successful ones. Baby beauty shows are bad enough, but when it comes to grown up women entering into competition as to their looks, I feel a something, I cannot well describe, part wonder, part pity, and part contempt.

An opportunity to participate in the large and growing Asbestos Industry of the Province of Quebec is being offered by the D'Israeli Asbestos Company. The stock in this Company has been largely subscribed for in Eastern Canada. The Investors, in the only two counties of this province where the stock has been offered—Digby and Kings—have shown their confidence in this industry by securing large blocks of stock, and the following letter received from one of these investors, who visited the D'Israeli property, speaks for itself:—

Digby, N. S., August 17th. 1909,  
D'Israeli Asbestos Co., Inc.,  
St. John, N. B.

Gentlemen:—Having been to look the D'Israeli Asbestos Company's Property over, I might say that I found everything there that is represented to be in the Prospects and something more, as the Mill was up to the Third storey, and the Railway was almost completed. As to the raw material, there is an unlimited amount of Asbestos Rock which is very rich in fibre. I was so favorably impressed I with what I saw at D'Israeli that I immediately subscribed for a second large block of stock.

Wishing you every success and with full confidence of early returns on this investment in this company's stock, I am, sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. D. MORTON.

Mr. J. M. Healy, a director of the D'Israeli Asbestos Company, who has been called here by local people intending to purchase a block, will be pleased while in town to give detailed information regarding this extraordinary investment opportunity by addressing him at the Norfolk Hotel, New Glasgow.

In Kentucky the coal mines employ 16,996 men for a production of close on nine million (long) tons of coal. In Nova Scotia the number of men employed in 1908 is given at 12,933 and the production at 6,299,000 tons. In Kentucky there is a production of a trifle over 600 tons per man; in Nova Scotia a trifle under 500 tons; a reason perhaps why coal is dearer here than in the U. S.

Before the last general election in Britain, Lord Roseberry referring to the remarks made by Sir. H. Campbell Bannerman at Stirling said, "I cannot fight under that banner." The liberals did famously without him. He is saying a similar thing in reference to Premier Asquith's policy, with an election not very far off. Probably the liberals will again win without him.

The second report of the Royal Commission of Mines recommends an increase in the number of Government Inspectors, the stricter observance of rules on the part of workmen, the maintenance of a standard of ventilation, the instruction of all responsible officials on the dangers arising from carbon-monoxide gas and the means of detecting and dealing with them, the spraying of coal to prevent dust, the use of dust tight tubs in screening and the Government testing of safety lamps.

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EASTBOUND		STATIONS.	WESTBOUND	
No. 52 a. m.	No. 54 p. m.		No. 51 p. m.	No. 53 p. m.
L 10 45	L 3 50	C. TUPPER JUNCTION	A 1 5	A 3 35
S 10 41	S 3 55	PORT HASTINGS	S 10 5	S 3 31
A 11 10	A 4 08	PORT HASTINGS	L 10 0	L 3 10
L 4 15	L 4 15	TROY	F 9 2	
F 4 5	F 4 5	CREIGNISH	S 9 2	
S 4 28	S 4 28	JUDIQUE	P 9 2	
F 4 50	F 4 50	CHALKMERE	S 9 0	
S 5 05	S 5 05	ATHERINES FOND	P 8 4	
F 5	F 5		L 8 3	
A 5 23	A 5 23	PORT HOOD	A 8 2	
S 5 28	S 5 28	GLESCOE	S 8 1	
S 5 53	S 5 53	MARU	S 7 4	
S 6 16	S 6 16	GLENDYRE	P 7 1	
S 6 26	S 6 26	BLACK RIVER	S 7 0	
S 7 02	S 7 02	STRATHLOUNE	A 6 4	
A 7 15	A 7 15	INVERNESS	* * *	
p. m.	p. m.			

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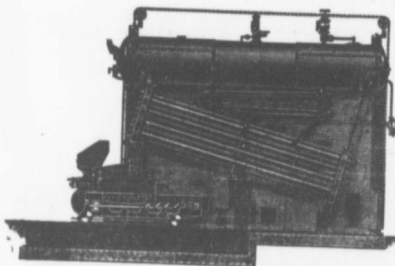
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# Acadia Coal Company, L't'd.

STELLARTON, NOVA SCOTIA.

Miners and Shippers of

## Celebrated **ACADIA** **COAL.**

*Unexcelled for Steam, Domestic and General Purposes.*

**DELIVERED BY RAIL OR WATER,  
SHIPPING PORT, PICTOU LANDING.**

Quotations Furnished Promptly on Application.

