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# MARITIME MINING RECORD

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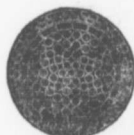
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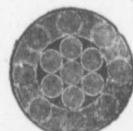
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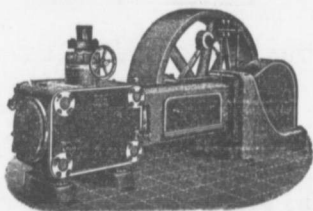
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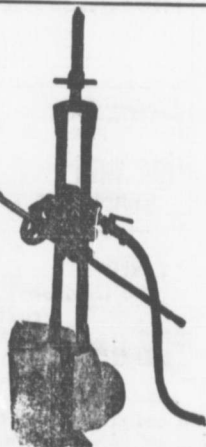
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COOK'S PAN SHOVELS,  
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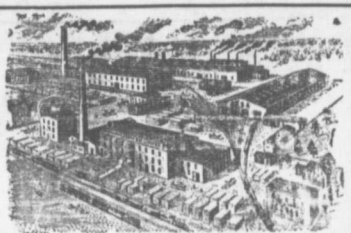
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**Rhodes,** BUILDING MATERIALS  
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**NOVA SCOTIA.**  
**Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal,**  
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**Minerals other than**  
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over five square miles for eighteen months, cost \$30.00; leases for four renewable terms of twenty years each can be selected from them at a cost of \$50.00, and are subject to an annual rental of \$30.00

All titles, transfers, etc., are recorded free of charge by the Department. The royalty on coal is 10 cents per long ton, and on other minerals in proportion.

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**COMPRESSED HIGH PRESSURE  
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"Vitite" Packing is a Compressed Asbestos sheeting especially treated. It makes an ideal flange and manhole joint and a trial will be a revelation to you.

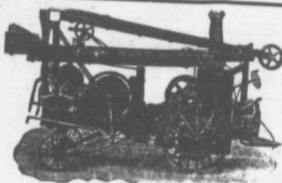
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**The KEYSTONE**  
**Percussion Core Drill Attachment**  
**is an economical appliance for  
 TESTING COAL LANDS.**

It can be used in connection with any good "churn" drill, but operates best on the long-stroke KEYSTONE, thus making the cheapest and quickest method of boring to be found. In operation a hole is sunk to the coal with the ordinary Rock Bit. The Bit and Stem are then removed and the Coring Attachment put on in their place. It takes a 4 ft. core out of the Softest as well as the Hardest part of the vein. Avoids all delay and expense of "rods" water wash, diamonds, shot, and heavy operating mechanism.

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 We make Water, Oil & Test Well Drillers  
 for all depths and purposes.  
**Keystone Driller Co. Beaver Falls, Pa.**

**Mining & Mill Supplies.**

Valves,  
 Fittings,  
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Boiler  
 Tubes,  
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 Plates,  
 Angies,  
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**SOLID DIE  
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**Iron Pipe for  
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 —Established 1852—

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For MINES, WATER WORKS, SEWAGE,  
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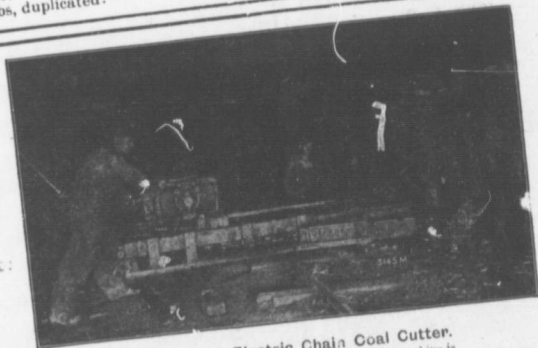
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**J. W. CUMMING & SON,**  
 New Glasgow, N. S.

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“Speedy” Coal Boring Machines, “Acme” Ratchet Rock  
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Quality of material and Excellence of Workmanship  
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Jeffrey 17 A Electric Chain Coal Cutter.  
 Except where the cutting is extremely hard this machine is  
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## JEFFREY COAL CUTTERS

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The...

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 12, No. 9. Stellarton, N. S., Nov. 10 1909. New Series

ON MID-SUMMER HOLIDAY.

(By the Editor.)

