

Dr. R. Bell
Geol. survey dept.

The Mining Record

FEB. 22 1911

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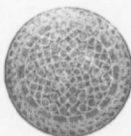
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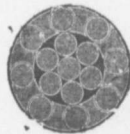
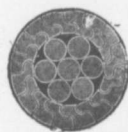
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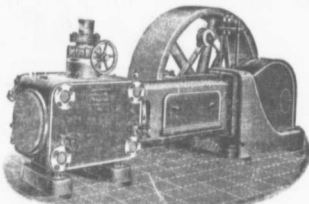
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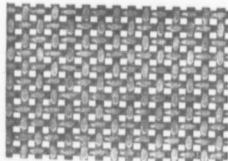
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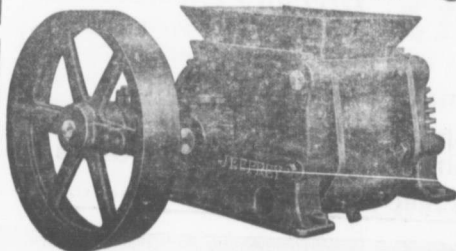
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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 13, No. 16 Stellarton, N. S., Feb. 22nd. 1911. New Series

U. S. UNIONS AND FEDERATION

In various papers the following statement has been printed. Read it carefully at least twice:

"INTEREST IN LABOR SUNDAY.

"Labor Sunday—the Sunday preceding Labor day—will be observed generally this year and in future years throughout the United States. This because of the American Federation of Labor declaration of the observance of that day. The numerous letters recently received at American Federation of Labor headquarters from ministers is an assurance that interest in the idea of giving special attention to the cause of labor from the pulpit one day in the twelve months is widespread. Our readers are urged to try to bring about an understanding in their respective districts with representatives of the church, so that ministers will make addresses that may attract trade unionists to the churches in large numbers for the day. Ministers should say what they think on the occasion in order that their trade union hearers may put the right estimate as to where the church stands on the question of organization of labor. The more the subject is discussed the better will it be for labor. Union ethics are sound.—*American Federationist.*"

Observe that "Labor Union" men "are urged" to induce ministers to make addresses that will attract trade unionists to the churches "for the day." "Ministers should say," etc., and winds up with "Union ethics are sound"; observe the hidden threat.

This is clipped from the *American Federationist*, the organ of Sam Gompers, et al.

This clipping has been sent to papers throughout the country and the Typographical Union men in the newspaper offices instructed to "urge" that it be printed.

That is one of the ways of the "machine."

It looks harmless, so the papers print it.

But! Let's lift the cover and look under.

The hidden motive is as dangerous to the peace and liberty of the citizen as a coiled rattlesnake in the grass.

Organization by workmen to peacefully and successfully present their side is necessary and most commendable.

There are such organizations now rapidly winning their way to public confidence without strikes, dynamite or killing fellow-workmen.

(Some facts on this matter a little further along in this article.)

We see here a demand on the ministers of God, that they endorse and help build up the strike-producing, boycotting and violent American Federation of Labor.

Think of the man of God who teaches brotherly love

being covertly ordered to praise and help get new members for an organization with a record for violence, crime and murder done by its members the like of which the world has never seen.

Think of the thousands of women made widows and the increasing thousands of children left fatherless by the pistol, club, dynamite and bootheel of members of this Labor Trust.

Any one who recalls the countless murders done in the multitude of strikes in the past few years will agree this is no exaggeration.

Take just one as an illustration:

There were some thirty men murdered and over 5000 bruised and maimed in the Chicago teamsters' strike.

There is seldom a day passes but somewhere in our country from one to a score of our fellow-men are assaulted or murdered by members of this band.

Then remember the houses blown up or burned. The families hounded, the rioting, burning of street cars, wrecking of trains and attempted or successful killing of passengers.

The general disturbance of industry and the thousands of dollars forced from taxpayers to pay extra police, sheriffs and militia to protect, even in a feeble way, the citizens from the nois of members of the American Federation of Labor.

Then you will realize why the great peace-loving majority of over 80,000,000 Americans protest against the growth of this crime-tainted organization comprising perhaps one and one-half million men, of which it is estimated at least seven-tenths are peace-loving citizens and are members by coercion, and are not in sympathy with the three-tenths who have gained control and force their methods.

We find that a few designing men have seized control of the American Federation of Labor, just as some shrewd capitalists have secured control of some railroads and other interests and are now twisting and turning them into machines for personal profit and fame.

These men cunningly plan to force men to join and pay 25 to 75 cents a month in fees.

Various methods are used to "induce" workmen to join.

First, they talk of the "tyranny of capital" making slaves of workmen.

Then they work up enthusiasm about the "brotherhood of man" and other talk, which experience has shown excites the emotions of workmen, and they are induced to "join" and pay fees to the leaders.

The 5000 workmen in Battle Creek are, as a rule, free from the dictates of the great Labor Trust and still get the highest wages in Michigan. If they had yielded to the smooth talk of the agents of the trust and

joined, they would pay in fees from \$1250.00 to \$2000.00 a month to the big trust and be subject to strike orders any time.

Now they save that and put the money into homes and family comforts.

But the managers of the American Federation of Labor have worked hard and long to harness them.

The trust has sent small bales of money, and last winter eighteen "organizers" to tie up Battle Creek. They hired halls, gave picture shows, smokers, etc., as an investment, looking to rich returns when they succeeded in having them tied hands and foot.

But they failed and the last of these "organizers" left Battle Creek on May 1, saying, "it's no use."

The workmen know the record of this great trust and formed their own association to protect their rights and also to protect them from the big Labor Trust.

In Philadelphia some 4000 independent street car men, who mainly had families, had their own union and refused to join the big trust, preferring to be free to work or not, as they pleased.

But the trust planned to force them into the federation company, so a strike was ordered to compel the Labor Trust members.

