

Dr. R. Bell
Geol. survey dept.

Maritime Mining Record

SEPT. 28 1910

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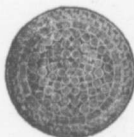
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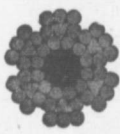
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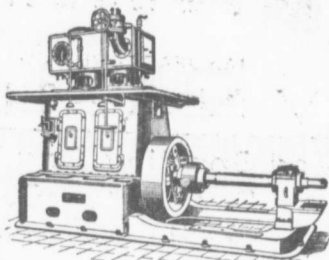
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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 13, No. 6

Stellarton, N. S., Sept. 28, 1910.

New Series

INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

The British Scheme.

(Glasgow Herald.)

The recent depression of trade and the distress consequent on it have called public attention to two facts: (1) That industry moves in cycles; that there are alternating periods of expansion and contraction of trade; that depression recurs with almost startling regularity. (2) That unemployment is but a symptom of several evils; that the problem is not one of the unemployed, but rather one of unemployment; that an idle workman is not necessarily a deprived or inefficient person, nor necessarily an unfortunate being.

The recognition of these facts has resulted in a demand that the evils themselves should be remedied rather than the symptom attended to. The Unemployed Workmen Act of 1905 deals with the symptom; it aims at alleviating distress, but it does not attempt to solve any one of the problems to remove a single cause of distress. One of the most popular of recent schemes is that of insurance against unemployment of a particular kind—of regular occurrence, and due to causes outside the control of the worker. The scope of the scheme is thus strictly limited: It does not attempt to deal with unemployment due to personal causes; it excludes the intermittent or casual laborer and the inefficient workman. And this, the most popular of proposals, is but a palliative; it does not aim at removing a single cause of unemployment, but is merely expected to tide the workmen over a period of idleness. Thus it is only intended to do in another and a better way what the Unemployed Workmen Act has been doing up to the present. In one respect indeed—but only in one—the method of the Act of 1905 is superior to that of insurance, for under the latter scheme the workman is kept in idleness—there remain the waste of power and a danger of physical and moral deterioration.

To be entirely self supporting, an industry which is subject to periodic depression ought to bear the cost of maintaining a full complement of workmen during bad times. A manufacturer insures his business against loss; the gross interest on capital includes an element of insurance against risk, and these are elements in the cost of production which the price of the article must cover in the long run. In the same way there should be included in wages cost an element of the same character, and a burden on the industry. This is sometimes recognized by employers and workmen: e. g., an outdoor mason in some places is paid 6d. per day more than an indoor mason, the difference

being roughly the measure of the loss which the former suffers through enforced idleness in severe weather. In so far as wages are not sufficiently high to allow for saving against 'bad times,' the real problem is one of low wages. But there is justification for a State-aided scheme of insurance. The fluctuations are themselves partly due to the present industrial system; the State is responsible for the system; social welfare seems therefore to demand that the cost of it should be borne so far as possible by all the members of the State. State aided insurance aims at doing this; it is a scheme devised to overcome the difficulty created by low wages, a difficulty for which the State is partially responsible. And insurance has been made possible by the regularity with which the periods of depression occur—unemployment of this character has become an insurable risk.

Some argue that insurance is bad, even when only applied to unemployment due to extraneous causes. It is true, they say, that some are thrown out of work by bad trade, but the same men are dismissed from particular groups time after time, and these are the least efficient of the groups. It is comparative rather than absolute inefficiency which creates unemployment for some men by determining who shall be dismissed. They are good enough to be employed in ordinary times, but they are not so good as the best, whose services are retained while there is any work at all to be done. The risk of unemployment is greater to the former than to the latter. If therefore you insure the group on the assumption of parity of risk, making the best pay as much as the worst, that is, for a risk to which they are not liable, you are penalizing one set for their industry and placing a premium on inefficiency. This objection seems at first glance to be a strong one, but closer examination will show a weakness in the argument. It is true that the least efficient are always dismissed first, that the risk of unemployment is greater to them than to the best men; but the immunity from risk is given to the latter by the inefficiency of the former. In other words, if all were equally good workmen they would perhaps be dismissed in turn, and the risk to those who are now almost secure of employment would be increased. The best workmen are consequently paying on the same basis as they would be if all the others were as they are. If they paid on a lower scale, on account of a less risk, they would be gaining by the inefficiency of others rather than by their own industry, whereas they should pay, and will pay, on the basis of the risk to which the character of the industry renders them liable.

Many schemes of insurance against unemployment have been tried on the Continent, the most successful

being the one first established at Ghent. This system, under which the State or municipality contributes towards the unemployed benefit paid by trade unions, has one fatal weakness. It is confined to those who need assistance least. It is true that if it fosters the growth of trade unions and encourages existing ones to pay unemployed benefit who do not now do so its scope will gradually be widened, but once the union is formed the need of State assistance is diminished.

Instead, however, of limiting its activity to subsidising trade associations, the State might establish a voluntary system of a more ambitious character, and create an organization for the control of the premiums and the payment of benefit—a 'general' voluntary scheme. But serious objections may be urged against such a course. If the scheme were subsidised by the State, and the premium were the same for all within a trade, it would probably result in an accumulation of 'bad risks'; only those likely to benefit (the inefficient workmen) would insure; the better class of workmen, not so liable to be dismissed from employment, would refuse to join. The scheme would therefore be very expensive and doomed to failure. Again, if the premiums were made to vary (between different industries) with 'trade risk,' if those working in trades which fluctuate considerably paid in proportion to their liability to enforced idleness, they—although members of the group most in need of assistance—would refuse to insure. For these reasons, presumably, the Government adopted a compulsory scheme. Only the main features have yet been made public, and therefore but few of the advantages and difficulties can be estimated. Insurance will be made compulsory in certain trades, house building and works of construction, shipbuilding, engineering, machine and tool making, and vehicle making. These trades appear to have been selected because they form a group in which unemployment is most severe and regular. In them nearly two and a half million persons—about one-third of the total industrial population—are employed. Contributions which will vary with risk of unemployment in the several trades, will be divided between the State, employers, and workmen, but there is some doubt whether all parties will contribute equal shares. Presumably the contributions of the workmen will be advanced by the employer, who will deduct the sum from the weekly wages, and the unemployed benefits will be paid through the labour exchanges. In other words, it is apparently not intended to make use of trade unions, but to provide a separate agency for the administration of the scheme. It is, then, a compulsory general system, with premiums varying as the estimated risk of unemployment.

This bold and fascinating proposal is open to one obvious criticism. The burden of the contribution of the employer must ultimately rest on the worker. A trade union always bargains for a certain level of "real wages"—it fixes its attention not so much on the money wages paid as on the "net advantages" offered by the occupation. In any future readjustment of wages in the trades affected the employers will naturally point to their share of the insurance premiums as part payment of wages—these must be one element taken into consideration in fixing the new scale. In general therefore the incidence of the employers' contribution will rest on the workers, just as the in-

cidence of a tax advanced by the importer rests on the consumer or producer or is shared by them. A simpler scheme would be to divide the contributions between the State and the workmen. The case is strictly analogous with that mentioned in the second article of the contribution of the German employers towards the sick insurance fund.

