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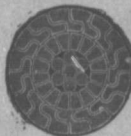
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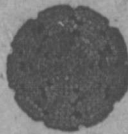
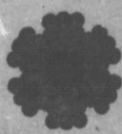
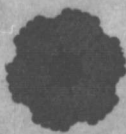
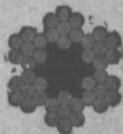
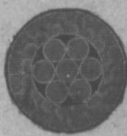
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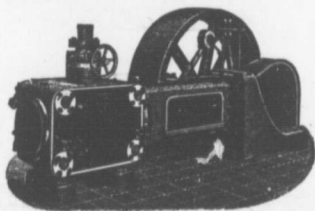
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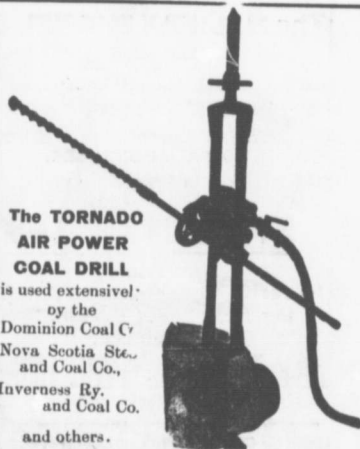
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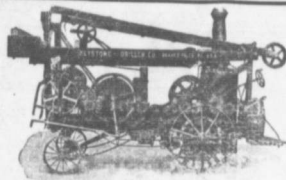
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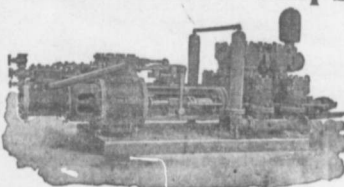
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Quality of material and Excellence of Workmanship
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The....

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 12, No. 10 Stellarton, N. S., Nov. 24 1909. New Series

ON MID-SUMMER HOLIDAY.

(By the Editor.)

We are not out of Scotland yet; it is a small country, but fruitful as a theme. Scotland is a splendid place in fine weather, and a horrid place, at least to one not accustomed to frequent soakings, when Scotch 'mists' prevail. Visitors from this side are at times disappointed; the rain spoils their visit and they have not time to wait on the erratic sun; at other times visitors are delighted. The verdict of the Rev'd Mary A. Shaford, who has a large congregation in the United States, is the one that prevails. She said, last August, "I have been looking forward twenty years to this visit and it has exceeded all my expectations. The people are splendid." And, mark you, don't forget that when she said this the writer was presambulating the country as one to the heather born. As in next issue Ireland will be the topic, I must make the best of this last reference, at this time, to Auld Scotia.

We sometimes hear essays as to the relative power of the pulpit and the press. Any debater who wishes to uphold the pulpit may pounce upon the following as an argument:—Scotland at the present time is intensely liberal in politics, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the leading papers, and of the papers generally, are strongly unionist. At the present time there is only one penny, and one halfpenny daily liberal paper. The Glasgow Herald has the largest circulation of any Scottish paper; it is strongly unionist, and yet the liberals largely patronize it. They read its splendid news columns and skip its editorials. Dundee can lay claim to having the best paper in Scotland—it is liberal; while Manchester has the best liberal paper in England. Most of the crack preachers were on holiday, yet there was at least one left in Glasgow, the Rev'd Dr. John Hunter, whose fame is not confined to the British Isles. On Sabbath evening we took tramps to his church. No, our conscience did not prick us, for we felt scarcely equal to a walk of eight miles. It was a long and a cheap drive, not more than eight cents. Usually admission to Dr. Hunter's church is by ticket, but the westenders, being, many of them, away on holiday, we were shown right into one of the front side seats, having a fine view of the congregation. The church is a very large one. The congregation is made up of west enders; west enders are the well to do people, and yet they were not in the least snobbish; they were affable. Those in whose seat we were very kindly turned up the 'place' for us. This was necessary, as besides the bible, there are

other three compilations used in the service. This is not an episcopal church, but congregational, and yet it is 'high,' yes high as Ben Nevis. The minister is clothed in his doctor of divinity vestments. Every time he turns his back one notices a large splash of red and white. The church has a pulpit, probably there are two, (I was a trifle put out) and two reading desks. One of these consisted, in its upper part, of a great golden eagle. The book rested on the back of the big bird. I wanted explanation about that eagle; was it American or what? No one who I asked seemed able to give me any greater information than that an Eagle as book board could be seen in some of the 'English' churches. I wanted to know if it was significant, or symbolical of anything; they could not say. This was aggravating so I suggested the eagle might be there to remind the people that the promise to the true christian was that he would "Mount up with wings like eagles; run and not be weary." If that is the explanation why not have three desks, one for the eagle, one for the runner and one for the walker. To my mind—I admit I'm not aesthetic, a bust of Tom Longboat would have been no more out of place than that eagle. I am no believer in half measures—prefer the whole hog or none. Dr. Hunter went into the right hand reading desk and gave out a hymn, from a book of hymns compiled by him for the congregation. The organ played a verse and then the choir started the hymn. It was without doubt, a high toned and highly trained choir. The mechanism being perfect, so also was the product. Mind was there, as to heart and soul, I say nothing. The choir was on a raised platform at the back of the church, and though that may be held, by some, to be an old fashion, it is the proper place, at this time, in this age of scientific, higher critic, millinery. I agree with anyone who says there is nothing looks more ridiculous, nothing savors more of the burlesque, than to see lips in heads encased in dark merry widow, or picture hats, large as wash tubs, moving up and down and singing, standing up, the people seated; Behold!— "Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." No fault could be found with the singing of the large congregation; it was spontaneous and hearty, and that was, and is always, the redeeming feature, no matter the size of the choir or the strength of the organ. While the first and subsequent hymns were being sung the preacher stepped down from the desk and stood facing the side of the pulpit. The people on the other side of the church might see his three quarters face, the people in the body of the church his side face; we saw his back, and a good broad back it was. There he was, facing the pulpit,

the hymn book held in both hands, singing away like a fine fellow. Was it modesty, or had his sordid run short, or what? I had not the cheek to ask my neighbor what it all meant, and I had no chance to put it to the reverend gentleman himself. The sermon was well delivered, the language was chaste and ornate, but I take it it was not impressive, as it beats me to remember the text. You see my wife was not with me; had she been, I would enquire of her and if she could not tell, why, then there would be a lecture. Though the church is 'high' it is a working one. Once a month is childrens day. The singing of the childrens hymns on these occasions is led by a childrens choir. The offertory—substitutue for the old word 'collection', is taken up by between thirty or forty young men. The 'boxes' are small saucer shaped affairs. The whole service may have been edifying to those familiar with it; to strangers it was possibly somewhat barren of worship. But then one man's meat etc. Once a year at such a service would suffice the writer. Of course, it is very easy to criticize. Most of us are apt to indulge in it. Perhaps like a prisoner before the judge, if put to it, we would have to confess that we indulged in it the better part of the time. Said the magistrate to the prisoner, "What do you do for a living?" Your 'Onor I pick berries in July, 'ops in Autumn, pockets in winter time, and oakum the rest of the year."