We must needs go to Ayr; "Auld Ayr which ne'er a town surpasses for honest men, and bonnie lassies." As to the former I have my doubts; my little experience is that they are as ready to make a bawbee, by way of an overcharge, as any other honest Scot. As for the latter I cannot say, as I invariably look away when I see a female form approaching, that is, when there is 'somebody' with me; at other times, oh well, never mind. One must needs pass through Ayr in making for the 'banks and braes o' bonnie Doon' Nigh a quarter of a century had passed since a former pilgrimage to the shrine of Burns, and the poet who helped to make Scotland famous, and who helped to make the whole world better, by making its people broader. The Auld Brig o' Ayr, is being repaired to keep it from falling into decay. 'Sam o' Shanter's' inn looks spic and span. Trams now run past the cottage, the kirk and the monument. The cottage is in splendid condition; the bed in which Burns was born seems none the waur, and the crockery is still displayed on the racks, after the fashion of thrifty Scottish housewives of moderate means. One must now pass the turn stile in order to gain access to the cottage. There is a charge but one does not grudge it, as the grounds, around the cottage, are in trim order. In olden days the barn, the byre, and the stables were attached to the house. One enters by the byre to the kitchen, and through the kitchen to the birth room. The males bare their heels. How humble a home it was to have been the birthplace of so great a genius. The people come streaming in, and moving out. They are from all parts in Britain and from abroad. Americans are largely in evidence, and all are eager to inspect any relic and visit any spot associated with the life of the poet. The grounds around the monument are a thing of beauty. Why all this fuss over Burns, is a question heard once in a while. Why? Because Burns was a man with a heart, because he did more than any other mortal, perhaps, to humanize man. He was, if not the poor man's, the whole peoples poet. His bugle notes awakened the common people to a new dignity, and to a new self respect.

In going to and from Ayr, by water, one passes Ardrossan, a large seaport town; Largs one of the largest coast watering places, and other smaller health and pleasure resorts. Our ship's company were landed at Weyms Bay much to their surprise. A transfer was made, after some delay, to another steamer. A gentleman passenger was not at all pleased with the delay, and amused

his fellow travellers with some sharp criticisms of steamboat management. As the passengers were disembarking from the steamer, we were to finish our journey in, he made many remarks which, if they annoyed the steamer people, delighted the travellers. The transfer, he declared, was made to save a few coppers to the company; that was the main object; the comfort of their patrons was only a secondary consideration. Seeing an old lady coming down the gangway he said, "Come away, but be careful; there's nobody here to attend to the old folks; you may break your leg for all they care; the youngsters can manage for themselves, the old people have to whether they will or no. My good lady never look for chivalry from steamboat or railway officials," and so he rattled on. What he said was all appreciated, for it was true, and expressed good humor.

A number of years ago I was in Glasgow 'Green,' on a Saturday afternoon, and was so amused with the number of spouters, and the variety of subjects, that I vowed when next in Glasgow to again pay the 'green' a visit, and therefore it was that on a Saturday afternoon I formed one of a motley crowd, that had congregated outside the 'green' gates, that had congregated the Scottish and Irish Demosthenes permitted inside the portals. Outside the gates, however, at the foot of the reformed 'Gallowgate' there is ample space for many informal platforms. Any old thing, tub or box, serves the speaker's purpose. Every subject is treated of by these open air orators. While a majority spout for practice or spout for the mere love of the thing, one or two may be given a consideration. Of course only one or two of the 'stans' could be visited in an afternoon. The discussion in progress at, let me call it, No. 1 platform was between, as I soon learned, a catholic and a protestant, and of all subjects who would have expected to hear a hot debate on the 'virgin birth.' It didn't take long to come to the conclusion that the speakers knew not a little on many subjects while wholly 'not up' to the subject under discussion. Both seemed to be familiar with the old masters, and spoke glibly of historic painters and paintings. This was to show how the masters had regarded the incarnation. The one contended that Mary was not a child bearing woman as are other women. The other contended that God in bestowing upon her the motherhood bestowed upon her the greatest honor that could be conferred upon her, and so they kept at it, hammer and tongs. Stepping over to another group we found a socialist at work, and having a hard time of it. He was lecturing and, between pauses, trying to dispose of a socialist periodical. He was asked to explain what was

meant by the nationalization of public utilities, and where in that scheme the workmen came in. Unfortunately for himself he mentioned Glasgow Tramways as an illustration of the principle. They had made a profit of so many thousands and pounds. When he reached this point he was loudly called upon to tell 'who got the money', 'where did it go to', 'were the working men any better off', etc. etc. He attempted to fence, but was again commanded to tell 'who got the money'. He begged to be allowed to go on, but all in vain for a time. He pleaded for time and thought would explain all. His explanation some thought was too long delayed, so again came shouts of 'where does the money go', 'who got it?' and so on. His audience were all workmen, but evidently socialism has not taken a strong hold of the Saturday afternoon frequenters of the 'green'. I wanted to patronize another platform or two, but was dragged away. It was good fun; the speakers seemed in dead earnest, but both speakers and hecklers kept in the best of humor. The street oratory flourishes. Another favorite place is Bridgeton Cross, which may be called a medium sized square. The speakers here are fewer, but their audiences on that account much larger. On Sunday nights the square is crowded. Religion and politics are the subjects. Here the orthodox holds forth, and there is none to gainsay the heretodox. Sentiments as wide apart as the poles are expressed from opposite sides of the square. It is a case of every man to his liking.