So little is known of the proposed organization of the Government scheme that it is difficult to say much about its probable effects. By calling upon the employers to contribute part of the premiums they have made it impossible to employ the labor organizations as agencies for collecting the contributions and distributing the benefits. But apart from this it is difficult to see how they could be used without making unionism compulsory on those who are yet unorganized, and they comprise between three-quarters and five-sixths of the working men of the country.

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THE COST OF STRIKES AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.

Many workers in Nova Scotia today are fully aware of what a strike costs and what it really means. To very many in Cape Breton who were on strike and to those in Springhill still on strike it means a loss that will take years to make up in some cases and that will never be made good in other instances. While it is possible to arrive at a fairly correct estimate of the direct loss, that is, the loss to the immediate participants, in money, the indirect loss, not alone in money, but in the things that money cannot buy back, is incalculable. The following from the Glasgow Mail, should be read by every toiler and pondered by every employer:

There seems to be an epidemic of labour disputes at the present moment, so that a glance at the terrible results to labour and trade that invariably follow these often senseless conflicts is not inappropriate. Short as was the recent strike on the North-Eastern Railway, it is stated to have brought about a loss of £350,000, which will give some idea of the terrible consequences which would have ensued had it been unduly prolonged. Many people still remember the disastrous railway strike in Scotland at the end of 1890, which the Earl of Wemyss stated in the House of Lords cost the railway companies £300,000 and Scotland as a whole one million. But it is almost impossible to gauge accurately the actual loss caused by a strike; the amount of wages forfeited may be reckoned and a rough estimate given of the trade that is driven elsewhere, but there are no means of telling the indirect losses, brought about by privation and lack of proper nourishment, the loss to small retailers and the manufacturers who supply them with goods, the breaking up of homes and the ruin of capable workmen which every strike, however successful, brings about. The effect of that seventeen weeks' coal strike of sixteen years ago are still being felt. Trade was lost to the country and thousands of homes were broken up. Coal reached famine prices, so that the poor had to be content with dust or the very poorest of fuel, and even firewood went up. It has been estimated that the cost of this ruinous war was no less than twenty millions sterling in round figures. Besides this amount, the \$,000,000 worth of damage done by violent mobs during the railway strike in the States some thirty years ago seems small, but the total cost of that turbulent conflict must have been twice as much. The men literally waged war, and, seizing some cannon, managed to obtain control of Pittsburgh, which they at first successfully defended against the militia called out to disperse them. In the great engineering industry several great disputes have driven much trade abroad. One would have thought that the remembrance of the great strike on the North-East Coast a couple of years ago would have prevented any fur-

ther labour dispute just yet.

The engineers struck against a reduction in wages, and kept out for just seven months, when the trouble was ended by the men accepting a reduction of half what was originally proposed. At a conservative estimate the 'Times' put the loss to the employers as being £100,000, while the men of the allied tradesmen strike lost just double. This does not take into account the indirect losses caused by orders being driven away and the injury to trade generally, while ships on the stocks were delayed and incalculable misery caused to women and children. The strike affected 11,000 men, whose weekly wages averaged thirty-five shillings a week, and during the time they were idle they received one pound a week strike pay. The loss in wages was reckoned at £686,000, while strike pay taken from the funds of the unions ate up another £392,000, so that the total loss was £1,078,000 according to another estimate. One statistician said that they were fighting against a reduction of £1225 a week in their wages, and although they gained half this as the result of the long conflict was that it would take them thirty-three years to make up the loss made in getting it. But the North-East Coast has always been prolific in strikes, and the loss to the part of England from industrial disputes is incalculable. The strike just mentioned is nothing compared with that which came to an end in 1885 after a conflict lasting two and one-half years. The funds of the union were depleted of £200,000 for strike pay alone, while the loss in wages, trade, and in other directions is computed to have reached at least five millions. It is not often that the exact cost of a strike comes out in a court of law, but such happened during litigation over the disastrous Denaby and Cadeby mines strike in 1902. There had been a dispute over a reduction in wages, and although this reduction was allowed by a joint conciliation board the men ceased work, with the result that colliery company suffered damage to the extent of £150,000, the men lost £200,000 in wages, and the union £23,000 in strike pay, to say nothing of the blood that was shed.

Then look at the cotton dispute of 1908, which did no one any good, and caused a loss of one million in wages. The funds of the trade unions involved were decreased by a quarter of a million pounds, while so greatly was trade affected that the railway receipts fell £10,000 in one week. Seven million sterling is reported to have been the bill presented Lancashire for that quarrel. Presumably it is said to have never recovered. From the cotton strike of 1853, when the distress was so acute that operatives from other parts of the country contributed £97,000 for their assistance, while the great abortive strike against a reduction of wages in 1878 resulted in a loss of £2,200,000 in wages alone. In the long run, the workers seldom benefit from these disputes; too often it only means letting in the foreigner. Take the Bethesda slate quarry strike, for

instance. During the three years it lasted the village was almost ruined, and although the causes of the dispute were small, Lord Penthyon was held up as a monster of iniquity. Many of the quartermen emigrated, wages to the amount of £364,000 were lost, foreign slaters got a footing in this country which has injured our home industry ever since.

Paris business men lost half a million a day during a great postal strike of a few months ago, and Stockholm found itself short of £1,000,000 thirteen days after the start of the universal strike which tourists found so inconvenient about a year ago. But in the end the strikers gained little or nothing. Then, one ironmaster of Sydney once closed his works altogether in consequence of a strike, while frequent disputes caused the bankruptcy of the Morse Iron Works of South Brooklyn. In 1901, notorious for the great number of its trade disputes, this country lost £888,457 in wages, while it has been estimated that the total loss incurred in the years between 1889 and 1893, a period of great unrest, was £50,000,000 in wages and strike pay alone. Even the little 'living-in' strike at a North London draper's shop three years ago cost £190 a week.

RECIPROcity.