The boys brigades in Scotland are numerous and strong. They are doing excellent work. They do on a larger scale what the Y. M. C. A. does for the boys of Nova Scotia. The field is wide, especially if it be true that all boys are bad except—some who are worse.

A word or two more about the railways. In replying to Lord Northcliffe, who was down on the bad or irregular time performances on the I. C. R., Mr. Brady, the other day, said that the noble lord might have met with similiar experience on British lines. He might, but the possibility is more remote in Britain than in N. S. If a train in Scotland is a few minutes late, there is a general and a genuine howl. As a rule splendid time is made. One may count, nine cases out of ten on arriving on the minute. If a train is late in starting, time is made up, and that on comparatively short runs. For instance—for Glasgow, distance 40 miles, at 8 p. m. The boat was late and the train did not get away until eight twenty. To get to Glasgow on time meant a mile a minute, instead of the usual speed of a mile in a minute and a half. Well a mile a minute it was, over frogs and crossings, and with the light carriages oscillating from side to side. Good time is made on the I. C. R. in N. S. and say also N. B., but when it comes to Quebec that is a different story, and is as told by Lord Northcliffe.

When one buys an ordinary return ticket, it is good until used, and not as with us, good for a month only. But then here a proper discount is given, whereas the difference between single and return tickets, in G. E., especially for short distances, makes one careless as to purchasing return. The fare for twenty miles, say, is 26 cents single, and 48 cents return. Four cents would seem a trifle to us, but then we are neither canny nor cautious like the Scot. There are however very cheap one

day and week end returns on the railways. These are an immense benefit to people of moderate means who desire a day off. Some of the railways, as well as the steamer lines, make provision for the wants of the inner man. Suppose one wishes to see Shakespeares country, the railway furnishes him with a one day ticket that, besides a drive in a coach to view the places of interest, entitles him to dinner and tea, at a decent hotel. This is a great privilege. The next important reform is a scheme whereby one can travel without baggage. Thats the travellers bane, though I must confess I never had less trouble at the hands of the railway, or of the customs. On the other side the officer looked us in the face and immediately his chalk sought the several pieces. After a look his mental comment was "guileless as a dove." Baggage is a bore. In one of the big stores of Glasgow a young lady purchaser was shedding tears of mortification. The steamer people at Liverpool promised faithfully to send her trunks to Glasgow. They never came. After enquiry it was found that they had been put on board the return boat for Montreal. The girls grief was great for she had got specially made several dresses with which she hoped to stun many a youthful male Scot, and make envious many a Scots maiden, and all labor lost, owing to the stupidity of the steamer people. It was provoking and yet it was lucky that she had money enough to procure complete new outfits.

AN OPEN SHOP.

What is an 'open shop'? was recently asked of a New York newspaper. The reply was thus tersely given:—"An open shop means one where all are treated on an equality. The employer is free to employ whom he will, and the employee is free to join or not to join the unions, according to his individual judgement of his interests. That is the spirit of true Americanism—a fair field and no favor. The 'closed shop' means the closing of the avenues of employment and labor, and of profit for capital. As between man and man no 'trades unionist can defend this policy to the prejudice of his fellow workmen. It, therefore is a case of the union against the individual non union workmen, and that is 'unfair.' It is so unfair that it is condemned whenever it gets into court."

President Taft in a recent address stated in concise terms the absolute justice of the open shop, using that term in its proper sense as explained above. He said in part:

"Nothing I have said or shall say should be construed into an attitude of criticism against, or unfriendliness to those workmen who for any reason do not join unions. Their right to labor for such wages as they choose to accept is sacred and any lawless invasion of that right cannot be too severely condemned.

All advantages of trades unionism, great as they are, cannot weigh a feather in the scale against the right of any man lawfully seeking employment to work for whom and at what price he will. And I say this with all the emphasis possible even though the fact is that if I were a workman I should probably deem it wise to join a union for the reasons given."

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.

NOV. 24

SCOTIA'S IRON ORES.

Surely the usual good humor of the financial editor of the Montreal Star forsook him temporarily else he would not have given the directorate of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. so ugly a blow below the belt. The occasion of the Star's remarks was as follows: Some person or persons had circulated the report up Montreal ways that the iron ore of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. was not all that it was cracked up to be, or, in other words, that as the sinking of the slopes was proceeding, faults and broken ground were being encountered. Some one in Montreal brought this report to the notice of a director of Scotia who wired, in substance, that the Scotia directors were not worrying ever faults but were perfectly satisfied with the progress made. In answer to a correspondent the Star more than hinted that it was the province of the directors of big companies to disregard the truth at times, or in short, to lie. The Star editor may have had experience with directors of other companies, and his judgment, so far as these are concerned, may be just, but certainly he cannot have had any experience with the directors, at least the Nova Scotia directors, of the N. S. S. & Coal Co., otherwise he would have censured them for not giving fuller publicity to the facts, the truth. The directors of the N. S. S. & Coal Co. don't say enough and don't say it often enough. They are themselves satisfied and stop at that. But we take exception to this policy. They should not forget they have a duty to their shareholders, more a duty as the stock cannot be looked upon as a favorite speculative one. There are numerous small shareholders and the trepidation of these should be allayed when provoked by those who for years have made a sort of football of the stock. It is all very well for the directors to say 'we are engaged in a legitimate business and take no stock of the ticker.' The smaller shareholders take a keen interest in the ticker, more especially when it is sought to affect its vibrations by bearish and unwarranted reports. Silence is not at all times golden, in fact it may be the very opposite. Everybody almost this side of Toronto knows that F. P. Jones of the Dominion Steel Co. is an energetic and capable man, and that he has made good. But everybody this side of Toronto, everybody in Nova Scotia even, would never have been familiar with these facts had Mr. Jones placed any impediment in the way of their being made public. The Scotia peo-

ple have a magnificent property at Wabana, but the public generally will not be made aware of the fact, if, when the property is wittingly or unwittingly depreciated, the directors pursue a policy of silence, or content themselves with the remark: 'We are satisfied.' The RECORD has possibly a leaning toward Scotia, due to the fact that it is a concern which had its birth in Nova Scotia, and that, from small things it attained to big, not by extraneous aid, but by and through the indomitable industry, pluck and perseverance of its promoters.