And, next, to oratory of a different description. A great liberal meeting was held in the St. Andrews Hall, the largest in Glasgow. I was fortunate in securing a ticket for the platform. The seat allotted me was immediately behind Earl Crewe, the principal speaker. The speakers' backs would be towards me, which was not conducive to a good hearing. By a little jockeying a seat was secured among the reporters in front of the platform. The hall was crowded and also the large platform. Owing to threats of the suffragettes to interrupt, admission was only by ticket. Accompanying Earl Crewe were Mr. Golland, Liberal Scottish whip, and McKinnon Wood, a member of the government. The speaking was good. In order of merit I would place the last-mentioned as follows: Wood, Golland, Crewe. The latter from his position in the government was the star performer. His speech was full of good points which the audience was not slow to recognize. The enthusiasm was unbounded. There were no cat calls, as on this side, but genuine hear-ings. It was at times infectious, and one cheered whether he had caught the point or not. There were no interruptions worth noting. At the close of the Earl's address resolutions were moved. Here the Provost of Paisley took a hand in and kept the audience shouting and laughing. He is a fine specimen of a pawky Scotsman. Here is a sample of his style: "Ah, but I must not be too hard upon the landlords for I am one myself. I own sixteen square feet of land. (Laughter). Oh but why don't you let me finish. These sixteen square feet I own are in two Cemeteries (more laughter), and I will gladly give them as a gift and as a last resting place to any of the front

position to the budget benchers. On leaving the hall the streets were found blocked: The suffragettes had tried to get the outside crowds to rush the police. The crowd was out for sport but drew the line there. The poor suffragettes had no militant supporters on this occasion. To show to what lengths these crazy women will go: Two of them the night before the address got up on the roof of the hall. One of them got chicken hearted and came down. It was a wet and stormy night and yet one poor crazy suffragette lay coiled up on the roof wet to the skin. She was discovered by some men working on a neighbouring building. They thought she was disturbing her intentions and secured them as allies. However, one who knew nothing of the conspiracy informed the police, that a drunken woman was on the roof, who brought her down ingloriously. She had hoped to get into the hall when the meeting was in progress. They tell me women are wifful—

The 'Cross' is a favorite rendezvous of the idle and unemployed. From all that I could learn the reports as to unemployment in Glasgow last winter were exaggerated. In conversation with one of the committee, whose duty it was to report on the numbers of unemployed, and procure work if possible for them, I was informed that the real problem was what to do with the unemployed. The men who won't work or who work only when it suits them are the main source of evil. There are numerous lazy imposters. In many parts of the city there are model lodging houses, and the S. A. have numerous refuges. The model houses are not all models of cleanliness, and they cannot well be. As soon as the day's work is done, men, without homes, or who cannot afford permanent lodgings, resort to the 'models', and pass the evening lounging and smoking. The poor beggars, their life, in the best of these model ten, the pity is, they are lying in the bed they made for themselves. Men of tender heart, must often feel sad as they view these model lodgings of the city, as condensed in these model lodgings. There is very much of selfishness among the unemployed, though many of them are violent in their denunciations of the greed of employers and the callousness of the community in general. The what the fellow's pay was sufficient to keep the wife from the door of a man and his family. Who did the fellow do but strike for higher wages, which meant he work for fewer heads. Though there was less noise made it is probable that unemployment affected the working population of Liverpool as severely as that of Glasgow, with this difference perhaps, that the Liverpool unemployed were at the look out for, and ready to jump at whatever offered. Near the Landing stage in Liverpool I saw, a little after the noon hour, a vast concourse of men formed into a semi-circle. One or two or more of the crowd would at intervals make a dash for a particular spot. On mixing with the crowd I learned that they were unemployed waiting to see if some man would hire any one in need of labor, for a short period, came to this spot, where he had ample material to select from. The unemployment and the

housing problems are the two knottiest facing British statesmen. Wise employers can do a great deal to improve the condition of their employees and to fire them with an ambition for better things. Two of these had some three hundred girls and women in their company. When they took charge of the business the girls looked tawdry, and the women wore shawls over their heads, after a monstrous fashion in vogue among workingwomen in some of the big towns. The women were asked to discard the shawls, and the girls to brush up a bit. A few complied at once, and all the others soon followed, and now the whole crowd has a respectable, tidy, and thrifty appearance.

