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Maritime Mining Record

OCT. 26 1910

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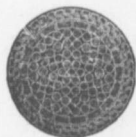
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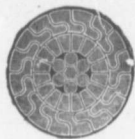
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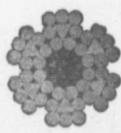
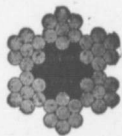
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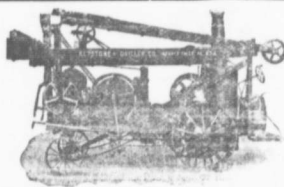
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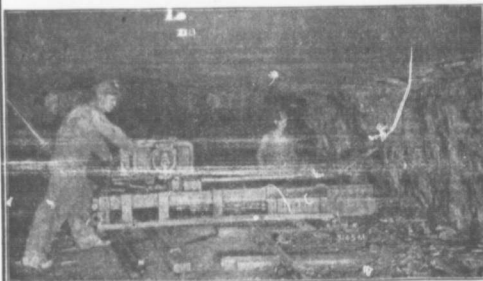
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THE...
MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 13, No. 8 Stellarton, N. S., Oct. 26, 1910. New Series

THE COAL TRADE AND RECIPROCITY.

The question may be asked: "Is the continued advancement of the coal trade so bound up with the future prosperity of Nova Scotia as to justify its people in claiming for it particular and special consideration at the hands of Parliament?"

The answer can only be, Certainly, that industry which in conjunction with its ally—the steel industry—gives employment to 22,000 able bodied workmen; distributes in wages ten million dollars, and in wages and supplies fifteen million dollars; the industry which furnishes the province with its chief source of revenue; which makes markets possible and profitable for our farmers; which stimulates the trade of our wholesale and retail merchants; which supports one-fourth of the population of the province; appreciably benefits half of the population, and indirectly the other half, and which promotes immigration and checks emigration, demands the most careful and, may I not say, concessive consideration. As to the beneficial effect of briskness in the coal trade on the province, I may be permitted to quote, as I cannot improve upon it, from a paper read last year before the Mining Society:

"The best and surest plan of retarding emigration, and at the same time, stimulating immigration, of the kind most desirable,—people to settle on the land—is to promote and foster mineral production, and give all encouragement to the establishment of industries. We have been complaining of the number of vacant farms, in nearly every county of the province. When, let us ask, did the emigration from the farming districts show most activity, and what were the chief causes of the exodus? Emigration from the farms was most active from say 1860 to 1885, a period when mineral production was in nigh a stagnant condition in Nova Scotia, and was becoming very active in the U. S. The reasons for this emigration were that employment at the mines was precarious, and there was a lack of population and consequently little or no home market, at anything like remunerative prices. For these reasons thousands upon thousands of her brainiest sons left Nova Scotia for the States, where they could obtain steadier work and higher remuneration. And had there been no growth in mineral production since 1885 it is hard to estimate how many more vacant farms might have been added to the list in the counties east of Colchester. This emigration from the farms, to the States, was checked as soon as Nova Scotia, in the matter of mineral production, had cast off its swaddling clothes. It should not be a matter for surprise that farms were deserted in the sixties, seventies and eighties. The husbandman could get no adequate return for his long and grinding hours of labor. At home there was an insufficient market; while the market abroad was unprofitable. It is scarcely to be wondered at that men turned their backs on the farm, when eggs had to be exported to the States, netting eight cents a dozen, and when butter did well if fetched 12 cents a pound. All farm stuffs sold at unprofitable prices. To an inadequate home market in these days, was undoubtedly due the decline in husbandry."

TRADE UNIONS V. SOCIALISM.

"The Labour party was not yet a Socialist party, but the Labour party is bound to become a Socialist party."

This expression of opinion by Mr. Keir Hardie has had the result of rousing many trades unionists in the West of Scotland and letting them understand the true aim and purpose of the Labour party. In Aberdeen on Tuesday evening Mr. Keir Hardie frankly told his audience that "the trades union movement knew nothing of either Liberalism or Toryism, and if it was to be called upon to subscribe to a party at all it must be a party based on the same lines—a working class." Within the past few months since public interest was focussed on the Osborne judgment, it has been plainly evident that many workers were at variance with several of the Socialist leaders. There are in the ranks of the trades unionists both Liberals and Tories, even although Mr. Hardie does not seem to know this, or refuses, if he does, to recognize it. At the same time, to be equally candid, there are thousands of trades unionists who, were a vote taken, would vote solidly for the Labour party. In order therefore to get the views of the workers a representative of the "Mail" interviewed a number of trades unionists and co-operators—the latter are always, as a rule, sturdy trades unionists—and their opinions are worth having. There was scarcely a man who did not admit the solid work of the Labour party, and yet many refused to be drawn into that political party's melting pot. The first man to be interviewed—a member of the Trades Council—put himself down as a trades unionist and a Socialist "You can't be a good trade unionist if you are not a Socialist. Without assistance from the Socialists where would trade unionism be today? They are the eyes and brains of trade unionism. They are clever enough to conceive ideas and bold enough to carry them out. Until the old pernicious conditions of labour are altered there must be a fighting

With the rapid development in coal mining since 1890, a very different tale is to be told. The home market to-day cannot nearly be supplied from the home farms. Instead of sending the produce of the farms to Boston, at unprofitable prices, Nova Scotia is to-day, on a very considerable scale, an importer of farm products, at fancy prices. The change in conditions in the farming districts since 1890 has been simply wonderful, and farming, now, if ever, in N. S., should pay."

I proceed then, on the assumption that no Canadian Finance Minister will be a party to the inclusion of coal in a reciprocity treaty with the U. S., unless convinced 1st, that it will be to the decided advantage of the Dominion as a whole; 2nd., that it will not be disadvantageous to the coal trade of, and, generally, to the prosperity, of Nova Scotia, and 3rd., that while the minister recognizes that the development of the new West should be encouraged, he must see it should not be at the expense of the East, or of the pioneers whose early work made possible a way to the West.

There are some who make boast that their opinions never vary; and there are still those who doubt the honesty of those whose views have undergone a change. The one who fails to recognize that widely differing conditions require widely different treatment is scarcely a progressive or useful member of society.