Nigh a year ago, at the time when the Scotia people had driven through the ground intervening between their land and submarine areas, some figures were published in the Montreal Star and the Record, in an attempt to prove the vast value of the ore deposit. Since these figures were published a large amount of development work has been done. The slopes are now down twelve hundred feet past the boundary line of the Dominion Steel Co. There are two seams being worked at present by the Dominion Steel Co. which we will call the upper and the middle seams, and one by the Scotia people the middle seam. Between the Scotia land and submarine area there is territory extending seawards not quite 4,000 feet which is owned by the Dominion Steel people. In order to get to their submarine area the Scotia management was given permission to drive through this nigh 4,000 feet of intervening territory. At intervals, in driving the slope, 'faults' were encountered, in the 4,000 feet of the Dominion Steel Co's ground as well as in the 1200 ft. submarine of the Scotia's property. The most violent vault was encountered while driving through the Dom. Steel Co's ground, and yet the meeting with it did not jar the tunnelers a bit, let alone discourage them. While probably nature laid all seams of coal and iron even and running uniformly at first, the formation was subsequently disarranged, interfered with by the earth's convulsions. Few seams either of coal or iron, or of any mineral, are faultless. In a coal mine there may be a temporary cut off, the same in an iron mine, while in a gold or a silver mine frequently lean, non paying, ore is encountered. Had our slope and our shaft sinkers in Nova Scotia become discouraged on encountering a fault, there would have been few coal mines in Nova Scotia to-day. In driving a slope 6,000 feet it was to be expected that faults would be met with. The faults met with, in the way of down throws, at Wabana, are scarcely worthy of notice, and caused no interruption to progress. They were unimportant, as the greatest of them did not extend beyond ten feet. To make plain: When the slope had penetrated the Scotia seam, 400 feet from the Dominion Steel boundary, a fault, a downthrow, was met. The sinkers drove through the rock and regained the seam running its regular course at 410 feet. In driving the 1200 feet submarine, two or three downthrows were encountered, but after driving a few feet in the rock, the seam was again struck. No 'broken' ground was encountered, purely clean cut faults, or downthrows, and if there were any who tried to create the impression that the ore seams at Wabana were in 'faulty'—as generally understood—or broken ground, then they sought to do an injustice to one of the finest ore deposits in the world. If the seam was faulty there could not

be uniformity in quality and yet there is this fact, in driving the tunnel at Wabana the ore at no point shows a difference of two per cent. in iron. At a point 5000 feet or so from the shore the Scotia people desired to ascertain if the underlying seam was acting as consistently as the middle seam, so a bore hole through some 240 ft. of strata was driven. At this point the seam was found to be no less than thirty feet thick. This seam at the outcrop was only a few feet thick of good ore; there was some mixed ore, and a smaller seam or two with strata between. In going to the deep the mixed ore and the strata have disappeared, the whole now forming a thirty foot seam of excellent ore. Some of the papers had it that a new seam was discovered. That is scarcely correct. What really happened was that a seam, known to be six feet or so thick on the surface, was discovered to have thickened to thirty feet. This discovery, of course, adds immensely to the value of the Scotia's iron property. It is a fortune in itself. Next issue we may refer further to the progress of the Nova Scotia Steel Company.

PREMIER MURRAY AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

In his address to the electors of Springhill, Premier Murray said, "A great deal of controversy has taken place in this province over the right of the workmen to be attached to International unions. I have never denied that right to any workman, nor do I propose to do so . . . in the legislature of the country. My view is that if a workman keeps within the law he has a right to be attached to any union, provincial, national, or international. Having conceded that principle upon behalf of capital I denied the same right to labor principles if I denied the same right to a laboring man." The RECORD agrees that a working man has a right to belong to any union—but, in the same sense as he has to make a jackass of himself, if he pleases. It may be cheeky to heckle a premier, still we venture to put a question or two to him. We scarcely expect an official answer; that would be sort of 'infra dig,' on his part; in that event, some of his close followers, press men, or fervid henchmen may answer.

(1)—What is the chief reason urged, at the present time, in Britain, for the adoption of a tariff reform policy?

(2)—What was the chief reason given in the United States for the adoption of a highly protective policy?

(3)—What is the chief reason put forward in Canada for maintaining and increasing a moderate protective tariff?

(Is not the answer in each case shorn of all frills, 'In order to afford more work and more wages to the people?')

(4)—What is the good of existing, or prospective, tariff walls if the workmen, the people, in any one of these countries, can command and dominate the workmen of another country, and render these walls ineffective?

(5) Point out the faintest analogy between the investment of American capital in Canada and the control of Nova Scotian labor by American Unions.

(6)—Lay a finger on a single industrial concern

in Nova Scotia, came its capital whence it did, that is attached to any similar concerns in the United States for the purposes of having its sales increased, its profits enlarged, or its business, its interests generally, promoted in any way?

After these questions have been answered there may be more to propound. Of course, standing in Springhill the Premier stood on ticklish ground. Still, his duty was plain, as custodian of the honor of the workmen in the province.