Though much is being written and said outside the Province in reference to a reciprocity treaty with the United States the coal operators and manufacturers seem to be taking things easy, and most philosophical. While it is of great advantage at times, to take things coolly, it is quite possible to be so cool as to be caught napping. The coal operators may be of opinion that the Government will scarcely dare or cannot afford to include reciprocity in coal in any treaty. It is possible they may have knowledge of which outsiders are ignorant. 'The Record' is not at all sure that the coal duties will be allowed to remain as they are. And one reason for this belief is that the most persistent clamorers in the U. S. were in the New England States. One of the strong pleas put forward in these States for reciprocity is that manufactures are retarded because coal cannot be imported from Nova Scotia. In the New England States and indeed in all the States lying adjacent to Canada the sentiment in favor of reciprocity, which has been growing for years is now clamant to be heard. This sentiment is now so strong that the Government of the United States has been forced to take notice. To please these States negotiations for a treaty are to be discussed in a few weeks. The suggestion came from the United States and has been accepted by Canada. The Canadian Ministers know, presumably, what has prompted the United States to ask for a Conference, and the readiness to en-

ter into negotiations implies that they are willing to have the coal tariff discussed. Were it otherwise, there should have been a hint that negotiations would be useless. We may be mistaken in our opinion as to the willingness of the Government to dicker with the coal duty, but the squirming of the "Toronto Globe" supposedly a Government organ, when referring to Nova Scotia's coal, impels us to the belief that the coal operators of the Province may do well to keep their eyes open. They all should co-operate in forming a strong protest, and so should the operatives in all the mining districts. The people in general should strengthen the hands of the Provincial Government in opposing any interference with the coal duty, for no doubt the Local Government is opposed to that which would lessen the amounts received from coal royalties.

Rubs by

Rambler.

The attempt some months ago, of what has been termed, the 'Forget group' to capture 'Scotia' has turned out to be one of those things we so often read about, and so seldom see, a blessing in disguise. It has done for the Scotia people a world of good. Previous to the coming of Forget they seemed to be acting upon Lord John Russell's maxim, "Rest and be thankful." No doubt they are still possessed with a spirit of gratitude, but there is no room now for resting. Energy now characterises their every action. Scotia was the only Provincial Company to send a display of products to the St. John Exhibition, and for this, besides receiving a gold medal of limited value, they are the recipients of unlimited, unstinted praise from the St. John papers. Some of the papers are not backward in expressing the opinion that Scotia's display was the feature of the Exhibition. The 'Witness' says Mr. Cantley was congratulated on the success of the exhibit, and in an interview with its St. John Correspondent expressed his entire satisfaction with conditions surrounding the Company's strong position, and expressed the opinion that Scotia this year would surpass all previous records. The portrait, accompanying the remarks of the Witness, of the General Manager, affords proof that the best plan for some to put on flesh is to work hard. Yes, thanks are due Forget for what he has done for the Scotia management. Of course it was in them all the time but opposition was needed to bring it out in good shape. When the Witness Correspondent caught Mr. Cantley in an extra amiable mood, why

didn't he ask him whether it was to be six straight or five and a bonus?

Dr. Williams, the conductor of the Grenadiers Band, on his first visit to Montreal four weeks ago, hinted that he would not cater to the lower instincts of the crowd by rendering any "rag" time pieces which is the favorite term employed by the high tones to indicate their scorn of popular music. I am glad to notice from a performance the other day, on a revisit that he condescended to give a popular concert and the consequence was a great crowd. A musical critic of one of the big dailies says much of the music was familiar, and all of it was good. That is a wonderful concession from a musical critic. The "hit" of the evening was a descriptive march, which contained strains more or less familiar to the audience. Says the Critic: "The arrangement was beautiful. First there were familiar strains, familiar, yet difficult to name. . . . Again the tune would die away and swell once more into "O Canada." And so was played "Home Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne," "Rule Britannia," and other of the simpler songs which tickled our heart strings in the old school days." Had it not been for these last words, I would have taken no more than passing notice of the account of the Concert. But those words made me pause and say, surely that is not well put or the critic is a Coxcombe? Had he not said 'in' but 'since' the old school days, I could have understood him. If these old songs do not still tickle his heart strings, what sort of a man music refined his ear and refracted his ceptibilities? Has it deadened his finer sense, ask, you surely do not mean that the fessors foists upon their pupils has sure. Classical music which the music Professor foists upon their pupils has sure. Classical music as it is played or sung at present, appeals chiefly to one's intellect, may I say his mechanical instincts, "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home Sweet Home," though neither classical, as poetry or music appeal to the emotions of the heart, and with Burns I fervently believe that 'the heart aye's the part aye.' I may be told that such sentiments betoken the semi-savage. May be, yet I'm happy in my ignorance. But say, I have heard people say when they heard Wagner played, or some other fogie of a foreigner played—or sung—"How lovely, how delightful!" while they had as much ear for music as a wheel-barrow. I have come to the conclusion that half of our high-toned classical music critics are smallryes. Familiar words and familiar music appeal to ordinary people, and thank goodness the vast

majority is that. I have heard a hundred performers sing "The Messiah" and while I was pleased, I was placid, and my eye was dry; and I have heard thousands sing "Old Hundred"—author unknown—and it wasn't—Why?

The Canadian Federation of Labor, with which the P. W. A. is allied, at the meeting in Montreal last week took a decided stand against compulsory agitation. That's a pity, but I suppose it is only natural the delegates to and officers of the Federation should do so. You see it's this way. Compulsory Arbitration to a large extent would impair the usefulness, almost render unnecessary, trades and labor Councils, and Federations. There are some good and unselfish leaders among trades unionists, and there are others whose composition is not of the kind of stuff from which martyrs are made. The fact is, we put voluntary arbitration at the front instead of the rear end. Instead of being a preface its proper place is a postscript. By and bye when the spoken word of man and master is as good as the written bond, voluntary arbitration may become of real service. With the experiences we have had the conclusion must be come to that the time is not yet ripe for Voluntary Arbitration. The times call for Compulsory Arbitration. Words of honor have proved asort of failure there must be a resort to a trial of penalties. For a quarter of a century I have advocated Compulsory Arbitration as the only Arbitration worth contending for. What is the good of Voluntary Arbitration so long as disputants can either accept or reject the award. It is sort of farcical. Canadian workmen will tell us to look to New Zealand as the paradise of the workingmen and yet they themselves look away from that country when Compulsory Arbitration is mentioned. I had looked for better things from the Canadian Federation of Labor.

The Trades and Labor Congress also go against Compulsory Arbitration, but they are far worse sinners and much more inconsistent than the Federation, for that latter body is silent as to disarmament, while the former declares that as Capitalists make the wars they should do all the fighting. The silly bodies, the Congressmen, I mean, how can they possibly get the Capitalists to do the fighting except they make some system of Compuls on. And disarmament of the nation carries with it Compulsory Arbitration and there cannot really be such a thing as total disarmament. A strong force will be needed somewhere capable of enforce.

ing the award. The Congress might have given us something original. This idea of Capitalists, if they make the wars, doing their own fighting, is an old, old story. At the time Henry Russel's songs "Cheer boys cheer" and "There's a good time coming, boys," were whistled on the streets, another song was in vogue:

"I'm going far away,
Far away from poor Jeanetta,"
two lines of which ran—looking to the future:

"And those who make the quarrels be
The only ones to fight."