Henry M. Whitney, when he came, inexperienced, to Nova Scotia in '93, was a perfervid free coal leaguer. A few years later, having gained knowledge of conditions here, he was wholly in favor of the St. Lawrence as against the natural market.

There are those of us who, thirty years ago, were ardent disciples of reciprocity in coal who see in it to-day nothing but an impediment to the progress of our province; and for this change of belief there is sufficient justification. Previous to 1878 the best individual market for Nova Scotia coal was the United States, and naturally, at that time, and subsequently, there were those who thought that a renewal of a treaty similar to that of 1854, would restore to us that largely lost market. In process of time the Quebec market grew in proportions and as that market grew larger, while the U. S. market kept diminishing the desire for reciprocity waned, until, now, instead of there being any desire for reciprocity, sentiment in Nova Scotia is largely opposed to it. Conditions thirty years ago may have justified a desire for reciprocity, and little wonder some coal operators were reciprocationists—to use a word employed by the late D. J. Kennedy—seeing that in 1873 they sent to the U. S. 254,000 tons of coal and got the prevailing price of \$7.00 a ton for it. And, also, little wonder, if by the time 1896 came round they had abjured their former faith seeing that in that year they sent only 174,000 tons and got less than half the former price for it. The fact that conditions have wholly changed must be impressed upon those whose persistent refrain is, "The New England States our natural market". Some who still argue for reciprocity must be extending their business and adopting modern methods, the American operators have been standing stock still. The fact is that the expansion of the American coal trade is the wonder of the world. In 1865, the year Nova Scotia sent the largest quantity of round coal to the U. S. (465,000 tons) the total production of coal there was 20,000,000 tons. To-day the production is twenty times greater. The idea of reciprocity was rightly abandoned when it was made evident that in Quebec we had a larger and more constant market than we ever had or could obtain, by any means, in the United States, duty or no duty. The best that we ever did in our 'natural market' was to send a tenth of a ton per head of the population in that market. To-day we are

Continued on page 14.

army of Socialists. Progress otherwise would not be possible. The Labour party, as pointed out by Mr. Keir Hardie, have now a trade union membership of 1,520,000 and an affiliated Socialist membership of between 30,000 and 40,000. Were a ballot taken to-morrow regarding the trade union funds being given for political purposes, I am positive it would show the workers to be solid for giving monetary assistance. What have the Socialists ever done that any sane worker could take exception to? They have for years been fighting the workers' battle. They are ever on outpost duty, and necessarily are the first to come into touch with the enemy—the Capitalists.

During the years the Labour members have been in Parliament they have repaid, by the solid work they have done, every penny spent on their behalf. Were it not for these advanced politicians we would not now have old-age pensions. Both Liberals and Tories recognize them as a fighting force. The old days when a Socialist was treated as something approaching a lunatic have gone past. The mere fact that the capitalists hate the Socialists ought to convince workmen that the masters are aware of the power they wield. Socialists are the emancipators of the people. They are pledged not to rest until every man can live as God intended him to live. Man was not sent into the world merely to exist. Yet how many slaves have we still in the boasted British Empire? What are the Socialists doing that the Tories or Liberals have not done so far as regards the sinews of war? In the past, and I have no doubt they will again do so at the next General Election, the Liberals have used both the trade unions and the co-operative movement to further their own ends. That being so, why all this bother because Socialists are adopting similar tactics? The Labour party, it has been said, bind their members to blindly vote for certain measures. I am glad to be able to refute that statement. On the authority of Mr. Hardie, I may say that the Labour party, when Parliament is sitting, meet every week to discuss the business that is to come before the House. They meet as comrades, Socialists and trade unionists alike. They decide what is best to be done, and a decision once come to, if there is in the party—as there sometimes was—a man who had conscientious objections to accept the decision of the party, no pressure whatever is brought to bear upon him to vote otherwise than as his conscience dictates. How do the Tories and Liber-

Continued on page 14

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.

October 26

THE MORNING CHRONICLE AND RECIPROCIDY IN COAL

Those who think that government by commission has gone far enough of late, will be a little surprised at the attitude of the Chronicle in reference to reciprocity in coal. In last Monday's issue the Chronicle says:

"The coal operators of Nova Scotia have presented their views to the Provincial Government on the question of reciprocity in coal between Canada and the United States. They unhesitatingly state that operators producing 90 per cent. of the coal output of this Province are opposed to a removal of the present duties. And they ask that the Provincial Government memorialize the Dominion Government in accordance with their views.

The operators make the general statement that reciprocity would mean serious injury to their industry. No facts or figures are adduced to indicate how much of the St. Lawrence market would probably be lost or what portion of the New England market could reasonably be expected to be gained. No information is given as to why the supply of coal for New England can be hauled 400 miles by rail and then transported by water, a distance equal to the distance between Louisburg and Boston and sold at a price which will not admit of competition by the more favorably situated Nova Scotia collieries with practically no rail haul at all. No reason is vouchsafed as to why the Springhill colliery, for instance, with its water transportation could not reasonably expect to largely increase its present sales in Maine and Massachusetts."

In the first place the operators did not state that the delegation to the government represented ninety per cent. of the total output, but NINE-TY EIGHT per cent. The remaining two per cent. includes a mine in Cumberland and one in Cape Breton. Even the Springhill company which owing to the proximity of Parrsboro to certain Maine ports, might do a little business with Americans under a reciprocity treaty, is not in favor of it because the company believes reciprocity will be fatal to the industry as a whole. The Chronicle rashly states that facts or figures were not adduced to indicate how much of the St. Lawrence market would be lost. The Chronicle is in error. The fact that during the past four years importations of American coal had increased in Quebec from three per cent. to 19 per cent. and 23 per cent. was established by figures secured by the government, as well, possibly by others. The importations for the fiscal year closed were

642,000 tons, an increase of 13,000 tons over last year. Information was given the government why coal can be hauled 400 miles by rail and then transported by water and sold at a price that will not admit of competition from Nova Scotia. The government has been put in possession of all the facts, figures and proofs necessary for it to come to the conclusion that reciprocity would be simply ruinous to the future of the province. All the commissions in the world would not alter the position taken by the operators. If the Americans can enter Quebec now with a duty to face, it needs no argument to prove the likelihood of their securing the best part of the market, were their coal admitted free. There is no necessity for a commission, and even if it were desirable, where will the Chronicle get 'impartial experts'. There are, it is true, three coal experts in Halifax, but as they are Conservatives, the Chronicle would not consider them impartial; there is a fourth whom the Chronicle might claim as an expert. On that point at present we remain silent; if, however, a commission be appointed, and this 'fourth' appointed as an expert, it may be sin to remain silent.