Premier Murray says that having conceded the principle upon behalf of capital, that is, that United States capital may affiliate with Nova Scotia capital, in promoting industries, he cannot deny the same principle to workmen. We are afraid that our general premier has not studied this question with his usual diligence. He might just as well have said,—there would be equal logic in it,—that having conceded the principle of a tax on imports he would be a poor expounder of tariffs if he did not concede the principle of taxing all manufactured exports. There is something, he must admit, incongruous in heavily taxing the products of labor, on the part of Canada, and the United States, while encouraging international trades unionism. If manufacturers etc in Canada are in open hostility to those in the

United States, each striving mightily either to maintain or increase trade, how can any international union frame a policy suitable to the workmen of both countries? There is no question that the object of the U. M. W. of America is to restrain or control trade in Nova Scotia, to restrict labor—commerce—when it sees fit. On the other hand when American capital joins Canadian in Nova Scotia what is its purpose? Not to restrict or restrain trade, but to expand it; to start new industries possibly, and to give larger and fuller employment to labor. The admission free, the invitation to come, of American or any other capital is thoroughly in harmony with the fiscal policy of Canada. That policy, shortly stated, is to encourage home industries and give employment to Canadians. And that exactly what outside capital, coming in, does. The Duke of Devonshire said he had discovered that audiences in general paid great attention to the clock, the same may be said of readers of editorials, so we adjourn—for the present.

The Halifax papers gave great prominence to the meeting of the American Federation of Labor lately held. Whether the papers are paid for doing so is known only to themselves, but many believe the policy they are following in reference to foreign trades associations is a foolish and unpatriotic one. Readers judge of the leniency of newspapers according to the way in which the information on any subject is conveyed. Big headlines lead one to suppose that the editors consider the information important. Judged by this standard the Halifax papers consider the babblings and the frothings of the American Federation of Labor important. Many readers go further and assume that a prominent place and big headlines indicate a sort of semi-endorsement of the views uttered by the delegates. This may not be intended, but that is the way it is taken. We would be sorry to think that

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

MORE THAN A VICTORY.—A MIRACLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Rubs by Rambler.

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

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

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

ty of the foulest crimes. Life is not held so cheaply as it once was. We have had progress. In the days of Henry VIII men were hung for stealing a shilling."

Well now I cannot agree with the writer of the foregoing. Juries at times return verdicts of not guilty when the verdict of guilty should prevail, not because of expanding bowels of mercy, but because of loss of moral fibre, because there never was a time in Nova Scotia when the people, from the highest to the lowest, from the best to the worst, were so afflicted with moral cowardice. There was a brutal murder in this Province some time ago; the judge charged strongly against the prisoner, the jury's verdict was not guilty. The judge declared this a miscarriage of justice, but the verdict of the 'good and true' men stood. A jury has nothing to do with the punishment to be meted out. They swear to return a verdict according to the evidence. They don't, and thereby become law breakers, perjurers. A jury may not recommend to mercy, but it is a travesty to say a man is not guilty of an offence, to tell a deliberate lie, in order that he might escape what the jury may think too severe a penalty. The writer of the article says that life is not held so cheaply as it once was. Why does he furnish the critic with so deadly a weapon against himself. A man is slaughtered; the slayer, owing to the tender heartedness of the jury, is acquitted. Does that jury hold life sacred? Does it not rather hold it cheap. Does the writer wish to see a similar state of affairs in Nova Scotia to that which exists in some of the Southern States? What brought that about? The slowness and weakness of justice. The people, tired by the law's delays, have taken the matter out of the hands of judges and juries. Maudlin sympathy and not justice nor true mercy is the reason why juries are lenient, in some cases, and they are lenient in others because they do not wish to invoke the ill will of the accused friends. Juries have no right to be law makers. If twelve men can set 'law' aside on a pretense of mercy, what need of law at all. The writer cannot get away from this. The jurymen are not supposed to be interpreters of law but interpreters of evidence. The moment they allow 'leniency' to influence them in setting evidence aside, and in returning a verdict according to their feelings, they assume the position of being superior to law, and the judges of what the law should be. In what country of all the world is crime of all kinds dealt with most swiftly? In Britain. Exactly, and surely because a maudlin sentiment does not carry them away. If the laws regarding theft or assault, or manslaughter or murder be too severe, let them be amended, but do not let us have the spectacle of jurymen going openly against the evidence. Life is the most precious of all things. The experiences of all times is that it is not made made more but less secure: by allowing those guilty of taking another's life to go unpunished. Excuse a man's first attempt at theft or forgery and forgive him, but don't, for the future peace of the land, let the slayer of his fellow man go scathless, or let him off with inadequate punishment.

The Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co. have a powerful tug well equipped and manned by experienced men, who know as much about the bays, headlands and harbors of the coast as any licensed pilot. The tug often had three barges in tow. When the tow came within the limits of the pilot commissioners, a boat on

which there was a pilot would come within range of the first barge when a pilot would point his finger, as much as to say 'you are my prey'; then a second pilot in a second boat would shoot along, and pointing his finger at the second barge would claim her as his, and a similar fate befell the third barge. The Springhill management naturally objected to this form of embargo and resisted. They successfully resented actions in the local and the supreme courts, but lost on the case being carried to the House of Lords. The reverse in the privy council gives opportunity to the U. M. W's, at Springhill to rate the management. One signing himself Wm. Watkins, thus refers to the pilotage case:

"They won the case brought against them in the local court—that's natural. They won the appeal case at Ottawa,—that's natural too. Finally the privy council meted out justice for which it is said the company pays \$15,000. . . . This is a sample of the bullheaded actions of the company's executives."

One would never imagine the writer of this was an employee of the Cumb. Ry. & Coal Co., and is hanging around Springhill in the hope that he may get a job at the mines. He seems to glory in the fact that the privy council went against the company. Why should a man so wanting in esprit de corps, so void of loyalty, wish to work for so unworthy a concern. He glories in the verdict though, as he alleges, the expense will go to the cost of mining. Writers on behalf of the U. M. W. might show at times a little consistency. That is impossible it seems. And mark the logic too. The management is accused of being bull headed, because having won in two courts, it defended in a third had it lost in two, and still offered defence in the third it might possibly be open to the charge of stubbornness, but it would have betrayed unwisdom to have retired after having won twice. From the correspondence issued from U. M. W. headquarters one is lead to the conclusion that there is neither rhyme nor reason in the attacks on the Springhill management.