It was not a question of wages or hours, but to push the free men out of their positions where they were earning good money to support their families. The strike was ordered, not to raise wages or reduce hours, remember, but solely to throw out members of an independent union and make places only for Labor Trust members, and thus show the independent men they could not earn a living unless they first paid fees to the trust managers.

AMERICAN LABOR TRUSTS

Many and many an honest workman has raised his voice and appealed to his fellows to rise and throw off the yolk of Gompers, et al. But, as one writes: "At every convention of the American Federation of Labor, strong opposition comes up, but at the critical moment the impassioned orator appears and most dramatically puts the spotlight on the leader and covers him with a mawkish film of 'martyrdom' and covers emotional delegates yell in delight, forgetting the instructions of the peaceful working men at home, who desire to free themselves from the odium of membership under the great advocates of strike, boycott, and hate."

So we see the unequalled insolence with which these trust leaders propose to "induce" ministers to pull their chestnuts from the fire by preaching modern aggressive and violent labor trust methods.

There is a better way to secure justice for workers, as will appear further along.

A trust is a combination of men or organizations for the purpose of selling their product at a profit and restricting production to effect it.

We will say a large Oil Company gathers in smaller ones and thus controls production.

The Labor Trust "gathers in" local trade organizations and thus has power to say how much work each man shall do.

The Oil Company then fixes prices.

The Labor Trust does likewise.

The Oil Company may "use methods" to force an

unwilling dealer to join.

The Labor Trust men go further and show the independent man if he tries to sell his labor without paying fees and "obeying orders." They are both exactly alike in purpose, each, in both cases, is entirely selfish to gain power and money for the leaders.

Certain Labor Trust members do not hesitate to use violence, dynamiting of property, burning homes of independent men and even murder to force obedience.

The Oil Company doesn't go so far. Both are extremely dangerous to the welfare of people and communities, for power placed in the hands of a few men, either representing Capital or Labor, is almost always abused and the public suffers.

THE EASY-GOING COAL MINER

It is the usual view of the coal operator that the average miner is a child, and that he is always going to remain a child. The rejoinder might be that possibly the operator is not pursuing a policy likely to make him anything else. The fact remains, though, that relations between operator and miner are not what they should be. A Buffalo operator says that the miner has not the slightest regard for the wishes of the operator in regard to the work he does. He would never think of doing a day's work to help the operator out on an order that he might have.

The negro miner is probably the most careless of all; the Hungarian is least attached to our ideas of labor, and the native white miner is often trying to be a farmer so that he can pull two strings at once, and do a lot of loafing in between.

The picture of the negro miner in Illinois, going off to Cairo to blow in his money every time he gets any, and leaving his family as well as his employer in the lurch, is drawn by people who are in touch with the mines of the West, but on the other hand it is the picture of the negro miner of West Virginia who enforces the strict to cut off other people's profits by working at cheap rates, so the story is not all on the one side.

The one picture that would please the outsider greatly is not very often drawn by the mining people, a picture of the miner who gets good wages, works steadily and lays up his money, or uses it for the benefit of his family entirely. It would seem that the system is false somewhere, or better things would come out of it.

The average miner really seems to get very little out of life. Some mines are near towns or places where amusement can be had, but the rule is the opposite. A desolate region with towns far away and land not very capable of improvement is quite the order of things. The traveler in green and smiling England of usually grows very gloomy as soon as he reaches the city and desolate fields.

A Buffalo operator says that his miners have next to no diversion except to go to the railroad station, to go by. To broaden such lives would create many possibilities. How can it be done?—*Coal Trade Journal*.

"He is telling a very untruthful lie," said a navy at the Kingston Police Court when a constable was giving evidence against him.

and Mineralogy be established. Certain recommendations made by this deputation were accepted and acted upon during the following year, 1877. A report, for instance, was published entitled 'Statistical Report on the Production, Value, Exports, and Imports of Minerals in Canada During 1886 and Previous Years,' this being the first report of its kind.

In 1900 an order in council was passed making a new appointment to the position of superintendent of mines, an office in the Department of the Interior which had been created nearly thirty years previously. The first duty assigned to this officer was the establishment of the Dominion Government assay office at Vancouver, and in the following six years a number of technical reports on mining subjects were prepared and published. During this period, too, important work was undertaken in the investigation of the processes of electric smelting of iron ores in Europe, and experimental work under government auspices in electric smelting of iron ores at Sault Ste. Marie. Another important innovation was the introduction of the Swedish methods of magnetic surveying for exploring Canadian magnetic deposits, and the publication of a monograph on 'Magnetometric Methods of Surveying.' In 1907, as we have said, the Department of Mines was created, and it was placed under the control of a Minister of Mines. This department consists of two branches, one called the Mines Branch and the other the Geological Survey. The function of the Mines Branch is to collect and publish full statistics of the mineral product; and of the mining and metallurgical industries of Canada, and such data regarding the economic minerals of Canada as relate to the processes and activities connected with their utilization, and to collect and preserve all available records of mines and mining works in Canada; to make detailed investigations of mining camps and areas containing economic minerals or deposits of other economic substances, for the purposes of determining the mode of occurrence and the extent and character of the ore bodies and other deposits of economic substances; to prepare and publish such maps, plans, sections, diagrams, drawings and illustrations as are necessary to elucidate the reports issued by the Mines Branch; to make such chemical, mechanical and metallurgical investigations as found expedient; and to collect and prepare for exhibition in the museum specimens of the different ores and associated rocks and minerals of Canada, and such other materials as are necessary to afford an accurate exhibit of the mining and metallurgical resources and industries of Canada.