Jas. B. McLachlan who has been silent for sometime, but was three or four years ago, one of the leading article writers in the Halifax Herald, has broken out in a fresh spot and in the *Gloucester Bay Gazette* slays Mr. M. J. Butler and flays D. H. McCullough. The sin these have committed is breach of promise. Anything that J. B. writes is entertaining, so we give the latter and the larger portion of his letter:—

"As a matter of fact it is absolutely untrue that any official of this organization at any time or any place stated 'that the Coal Company intends to make a reduction of 25 per cent.' To publish a denial of such an alleged statement, but goes to show that Mr. Butler has violated so much of the agreement made with the men when the strike was settled that he feels they would be justified in concluding that some such may go into effect any day. The straw man he seeks to slay is only the creation of his own guilt and hence alarmed mind.

To assert that because the Coal Company has an agreement with the P. W. A. in respect to wages which does not expire until 1911, and unless the Coal Company violates their solemn obligation there will be no cut in wages, is to rest the case for no reduction on a foundation that is now regarded by hundreds of miners here as of very questionable stability.

I assert that the officials of the Coal Company have violated their solemn agreements with the men, and drenched here and now to prove it.

Previous to the settlement of the strike Mr. D. H. McCullough, E. S. McCullough and the Rev. Dr. Thompson met to try and arrive at some arrangement under which the men might return to work, and did arrive at such an arrangement.

Amongst other things that Mr. D. H. McCullough agreed to on behalf of the Coal Company, was that no discrimination in the work would be made against any striker because of his membership in the United Mine Workers. Another thing he agreed to was that no back rent would be collected from the men. Both of these

promises have been violated by the Coal Company. Two weeks ago they collected back rent from men who had been on strike.

In the closing days of April the strike was settled, and strikers, good sober skilled miners who were born and reared in Cape Breton, are still refused work, and no reason can be given for their idleness except their membership in the U. M. W. of A., and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that scores of men from Europe have been taken on by the Company. Such "honorableness" and such "fairness" is only equalled by Mr. Butler's hypocritical noise about the "foreign organization."

Will Mr. Butler or Mr. D. H. McCullough come out in the *Gazette*, over their names and deny that the above meeting did take place; will either of them deny that it was agreed at these meetings what I have stated above; will they kindly ask Dr. Thompson to come out over his name and push the lie down my throat; will they?

Yours truly,

J. B. McLachlan, Sec'y.,
District No. 26, U. M. W. of A."

As Mr. Butler made no agreement whatever with the U. M. W. he need have no qualms, having neither a guilty nor an alarmed mind.

J. B. says that Dr. Thompson and McCullough on behalf of the men, met and arrived at an agreement. Mere assertion is no proof though J. B. assumes it is. Where is the alleged agreement? 'The Record' has been seeking for a copy of it for months without avail. How does J. B. know there was an agreement? Did he see it and read it? 'Surely if there was an agreement it is easy to produce it. If J. B. saw the agreement then he saw more than any or all of the Springhill men. When at Springhill McCullough told the men that he had the agreement here, tapping his breast, did he mean under the skin of his breast, or in the cloth pocket over his breast. J. B. assures us that D. H. McCullough said, in the agreement of course—that there would be no discrimination and no back rent collections. Mr. McCullough may have said on several occasions that there was not, nor would there be discrimination, but he had not the power to say there would be no back rent collected, and if he had the power, and had said it, he did a very curious thing. It is doubtful if even Mr. Butler without the consent of the Directors could make any such promise. We scarcely think the powers of either the General Manager or his Assistant, extend so far as to enable them to brush aside a matter of over a hundred thousand dollars for any promise of no back rents involves all of the sum stated. There are, let it be as-

sumed, three thousand tenants of the Company, paying an average rental monthly of five dollars. Let the number be placed at 2500. This multiplied by \$5.00 monthly rental and 10, the number of months rent due, will give \$125,000. "Oh," it may be said "not a third of that number of tenants were on strike." What does that matter. By what law of reason or equity could it be expected that the men who worked for the Company, when the Company really needed them, would not demand that they be at least as well treated as the strikers, and if those who hurt the Company were to have their debt cancelled, why should those who helped the Company not be refunded the ten months rent they had paid, and which the strikers were not to be asked to pay? The assertion of J. B. is surely in keeping with the usual run of those made by U. M. W. Officers.

The last paragraph of J. B.'s statement is whole-souled bluff. Why does he call on Mr. Butler, or Dr. Thompson to do things that he can do without their aid? Why does not J. B. not kindly 'ask' but sternly demand of E. S. McCullough, to produce that agreement, which he said time and again he had. And he did not mean a verbal agreement, for when he tapped his breast he said, "the document is here."

MR. HARRIS SPEAKS.

There were here last evening a party of directors and officials of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, who were passing through en route to New Glasgow, after visiting the Wabana mines and the Sydney mines. Among those who are making this trip of inspection, are—Robert E. Harris, of Halifax, president of the company; Senator Jeffrey, of Toronto; Senator McGregor, of New Glasgow; G. S. Campbell, of Halifax; Thomas Cantley, general manager, and Frank Stanfield, of Truro, all six of whom are directors. The latter gentleman was elected to the directorate only a few days ago in place of Mr. McNab.

The party left Halifax for St. Johns on Tuesday, Sept. 13, aboard the S. S. 'Florizel.' A very satisfactory two days' stay was made at Wabana and the party reached North Sydney by the 'Bruce' yesterday.

The directors were at Sydney Mines throughout yesterday afternoon and will spend a day at the New Glasgow plant after arriving there at noon to-day. Thoroughness seems to have been the warp and woof of the plans for the trip.

As to the staying powers of its chief officers, the terms in which President Dr. Harris speaks of the situ-

ation which the directors found at Wabana, will be of very general interest.

There are hundreds of millions of tons of ore there," he said to the "Witness" correspondent, "all that we could possibly take out in a thousand years. After that, we do not much care. I am speaking, too, only of the deposits which we can be said so far to have developed. I have said these must be good for a thousand years. Of coming to the final end there was yet absolutely no signs. The directors, several of whom have never visited our main source of supply before, were, to put it mildly, extremely well pleased at what they saw and learned.

Mr. Harris said that the company was going ahead with its policy of spending money at Wabana. Large hoisting engines were being installed and other equipment was being increased. There were at present 200 men engaged in the Wabana operations. When the enlargement of facilities was completed there would be call for a larger force of men.

The president had something to say regarding the labor supply at Sydney Mines, which has happily indications attached to it. Asked where there was need for more men, he said we could give employment to 300 more and we could put them to work to-morrow.

"Finally, I may say that the Nova Scotia Corporation is enjoying a very prosperous season."—Sydney Record.

THE PERIL TO LABOUR.