THE STUFF THE SPRINGHILL STRIKERS ARE FED UPON.

Mr. W. W. White, who is declared by the U. M. W. organ in Springhill to be a fluent and cultured speaker, let off the following hot air at the U. M. W. demonstration there ten days ago. Mr. White may be all that is claimed for him, but after all he is a failure for he lacks the essential element, or else he is utterly ignorant on the subject on which he seeks to enlighten others. Here is a sample of the stuff he feeds on:

"The lessons of reason, experience and common sense are having no part in this struggle as far as these Nova Scotian Corporations are concerned. Speaking of several instances of unfairness in the business the speaker instanced the ease of the weight of the ton of coal demanded from the men of the Dominion Coal Co. They had to supply the company with 2240 lbs. to the ton, but when the product was sold to the consumer, the purchaser received 2000 lbs.; this little deal meant \$1,126,000,00 yearly to the company. It was long work to the men, short ton to the consumer, and millions to the corporations."

The American ton, so called, of 2,000 lbs., may be in vogue among the dealers of Halifax, who have to rescore the coal, but there are no operators in this province so unpatriotic as to discard the good old ton of 2240 lbs., in making sales of coal. At one time to suit certain of his customers a Cumberland operator used the figures 2000 lbs. as indicating a ton. The Dominion Coal Co. pays by the ton and sells by the ton, and a ton is 2240 lbs., and nothing more or less.

- Rubs by Rambler.

BLEEDER AND BLED.

Contrary to use and wont I am using a heading. All of us have heard sermons preached from a particular text which could well have followed

one of a dozen others, or from the whole dozen together. First I thought to have, for my text, the words, 'West and East'. While comprehensive enough, it struck me as not arresting. Then another thought was, 'The call—ing of the West'. That was open to the objection of plagiarism. Then came 'The wail of the West'. I glory in alliteration but then it didn't quite suggest that the wailing hurt anybody, so I was forced to be content with the heading as above.

We were in a railway smoker, a half dozen of us, the other day, and none were dumb. A variety of questions were discussed from Should the Governor resume the donning of the cocked hat,—which was carried four to the affirmative, one to the negative, and one neutral—to poultry breeding and the price of eggs. At a point in an argument one turned to his opponent clergyman who was of the party, and who was honest enough not to hide his pipe light under a bushel, came to the rescue and said, 'An idea is a suggestive thought.' I accept the interpretation. The idea of writing a few words on the subject of the wailing of the west was suggested by Mr. Canthe smoker, after the combat had ended. He expressed the idea that 'the West deserved a spanking'. A moments thought convinced me that they did, and this is written in the hope that it will be led to think so also, and a proper cast-another page—Mr. Drummond says that the development of the West should not be at the expense of the East, or of the pioneers who made a way to the West. For years the East has made sacrifices for the West, and the West has seemingly failed to recognize the fact, for like the horse leech the cry is still for more. The sweat of its face and by the blood of its brain has travailed for the West, and still it is not satisfied, and demands our all.

Does the West forget that the East bought from the Hudson Bay Company the land which westerners now occupy? Does it forget that the East spent a hundred millions to give it connection with the outer world? Does it forget that the East spent money and shed its blood in quelling two rebellions, one of which came nigh splitting Canada in twain? Does it forget that it

gave huge grants of lands to railways, and that thus were immigrants enabled to get homesteads at a merely nominal price? Do the settlers, in the brawling West, realize that the East assisted its present inhabitants to migrate from unfruitful lands to fruitful loam? Does it forget that the East over its educational problems, not to say squabbles? Does it forget that the East is largely helping in the building of another railway, which has already cost tens and tens of millions, and nobody knows where the expenditure is to end? Does it forget that the East assisted in the construction of the Northern Pacific? Does it forget the generosity of the East in having given it representative government, and made of its people, who were a people under tutelage, a free people? Does the West forget that much of the money necessary to the building of the Hudsons Bay Railway must be supplied by the East? Did not the East help the West over the stiles and the rough stones, and does the West recognize that these sacrifices were made hoping for nothing in return, but in the belief that the West, out of gratitude, would leave the heritage our forefathers left us, and demand our cloak also.

No sooner had the prime minister gone West than the men there, who had built on the foundations which the East had laid, demanded that they should have free this and free that, coal included. Regardless of all that had been done, carelessness of every interest but their own, heedless of the harm they might do, they would deprive Nova Scotia of that wanting which there is for her no free entry of goods they deprive us of the Quebec market, they deprive us of a l. And who are these men who give no consideration to the claims of the East? Some, the East assisted to obtain a comfortable settlement, and some others, now settled in the West, surely came from a counterpart of the world. Till now the East has been proud of the West and applauded its progress, but these piandits will cease, and in their stead will be heard just and bitter reproaches, if in its utter selfishness the West does not become more reasonable in its demands, and regard more the interests of its benefactor—the East.

AROUND THE COLIERIES.

Dom No. 12 is nearing the 1,000 ton mark.

We expect to publish several reciprocity papers next issue.

There is talk of the double shift being taken off Dom No 3 as shipping is getting slack.

Owing to faulty ground the Emery is not producing as much as desired, but for a longwall mine it has given an fair results.

Dom. No. 14 has four balances finished, two of which are producing coal. Two more have been set off a day or two ago.

The concrete work on the entrance of Dom. No. 15 is well done and looks as if it was there to remain while the colliery lasts. The slope further down is being timbered with hard pine 12" by 16" thick. The railway crosses the slope and it is intended that the work in the slope will stand any engine of whatever weight to cross and recross without fear of danger to either engine or slope.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The electric power to operate the most of the machinery of Dom. No. 14 colliery will be conducted from No. 2.

Meetings will shortly be held at points in the several mining counties east of Cumberland, to discuss the reciprocity in coal question.