The functions of the Geological Survey Branch are a little extended from old days. They are, to make a full and scientific examination and survey of the geological structure and mineralogy of Canada; to collect, classify, and arrange for exhibition in the Victoria Memorial Museum such specimens as are necessary to afford a complete and exact knowledge of the geology, mineralogy, paleontology, ethnology, and fauna and flora of Canada; to make chemical and other researches; to study and report upon the facts relating to water supply for irrigation and domestic purposes, and to collect and preserve all available records of artesian and other wells; to make out the forest areas of Canada, and to make and report upon investigations useful to the preservation of the forest resources of Canada, and numbers of other things. It will be seen that the combined activities of these two branches of the Department of Mines should be invaluable to the country if maintained at any high rate of

efficiency, but Mr. Wilson complains that the funds voted to the department by Parliament have, until the last few years, been very small—about \$10,000. However, for 1909-10, the total amount available was \$505,187, but even that amount was only slightly more than a half of one per cent. of the annual value of the industry for the same year. The utmost economy is to be commended, but it is not economy to starve such a vital department as this or to cripple its efficiency for want of funds which it can legitimately use.

SHY AT TIMES

The liberal papers did not like what Congressman Clark said the other day in Congress when speaking to the reciprocity agreement and therefore gave his remarks no prominent place. As in this matter of the agreement the Record knows no politics, we give below the pith of what he said. We are now told his speech was a joke. That is a little too thin. Every American is an annexationist, but some have the sense to keep quiet:

"I am for it, because I hope to see the day when the American flag will float over every square foot of the British North American possessions clear to the North Pole. They are people of our blood. They speak our language. Their institutions are much like ours. They are trained in the difficult art of self-government. My judgment is that if the treaty of 1854 had never been abrogated, the chances of a consolidation of these two countries would have been much greater than they are now.

"I do not have any doubt whatever, that the day is not far distant when Great Britain will see all of her North American possessions become a part of this Republic. That is the way things are tending now.

"Having said that much, I want to say another thing. I do not confine my support of reciprocity bills to this one. I am in favor of reciprocity treaties with the Central and South American republics, including Mexico, (Applause). The quicker we get them the better off we will be. Of course, as between the two, if we had to have reciprocity with Canada and not with those countries to the south, or with the countries to the south and not with Canada, I would take reciprocity with Canada.

"The intelligent farmers of America know that the agricultural products of Canada are inconsiderable when compared with the agricultural products of the United States. To use a common phrase, they do not constitute a drop in the bucket. They also know that wages are as high in Canada in many lines as in America, and higher in labor pertaining to the production of lumber, so they know too much to be scared by the overworked cry of 'pauper labor.'

Mr. Norris—"I wanted to ask the gentleman (Mr. Clark) something along the line of universal peace. I understand it, the gentleman favors this bill, for at least one reason, that it will have a tendency in the end to bring Canada into the Union."

Mr. Clark, of Missouri—"Yes, sir; have no doubt about that."

Mr. Norris—"Will that have a tendency to preserve peace with Great Britain?"

Mr. Clark, of Missouri—"Why, certainly it will. I do not have any doubt whatever that the day is not far distant when Great Britain will joyfully see all of her North American possessions become a part of this

Republic. That is the way things are tending now."

Mr. Martin, of South Dakota—"Will the gentleman favor the abrogation of our tariff law entirely so far as Canada is concerned and making free trade with Canada on all products?"

Mr. Clark, of Missouri—"By taking Canada in to become a part of the United States. Yes."

(The above report of Congressman Clark's utterances were taken from the Congressional Record and telegraphed to The Star by The Star's special Washington correspondent. Another report quotes Mr. Clark as declaring, "We are preparing to annex Canada," and says the Speaker-elect made use of this expression three times during his speech.)

STEEL AND COAL

A Halifax Correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* thus refers to the steel bounties:

The question of the resumption of the Steel bounties is the one absorbing topic for discussing throughout the Maritime Provinces, and particularly in Nova Scotia. In the business offices, in the clubs, in the homes, and indeed wherever there are a few persons together, reciprocity and the bounties are sure to be under debate.

While there is a difference of opinion as to the advisability of the reciprocity deal, there is none whatever when it comes to the bounties. One and all agree that the Federal Government must do something to protect the growing steel and coal industries of the East, as it is recognized that any interference with the well prepared plans of the Steel people as regards future trade expansion, particularly within Canada, would be a serious mistake, and one that would greatly lessen industrial activity in the Eastern provinces.

The development of these particular industries in Nova Scotia has been long and tedious, necessitating the expenditure of huge sums, and constant application by over-worked officials and experts in every department. To-day, the Dominion Steel Corporation, as well as the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, have built up magnificent plants and collieries, and they are now only beginning to enjoy some of the fruits of previous hardships and labor, and those who favor their continuation along the lines of expansion and financial prosperity, demand that the Federal authorities in the face of reciprocity dickering, shall see that these concerns shall not suffer as a result of American invasion, if not coercion.

A striking feature in connection with the requests being made to the Hon. W. S. Fielding to resume in part, if not in whole, the bounties, is the unanimity of the entire delegation of Liberal members of Parliament from the Eastern provinces. These gentlemen, as well as the government members of the Nova Scotia Legislature, at the head of which is Premier Murray, fully realize what the Steel and Coal industries mean to this portion of Canada, where thousands of skilled and unskilled workmen find ready and steady occupation the year round.

Several gentlemen who have returned to Halifax this week, from Ottawa, as well as private correspondence received, express the belief that the government fully recognizes the seriousness of the situation, as well as the demand regarding the bounties, and it is the

consensus of opinion here, that Mr. Fielding will find some way of meeting the reasonable demands of those who wish to see the Maritime Provinces flourish on the strength of their steel and coal industries.

NOVA SCOTIA WATER-POWERS

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE PRESENT SITUATION IN THE PROVINCE.