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The reason given by the 'labor' party in Nova Scotia for putting candidates in the field—for the local legislature—is that the workmen can never hope for any measure of justice from either of the old parties. This is the ceaseless slogan of the labor, so called, party. Is it true? As applied to the liberal party in this province it is void of truth; and it is only supposititious as applied to the conservatives, for only during a short interval in the last forty years had the poor things a chance to do anything for themselves or any other body. To their credit be it said in that short interval they went a good part of the way in meeting the requests of the colliery workers. I have not studied earnestly enough the general policy of the Murray and preceding liberal governments to be in a position either to eulogize or criticize it, but having closely followed their 'labor' policy, I claim to speak with knowledge. As a liberal I have never been admitted into the inner circle. Not having the necessary words and signs the tyler refused an entrance, and not being able to swallow the formula—which many political friends did without compunction—: "Whither thou goest, I will go, and what thou preachest, I will prattle; thy peccancies shall be my pen chants, and thy gods shall be my guides, I have never made second request for admittance, so anything

I say touching the liberals and labor may be accepted as unbiased. Well, then, I make bold to say that during the last quarter of a century labor got more concessions from the liberal government than if there had been a dozen labor members in the House. Labor got all that it asked for and what more could have been given? Indeed I say it, and don't fear contradiction, that it got more than it, of itself, thought of asking. Somethings, that it got, were only asked for when the advisability of asking for them was pointed out. The workers at our collieries got so many substantial concessions that the time actually came—I speak by the book—when being asked: 'What more', they had positively no answer. The only thing that suppliants for votes of workingmen can think of to draw these out are the Eight hour day and a compensation act. As far as the miners are concerned there is no agitation for an eight hour day, there is a little cry, but it is for the purpose of keeping interest alive; and as for a compensation act, the colliery workers know that no compensation act would make up for the loss of the Relief societies. The workmen manage the Relief funds; compensation monies they surmise would be largely handled by the lawyers. The men that are howling loudest for a labor party are the two or three men on the staff of the Halifax Herald, and they do not belong to the working class, but to the 'idle rich.'

I read an article the other day in a New Glasgow paper which said that the law in Britain was still 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'. As a Scot might say that is havers. In no country perhaps in the world is justice so evenly meted out. An eye for an eye is the law of the vendetta in the Southern countries of Europe, as it is also the law of the Southern savages of certain of the United States. Savages they are though pale faces and not indians. It is surely because justice in Britain is both swift and sure, that lynchings in Britain are unheard of. The laws delays and leniency have made perfect brutes of some people in certain of the States. Was ever anything more horrible heard of than a negro's body being cut up into pieces and the shreds taken away as souvenirs, or of reminders of the brutal deed being made out of rags steeped in the blood of the victim. The law of the vendetta and of lynchings is wholly and solely vindictive. The aim of the law in Britain is first of all reformative and last of all vindictive. Intermediary aims are that it be remedial and exemplary or deterrent.

A delegate to the American Federation of Labor, one who attended the Labor Congress at Quebec, speaking before the Federation said that the 'Canada for the Canadians' policy, found little favor with Canadian workmen. He further said that "not for a fancied insult to Great Britain would Canadian workmen take up arms against their United States brethren." It is possible that there are some Canadian workmen, who, like this delegate, are poor specimens of the true citizen, and who like him have no minds of their own but are for ever chasing the socialistic will o the wisp. No war and no armaments is the cry of a certain section of the socialists. Desirable; but nothing more than a dream for many a day yet. Canadians of the Draper order might well take a lesson from the German soc-

ialist workmen. Some time ago at one of the International Conferences a motion was made, by a British delegate I think, in favor of disarmament. Here the German socialist workmen drew the line. They would not have it. First patriots, then socialists, unlike Simpson and his crew, first socialists sure, next Canadians—perhaps.

It is to be hoped that one result of the 'conspiracy' trial in Halifax will be the formation of a provincial coal producers organization, whose objects shall include a price for coal that will leave a profit. The leading operators have been up before the police court in Halifax either as conspirators or witnesses. A conspirator is one who plots in secret, his purposes being sinister. Because, as brought out in the evidence, certain operators met to discuss 'business' they have been hailed as conspirators. Well, the moral is plain: let them now come out in the open, and make no bones about it. Let a properly officered organization be formed. There can be no objection to this. The Coal Trade Journal says that there is a probability of the formation of an organization of the producers in the great competitive fields. The sentiment expressed by many operators is that something should be done and done soon. The Journal says the point on which there seems to be reticence is "Who will be our leader; who will take the initiative? How can we get together, when and where?" No such questions need be asked in N. S. The leading operators when they next appear at court in Halifax can meet and send out notices for a general conference. The Record advised this years ago; had its advice been taken there would have been no conspiracy trial at the present time.

A Mr. J. J. McKay, a good natured socialist of the harmless kind, who quotes largely from socialist writers not quite so guileless, thinks that once the working-trial concerns, all their woes will end. Our friend may be mistaken. Then may be but the beginning of their troubles. In France the workmen had eighteen years experience in running a colliery. At the end of that time finding they could not produce as much—profit, and they got it all—as the workmen employed in the collieries run by companies in the good old way, they chucked the whole thing. Mr. McKay never comes across any of these things. The success of a colliery does not depend on the producers wholly. Not at all. Good, well paid, management tells.

The value of Canada's export of coal in 1890 was in round figures \$2,500,000, and in 1909 4,500,000. In twenty years the value of coal exported increased by ninety-one per cent, or at the rate of four and a half per cent. a year, an increase not at all satisfactory when compared with the increase, during the same period, of coal imported, chiefly from the United States. In 1890 the value of imported coals was \$8,316,000. For the last year, ending March, the value had risen to \$28,236,000, an increase in twenty years of three hundred and five per cent., or at the rate of fifteen and a quarter per cent. per year. In other words the increase in imports of coal is nearly four times the increase in exports, and yet there are those who profess to be striving after better conditions for labor at our collieries, who are resorting to every device in order to facilitate the imports of coal from the United States. Their conduct is inexplicable and their actions passing strange.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

It is hoped that Dominion No. 7, the Hub colliery, will soon be in a position to permit of coal being hoisted.

Mergers are in the air. There is talk of a merger of all the principal collieries in Nova Scotia. In this instance one must look for home news from abroad.

As soon as James Ross dropped out from the leading place in the Coal company, our dear contemporary, the Sydney Post, dropped the U. M. W.'s. like a hot potato.