The output of the Port Hood Coal Company is about 450 tons per day. The production for the year is not expected to exceed that of last year.

With a new bank head ready months ago at Dom. No. 14 and the temporary one still in use for want of power to operate the big one, the output keeps rather limited.

The Inverness mine is making a steady output of fully a thousand tons per day, and the call of the directors is for two thousand. That will not be possible with one slope and a long haul.

The management of the Port Hood Coal Co. assert that there are lots of places for the men. In the two levels driven in a long distance there is as yet only one balance in each. There are nine places in a single, and eighteen in a double balance, therefore there is no necessity for an immediate extension of the slope.

Dom. No. 1, under the new management, keeps up a good record. Just think it over. The Government year for this Province ends in September and we find Dom. No. 1, a colliery supposed to be on strike for a period of seven months, with an output of 600,000 tons. Let them strike next year again.

The new wash house at Dom. No. 14 is well built and designed. It has 120 double wire presses for drying, heating, and airing clothes. Forty more are to be added and then it will be too small. In connection with the wash house the furnace and boiler supply heat and water, something brand new but simple and inexpensive.

Jas. B. McLachlan of the U. M. W.'s has written Revd. D. M. Gillies denying that he is an atheist. Jimmie says he never knew an atheist, never met an atheist and never read an atheistic publication. This is astonishing, yet it must not be doubted as Jimmie belongs to a society whose relations to truth are too well known to be discussed. But Mr. McLachlan did not go far enough. He ought to have told Mr. Gillies that he never even smiled an atheist, and this was the first time he ever heard the word or knew there was such a being in the world. What will poor Blatchford say to this? What is fame that even a Scottish-Irishman and a socialist to boot never heard of or read him, and yet Blatchford's works were in circulation at Sydney mines before Mr. McL. came to Glace Bay.

A new brick fan house, waiting to be fitted up with a force fan, is one of the model buildings of Dom. No. 14.

The demand for Inverness coal is so urgent that the company was forced to call upon the Port Hood and Richmond Coal Co. to help it out.

Over fifty company houses were built at Dom. No. 14 and 15 collieries, and 500 more are needed. Dom. No. 15 slopes are down 600 feet. Besides levels, three places are being driven back up towards the surface to be afterwards used in airways.

The system of fuel supply to the boilers at No. 2 colliery is shortly to be changed. A pocket will be built at the boilers which will be fed by conveying belts. A new brick stack 150 feet high is to be erected.

The double shift on Caledonia colliery was discontinued last week. The rapid cleaning up of the crushed district let the men back into their places again, and the mine gets back to normal conditions sooner than expected.

Coal operators, representing 98 per cent. of the coal production of the province, met in Halifax, in the Board of Trade rooms, last Thursday. Among those present were: Presidents Planner of the Dominion Coal Coy. and Harris of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.; General Managers Cowans and Coll of the Cumberland and Acadia Coal Co.'s.; Vice President Angus of the Intercolonial Coal Co.; Manager Law of the Port Hood Company.—Manager McGillivray of the Inverness Company arrived late.—and Messrs. M. J. Butler, A. Dick, W. Lithgow, T. J. Brown, T. Cantley, E. M. McDonald, and A. McInnis were also of the number.

When the wash house was first introduced to the Nova Scotia miner it was feared that it would not be used, but such has not been the experience. There is scarcely a wash house built at any of the collieries to-day that is not too small. The miner, and more especially the miners wife, likes to have the pit clothes kept at the colliery so that the house may be kept clean. This is just as it ought to be, for a nice well fitted wash house at a colliery is just as necessary to health as fresh air to the individual. But why, when building these necessary adjuncts to a colliery surface plant, are they all so small. Why not make them large and commodious, or if one building to accommodate all would be too large, why not build two. The wash houses now being built at most Cape Breton collieries are up to date in nearly everything but size.

GOAL MINERS.

Lessons by Post.

Many Students in N. S.

Syllabus FREE.

The UNIVERSAL MINING SCHOOL,

(308), CARDIFF, Gt. Britain.

sending to Quebec a quantity ten times larger in proportion. These changed conditions have been the factors in Nova Scotia's conversion. The Quebec market is still Nova Scotia's, though the Americans have been increasingly encroaching upon it of late years. With one heart and voice the people of the provinces should proclaim their determination to hold, if possible, what they have.

The question is: Under a reciprocity treaty would there be danger of the loss, partial or total, of the Quebec market. Scarcely one will be found who does not admit a partial loss, and there are few, conversant with the trade, who will not say "if the loss may not be total, it will be so serious as to render shipments to the St. Lawrence a negligible quantity". Even with a duty in our favor we have not the hold on the market we had a few years ago. In 1906 the importations of American bituminous coal totalled only 56,969 tons; in 1907 they went up to 198,543 tons round and 52,216 dust; while in 1908 they mounted up to 463,391 tons of round, and 133,060 of dust. Or put another way; Of the total consumption of Bituminous coal in the Province of Quebec the U. S. in 1906 supplied 3.6 per cent, in 1907 12.6 per cent and in 1908 22.3 per cent. Not only must free A lowering of the duty by no more than 20 cents will seriously affect shipments to the St. Lawrence. In his testimony before the Royal Commission on a eight hour day, General Manager Duggan, of the Dominion Coal Company, stated that a reduction of two hours from the working day would involve an increase of 35 cents per ton in the cost of production. That this estimate of increased cost was moderate is borne out by the Miners Federation of Britain who placed the cost of the Statutory 8 hour day at 30 cents per ton,—this after a year's experience of it. Mr Duggan emphasized the point—as to the increased cost—by stating that such extra cost would shut out the Company entirely from foreign market,—and if the Dominion Coal Co. then all other Companies, and, further, he stated that with an increased cost such as estimated, it was doubtful if the company could sell coal in the Canadian markets outside the Maritime Provinces, at a price that would return the actual cost of delivery. The company would be reduced to the markets of the Maritime Provinces, and these could only consume a small portion of the output of the Company. Should such a condition arise, Mr. Duggan more than suggested that the only practicable plan would be to reduce production, and increase the price as high as outside competition would allow, which would probably be from 50 cents to 1.00 per ton above current prices.