In a recent number of the *Canadian Forestry Journal* is published an article by W. G. Yorston, C. E., of Sydney, C. B., on "The Water-powers of Nova Scotia," part of which follows:

The province of Nova Scotia has no large rivers and the watersheds on which water may be collected are comparatively small. Six hundred square miles is about the area of the largest watershed in the province that the writer is aware of, and the average watershed area of streams is probably not more than one-third that amount. This is compensated for to some extent, however, by the fact that many of our streams have a rapid descent and offer fairly high heads for the utilization of the water. In the province there are powers to be found capable of development under heads of from 100 to 400 feet, although in every case where such high head exists the watershed is limited in extent. I may say in this connection that I have investigated one water-power having but ten square miles of watershed which is well worth development, as there is a total fall of 247 feet in a little over two miles, as well as practically unlimited opportunities for storage of water on the watershed.

In all parts of the province there are water-powers which are well worth development and which have not so far received attention. On others of our streams the development is fairly well advanced, and some few of our rivers, particularly the Messy and St. Croix, are at present generating quite an amount of power. At the same time no one of our streams has the development of its full power completed, and in general it is true that so far our power developments have been on those streams which have the greatest amount of natural storage in the shape of lakes, and practically nothing has been done in the way of creating storage artificially, in order to improve the powers on streams having a deficiency of natural reservoirs.

It is most unfortunate that so far no data as to stream flow in the province of Nova Scotia is obtainable. The only information to be had bearing on the subject is the rainfall records taken at a few places in the province. It is not often that even the rainfall records for the immediate locality of the stream are to be got, and recourse must be had to records for other places, distant sometimes over a hundred miles. It is evident that calculations based on such data must be after all only an approximation, the accuracy of which will depend in large measure on the judgment and experience of the one who is making them.

At this date so little demand for water-power has been in evidence that all the facts in connection with some of the best Nova Scotia water-powers are not even fully known. It is found that, as a rule, the majority of our large factories are located in the large centres of population, and for many of the largest factories there are considerations which make this inevitable. At the same time there are very many uses to which

our scattered powers could be put of which the more vigorous prosecution of our mineral development is only one. Besides very many of our powers are sufficiently large to warrant the expense of quite lengthy transmission lines in order to utilize the power at some more convenient point where manufacturing can be more economically carried on.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

OLD AGE PENSION SCHEMES

In spite of the objections which have been and are still being urged against compulsory old age pensions, the development of state projects along this line is one of the striking characteristics of European politics to-day. France has just been confronted by a plan drawn up by M. Cheron, of the Department of Labor, which will affect no fewer than 72,000,000 workers, while in Great Britain, Mr. Lloyd George's invalidity insurance scheme, which supplements the present old age pensions, is being closely and anxiously scanned by men experienced in public finance who fear that its enforcement will cost an amount far in excess of the estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. M. Cheron's scheme, however, is worth studying from a purely academic standpoint. Its essential point is that every wage-earner, earning less than \$600 annually, who is employed in industry, commerce, agriculture or domestic service and who is at present without title to a pension under one of other of the existing laws is to be made to contribute a certain proportion of his or her earnings to the pension fund in exactly the same principle which governs private insurance enterprises. If these compulsory assessments are supplemented by voluntary deposits, a state grant will accompany the pension when the statutory age of sixty-five is reached. In any case, the pension is payable at any time when permanent disability has been established. The scheme has, of course, still to face the test of actual application; moreover, it will require a number of years before it can be shown empirically to be either a success or a failure, hence the discussion which will shortly take place in the French Chamber ought to be of much value to other countries where the extension of paternal legislation is under consideration and where the necessity of wise foresight is at least as essential as in France. *Montreal Star.*

LEWIS AND SUCCESSOR

The American operators do not take Lewis' defeat so philosophically as those of Nova Scotia is evidenced by the following from the *Coal Trade Journal*:
The defeat of T. L. Lewis as president of the national organization of the miners is received here with some disappointment, as the change to a far better man is deemed to mean new policies that will be boldly formulated and executed by the radical Illinois element and this will mean revolt and eruption. It is highly probable that it means the death-knell of the inter-State wage movement so far as wage agreements are a factor, and this will mean intensifying of competition, and variations of district wage scales that will operate to the detriment of many who are now on a relative basis of equality as to wage rates and con-

ditions of operation; also petty strikes and perturbations of an annoying character all may mean a revolt by the operators against the unionization methods that have ruled since 1899; for many of them are weary of everlasting strife and contention, and look enviously on the conditions that rule in the districts from which they have their most severe competition.

WORKMEN'S GUILDS

Working men are not organizing in the old-fashioned trades union or "guild" way, affiliated with the National Workers' Association, whose constitution provides arbitration of differences, with agreements for no strikes, boycott, picketing or hateful coercion of any kind.

This Trades Association has evolved from the experience of the past and is the highest order of Trades Unionism at the present day.

Under its laws it is not possible for the Hod Carriers' Union or the Street Sweepers' Union to order the school teachers or locomotive engineers to quit work in a sympathetic strike.

If any craft finds injustice, the case is presented to impartially selected arbitrators, testimony taken and the case presented to the public through the press. Thereupon public opinion, that greatest of all powers, makes itself felt and, curiously enough, a fair settlement is generally the result.

There is no strike, no loss of wages, no loss to the community, and yet the faithful workers get their just dues.

There are many details which have been worked out by men skilled in labor matters. Anyone who wishes will recompense any interested party with these details, which can be secured by a postal request for constitution and by-laws, written to the National Trades and Workers' Association, Kingston Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

PRESIDENT TAFT REPHUDIATES MR. CLARK'S SPEECH

Some of his congressional colleagues expressed astonishment that a Representative of the House should have injected into the reciprocity discussion the White House is said to regard the remarks of Mr. Clark as most unfortunate, and the President has made it known that he would like to have it understood throughout the world that his administration had no stronger whatever of annexation when the reciprocity agreement was arranged. It is said that the President, it is said, is hopeful that the people of Great Britain and the United States, will look upon the speech of Mr. Clark merely as the expression of an individual who, in the sentiment thus expressed, does not represent the Democratic party of any party in this country.