A Menace to Trade Unionism.
The organisation of Labour into trade unions, and the federation of the unions, was the most outstanding industrial development of the nineteenth century. That organisation put an end to the wild orgies of machine-destruction and factory-burning of the Luddite era. Leaders were raised up who were, for the most part, men of strong character and solid sense, and who taught the men that by union and moderation they would win public sympathy and support in their demands for fair wages and fair conditions. Employers learnt to respect their leaders, and understood that it was to the mutual advantage of employers and employed to have representatives of Labour with whom differences might be discussed, and with whom negotiations might be carried on, in times of crisis, with a view to the prevention of ruinous industrial wars. Of late years, however, there have been ominous signs that the foundations of Labour organisations are getting shaky. The success of such organiza-

(tion depends on the prudent leadership, and on the solid loyalty of the men to their leaders. There was no such loyalty in either the strike of the North-Eastern Railway men, following on previous troubles in which they repudiated arrangements made by their leaders, or in an equally sudden outbreak among the ship-repairers on the Clyde—which was settled amicably without resort to the lock-out that seemed imminent a few days ago. Both these outbreaks arose in defiance of the union leaders. The men do not apparently realize that if they are disloyal to their leaders they make their leader impotent, and replace the strength of union by the weakness of anarchy. The question arises, What spirit and attitude of the men? We believe we are not far wrong in surmising that the enemy who has sown found in the 'intransigent' sections of the Socialist party. It is an open secret that the Labour party in the House of Commons, with the I. I. P. for its centre, is bitterly opposed by Socialists of the Social Democratic Federation and the Robert Blatchford type. The S. D. F. and kindred sections care little for Labour organization, regard it merely as an instrument for the advancement of purely Labour ends. The S. D. F. brain is whirling with confused dreams of a Social revolution that will lay the axe to the root of the social and industrial tree, and start on the cleared ground. These men have the utmost contempt for Parliament, which is regarded as a pre-geoisie. The Labour party is denounced as a party of time-servers who, in place of root and branch reconstruction of the social and industrial order, betray Socialism by servilely assisting in the patching up of the existing system. The leaders of the Labour party are mostly men of deep religious convictions. But the S. D. F. and its allies regard religion and Christianity in particular, as a useless and mischievous survival of the days of ignorance and servitude, and the religion of the Labour leaders is their worst offence. Mr. Keir Hardie has committed the unpardonable sin by associating himself with the Brotherhood movement, and declaring to the Continent, and to English Socialists, that he is a Christian, and that a rightly understood Christianity should be the moral strength of the Labour movement. The Labour party in the House are loyal Parliamentarians, and are not prepared to wreck Parliament and their own party by wildcat tactics. It is, we believe, the

men who desire to wreck the Labour party who are at the bottom of the feverish unrest and the weakening of the discipline of the members of the trade unions. We have faith enough in the common sense of British workmen to believe that they will discover, resent and repudiate the methods and the men by which it is sought to destroy the influence of their representatives in Parliament.—World.

WHAT THE ILLINOIS MINERS LOST.

The more it is considered, the greater appears the heavy loss which the miners of Illinois sustained by reason of the late strike. Corresponding gains were made largely by the non-union miners of West Virginia, though the distribution of gains went through a number of other States.

It seems certain that the loss of wages sustained by the Illinois miners covers at least 20,000,000 tons. The annual coal production in Illinois is in round numbers 30,000,000 tons. The men have been idle practically six months. Production during the summer months is on the average considerably below that for the winter season, but a very large percentage of the Illinois product consists of steam coal, the consumption of which is fairly uniform throughout the year. And moreover the mines idleness are so crippled in various ways that production during the next six months will be considerably below par. One prominent operator says he doubts if much more tonnage is mined in Illinois. On the whole 20,000,000 tons is believed to be a conservative estimate of the tonnage decrease in Illinois.

The wage cost of this tonnage under the increased scale, adopted at the Cincinnati convention, a wage scale which the miners might have had at the outbreak, is about \$1 per ton. 90 cents under the old scale and ten cents additional grant-total of \$20,000,000 in wages actually lost by the Illinois miners. To offset this loss the miners have gained for the next eighteen months an average increase in wage above the Cincinnati scale of two cents a ton, three cents in Franklin, and Williamson Counties, two cents in the northern field and a cent and a half per ton for shot firers in other districts of the State. Assuming for the next six months in Illinois will be 600,000 tons and that next year the high record will be reached, 50,000,000 per ton on a production of 18,000,000 tons is \$1,500,000, as an offset against the actual loss of \$20,000,000, for their increased wages of two cents per ton on 50,000,000 tons annually amounts to an even \$1,000,000 per year.

It is ridiculous to assume that the

now scale will last that long. It certainly will not if history repeats itself. A serious loss to the Illinois miners is therefore the inevitable conclusion as a consequence of the recent strike.—Coal Trade Journal.

THE TRAIL OF THE U. M. W.

The district has never been operated under union auspices. The companies are mostly directed from Philadelphia, and from early days of western Pennsylvania coal mining have pursued a consistent policy of treating their working forces with generosity and taking care of them in a manner unusual with such concerns elsewhere until late years. Many of the men own their own homes, encouraged thereto by the older companies, ground having been sold to them on easy terms at low prices. The result is that many of them are in what would be regarded as "comfortable circumstances" for they have large gardens—many of them almost as large as a New England farm.

For a long time it has been attempted by organizers of the U. M. W. to gather in the men in this sub-district, which lies midway between the Pittsburgh and the central Pennsylvania districts. In the course of wage conferences it has often been cited by the operators of these latter districts that if they were to be compelled to assent to certain wage rates and working conditions, especially an eight-hour day and a scale that is high for dead-work, checkweighmen on the tipples, etc., that the organization should also compel the operators of the Irwin Greensburg district to conform to exactly similar conditions as a measure of equity, and thus put them all on a relatively equal plane of competition. No old-time operator in the Pittsburgh district will deny that they have made such declarations. It was because of dissimilar conditions prevailing at mines in the Irwin field, which immediately adjoins that W. P. DeArmit for many years president of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co., refused to conform to union demands and to pay union wage rates, although he assented to the checkweighman and other things by private agreements with his working forces.

During the period of the reign of the Knights of Labor and its successive organizations the operators of the Irwin field never made an agreement with the union as such, and resisted the arrogance of their dictations, or attempted dictations. Early in this year it was designed to unionize this district, and the officers of the Pittsburgh and central Pennsylvania district formulated a plan

of campaign, and sent organizers in to this field. In February it began to be known that some of the men were organized, and this was resisted by the employers. In March a number of strikes were declared, and when the union miners quit work on April 1st, some of the other companies were also involved. The strike has continued ever since, but the operators—seven companies—have persistently refused to consider the question of agreements with the union, and paid off the strikers and secured other workmen wherever they could and as many as they could.