As to the effect of a lowering, even, of the duty—not to speak of its abolition—on the coal trade with Quebec, but one opinion was expressed by the Commission and that opinion prevails among all the large operators, and presumably the lesser also, and was to the effect that it would be disastrous. Mr. Duggan testified on this point as follows: "The St. Lawrence is only open to us against American competition by reason of the high heat-value of our coal, the long rail haul from the United States Mines, and the protective duty now imposed by the Dominion Government. The margin is an extremely narrow one. Increased cost of production to us; a lower rail rate from the American mines, or a reduction in the duty would practically hand the market over to the Americans. A large tonnage is being supplied by the American companies this year (1908) The English companies are also dangerous competitors. Foreign competition is being felt in our business at all ports".

Professor McGill, Chairman of the Royal Commission on an 8-hour day, a man whose hesitancy in expressing an opinion, from straight evidence, is, at times, very exasperating, in referring, in his report to the government, to the increase in importations, of late years, of American Coal says:—"The importance of these figures is evident. They mean that the competition of

als get their party funds? The man in the street is aware how the dollars are raked in from wealthy men who desire titles for themselves and their wives. It was only—as was pointed out by the chief of the Labour party—when working men went to Parliament to try and get some justice for the class to which they belonged that the cry of class interest was raised by the hypocritical crew who had plundered them so long, but whose day of power was almost over. What we demand is that the trade union movement should be made free to spend its own money on political action whenever its members are so minded, irrespective whether of Parliament are paid by the State or not. We Socialists have been dubbed Atheists, free-thinkers, men of easy morals, and everything that is bad. Look at the lives of some of our most prominent men. Can any man point the finger of scorn to men like Ramsay MacDonald, Shackleton, Philip Snowden, and others of that group? Their lives speak for themselves and while it is true some of our foremost men are not church members, I am perfectly prepared to back them against some prominent church goers. A man to be a Christian need not be a church goer. He can be deeply religious without ever entering a church. It is for political capital such things have been said of Socialists. They will survive all the insults and jeers, and in the near future they will prove to the workers the stuff they are made of." But now for another opinion. A strong co-operator and trade unionist was dead up against the Socialists. "Do you know, sir, that if we co-operate are not careful they will capture the co-operative movement neck and crop. A Socialist is not a lazy fellow. He preaches his doctrine in season and out of season. I believe with Mr. Campsie, of the Kinning Park Co-operative Society, that the Socialists are still determined to have the big voice in the Co-operative world. They rightly appreciate our wealth. Every effort is put forth to get their men seats in our boards of management. The best men in their ranks are put forward, and already the Socialist 'leaven' is quite apparent. I hold with Mr. Campsie 'that both in trade unions and co-operative societies the safest leaders are not the men who talk loudest, but the quiet workers. Why cannot Socialism stand on its own feet? Why should trade unionists whose political opinions clash with the Socialists, be compelled to pay money away to men who will misrepresent them in Parliament? Look at the state of the country at the present moment. Strikes and lock-outs; lock-outs and strikes. It is

American with Nova Scotian coal was and is real, and the only question is whether this competition is going to continue. . . It may be held that coal mining in the United States is so much less expensive than in Nova Scotia; that in spite of the disadvantage of transportation and tariff, the American coal can successfully compete with the Nova Scotian. . . . If this be correct the outlook of the coal industry in Nova Scotia is not too bright. . . . The view has been expressed that the importation of American coal is not real, or, at all events, not serious, and that it is only advanced as an argument against free trade, or foreign organizations. A contrary view has been expressed by some of the men, that it is serious and should be met by an increase in the tariff. Those argue that Ontario and Quebec sell large quantities of produce in Nova Scotia, and should therefore, protect Nova Scotia's coal industry. The question of free coal versus protection is beyond the scope of this inquiry. But taking the market for Nova Scotia coal as it actually is, the importation of American coal cannot be lightly regarded. It is the most serious feature of that market. If that importation continues and grows, and if Nova Scotia coal can find no other market, in which it can successfully compete, the result will be disastrous. Both operators and men will lose. All who sell supplies to the companies and the employees will lose. The revenue of the province will be seriously affected. The sale of Nova Scotia coal will be diminished to the amount consumed in the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland and the bunker business. This amount will be produced by the company that mines most cheaply. The mines of Pictou and Cumberland counties will be closed, and the output in Cape Breton will be restricted to the lesser demand. Prof. McGill sums up as follows:—"But the existing market for Nova Scotia coal presents features of a grave character. The coal industry is fundamental to the welfare of the province, and before enacting legislation, which would undoubtedly add to the cost of operating the mines or seriously reduce wages, further consideration should be given to the feature referred to." The argument from Prof. McGill's conclusions is, "that if 30 to 35 cents added to costs will jeopardize the Montreal market, much more will a reduction of 60 cents, in the shape of duty on imported coal." In order to emphasize the ill effects of any reduction of duty—not to speak of its total abolition—on the coal trade of Inverness, Pictou and Cumberland, let me quote further from Mr. Duggan's testimony: "While the export business of the Company amounts to 56 per cent. of the total sales, the per cent. of export among the other companies of Nova Scotia is only 41 per cent. I have shown that the export trade would be practically lost to us, and that unless we could secure some of the Nova Scotia trade of the other companies, the business would be reduced 56 per cent., as the export tonnage of the Company in 1907 was 20,000 tons greater than the entire sales of all the N. S. companies put together including both their home and export sales. We should find it necessary to absorb the whole of the home coal trade of Nova Scotia, and even this would mean a reduction of 800,000 tons in our annual output." Further in his evidence he states that an addition of 35 cents to cost would practically kill the coal industry of the province.

It may be asked: 'How is it possible that American coal coming long distances by rail can successfully compete with Nova Scotia Coal with highly favorable transportation facilities between the mines and Quebec?' One might be content with the statement 'I do not know, but I know it is done'. Some reasons, however, may be advanced in explanation of the fact. The American Mines can produce coal 50 per cent cheaper—or even more cheaply than that—than the Nova Scotian Mines. The price of coal at the mine in the United States is \$1.00 to 1.15 a ton; in Nova Scotia the price is from \$2.25 to 2.75. Figures compiled from an American authoritative source clearly demonstrates that any advantage the Nova Scotia Mines may have over American, as regards transportation, is fully set off by the

time the men got to know that every strike means fewer orders and a tightening of the purse strings. As Mr. Edwards, M. P., the president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, remarked at Edinburgh this week no man could talk glibly about great strikes and stoppages if he realized the misery and horror of them. Like in wars, the suffering was thrown upon those who could not help themselves.