At the full inquiry into the explosion at Hulton Colliery, near Bolton, the general manager of the mine expressed the view that the explosion resulted from the ignition of road-dust from a spark caused by friction of the jig-wheel. Alternatively, it might have been originated by gas following a heavy fall of material,

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Coal Shipments January, 1911.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.

Output and Shipments for January, 1911.

—Output—		—Shipments—	
Dominion No. 1	51 057		
Dominion No. 2	52 394		
Dominion No. 3	14 636		
Dominion No. 4	32 425		
Dominion No. 5	27 064		
Dominion No. 6	18 947		
Dominion No. 7	16 895		
Dominion No. 8	12 734	192 936	
Dominion No. 9	26 293		
Dominion No 10	14 73		
Dominion No 12	19 204		
Dominion No 14	5 954		
Dominion No. 15	924		
	293 257		
Shipments Jan. 1911		192 956	
Shipments " 1910		182 411	
Increase		10 545	

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments Jan. 1911	20 775
" " 1910	19 084
Increase	1 691

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments Jan. 1911	32 240
" " 1910	23 534
Increase	8 706

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LTD.—

Shipments Jan. 1911	32 281
" " 1910	45 342
Decrease	13 061

—INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.—

Shipments Jan. 1911	19 476
" " 1910	20 298
Decrease	822

—Caledonia is being developed towards the East, and although an old colliery has yet many years ahead. The work is largely sub-marine and is well protected by thick pillars.

The Grand Sec'y. of the P. W. A. has been asked to form a lodge in Springhill and will likely do so in the near future.

Scotia's annual statement was splendid, the dividend was raised to 6 per cent. and the bonus was deferred for a time.

A large lodgement for water is being made at the boundary line of No. 3, whose main pillars will be robbed during the next two years.

The Hub colliery which for a long time was passing through disturbed strata is becoming more regular. The coal split over a year ago and only the larger part of the seam, slightly over five feet, is being worked.

The Dartmouth Patriot says: "We do know that coal from Sydney sells at Montreal for \$2.50 a ton delivered there." Will the Patriot kindly name the sellers and buyers, the latter especially.

Mr. H. J. McCann has been appointed purchasing agent of the Dominion Steel Co. We need not congratulate Mr. McCann as we did that two or three weeks ago when we spoke of a promotion.

The P. W. A. committee lately cited the mining law to a manager at Reserve. It was a case of an Engineer at the engine while men were underground. Needless to say the law was at once complied with.

W. A. McEchren went to the United States on a vacation and to try to pick up some new ideas. Neil J. Gillis and he will call at Ottawa to induce the Government to continue the steel bounties and to change the reciprocity agreement re coal.

Twenty-five thousand of the surplus of the Dominion Employees Benefit Society has been set aside as a nucleus of an Old Age Pension Fund. The Society has spread so rapidly and become so popular that out of many thousand employees less than one hundred are now outside.

Dominion No. 12 is being well handled and matters are very satisfactory. The manager drew the attention of the miners there to stone being sent up in the coal. The men through the P. W. A. replied that they recognized the benefit of clean coal on the market and would do their best to get it out in good marketable condition.

The Dominion Coal Co has at last adopted the view expressed in the RECORD two or three years ago, and has issued a circular deprecating the giving of "tokens of esteem" to officials on promotion or on leaving one colliery for another. It can easily be imagined how the practice might become subversive of discipline. A day or two after the suggestion was made by the RECORD a further presentation was flaunted in our face so we washed our hands clear of the subject.

Dominion No. 6 coal is now free from much of the impurities that at first lessened its value as a commercial commodity. Changes in a coal mine sometimes change the quality of the coal. The low level coal of No. 6 met at the surface has been found to be purified and freed from slaty and sulphurous substances.

Though the RECORD does not approve of testimonials to officials by workmen or to and vice presidents by members of his staff, it is very decidedly of the opinion that the staff of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. is doing a meritorious action if they subscribed a sum sufficient to procure a half tone of the vice president to witness the caricature that now and then appears in the Witness. The picture of the president is possibly—as a picture—but not as a likeness.

A HINT TO N. S. COAL OPERATORS

The coal operators of Illinois and of Indiana to the number of about 175 held a mass meeting at the Auditorium, Chicago, a few weeks ago to consider the depressed state of the western coal market and if possible devise some method whereby the situation might be permanently improved. Indiana operators had a week before engaged in a friendly conference on the same subject and realizing the necessity of co-operation with the Illinois producers, suggested the calling of the joint conference. At the Chicago meeting, the representation from Indiana was very nearly complete, that from Illinois represented a large majority of the producers personnel went. A most distinguished gathering, representing property worth in the aggregate somewhere between one and two hundred million dollars.

There is a sense of worry, isolation and desolation on the part of the coal operator the more the subject is examined. On every side he beholds antagonism and organized opposition. In all related industries he sees organization and relative prosperity. He sees among his employes a centralized labor organization, inclusive of most mines in North America, aggressive, merciless, demanding and obtaining wage advances and obstructive mine conditions, year after year, ever since 1898, so that costs of production have steadily risen. He sees the railroads, whose very life blood is drawn from the coal traffic of Indiana and Illinois, securing within the past several months a substantial increase in their rates on coal freight. He sees among his customers what looks like an organized and powerful combination to secure fuel at or below cost of production. He sees a general public sentiment hostile to every protective move he makes. He sees State legislatures flooded with pernicious bills at the instigation of miners or of political agitators, aimed at the great coal industry, increasing cost of operation, exacting the installation of expensive mine accessories. The Indiana Legislature has been the scene of an unusual number of crippling bills of this sort this winter, all tending to the practical confiscation of property, by the imposition of obnoxious and costly mine conditions. The operator sees moreover in the purchase of mine material a uniformity of price and of terms among the various sellers that point to combination.