A despatch to the Sydney Record of last Friday, says that Bonsfield and Patterson have been sent up for trial to the Kings Bench for being party to the libelling of the Dominion Coal Co.

A number of Scottish miners arrived last week and will go to work for the Dominion Coal Co. These were accepted before the company had given intimation that it had sufficient men.

When Premier Murray said that there had been much controversy in the province over international unions he must have overlooked Pictou Co. Here there has been no controversy. Up to date the men of Pictou Co. have given the internationalists the vacant stare and the cold shoulder; cut them completely.

For the week ending 17th July when the strike was young and in its prime, the output of the Dominion Coal Co. was a trifle over 24,000 tons. For the week ending the 13th. November, the output was a little under 54,000 tons, more than double, and yet some of the U. M. W. devotees run round the country shouting that the company is being badly licked.

The municipal elections in England do not show that there is any reaction in favor of the Tories. If any side has the advantage it is the Liberal. The Liberals gained in thirty-three places and the Tories in thirty-one. The laborites suffered a large number of reverses which are not nearly made up by gains. The prediction that there would be seventy labor members in next parliament may not be realized.

Mr. Jas. Ross, of the Dom. Coal Co. has gone South for the benefit of his health, and Mr. C. J. Coll has gone West on a similar errand. Mr. J. Reid Wilson is or was also in the mid-west for purposes of comfort. A few others more or less prominent in the coal business have been obliged to take the change of air cure. The sickness that has attacked the coal men is of a peculiar nature. It is the direct opposite of the sleeping sickness. Instead of being lethargic, the patients are not comfortable unless they are on the jump. It is expected that all the sick folk will have fully recovered and be at their respective posts by the middle of December at latest.

It is reported that Stellarton and Westville jointly are thinking of building a poor house. It is to be hoped the report is premature. The object is a big one and ought to be thoroughly discussed. The expense of keeping the poor is not the chief consideration. Poor houses don't cure poverty; a wise system of out door relief may go a long way in that direction. If a poor house is to be built there should be no compulsion. Suppose an out door patient is getting two dollars a week, and that in doors, in a poor house the cost would be seven dollars a month. Any poor old body, if he or she be old, should not be compelled to go to the poor house so long as he or she would be content with the out door relief, even if it cost the town a dollar or two a month more. Surely our town authorities don't think of sending widows and children to the poor house. Why put a brand upon the unfortunate little ones, who are in no way responsible for their position.

Some innocent socialists of the New Glasgow type think that a mine manager, looking to the nice, easy times he has, should be content with the same wages as a miner. They do not know or appreciate the value of a right kind of manager. A coal company with an output of a million tons a year require a manager. The retiring manager had a salary of six thousand dollars a year, which the socialists look upon as an outrageous salary. Three men apply for the position. The first will be content with five thousand and do as well as the retiring manager. The second thinks he may do fully as well, and wants six thousand. The third, after enquiring into conditions and going over costs says: I will guarantee to produce coal two cents a ton less and keep the plant in efficient order. I ask ten thousand a year. A socialist would hold up his hands in horror and say, accept the cheaper man. The directors sit down and figure it out and decide upon the high priced manager. That is business and enables them to put six thousand a year to profit, and ten thousand to increase the wages of the lower paid men. The dear man in the end is by far the cheapest man, though your socialist cannot see it.

MINERS AND THE MINES ACT.

A Scottish contemporary says it is to be hoped that serious attention will now be paid to the remarks of Sheriff Shennan regarding the prevailing ignorance of the meaning of rules among young miners. His lordship wants to see classes formed for teaching the rules. No number of prosecutions, it has been proved, can instil a knowledge of the regulations into the young miner's mind, so that organized instruction, as suggested by the Sheriff, is absolutely essential. One other point might have been noticed by the Sheriff. It is the language so often employed in the composition of the rules, language that makes it very difficult even for trained minds to grasp what is meant. Surely rules could be set forth in a manner so simple and precise that all could understand them. There would then be less chance of misunderstandings, and a much used excuse would have become impossible.—S. & Art.

THE MERGER.

(Montreal Star.)

Mr. Jas. Ross has agreed to turn over to Mr. E. R. Wood, Sir Henry M. Pollatt, and Mr. W. M. Aitken, 50,000 shares of Dominion Coal Stock at \$95 a share.

The control of the Dominion Coal Co. now rests with steel and Coal interests, who will begin work upon a merger, expected to greatly enhance the value of both Steel and Coal shares.

While Mr. Ross has disposed of the bulk of his Coal holdings, giving him \$4,750,000, it does not seem likely that many of the other Coal shareholders will sell upon the same terms, as payments are to be made quarterly over a period of thirty months.

They will be invited to do so shortly, but holders of over 50,000 shares of Coal stock have already signified their intention of holding their securities and going into the merger, which will, with its great plants and unlimited resources of iron ore and coal, prove to be the greatest industrial enterprise in this country, and one of the greatest in America.

The combined bond and stock capitalization of the two companies is about \$65,000,000, and both Mr. Plummer and Mr. Wood have said "no more water," which means that the concerns are going to be brought together without the inflation that has almost invariably been a feature of latter-day financial deals.

It will likely be some time before the interests now in control of the Coal Company meet in conjunction with the Steel people and formulate the terms of the merger to be submitted to the shareholders.

In the meantime however various schemes are being discussed informally, and it is likely that whatever plan is adopted there will be an exchange of securities upon a basis very advantageous to all concerned.

Mr. E. R. Wood believes that the combination of the two will eventually work innumerable benefits to the security holders of Steel and Coal.

Mr. Jas. Ross also speaks in a very sanguine way in regard to the possibilities of a merger.

The Steel Company is already undertaking improvements and extensions that will add several millions to its yearly income, while the Coal Company, now emerging from the strike, should enjoy a period of prosperity that the strike has denied it this year.

As already stated in the Star, Mr. Plummer will be president of the new enterprise, while the vice-presidents will be Mr. J. K. L. Ross and Senator L. J. Forget.

The Steel-Coal situation has taken many intricate twists and turns with the complexion of things chameleon-like in its changes. Instead of being the largest holder of Coal, Mr. Jas. Ross is now a moderate holder of Coal and one of the largest holders of Steel.