Then, needing their tenements to accommodate their new workmen, they issued notices of vacation of their houses. Some refused to heed this notice, and writs of eviction were lawfully secured and executed. This led to the establishment of camps and the procurement of tents for the housing of families. These were established on leased ground of non-interested parties, but mostly from those whose sympathies were with the strikers. From these camps men were assigned to intercept and try to persuade those men who were at work to abandon the mines, and many were thus lured away. Others were secured, and when this process had been repeated several times, the expense and annoyance, as well as interruption to production, caused the companies to ask for an injunction restraining the agents of the union from pursuing this practice.

Disorder then broke out in several instances. To prevent this deputies were asked for from the sheriff of the county, and mostly they were men who were friendly to the unionists. Further disorders occurring, which the sheriff declared he was unable to prevent, the State Constabulary was called, and in resistance to these officers a number of men were hurt, some 50 or more arrested and put in jail for a time, and others put under bond to keep the peace and await trial for riotous conduct. Later 87 men, officers and agents of the union, were sued for civil damages accruing as a result of the interference with the business of the coal companies. These, too, are under bond for a court trial.

In his report to the recent special convention of the U. M. W. President T. L. Lewis stated that this strike was never sanctioned by the national executive board; it is therefore, a sporadic and irregular one, although money has been contributed by the national body for its continuance.—Coal Trade Journal.

DANGERS OF THE MINE.

Much of the appallingly heavy death-roll among our underground

workmen is avoidable. This has been proved over and over again, always of course after the tremor from some fearful disaster has passed through the kingdom. Where blame for such calamities as that which occurred so lately at Whitbaven can be definitely assigned, the offence could only be adequately treated as a capital one; but I am afraid the men themselves deep in the mines are often responsible for the sudden and dreadful fate which overwhelms them, and leaves the widows and orphans to wail their loss. That "familiarity breeds contempt" is perhaps more true of the miner than railwaymen or any other workers ever faced with danger. The craving for a smoke is powerful, undoubtedly, but it may only be surreptitiously engaged in many pits with hundreds of lives hanging in the balance. The price is a big one, the danger of lighting matches must be always present with the most ignorant of workers, yet the many prosecutions which take place for bringing matches into mines prove, if proof is necessary, that men who have escaped dreaded perils for a while get quite callous and foolhardy. They laugh at what they call "croakers" and "ravens," and defy the most stringent regulations, until some accident of greater or less degree has to be recorded. Without adding to them by their own carelessness and criminal negligence of rules, there are quite enough perils of the pits which to be ever on the guard. Among such is the dreaded fire damp, and in this connection where naked lights are used men should not be allowed to work or pass in air where the lowered flame of a safety lamp shows any indication of the enemy. Recklessness in shot firing; looseness in timbering, the common source of frightful roof-falls, killing and maiming a constant stream of workers; and haulage and shaft accidents are continual menaces. Far hid from the eye of the sun, thousands of men are toiling under conditions which are never free from dangers of some sort or other. I had no conception there were so many vital matters to keep officials and men eternally alert and watchful until giving a glance to a report of the Royal Commission on Mines, which contains a great many important recommendations for securing greater safety in the pits, and which are of the deepest interest to miners all over the world. Annexed to the report summary there is a memorandum, for which Mr. Robert Smillie is responsible, containing valuable suggestions, to which Mr. W. Abraham, M. P., and Mr. Enoch Edwards, M. P., also add their names. There is likewise given a note of how things are done in France, and I honestly think the ad-

(Continued page 18)

AROUND THE COLIERIES.

The I. C. R. is fairly busy these days hauling steel ingots, steel rails and coal.

A number of houses being built for the Acadia Coal Co. will soon be in readiness for tenants.

The first big building to be erected in connection with the proposed Acadia Coal Co. extensions, will be the building for the electrical plant. This building will be of large size and located at the Allan Shafts.

There was an incipient strike at Port Morien lately over a change of pay days, to the Saturday nearest the first and fifteenth. The men did not strike, as it were, but winked at the trappers and drivers doing so.

The Record's old friend, Mr. Matthews, is head of the employment bill collieries. Hill is so good he heard a fellow that he extends the employment.

M. J. Butler is no pessimist. He is sanguine of rapid extension of opinion that the building of the Hudson Bay Railway will enable Nova Scotia operators to land coal in Winnipeg.

In reference to the proposed Federation is that if the Mines Branch at Ottawa is to do the testing, too much delay might be occasioned. The Mines Department in Halifax should have under its control the testing of all explosives used in the province.

The boys employed in the Acadia colliery wanted a half holiday on Saturday. The manager said 'no'. Men offered to go down and take the places of the boys, but the manager said that would not pay, and accordingly the pit was idle on Saturday, the 17th.

The Acadia Company are making preparations to make large additions to the boiler capacity at the Allan Shafts. There will be installed first of all seven batteries of 450 horse-power, to be followed later by other additions until the boiler horse-power reaches seven thousand.

It is reported some of the leaders of the U. M. W., seeing that hopes of a settlement of the Springhill trouble are fading fast, are anxious to find a way out of the difficulty, or rather some excuse for calling off the strike.

Men offering for underground work at the Springhill collieries are now taken on, and no questions asked. Only active and capable men are wanted.

Those who imagine that little work has been done in the Springhill mines since the strike began are under a delusion. A new lift seven hundred feet long has been driven in No. 2 slope; levels have been driven and slants are now being sunk.

Mr. J. R. Cowans is well pleased proceeding at Springhill. There are at present some three hundred and fifty men at work underground, and it is expected the daily output will soon average seven hundred tons.

The audit department of the Dominion Coal Co., at Glace Bay, is to be removed to Sydney. If this includes the transfer of R. G., the Record will not regret it—on his account. Under effective restraining the continent and not secure half so efficient an officer.

M. J. Butler, Genl. Manager of the Dominion Steel Corporation, says there is ore at the mines at Wabana sent rate of output. The Record is inclined to extend the time fifty years, but let it go at a hundred, that is long enough for the most of us.

Mr. J. H. Plummer, of the Dominion Steel Co., is quite well pleased with the prospects. Things at Sydney are progressing finely; there is a constantly growing demand for the company's products; the force is efficient and everything as it should be with very scarce.

The Amherst News, a non-capitalist paper, says the average output of the Springhill collieries for a week was 700 boxes or about 630 tons. Seven hundred boxes will scarcely give that much. It is sufficiently encouraging to learn that the average for a week had gone up to 650 tons.

While there are some indifferent miners at Springhill there are many who can cut coal with the next man. There are some former U. M. W. men at work, whom the Dominion Coal Co. could not make it convenient to employ. These wonder what sort of 'agreement' McCullough got from that company. These exiles are satisfied to be in Springhill as they thereby escape the dollar a week levy.

Thirty thousand odd tons of bituminous dust, and twenty-five thousand odd tons of bituminous coal were imported into the province of Quebec in August. The anthracite imported amounted to 82,316 tons. The total of bituminous and anthracite provinces in August was 157,888 tons.