It was rubbish and nonsense to say that a man was getting up in years when he pleaded that other means should be found of accomplishing their objects than that of strike and strife. On behalf of hundreds of co-operators in Glasgow, I can honestly say that we are altogether averse to the methods of the Socialists. They are fully alive to the fact that men are being put into office in the co-operative movement not for their business aptitude, but because of their Socialist views. The men who have made the stores what they are to-day worked quietly. They were content to get on little by little. They never moved without seeing their way, and they were not continually crying out about what they had done. I don't believe in introducing either politics or religion into the trade union movement, and I will tell you why. We count among our members Catholics as well as Protestants, Tories as well as Liberals. That being so, the funds of trade unionists ought not to be diverted to political purposes. The trade unions were formed to benefit the workmen of the particular trades. Payment of wages in labour disputes and payment in sickness and old age are all on the same footing—benefits that are given to the whole trade. I am sure many co-operators in Scotland will back up what I say, and I shall be surprised if next week you do not have a great many letters from both Socialists and trade unionists."

INDUSTRIAL WAR.

"Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth." George Howe, a cotton operative at Oldham, England, was "fred" because he refused to clean the machinery he operated, declaring that was not properly part of his work. His union supported George, and trouble ensued which resulted in 130,000 operatives being locked out and a number of cotton mills being shut down. The difficulty has just been settled by agreeing to refer the matter to arbitration, George in the meantime being given work in another mill, and the mills will be re-opened on Monday. This kind of thing is magnificent, but it is not war. The men have hitherto

much heavier cost of production. Ill informed advocates of reciprocity in coal, in Nova Scotia, suggest that the reason coal cannot be produced so cheaply in Nova Scotia, as in the United States, is owing to the management of the Mines being less intelligent, less skillful, and less energetic, and that the methods of getting coal are primitive rather than progressive, and haphazard rather than systematic and scientific. All of which charges are without foundation. In Mining science Nova Scotia is not a whit behind the rest. Why, the one surviving expounder of the trade principles—as applied to coal—propounded by certain railway corporations—and by them sought to be disseminated through the agency of an unincorporated body originally composed of some six souls, with the rather taking title of Free Coal League, in his 1904 Encyclical speaks by the book for once when he asserts that "The plant and equipment of some of our mines cannot be surpassed anywhere for the facilities they afford for the mining and shipping of coal."

Conditions are again—its and some of these are:

- Steeper seams and deeper mines.
- More water and more pumping
- Heavier and more expensive machinery.
- Tenderer roofs and more timbering.
- Better ventilated and safer mines and therefore costlier supervision.

- Severe climatic conditions: Short water shipping season.
 - More friable coal; more slack, affecting appearance.
 - Inability to use Mining Machines in many mines.
 - Much winter banking,—adding largely to cost.
- Some advantages which U. S. operators possess are:—
- Large home market, enabling them to dump excess.
 - Large labor market.
 - Lower rail rates, and cheap water transportation.

It has been calculated by experts that the U. S. operators possess advantages over Nova Scotia amounting to from sixty to a hundred and ten per cent. Taking the smaller rate, a ton of coal in the United States should cost ninety cents which in Nova Scotia costs two twenty. Nearly all interested in, and who are conversant with, the coal trade, are opposed to reciprocity, believing that free coal means the loss of our best market and that such loss would entail the following effects.

- Close down some Mines.
- Throw thousands idle.
- Seriously interfere with the comfort of a hundred thousand people in the several mining Counties.
- Appreciably affect the pockets of half the population of the Province.

Through loss of provincial revenue would affect the entire population, making impossible the necessary grants to elementary and technical education; interfering with the grants to roads, to transportation, to Hospitals and all useful and beneficent objects.

Would give foreigners a large slice of our, already, inadequate markets.

Would discourage proposed extended mining operations, hinder expansion of industries and repulse investors.

Would lower rates, and from that cause coupled with irregular employment, would greatly lower wages.

Would overstock the labor market.

Would increase the cost of coal to lower province consumers.

Would, as in former slack years, drive out a most desirable class of population.

Would greatly lessen inter provincial trade, one of the great arguments put forward in favor of confederation.

Would be unjust to Nova Scotia, already unfairly treated in the matter of free anthracite, and free coal—and coal for coke.

Would impair the revenue of the railways owing to decreased traffic; and

Would Not, while adding to the price of coal in the lower provinces, lessen the price in Ontario, which is the chief clamor

insisted that Howe should be re-employed in his old position until the question was settled. Not that it would have made much difference to him or to anybody else, except as a matter of sentiment; and to throw 130,000 operatives out of work seems rather an expensive way of settling such a question. However, most of the great wars that have been fought upon issues that could have been settled just as well, and much more cheaply, without fighting. The whole world is beginning to question whether militarism is worth what it costs and in a few decades at the outside, it will begin to have the same doubts about industrial warfare.

It may be equally expensive to employer and employed, but one's party's loss is by no means compensated for by the fact that the other party has lost equally. Our present system is intensely unscientific. We assume that nearly all issues can be settled by appeals to brute force, ignoring the maxim that no question is settled permanently until it is settled right. Battles and strikes only settle the question which side is the stronger and has the greater enduring power. The main and original issues are left, unsettled. It is strange, that modern governments, run almost entirely by politicians, do not give more encouragement to the study of political economy. Then again, perhaps it is because there is so little science in the science of political economy; because it is so destitute of fixed principles of universal or even general acceptance. The quickest solution of the problem would appear to be in an appeal to common sense, enlightened self-interest, and a sense of fair play. Science is said to be organized common sense, but a baby science may be excused for getting a little rattled.

COAL MINING SCHOOLS.

The following Circular has been sent out signed by Professor Sexton: I want you to think for a moment of the great opportunity you have to get a practical education in the Evening Coal Mining Schools. Here is a chance for you to prepare yourself. BE A BOSS instead of WORKING FOR ONE.

This summer when the Royal Commission on Technical Education was here many of the coal mine managers testified on oath that they probably would not be holding their present positions if it had not been for the knowledge they gained in the evening schools.