What is the answer? How can the coal producer rise to the level of his fellow man in opportunity and in prosperity. The nerve of self-defence, that motive to action which lies in every individual when he is crowd-

ed to a corner and mauled, has been touched. It has rightfully been called the first law of nature, one which under the circumstances, is justified in exercising to the utmost, aroused to the point that he wants to know the answer and the remedy and how he can better himself.

But the solution does not come readily at the beck and call of the seeker. Many interesting experiences were recited at this conference and many suggestions made as to what might be done to improve trade conditions. It is not to the immediate future that the operators are looking. It is the permanent settlement of the trouble they seek. The market in the early weeks to come must take care of itself, but if recurrence of this winter's depression in the western coal industry can be overcome that is the result to be attained.

There was the underlying thought that some one, perhaps many people and many interests have been unfair and unjust to the coal trade. It was believed that much hostile legislation might be avoided if the injuries to the industry, which the bills would inflict, were pointed out in advance. It was believed that the sense of justice might be successfully appealed to among the law makers and the politicians. And there were those who believed that the coal operators must look to themselves alone for relief and they talked of the power that lay within themselves, to fight at least a portion of the serious handicaps against which they were struggling.

The conference ended in the appointment of a committee of 26 operators to work out a plan, or plans, for improved conditions. This committee now has the matter in charge. The joint meeting was certainly a most memorable gathering.—Coal Trade Journal.

A SELLING AGENCY.

A judge once said that until a man had run as far as he could he had no need, and no right, to resort to other means of self-defence. It was only when he had run up against a wall that he was justified in turning upon his pursuer. On reading the recent article in the JOURNAL relative to the declining tendency of soft coal prices one is inclined to wonder if, at the present wall, so to speak, and are therefore, entitled to some kind of self-protection that has not yet been resorted to, such as for instance a general selling agency to handle the tonnage of an entire district, or a pooling arrangement among the operators that would regulate production according to market requirements. Perhaps new legislation will be required to make such an arrangement legal, or possibly the pending Supreme Court decisions in the corporations cases will point out the way to an effective means of controlling output and insuring a fair price.

Inasmuch, as has frequently been pointed out of late in these columns, all the trouble is caused by an extremely small percentage of over-production, it will be comparatively easy to bring about the necessary restriction if co-operation could be achieved on a sufficiently broad basis. The anthracite market is studied to some extent by the possibility of stocking surplus output until there is a demand for it, but as storage piles similar to those maintained by the hard coal companies are impracticable in the bituminous trade, the daily output will have to be adjusted more closely to current needs.—Coal Trade Journal.

MINERS' RISKS

At the inquest into the disaster by which on December 21st last 334 miners and lads lost their lives at the Pretoria pits, near Bolton, Eng., the coroner invited wives, fathers, brothers, or other relatives of deceased miners to relate any complaints made by victims about the state of the mines during the weeks preceding the disaster. About forty witnesses reported and below we give some of their complaints, the clipping containing the information having been sent us by one formerly connected with coal mining in Nova Scotia:

MINERS' COMPLAINTS.

John McCabe, an old miner, who lost three sons in the disaster, said that one of them had been sent home every day for a week before the accident.

A lad named Riding had informed his father that he would not be surprised if he and his brother had their brains blown out in the pit.

Wm. Pope said his son always came home sleepy, the result of working in gas.

Thomas Davis, himself a collier, spoke of the complaints of his brother Benjamin about the mine. He was always coming out of the pit, said witness. "They seemed to have the chance of staying in or coming out as they liked. Witness added: 'I've been down and powder-tin in one of the roads. That is a mysterious thing, if there was no shot-firing as they said. Witness further said there was a lot of bullying in the mine. The men were compelled to work in gassy places. He could well believe there was bullying at ordinary times, for there had been bullying during the rescue work. Replying to Mr. Ratcliffe Ellis (for the owners), he had the permission of the fireman in charge of his district.

INSPECTOR AND MINERS COMPLAINTS.

Levi Worthington, a collier, said his brother-in-law, Orlando Chadwick, had told him on December 10th that the mine was like an oven, very hot and gassy. "It will be blown up as certain as it is a pit," Chadwick had said, "and if it does we have no earthly chance of getting out alive."

Mr. Gerrard (the mine inspector: If you ever work yourself in a mine in Lancashire under such conditions you write to his Majesty's inspector of mines. If a communication had been made to me of this state of things I should have gone immediately and investigated it fully.

Mr. Dootson (representing the relatives): Would it be necessary for the man complaining to give his name?

Mr. Gerrard: No.

Witness: We dared hardly speak our mind.

William Mawson, another victim, was stated to have said, "We will all get blown out some day worse than the Maypole disaster. It is like a gasometer."

Richard Riley, another victim, was stated to have said, "There will be such a crash down there some day, and if there is, everyone will be gone." The day before the explosion this man's lamp was put out by gas and he had to come out.

Edward Dyke, a collier, deposed that his brother had warned him not to take a job in the Pretoria Pit. "It will blow up some day," he had said, "and everyone will be lost." Witness replied, "If it's not fit for me, it's not fit for you." His brother said he would

stick it as long as he could, as he was going to America in the spring.

ROADS NOT FIT FOR A DOG.

Along with complaints attributed to deceased miners about the gas, two others were said to have complained of the roads, one saying they were not fit for a cat, and another that they were not fit for a dog. "Full as a gasometer" and "terribly hot" were other expressions stated to have been used by colliers about the pit. "I don't think it safe for mortal man" was the opinion expressed by a lad, whose father said he came home stuffed with gas every night and fell asleep at once over his dinner. "We have an accident before long," another miner had told his brother-in-law, "and I'll join you in hospital."