The output from the Allan Shafts is showing a decided improvement. One day last week one hundred and eighty tons were hoisted in three hours. The output is greatly retarded owing to the scarcity of loaders. There should be two miners and a loader to a room, but in many cases the miners have to load their own coal.

We have it on good authority that on last Friday the United Mine Workers of America were owing the Springhill merchants for nine week's dividend cases is around ten thousand dollars. If the treatment accorded the Springhill merchants is to be after the manner of treatment accorded the merchants of C. B., some whistling for their full amounts.

The output of the Springhill collieries is about 500 tons daily, and men are coming from all parts, C. B. included, all the time and some had no use for were handed over to the U. M. W. These the local way-way so that it might be able to impress upon headquarters the amount of work it is doing.

The Springhill miners who are still idle had better take warning from the case of the Grand Trunk strike in Cap Breton. Many of the former are seeking work and cannot get it. And as regards the latter, it is stated on no less an authority than that of the Treasurer of District 26, U. M. W.—"The strike," in the closing days of April, and who were born and reared in C. B., are still without work." The leaders who led these men into striking have much to answer for. Before the strike was called off the men were warned that the places were being filled up. And so will it be with the Springhill men, if they do not apply at once for work. Let them realise that immediate application individually does not involve any reduction in rates, at this time.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Dr. Kendall has backed down a bit in reference to the prediction he made some months ago that it was Mr. Plummer's intention not to recognize any union of his employees. He now says that Mr. Plummer has been forced to recognize the P. W. A. When Mr. Plummer said he would recognize no union, he had no reference to the P. W. A., but to a union dominated by the principles expounded by the general doctor, who, at the time of the remark, got overheated and provoked a hasty reply.

The members for the Local Legislature from C. B. have, if one can understand English as she is spoken in the papers, been making soft-worded apologies for having been able to do so little for the U. M. W. It is possible the members take the loyal P. W. A. men for great big soft sponges, and they may merit that name if they do not plainly intimate, where it may be heard, that no member—not any more than a man—can serve two masters.

Mr. Neil Nicholson was in Springhill for a few days relieving Mr. A. Cameron, Deputy Inspector, who was given a holiday. Mr. Cameron's temporary absence gave rise to some wild reports, the wildest of these being that J. B. Moss was booked for the position. The Government have more sense than to flout a red rag in the face of a bull. The appointment by the Government of a U. M. W. man, even if a liberal, would mean the defection from the liberal ranks of thousands of voters and not all workmen at that.

The following from the Amherst News does not speak highly of the home training of some children—“Attorney-General McLean was called to Springhill on Saturday in reference to the strike that exists at Herritt Road School. The children of the strikers refused to go to school with the children of the non-strikers, Attorney-General McLean met with the commissioners, clergymen and a number of the other citizens of the town and he stated emphatically that there was no course open other than to allow the children of the non-strikers to attend the school if they so desired. The commissioners are doing their best to pour oil on the troubled waters and are endeavoring to persuade strike-breakers to keep their children from the school for the present time, hoping, like Micawber, that “something will turn up.”

The houses owned by the company at the west end are all occupied by the strike breakers and the rows lately vacated are also slowly but surely being occupied by the same class of workers, and when those

houses are occupied the school question that is now agitating the Herritt road school will spread to the other schools of the town.

Mr. Peter Patterson is now presiding genius of the renegade unionists at Springhill. As the boys might say, he runs the shebang. His principal duty is to distribute the weekly allowances. Owing to some mischance there has been no collection for weeks with the treasurers office at Indianapolis, and on that account Peter has had the very softest kind of a snap for the past few weeks. Indeed the Secretary of the U. M. W. publicity department could easily have done all the work necessary to the keeping of accounts during the past few weeks.

Mr. McLachlan, the orator for the U. M. W.'s in C. B., is wanted badly back again in the land he claims as his country. He is wanted to set Scottish mining matters in a better position. Things have gone to the dogs since he left. When Mr. McLachlan came first to this province he undertook, through the Halifax press, to instruct us in trade union matters. He pointed to the cash-in-hand, and to the easy way they had of avoiding strikes. There were never strikes there as there was a wages board who settled disputes as to wages. No sooner was Jimmie's back turned than the Scottish miners went back to their wallowing in the mire. The Weekly Mail, of the 10th inst., tells of strikes and differences in the four leading mining counties in Scotland. The Record, for the good of the Scottish miners, and also surely for the good of the C. B. miners, would tell Jimmie to ‘haud awa’ hame.’

A discovery of coal has been made a short distance west of Edmonton, which covers thousands of acres and which will rival the famous seams of the Crow's Nest Pass. The East better brush up.

Mr. Charles Fenwick, M. P., speaking at Tynemouth, deprecated ‘the grave spirit of insubordination which was manifesting itself in all branches of industry.’ If the intelligent section of Northumberland miners did not quell this spirit of rowdiness they would bring about the greatest social wreck of modern times.

Steel chimneys, according to an expert, will be features of the factory of the future. Stacks of steel-plate

can now be constructed at half the cost of one of brick or stone similar in height and draught capacity. If the capital saved is invested in increased boilerage, their use may prove a partial solvent of the smoke problem.

All our modern knowledge has accomplished nothing to compare with the achievements of those earlier races of man, who first, in some remote age, developed the edible grains and fruits from the wild plants. They knew a great deal, those men, whoever they were.

In a report issued by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, to the officials of the allied unions, it is stated that the South Wales coal-owners place the increased cost of the production under the Eight Hours Act, at 1s. 3d. per ton. The standard of labor costs is said to have increased 11.65d., the cost of stores 6.32d., and the cost of the Compensation on Act 2.54d.

If all one reads be true then the Dominion Steel Co., is not the only concern of the kind in Canada that is bound to continue extending its operations. We are told for instance that the directors of the Lake Superior Corporation, under the presidency of Mr. T. J. Drummond, met in New York lately, for the purpose of discussing the finances of this growing concern and to arrange for elaborate expansions and improvements to the entire plant at the ‘Soo’ and subsidiary companies. The highly interesting announcement was made by Mr. Drummond that the directors have decided to expend the enormous sum of \$12,000,000 during the present year on extensions to the steel plant, railway construction, as well as on the company's mines and forests.

The business of Lake Superior is rapidly expanding in all departments and the prospects for this huge concern is that it will shortly take its place as one of the greatest industrial enterprises on this continent.