## **MARITIME** COAL, RAILWAY, & POWER CO.

Miners and shippers of

## CHIGNECTO High Grade —AND— STEAM **COAL.** JOGGINS. AND Domestic

Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipments by Intercolonial Railway and Bay of Fundy.

Colliers:—CHIGNECTO and JOGGINS.

Power Plant, CHIGNECTO, N. S.

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## Coal & Gold Mining Machinery a specialty

Endless Haulage Engines, Revolving Tipples, Picking Tables and Complete Screening Plants for the Cleaning and Picking of Coal. Rope Wheels, Pumps, Valves, Shafting, Belting Etc.

Complete equipments furnished for Coal or Gold Mines

Screening plants are now in operation at Sydney, Springhill, Broad Cove, Port Hood and Westville  
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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**COAL**

High Grade Fuel  
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From Coal Washed by Latest Process  
Growing more popular daily—and considered to  
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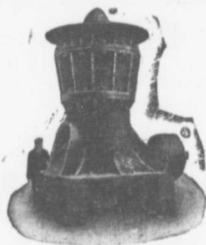
**FIRE BRICK**

Better than  
Scotch seconds for  
Ladle lining etc.

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**INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., LTD.**  
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## HADFIELD'S STEEL Foundry Co. Limited. SHEFFIELD



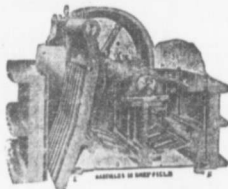
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STONE CRUSHER



CAST STEEL  
BRONZE BUSHED  
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### WHEELS & AXLES

WE MANUFACTURE  
CRUSHING ROLLS,  
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The Parts which are subject to Excessive Wear are made of

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Have always in Stock every size of their standard

### TREBLE BEST SPECIAL CRANE CHAINS

Manufactured in their own Workshops by selected Workmen, under Strictest Supervision and every Link carefully Tested and Certificates Furnished.

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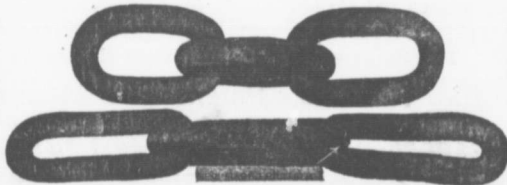
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X

The only weld taking place at X

Improved Type of Tram Hitching, consisting of Three Side-welded Links. The illustration shows one of these couplings before, and after, being tested on Lloyd's Public Machine. Made of 1½ dia. Iron. The centre link narrower to prevent buckling.

Broke at 57½ tons in the iron. The welds showed no sign of giving way.



# DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated

## “DOMINION STEAM COAL,”

Gas Coal and Coal for Household Use

from the well known seams

‘Emery,’ ‘Phalen,’ ‘Harbour,’ ‘Victoria’ and ‘Hub.’

**12** Collieries  
in Operation.

**OUTPUT:**  
3,500,000 tons Yearly

Used by Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Manufacturers, Water Works, Light and Power Stations in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, also in Newfoundland and the New England States, Mexico, Sweden, South Africa and the West Indies.

**Shipping Piers** equipped with modern machinery,  
ensuring Quickest despatch

—AT—

SYDNEY, LOUISBURG, and GLACE BAY. Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.

*7000 ton Steamers Loaded in 7 hours.*

Special facilities for loading and prompt despatch given to sailing vessels and small craft. Box Car Loaders for shipments to inland points. Discharging Plants at Montreal, P. Q., Three Rivers, P. Q., Quebec, St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S., Capacity up to 1000 tons per Hour.

**BUNKER COAL.** The Dominion Coal Co. has unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going steamers the year round. Steamers of any size promptly loaded and bunkered.

**IMPROVED SCREENING FACILITIES** at the Collieries for the production of Lump Coal of superior quality for Domestic trade and Household Use.

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THICK SEAMS  
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

# FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

### ... ANALYSIS ...

	NO 1	NO 2	NO 3
Moisture.....	2.02%	1.41%	2.71%
Volatile combustible matter	18.94%	27.93%	28.41%
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29%	67.47%	64.69%
Ash.....	3.75%	3.19%	4.19%
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15%	5.8%	.79%

BEST COAL FOR

LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR  
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

The year Round

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

BEST COAL FOR  
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