Mrs. E. Bradley, who lost her husband, said that two days before the accident her son was working with his father, and was overcome with gas and had to be taken out. Her husband's eyes were badly affected by the gas.

Harry Greenhalgh said his brother, a back fireman, age 60, had complained to him that there were too many young, inexperienced firemen in the pit, and it was very likely a lot of lives would be lost through carelessness.

Mrs. Molyneux said her husband, who had worked on the conveyor and "iron man" (coal-cutter), had said to her they were not fit things to be down a gassy pit. If they made a spark there would be an explosion, "and the Maypole would not be in it."

Margaret Seddon, who lost her husband and two sons in the explosion, said all three had come home from December 12th to the 16th, and when the complaint of their broken time, they said it was the gas that kept them out.

"SPARKING" BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY.

Robert Cowburn told how his brother Robert worked for thirteen months at the North Plodder, conveyor sometimes, and at other times got coal. Witness worked with deceased from December 14th to the 20th, and on the latter night deceased talked about danger due to the switch of the motor of the conveyor. He mentioned sparking, and there being much gas in the heading. He saw the switch on the conveyor spark on the Thursday. Mr. Rushton was there, and called the men, including witness, off the conveyor face. On one occasion the lamps were put out by gas. On the Thursday that he saw the sparks from the conveyor switch it was immediately after the signal had been given for the conveyor to start, and the man had hold of the switch handle. Mr. Rushton, the underground manager, saw the sparks, and at once said, "I must stop this; we are going to be blown up."

Mr. Dootson: How was it you did not go to work on the morning of the accident?—I don't know; I just thought I wouldn't go. Perhaps I didn't feel well.

Mr. Dootson: A good thing for you. Witness, answering other questions, said he did not know how to find out if there was gas present in the pit. He considered it was the company's look-out to see if the mine was safe.

Replying to Mr. Ratcliffe Ellis, witness said he had not been mistaken in thinking the sparks came from near the switch. They were not caused by the haulage ropes crossing the conveyor ropes.

The Coroner: What did Mr. Rushton say when the lamps went out?—Nothing.

Where were they relit?—In the north
What, in a return airway, where there was sufficient
gas to put them out?—Yes.

Where do you think a person who did that ought to
be?—It is not for me to say.

Annie Dawson said her late husband had told her
that the men, frequently complained to Mr. Hushon
about the gas, and his reply was they knew what to
do if they didn't like it. They must go to work or else
clear out.

After much evidence of a similar nature, the widows,
seven in number, of the men whose bodies have not yet
been recovered from the mine, and others whose dead
had not been identified, were called, and stated that
their husbands or relatives had gone to work as usual
on the morning of the disaster. They had not seen
them since.

THE BOY PROBLEM
In his New Year's articles in the Halifax papers,
Mr. Drummond stated that two "problems" awaited
solution, namely, the loader, and the boys in mines
problem. Evidently the latter is attracting attention,
as will be gathered from the Sydney Mines corres-
pondent of the N. S. Herald:

Superintendent T. J. Brown has issued a special
order to all the colliery managers asking them to
adhere to the following rule in the Mines Regulation
Act, Section 21:—"No boy of or above the age of
twelve years, and under the age of sixteen years, shall
be permitted to work in or about any mine below or
above ground, unless he furnishes a certificate from
the principal teacher of the schools, or school of the
section, of having satisfactorily completed the pre-
scribed course of study up to the end of Grade VII.

This is the saving boys clause of the Mines Regula-
tion Act, and it is earnestly hoped that the colliery
officials will recognize the law and keep the bright
lights of this country out of the depths of the dark
earth. What a shame to see a father leading by the
hand a tender youth of twelve years to the man-
ager's office seeking employment for his son, and thus
sacrificing his hopes and forever blighting his ambitions.
No parent is so poor that he cannot afford to educate
his son up to his sixteenth year. It may be possible
that a poor widow is depending on only one son of
tender years for support who may be deprived of work,
on account of this regulation; but if one door is closed,
other doors are open for the poor widow, and all she
need do is to make application to Superintendent
Brown and she will not be turned away with a sorrow-
ing heart. The miners' unions are the loyal and gener-
ous to go back on the widow of the Social Company
or any other company. For that matter,

It has been decided by the Reichstag that the
Kaiser and other German sovereigns must pay a tax
on the increment in the value of land which has
increased in a city, now under discussion. During the
debate a Socialist said that if the Emperor of Germany
were not prevented by their emergency from selling
parcels of land, and thereby doing a good stroke of
business, it was hard to see why it should hinder them
from surrendering to the community a portion of their

profits like everybody else, and a Radical argued that
the impost was not unprecedented, "for whenever the
Sovereign smoked a cigar, or whenever his Consort
drank a glass of champagne, they were contributing
to the public treasury."

The production for that State of Pennsylvania
during the past year was about 230,000,000 tons,
that that State can be credited with having produced
more coal during the past year than all the foreign
countries on the face of the earth combined, with the
exception of Great Britain and Germany. We stated
in last week's paper that the production of Pennsylvania
was larger than that of any foreign country in the world
later that lignite coal had not been counted in with
Germany's production so that "Deutschland" also pro-
duces a tonnage slightly in excess of Pennsylvania's
figures, but 1911 will probably see that State with but
one competitor in production figures.—*Phila. Trib.*

In the case of a man named O'Reilly, charged with
causing the death of Francis McArdle, a coroner's jury
in Dublin returned a verdict that McArdle died from
the effects of poison administered by O'Reilly as a
practical joke, and they did not attach any blame to
anyone.