Some say Mr. Ross owns 12,000 shares of Steel, others say 20,000. In any case, Mr. Ross, Mr. Mark Workman, and Mr. H. F. Dimock are the three largest Steel holders, with Mr. Plummer and Senator Forget not far behind.

IGNITION OF COAL DUST BY NAKED LIGHT.

At the annual meeting of the North Staffordshire Mining Institute, an address was given by Professor John Cadman, D. Sc., on the subject of 'The Ignition of Coal Dust by a Naked Light.'

In order to demonstrate that coal dust could be ignited by a naked flame, Dr. Cadman experimented with a sheet iron pipe, placed in a vertical position. At the base was a naked candle flame, and when some coal dust (Cockshead) was strewn in, explosions took place. First he tried some coal dust of 200 linear inch mesh fineness. Instantly a flame shot up, and there was an explosion which sent up a cloud of dust. Coal dust of 160 mesh fineness produced a slighter explosion.

Dr. Cadman did not believe that there was a single person who believed that coal dust would not explode. It would explode very easily indeed. It was fully established that coal dust, per se, was an explosive agent, and that almost without exception all colliery explosions of magnitude had been initiated or propagated by coal dust. A flame of considerable dimension was generally supposed to be necessary to initiate a coal dust explosion. Indeed the Royal Commission on Explosions from Coal Dust in Mines reporting in 1894 summarized their conclusions on this point as follows:—"Coal dust alone, without the presence of any gas at all, may cause a dangerous explosion if ignited by a blown-out spot or other violent inflammation. There appears to be no probability that a dangerous explosion of coal dust alone could ever be produced in a mine by an naked light or ordinary flame." Ignitions of coal dust, flour, sugar, etc., were by no means uncommon, and had frequently been traced to the flame of some open light or boiler fire. But such ignitions did not attract general attention, and their significance was apt to be misunderstood. Whilst conducting a series of experiments at the Birmingham University, with a view to ascertaining how far coal dust could be exploded by the break of an electric circuit, or by the flame of an open light, he was astonished to find with what ease coal dust could be ignited if only the requisite state of fineness of particle were present. That paper was intended to very briefly place on record a few experiments respecting the ignition of coal dust by means of an ordinary candle flame. The subject of electric ignition would be dealt with in a subsequent paper, and it sufficed to say that currents of a comparatively low order might be made to produce ignitions of dust.

The experiments had been mainly conducted in a wooden gallery 12 ft. long by 8 inches square, although some of the tests had been made in sheet iron pipe 9 inches diameter, and of similar length. The gallery was placed in a vertical position with a candle burning at its base. Coal dust having been previously ground to the requisite fineness was gently thrown into the top of the gallery, until the cloud of dust gravitated to the bottom and became ignited by the candle, and explosions were produced varying in intensity in accordance with the dust. Generally speaking, with a given sample the finer the particle the more violent the ignition. The experiments had demonstrated that fineness of particle played an important part in the initial ignition of the dust. With the sample of Cockshead used faint ignitions were obtained with a dust which passed the 100 mesh sieve, and which would not pass the 150 mesh, and it was interesting to note how the per centage of ash increased with the finer dusts. Although it was obvious to the eyes that different degrees of fineness produced different velocities at ignition, as indeed occurred with samples of different dusts of the same fineness, he was not able, so far as those experiments went, to put figures to the velocities. It was, however, intended to record the time that it took the flame to pass given points in the gallery in order to compare ignitions of various dusts of different degrees of fineness.

THE GOLDEN DAYS OF '49.

Hampton's Magazine, is beginning in December a remarkably interesting series on mining and American mines, which should be of great value to all people possessing mining stock or thinking of investing in mining stock.

With its usual thoroughness, Hampton's has chosen Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., one of the most accurate of American journalists, and has kept him in the mining fields for many months preparing the material for this series. The first article is called 'The Lure of Gold.' and speaks as follows of the golden days of '49. 'In February 1848, California belonged to Mexico. Scattered over the country there were not 10,000 white men, all told. Our vast West, practically from the Mississippi to the Pacific, was new virgin territory. One of the first pioneers was John A. Sutter, a swiss, once a captain in the French Army, who settled in the Sacramento Valley to grow and export wheat. He built a fort as protection against the Indians, and then a sawmill on the Sacramento. James Wilson Marshall, an unlettered American from the Middle States, had had charge of building the mill.

"One day (in January, 1848) something yellow that glistened at the bottom of the mill race caught Marshall's eye. It was metal, held in a cervice of soft granite. Marshall beat the metal out, and it was malleable. Sutter tried nitric acid on it. The stuff was gold, the first nugget was of a billion and a quarter dollars in gold to come from California.

"Then began a gold rush, such as had never happened before and never can happen again. The fever started with Sutter's own men. They deserted the mill, and began washing gold, an ounce, two ounces a day. There was possible fifty white men in the valley, and every one of them was soon at the pans and sluices. Settlers hitched up there teams and moved to the diggings, there families with them. Mexican vaqueros leaped into there saddles and headed for the golden Sacramento. The news reached San Francisco and that small town was emptied of its adult population. Then, by shiploads, from across the Pacific, from China, from the Sandwich Islands, from Australia, from Central America, or from the East and Europe, rounding South Africa, came the gold seekers.

"Within a year after Marshall's strike there were 20,000 men in the diggings. In another year there were 100,000, and that year they took \$50,000,000 out of the placers. In 1853 they took out \$65,000,000 over gold fields 600 miles long and covering 8,000,000 acres."—From Hampton's Magazine

NOT THE U. M. W.'s. NOR McLAUGHLAN'S WAY.

While the operators of the United States are making efforts to form a combination in order that they may get better prices for their coal, and that they may be in a position to give better wages to their men, the U. M. W.'s are busily engaged in Nova Scotia in an effort to compel the operators to reduce the price of coal in order, — this is certainly the only possible conclusion — to compel operators to reduce wages. The Coal Trade Journal referring to the movement in the United States for co-operation says:

"It is stated by one of the heaviest coal producers of

this district that the operators have been for years trying to make cost and price meet in a way that would yield profit by bearing down on the coal instead of working upward on price; that, in this, they have fought the miners at tremendous cost, and at expense of safety in their mines. Now, he says, the time has come to put their energies in effort to secure a price that will enable the miner to be compensated for his greater hazards, and the required higher skill he is called upon to exert, and a price that will permit operators to install those methods that the mining departments of every coal mining State are not only urging, but commanding shall be supplied.