There are Preparatory Classes in English and Arithmetic if you want to "brush up" a little before going into the regular Coal Mining Class.

for free coal. This assertion is based on past experience. Ontario shouted for free anthracite, and got it. Well, in 1886 the price of duty paid anthracite was, at points in Canada, \$5.05. For six months after the abolition of the duty the price fell 20 cents only, a ton, and not fifty cents as, naturally, expected. At the end of six months the dealers, or the operators, or both in combination, 'caught on', perceived that Canada must have the coal and so sent the price up beyond the former duty paid price. In 1887 the price went up to \$5.40, in 1888 it was \$5.30 and seven years later they were still to the good at \$5.30 per ton and there they still are. Instead of giving Ontario cheaper anthracite, I calculate the abolition of the duty cost Ontario in ten years, six million dollars, while the federal revenue lost as much more. 'Oh, some may say 'free entry and higher prices was only a coincidence.' May be, but it is for the advocates of reciprocity to show that the dealers and American operators, did not scoop in the equivalent to the abrogated duty, and more.

The Toronto Globe considers it would be a grand arrangement that would give Nova Scotia and British Columbia coal free entry into the United States and 'permit us in Ontario to bring in soft coal from Pennsylvania without paying three millions a year in duties into the Dominion Treasury.' If free entry of U. S. coal might benefit Ontario; free entry of our coal to the U. S. would not benefit Nova Scotia one little bit. As soon as the American railways and mine operators became cognizant of the intention to send coal in, they would take effective measures to keep Nova Scotia out. The chief reason given why Nova Scotia should be able to make an inroad into the New England market, is that of nearness. That might count, all other things being equal, but as things are very unequal, it has no bearing on our ability to send coal thither. By rail and water the Virginia mines are distant from Boston, say, 900 miles, and the Clearfield district via Philadelphia 732; and yet the Virginia coals, on account of the low cost of production, are keenly competing with those of Ohio and Pa. In the last six years while Ohio has an increased production of 8 per cent., Pa. of 9 per cent., West Virginia's increase is 29 per cent., and that proportional increase is likely to continue, as trade must be found for the new gigantic Virginian railway. According to the U. S. Geol. Survey's last report the value of Virginia coal at the mines was 99 cents, long ton; the rail freight was \$1.40, and the water freight say 50 cents, or say \$2.89 Boston. The cost at the N. S. mines is \$2.50 and putting the freight at 40 cents only there is a slight difference in favor of Virginia coals. Suppose the duty is removed we have to face a prejudice—or shall I rather say American practical patriotism—the equivalent of at least sixty cents per ton, of a toll. When Nova Scotia, in the seventies and eighties, sent coal to the United States, the prices realized were less by 1.25 to 1.50 than those obtained by the American operators. In 1875 though we sent only 89,000 tons—and therefore there was no slaughtering—N. S. coal fetched \$1.75, and in 1876 with an export of only 71,000 tons, \$1.50 per ton less than American.

In answer to those who talk of easy access to the New England market, the question may be asked: "shall the prey be taken from the mighty?" We applaud the growth of Nova Scotia's coal trade. In seventy years it increased sixty times. That of the U. S. increased three hundred times. At the present time the U. S. is producing fifty times more bituminous coal than N. S. The demand in the States at the present time is not equal to the supply. Is it at all likely the U. S. operators will quietly lock on and allow Nova Scotia to seize even a small share of their trade? We are told on the best authority that we cannot spoil the unbound strong man of his goods. And the mine operators and coal carriers are strong over there. The capitalization of one coal carrying road alone, is eight times greater than that of all the coal mining companies in Nova Scotia combined.

The Coal Mining Class is thoroughly practical and is taught by men with practical experience. They teach the subjects of Ventilation, Modes of Work, Surveying, Mechanics, Geology, "Mines Act," etc. In Ventilation this year they will actually make the different mine gases and show their properties to the students. In Surveying they have the most modern and up-to-date instruments and really show you how to use them.

In Sydney Mines, Glace Bay, New Glasgow and Springhill we offer extra classes in Mechanical Drawing. In all the towns except the last we have extra classes in Electricity and have laboratories, thoroughly equipped with electrical machinery and instruments.

Prepare yourself for the job of colliery official when that chance comes to you. Remember that the other men will respect you as an educated man if you have underground manager's or manager's papers.

I want you to take two nights out of the seven every week to attend the coal mining school this winter. This is for your own good and advancement.

If you don't remember anything else in this letter, remember that 88 per cent. of all those who went up for examination 1 last year passed. This was the highest percentage that ever passed in the Province and it was due to the good instruction of the Coal Mining Schools."

The following statement shows the quantity of coal imported at Ports East of and including Montreal during the month of September, 1910.

	Anthracite Coal	Bituminous Coal	Bituminous Coal Dust	Total
Quebec	68,019	29,040	48,023	145,082
New Brunswick	5,319	387	—	6,306
Nova Scotia	9,188	1,412	—	10,581
P. E. Island	3,466	—	—	3,466
	86,572	30,840	48,023	165,435

MR. KEIR HARDIE AND ELECTION EXPENSES.

At a largely attended meeting in the Albert Hall, Aberdeen, under the auspices of the local Labour party, Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M. P., spoke in favour of the reversal of the Osborne judgment. He said the Labour party were simply following the example of both Liberal and Tory. On both sides of the House there sat men part of whose election expenses had been paid from the party war-chests, and who could never see the inside of St. Stephen but for the financial help their party gave them. For these Pecksniffs to accuse the Labour party of using the power of the purse to coerce honest men into carrying out the will of the Socialist junta was simply to attempt to deceive the public and throw dust in the eyes of those who wished to see clear. He submitted that this argument about "pledge," about Constitution, and about payment of members fell to the ground, inasmuch as the Labour party only did openly and in the sight of day what other parties did secretly and in the dark. They were not going to submit to the Osborne decision. If needs be, they should go to prison; they should be branded as rebels. They should play, if need be, the part of rebels, and should hand freedom to their children as they had inherited it from their forefathers. (Applause) A resolution was unanimously adopted demanding that the right which the Osborne judgment had taken away should be restored by Parliament this session.