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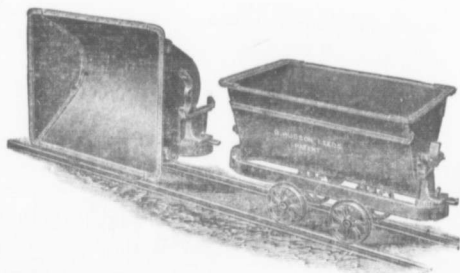
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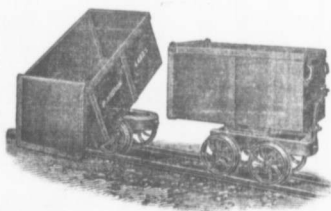
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in
Collieries and Mines.

Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially
flexible for Ore & Coal Discharging Cranes, Winches, etc.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our
Haulage Ropes at Wabana Mines has been in service for over 5 years, drawing over 1,700,
000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

Agents in Nova Scotia:—Wm Stairs, Son and Morrow, Limited.

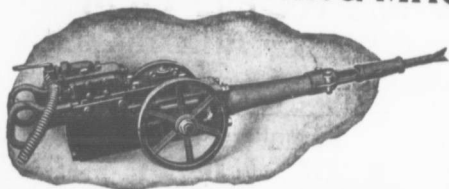
Agents in New Brunswick:—W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Saint John.

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THE H. A. COAL MINING MACHINE.

Built in several sizes to meet various requirements.

Almost entire absence of repairs.



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Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)

Screened, Run-of-Mine Slack.

—First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

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Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, Cape Breton; J. MCGILLIVRAY, Superintendent.

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y

Time Table No. 28, Taking effect at 1 a. m. OCT 17TH, 1909.

WESTBOUND Superior Dir		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir.	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9:30	10:40	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	9:45	11:00
9:25	10:35	INVERNESS JUNCTION	9:40	11:00
9:17	10:29	PORT HASTINGS	9:35	11:11
9:10	10:22	PORT HASTINGS	9:30	11:30
P. M.	10:02	TROY	9:25	A. M.
9:07	9:44	CRADINSKI	9:20	
9:04	9:27	CRAIGMOIR	9:15	
9:00	9:07	JUDIQUE	9:10	
8:55	8:55	CATHERINES POND	9:05	
8:51	8:41	PORT HOOD	9:00	
8:47	8:29	GLENCOE	8:55	
8:43	8:20	MADHU	8:50	
8:39	8:16	GLENDYRE	8:45	
8:35	8:12	BLACK RIVER	8:40	
8:31	8:08	SEATHLORE	8:35	
8:27	8:05	INVERNESS	8:30	
A. M.			P. M.	

CAPELL VENTILATING FANS.

Capell Fans have shewn themselves to be more efficient than those of any other make.

Built under special arrangement with, and from the designs of the Inventor by

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NEW GLASGOW, ENGINEERS. NOVA SCOTIA.
Makers of Complete Equipments for COAL and GOLD Mines.

CALEDONIAN WIRE ROPE CO., Ltd. AIRDRIE, SCOTLAND.

CONTRACTOR to the British Admiralty, India Office, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

Makers of

HIGH GRADE MINING ROPES

Agents for Nova Scotia:

The GENERAL CONTRACTORS SUPPLY CO.,

Halifax,

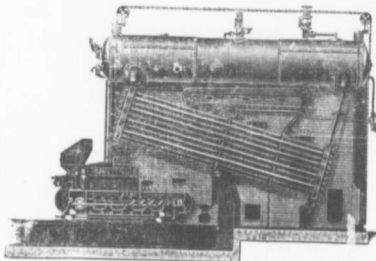
Nova Scotia.

Testimonial from Wm. Baird & Co. Bathgate, N. B.:

We have pleasure in informing you that the Winding Rope supplied by you for Easton Pit in October 1903 and taken off in September 1909, after 308 weeks constant work, gave us every satisfaction. The length of the Wind is 175 fathoms, and the rope came from under side of drum. This was the first Galvanized Winding Rope tried in Easton Pit. The previous ropes used which were not Galvanized compare very unfavorably with it as they had to be discarded after 143, 123, and 113 weeks' work respectively—each of them being badly pitted with the action of the water, while this rope showed very little signs of wear and absolutely no pitting. To satisfy ourselves that we were justified in keeping this winding rope in use for such a long period as 6 years, we have had two pieces tested by the Sheffield Testing Works, Limited, with the following results, viz.—One piece which was cut from the part of the rope over the pithead where it showed most signs of wear—about 60 ins. from hose end—gave a breaking strain of 53 tons, while the other which was cut from the rope this rope gave a breaking strain of 47 tons. The Certificate you gave with

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SUPERHEATER AND IMPROVED MECHANICAL STOKER.

Over 8,000,000 h. p. in use.

Also, **Steam Superheaters,
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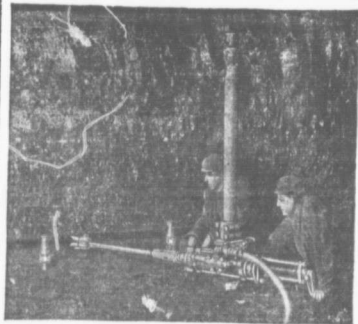
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*Best all round flour on the market.
Uniform in quality. Every barrel*

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"REDSTONE" SHEET PACKING.

For highest pressures with Steam, Hot or Cold Water and Air.
The most durable and satisfactory Packing on the Market.

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Mine Car Drawbars and Hitchings a SPECIALTY.

**MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY,
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Miners and shippers of

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High Grade

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JOGGINS.**STEAM**

AND

Domestic

COAL.

Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipments by Intercolonial Railway and Bay of Fundy.

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Coal & Gold Mining Machinery a speciality

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.

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From Coal Washed by Latest Process

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Better than
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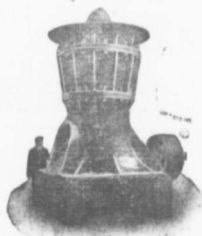
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PERFECT FACTORY
STONE CRUSHER.



CAST STEEL
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ELEVATORS,
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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 %

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