"For one," said this operator, "I am tired of fighting the miners every day of my work-a-day life in order to reduce the cost of mining. I am now for a general cooperative move to secure from the buyer a price that will enable us to pay the miner a fair wage, to surround him with decent and comfortable environments, and to lend him all the aid we can in qualifying him for the greater skill that deeper and larger mine areas require of him. We must do this to insure ourselves against dangers that are inevitable with men of inexperience and little general or special knowledge of the dangers with which they are surrounded."

The great explosion and fire which occurred ten days ago in an Illinois mine differs in one respect from many of the big catastrophes which have occurred at coal mines: Carelessness is responsible. When the cause of explosions has not been revealed there were many who laid all the blame so the greed of the operators. So far we have had no violent or other socialistic utterances warning the workmen against carelessness. It is no part of the programme of the extreme socialist to publish the truth. Legislation can do much in the way of reducing accidents; rigid discipline can do more. Mr. Jas. Roderick, chief of the United States Department of Mines, holds that carelessness of officials and employees must be held responsible for a majority of accidents. He says:

"An official may ride up a slope in a coal car, which is contrary to law, and his only excuse is that he is in a hurry. Often when an official sees a workman derelict in his duty or violating some law of safety he will merely reprimand him, instead of discharging him, as he should do, because he knows that some other operator will at once hire him, and as he needs workmen he thinks he might as well retain him. In many ways the officials take chances that are hazardous and that are detrimental to the discipline that should be exercised over the workmen.

"The great number of fatalities that occur in the Pennsylvania mines show the necessity for remedial measures. Legislation of the proper kind would no doubt bring about a reduction, but the most prolific cause, carelessness on the part of mine officials and employees, can be removed only by greater discipline; discipline that will enforce obedience to the law and rules governing safety; discipline that will mete out severe punishment to the man in charge and to the employee who by their carelessness and recklessness place in constant jeopardy the lives of the men in the mines."

A TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER.

Over three hundred men are presumed to be dead as a result of a fire and explosion in the St. Paul Coal Company's mine at Cherry, Ill. on Saturday, 13th. inst. Five of the dead belonged to a party who went down the shaft in an attempt to rescue the entrapped miners.

The fire originated in the underground stables of the colliery, when a miner threw a lighted torch into a bundle of hay. A few moments later the hay burst into a blaze. Two men threw the blazing mass into a cart and made for the main shaft, about 150 feet away, but before they could reach it there was a loud explosion, and the shaft was filled with smoke and flames. Those who were near the shaft made a rush for the cage and were hauled to safety.

At the entrance of the shaft a scene was enacted such as is seen only at a disaster of this kind. Hundreds of screaming women, weeping children, and frantic but helpless men crowded about the place. The few survivors declared that there was no hope for those still in the mine. Almost two hundred of the men imprisoned, they said, were in the third vein, the only entrance to which was from the second vein, almost 500 feet from the main shaft of the pit.

When the extent of the fire was realized, the officials saw that ordinary measures were ineffectual. The fire had burned away the timbers of the shaft, and the flames soon reached the escape shaft. A few minutes later the fan which supplied air to the shaft collapsed. The flames swept on to the mouth of the pit, where they were carried to the surface, forcing back all who ventured near. The officials knew that the fire must be eating its way back into the shaft, and then the measure of sealing the mouth of the pit was adopted. The air shaft and the hoisting shaft were accordingly sealed over with planking and sand at the instance of the state mining authorities.

On Monday morning the cap was taken off the hoisting shaft in the hope that the sealing up of the mine would extinguish the fire. Rescuers supplied with oxygen helmets and other paraphernalia used in rescue work, entered the mine, but only added to the general horror of the situation by declaring that the mine was still on fire and caving in at many places. They were unable to penetrate more than a few feet from the main shaft in the second vein. Their equipment was useless in the smoke and gas choked chambers.

Officers of the local Miner's Union notified Pres.

Lewis, of the Mine Worker's Union, that 310 lives had been lost in the district.

The Cherry mine is seven miles north of Spring Valley on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The mine is owned by the St. Paul Coal Co. Nearly all the miners are Austrians and Italians. Cherry has a mining population of three thousand.

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P. M.	A. M.	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	P. M.	A. M.
3 20	10 25		3 31	11 12
3 15	10 24	INVERNESS JCT.	3 47	10 57
3 07	10 19	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 45	11 01
2 50	10 02		3 58	11 23
P. M.	9 57	PORT HASTINGS	4 13	A. M.
	9 47	TEOY	4 15	
	9 34	CHEGONISH	4 28	
	9 17	CRAIGMORE	4 40	
	8 58	JUDIQUE	4 55	
	8 41	CATHERINE'S POND	5 08	
	8 21		5 20	
	8 05	PORT HOOD	5 28	
	8 19	GLENOR	5 43	
	7 54	MARU	6 00	
	7 30	GLEN DYRE	6 18	
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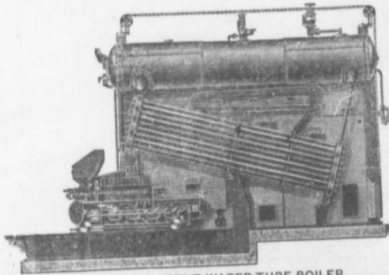
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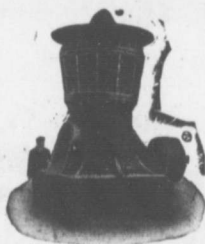
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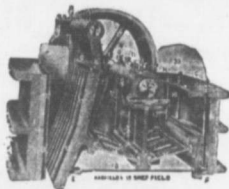


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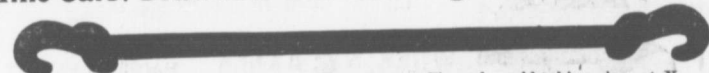
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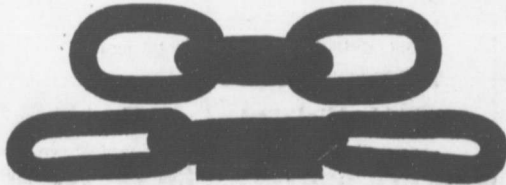
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