A LEAD TO TRADE UNIONS.

In his capacity as president of the Miners' Federation, Mr. Enoch Edwards gave excellent advice to trade unions in regard to the settlement of disputes. Mr. Edwards has not attained to his present honourable position without having gone "through the mill." He is a close student of human character, he knows the manner of to-day recognizes the many hardships in his calling, and has had painful associations with strikes in the past. After pointing out the misery and horror connected with strikes, which too often fall on those least able to bear them, Mr. Edwards declared that the great policy and the best policy any union, such as the Miners' ought to aim at was the prevention of strikes and stoppages. Such a course of action as recommended by this same leader of men will appeal to the general public, for there is far more to be gained by the adoption of conciliation than threats. A strike leaves both

men and masters poorer, and many a good workman goes under never to rise again, not to speak of the sufferings of the women and children.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN GERMANY

In Great Britain there is much unrest in the labour world, but Germany appears to be in a far worse plight than ourselves. The stoppage in the German shipbuilding industry has now lasted a considerable time, and in order to bring pressure to bear upon the shipyard workers the employers have threatened to lock out all the workers in the metal industry, numbering about 400,000 men. In the Fatherland the increased burden of armaments is beginning to tell both upon capital and labour, and the high cost of living, aggravated by the system of Protection which prevails, is being increasingly felt by the working classes who naturally desire to obtain higher wages to enable them to meet their financial responsibilities and keep the pot boiling. In Vienna and Berlin, money is very scarce at the present and it certainly looks as if the financial situation will become worse before there is a change for the better.

A FAST MOTOR LAUNCH.

Remarkable results have been attained with the motor launch Miranda IV, built by Sir John Thornycroft to demonstrate his special principle of hull design. Owing to slight trouble with the motor on the occasion of the sea mile trophy contest in Southampton Water on Saturday the 17th ult., the speed of the boat did not exceed about 30 knots, but the Motor Yacht Club have just issued an official certificate of a series of runs made on Wednesday, which gives the true mean speed as 35.581 knots, this being equivalent to nearly 41 land miles per hour. The performance is unprecedented with a boat only 26ft. in length, and it proves that what the Miranda was capable of on the smooth waters of the Thames she is also capable of at sea.

Judge Grantham, speaking at Lewes said that Canada was the workingmen's paradise, with no idlers, no unemployed, no unemployable, and work with high wages for all. Many Canadians complain bitterly that the mother country would do nothing to assist in their economic difficulties and financial arrangements, treating them no better than her commercial enemies. There was

danger of losing Canada if she were deceived by the tempting bait of reciprocity.

Mr. Grantham said Canadian railwaymen and miners had sent a message by him to fellow workers in Britain, "Give up your false pride in strength of numbers. You are fighting for shadows, and losing the substance. You are killing the bird that lays the golden eggs. The capitalist is your greatest friend. He is the only man who can create work. Without work you cannot live. Help him, do not thwart him at every turn."

A dispute between the moderates and the revolutionaries of the German Social Democrats, culminated in the passing of a resolution at a Congress at Magdeburg, that any member who in future votes for the Estimates, shall 'ipso facto' be excluded from the party. The moderates, headed by their leader, Dr. Franck, protested against the resolution, amid the perpetual ringing of the President's bell, hammering upon tables, and the noise of half a dozen speakers trying simultaneously to address the Congress. Ultimately they left the hall, and the victorious revolutionaries carried the resolution in their absence. It is thought that the dispute will prejudicially affect the Socialist fortunes at the coming elections. The Kaiser was supplied with a daily report of the proceedings of the Congress.

Quite a wail of pessimism fell from the lips of the revising barrister when he opened court at Eastbourne the other day. After a fortnight's experience of revision courts elsewhere he said he was coming to think that it was not possible to believe implicitly in anything or anybody. He was gradually losing all faith in mankind. Whatever may be obvious and real advantages of the party system in politics, there is no doubt that it tempts otherwise reputable and trustworthy men to unscrupulousness and very doubtful practices. The maxim that 'all's fair' is applied in party politics even more cunningly than 'in love and war.' Tricks and devices that may be adopted to secure a party advantage on the register only illustrate a temper that prevails more or less throughout the whole party system. To party leaders politics insensibly and almost inevitably become more or less a game, and to the onlooker it sometimes seems that even they are led to unworthy expedients that do not come up to the schoolboy's standard of 'playing the game'.



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WESTBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir.	
59	01		54	52
P. M.	A. M.	P. TUFTER JUNCTION	P. M.	A. M.
3 20	10 40		3 45	11 00
3 25	10 37	INVERNESS JUCT	3 50	11 05
3 17	10 29	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 55	11 11
3 00	10 12		4 08	11 20
P. M.	10 07	PORT HASTINGS	4 15	A. M.
	9 57	TROY	4 25	
	9 44	CHERRISH	4 38	
	9 08	CHAIGMORE	4 50	
	8 55	JUDIQUE	5 05	
	8 41	CATHERINE'S FOND	5 14	
	8 25	PORT HOOD	5 33	
	8 21	GLENSCOE	5 38	
	7 59	MADOU	5 58	
	7 40	GLENDARE	6 17	
	7 23	BLACK RIVER	6 25	
	7 12	STRATHLOUNE	7 00	
	6 55	INVERNESS	7 10	
	A. M.		P. M.	

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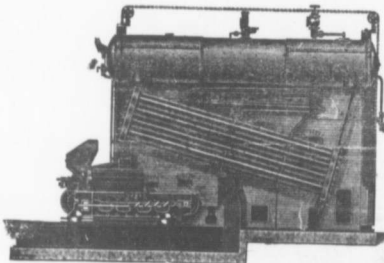
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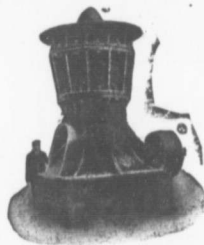
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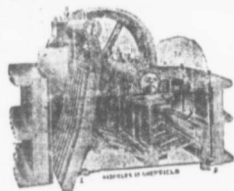
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Volatile combustible matter	18.94 %	27.93 %	28.41 %
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29 %	67.47 %	64.69 %
Ash.....	3.75 %	3.19 %	4.19 %
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15 %	58 %	.79 %

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