At the present time there are 8,000 men in the employment of the company, while its reputation as a concern of ‘big things’ is rapidly circulating, causing astonishment and surprise even to those who are closely associated with its possibilities.

option of the French system in Great Britain would at once lead to a great falling off in fatal and non-fatal accidents in miners. After dealing, among other things with the desirability, from the point of view of cleanliness, home comfort, and health that miners coming off their shift should wash at the colliery, leaving the r pit clothes there to be dried, a firm "safety" note is struck. The miners employed in any mine are entitled to appoint two of the number who are practical working miners to examine the mine at least once a month in order to ascertain its condition so far as safety is concerned. Now this provision is not being taken advantage of to the extent to which it ought to be. This was admitted before the Commission by the witnesses examined on behalf of the workmen, and various reasons were given why the rule was not carried out to the extent to which it ought to be. All of the witnesses agreed as to the necessity for the examinations being made but they differed to some extent in their reasons why the appointments were not made and the examinations carried out. Nearly all of them, however, suggested that the chief reason for this rule being neglected was that the workmen who might be appointed under the rule, and who might make an adverse report condemning the state of the colliery, were afraid of victimisation.

Few if any cases could be cited, in which dismissed of workmen under those circumstances had actually taken place, but the witnesses pointed out that there were many ways in coal mines by which a person could be made to suffer in addition to being discharged. Several of the witnesses who gave evidence on behalf of the employers admitted that it would be very useful in keeping the management of collieries up to a higher level so far as safety was concerned if one of their present general rules was more widely taken advantage of. But none of them would admit that the fear of dismissal or unfair treatment was a factor in preventing the rule being taken advantage of. Many of the miners' witnesses were of the opinion that it would be better to have the examiners free of the control of the employer, so that the fear of unfair treatment or dismissal might be avoided. The memorandum lets us know further that much attention had been given to the system in force in the French mining districts. The French miners have had many years experience of the present system, which entitled them to appoint a person from amongst their own number who shall devote his whole time to the examination of the mines. Those who are appointed are generally thoroughly

experienced miners of more than average intelligence, and so far as the examinations have given absolute satisfaction, and the workmen believe that this class of examiners have done more to increase the safety and comfort of the underground workers of France than the general inspection by Government inspectors. The Governments of Germany and Austria have been making careful inquiries as to how the system works out in France. The miners in those countries have also been deeply interested in the matter, and the workmen in the mines in those countries are in general agreement on the question of asking their Governments to give them powers similar to those possessed by the French miners on any future mining legislation. This appears an eminently sane method, and one the importance of which cannot be minimised. There need be no clashing between the Government inspectors and the men's "visiting reporters," and after all each in their way are to strive to lessen the lamentable death-roll of the mines.

One other point I will touch on. All experts are agreed that coal-dust has played an important part in nearly all the serious explosions in this country. While this is so, no definite conclusion can be arrived at without further, allied with practical experiments. To this desirable end the Royal Commission decided to ask the Government for a grant of money to erect an experimental gallery for the testing of coal-dust as to its inflammability and such like.

The Hon. Wm. Templeman, Minister of Mines, proposes introducing at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament, an Act to regulate the Use, Manufacture, Transportation, and Testing of Explosives, which Act will be known as the Explosives and Technical Work under the Act of the Department of Mines, Ottawa. The British Government has loaned Captain Arthur Desborough—one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives—to act in an advisory capacity to the Mines Branch. Captain Desborough has made an inspection of the Canadian factories manufacturing explosives, and investigated the general conditions governing the use and transportation of explosives, but before making his official report, deems it advisable to have a conference in the city of Ottawa.

The editor of the Record was invited to attend the conference but four days notice was insufficient.

SENATOR JAFERAY ON SCOTIA.

The Senator in discussing his ob-

servations at the different plants, stated in the 'Witness' that he was delighted with the present perfection and development of the several plants and collieries under the management of the company.

"I always anticipated," he said, "that the Nova Scotia Corporation would prove a big factor in the industrial life of the Maritime Provinces, if not the whole of Canada, and my visit has certainly proven these contentions. At Wabana I was given my greatest surprise, as regards the unlimited supplies of iron ore, while the appliances for mining in vogue is, to say the least, perfect. The amount of ore in sight is calculated at one hundred million tons, while miles of area are yet to be developed. In all, the company has thirty five square miles, and it will take at least one hundred years to remove the ore that a visitor to the mines can see.

Speaking of the Scotia collieries at Sydney mines the Senator remarked that these contain a wonderful deposit of the highest grade of coal, in fact like the Wabana mines, it was impossible to make an estimate of the unlimited supply of coal, and it was sufficient to say that as the work of development progressed, the greater in volume and the more valuable these properties would become.

"The plant at Trenton, where the steel implements receive their finishing touches, is one of the modern of its kind on the continent. It is perfect in every detail, and each month, practically, sees additional improvements, and extensions which will grow continuously until the Nova Scotia steel plant will rate, in my opinion, as one of the most modern in use to-day."

"Indeed," smilingly concluded the Senator, "I am proud to be a director of such a corporation. Just watch Scotia grow."

At a special meeting of the directors of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, held recently, the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W. McNab from the board of directors, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Frank Stanfield, of Truro. The appointment is a popular one in the East as Mr. Stanfield is considered one of the most practical and experienced business men in the Maritime Provinces. His knowledge of general trade conditions will serve him well as a director of 'Scotia', and he is expected to prove an acquisition to the already strong directorate.

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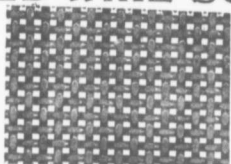
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WESTBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Dir.	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9 30	10 40	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	8 45	11 00
8 25	10 35	INVERNESS JCT.	8 30	11 08
8 17	10 29	PORT HAWKESBURY	8 35	11 11
8 09	10 12	PORT HASTINGS	4 08	11 30
	10 07	TROY	4 13	A. M.
	9 57	CRAIGSMOOR	4 25	
	9 44	CRAIGSMOOR	4 38	
	9 37	JUDIQUE	4 50	
	9 08	JUDIQUE	5 05	
	8 55	CATHERINE'S POND	5 18	
	8 41	PORT HOOD	5 33	
	8 35	GLESCOPE	5 38	
	8 30	MAROU	5 53	
	7 50	GLENDYRE	6 12	
	7 40	BLACK RIVER	6 28	
	7 25	BLACK RIVER	6 48	
	7 12	SEATHLOONE	7 00	
	6 55	INVERNESS	7 10	
	A. M.		P. M.	

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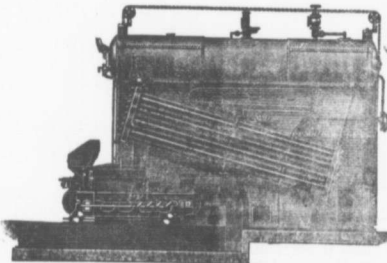
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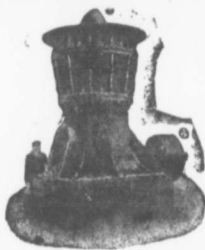
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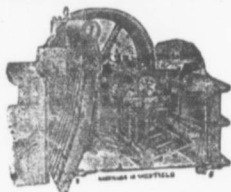


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... ANALYSIS ...

	NO 1	NO 2	NO 3
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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 %
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Sulphur.....	1.15 %	58 %	.79 %

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