## 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.

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R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

NOV. 10

### A HINT TO COAL OPERATORS.

There are some who think that all the trouble at Springhill is due to the fact that the General Manager is not an expert in coal mining, that is that he never had any practical experience underground. In order to succeed in any great undertaking it is not necessary that the one at the head of affairs have extensive practical knowledge of the particular business. His chief requirement is horse sense, and judgement sufficient to pick out capable subordinates. For the development of the steel industry in Sydney great credit is given to President Plummer. Plummer never worked in a rod or rolling mill. Pres. Ross is doing well as the head of the big Coal Co's, and yet he never mined a fall in a pit. Thos. Cantley who manages the coal as well as the steel end of his company's business, never drew a pillar in any mine, and yet no word of censure is ever heard as to faulty methods at the works they represent. The first requisite of a director or a general manager of a company is to select, as already stated, capable subordinates. Mr. Duggan, the present general manager of the Dominion Coal Co., is a pronounced success; Hiram Donkin, a former general manager, did splendid work, and yet neither had mining engineers' affixes.

A writer in the Eastern Chronicle, who is dealt very gently with by the editor, asserts that all the troubles at Springhill are due to Mr. Cowans, 'who never worked a day in the mine in his life.' As we have shown, practical knowledge in mining coal is not essential to a capable general manager. The correspondent advances several reasons why

there is trouble at Springhill. At this time we will deal with one only which the correspondent says is the greatest, or chief one. The mine is not worked scientifically, he says.

"4th. and greatest.—In opening up a mine the first thing is to sink a slope down in the coal to a reasonable depth and from the slope drive levels. If the coal is to be practically mined, the work of extracting the coal between the extreme end of the level and the slope, should begin at the innermost end of the level, which has been driven to the desired length. But in these mines as soon as they drive the level beyond a reasonable distance to allow coal enough to support the slope, they get hungry for dividends, and pull the loaf out half cooked, by compelling the management to cut this solid block of coal up with roads ten feet wide, every 50 feet, in order to get out more coal at the particular time. By the time the level is driven to its limit the whole of the block of coal is weakened, and all the timber used up and naturally the roof stone has fallen, and when they get to the end of the level and start back towards the slope extracting all the coal, they find it requires the best and skilled miners to cross these old workings, and in doing so they have to do a tremendous lot of timbering, as well as removing and storing stone. All this extra cost of timber and timbering, for the company pays to have this work done, which brings no return for the money spent, is charged up against producing greater than it was before, and greater than it would be today if properly operated."

Theoretically free trade, to many of us, seems unassailable; to most of us it appears impossible, practically. This Springhill expert's plan of operating a coal mine is unassailable from the stand point of the theorist; it is wholly out of question as a practical proposition. The mines of Nova Scotia, as a whole, are fairly well managed. Men familiar with coal mining as conducted in Britain and in the United States, as well as native born, have had supervision of the opening up and development of collieries, and yet in no single instance, so far as our knowledge goes, has the plan as we understand it, suggested by the E. C's correspondent been attempted, not to say adopted. The management of any ordinary joint stock company would place his position in jeopardy if he did so. The stockholders would fly at the directors, and these at the manager. To sink a slope to a 'reasonable' depth on a pitching seam, and install the necessary plant would occupy say eighteen months. To run levels to the extreme end, presumably of the boundary, might mean a drive of a mile or more. Driven at the rate of nine feet a day, and allowing 200 working days in the year, would mean two years more. That makes three and a half years. Long wall retreating was probably in the mind of the E. C's correspondent. Before an open cut could be made to enable thirty men to be placed at work other six mos. would be spoiled. After four years; outputs would begin, and what outputs for these days. Say two hundred tons each out of the levels east and west, and a hundred tons from additional slope and level driving. The questions that might be asked of the advocates of such a system are:— "Where is all the money to come from; How is a decent output to be secured and; Where would working faces be found for miners."

We have been told, in the press, that the seams at Springhill are variable in height. A seam may

be 4 or 5 feet now and 8 or 9 feet a month hence. We have also been told that the pitch in some parts varies greatly. In a mine of this description no one system will work out to advantage.

#### COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

The Eastern Chronicle is strongly in favor of a compulsory arbitration act for the settlement of trades disputes. When Mr. Ackland, the Deputy Minister of Labor, visited the county a short time ago, the writer had the privilege of telling him that no other kind of arbitration could be effective. Not from what the deputy said, but judging from his questions, one might conclude that the department might hesitate to so amend the Lemieux act so as to make it partake of that character. The Eastern Chronicle asserts that the compulsory arbitration act of New Zealand was more in favor with the employees than with the employers, and that the workmen complied with the findings of the Board, more readily than the masters. We are not in a position at the present moment to gainsay the statement, but our impression is that the act recently had to be amended in order to find a way to make the men comply. There was a fine for non-compliance; the men refused to pay, there was no alternative—in default of sending to jail and a clause ordering imprisonment was threatened. Later another method was proposed the details of which escape our memory. It should not be beyond the ability of our legislators to devise some plan whereby both parties to a dispute should be forced, when unwilling, to comply with the award of the Board. There is but one arbitrator on the Lemieux boards; the other two, in a majority of cases, are simply advocates for the parties that named them. So far as our experience of the Lemieux act in Nova Scotia goes it cannot be said to have been an unqualified success. It did not prevent or cure trouble in Glace Bay, Springhill or Inverness; though it worked satisfactory in the case of Sydney Mines and Port Hood, and it will continue to be successful but partial success unless some method is devised for making its findings binding.

#### THE ONLY WAY.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Sydney Post,—now its foreign friends, the U. M. W. of America, seeks to make the credulous believe that ever and always it took no sides in the contest, was always unbiassed, unprejudiced and truthful, in all that it said or did in reference to the unfortunate affair. It was however, biased, there is no doubt of that, and if it says the bias was unconscious, then it was stronger than the Herald's open hostility. But it is too late in the day for the Post to attempt to pose as strictly neutral. As straws show how the wind blows, so a little thing like a newspaper head line may indicate the side to which a man claiming to be independent goes to a joint political meeting. There are two speakers for the A party, and two for the B. Let us watch the man during the speaking. His face beams and his hands clap at every little point made by the A speaker, while he remains silent when the B speakers make

telling points. And thus we judge of the man's leanings. And so with the Post. If in thirty point three column head lines, it announces that, so and so, implicated in the 'Cliff' case has been found not guilty, by the Jury; and if in ten point single column heading, of a paragraph, of nine lines, it announces a renewal of the P. W. A. agreement, it requires no exertion to come to a conclusion as to which side the Post leans. The Post seemed pleased with the verdict of the jury; it showed not the slightest elation over the very important fact that the contract had been renewed. The reason for this lack of enthusiasm may be due to its failure to discern any benefit to its independent party from the renewal. It is at times a little hard to determine whether the Post is really grieving over the part it played in the past, or whether its tears be of the crocodile kind. In language grotesque, or pathetic, according as one views it, our winsome contemporary agonises over "broken friendships and rooted personal antipathies, the evil effects of which may spread themselves over generations. It is a sad transformation." It is; and the saddest thing of all is that our contemporary played the part of leading transformer. He is now seeking a place of repentance, and, alas! may not find it, in spite of his copious tears. Woe is our contemporary. In his zeal for a party he overlooked the prediction: "It must needs be that offences (strikes) come but woe to that man by whom the offence (strike) cometh"—or who abetteth it. We are told, with amazing effrontery that what the U. M. W. asked for four months ago, has nothing to do with the strike situation now. It has a very great deal to do with it, we may say, all to do with it. After the company has been put to immense expense, and much worry and annoyance; after the American operators have invaded and captured a portion of our markets; after there have been assaults on industriously inclined workmen after the province has suffered great loss, all because the company would not grant the demands of the U. M. W.'s for recognition, to expect all these will be forgiven and forgotten, on the plea that 'recognition' is not now asked for, is expecting far too much from people who never made pretense of angelic meekness. What was asked for, and refused, led to the strike, and the request for recognition pure and simple was not rescinded until it was made plain to the U. M. W. that theirs was a forlorn hope. Not till then was held out the deceptive olive branch. With apparent seriousness the Post asks: "Is there no way of saving the situation". There is; and an extremely simple way. Let the former well behaved employees of the company ask for re-employment, and they will receive it, that is if they apply in time. That is the way to save the situation; and let our contemporary know and understand, once and for all, that it is the one and the only way. If the company would think of 'saving the situation' in any other way its best friends would hide their heads in humiliation and shame, while the public would witness the petrification of the P. W. A. leaders, due to no chemical process.

A Sydney paper thinks the strike is as far from a settlement as ever. Outside of the U. M. W. no other one shares its opinion. The public know of the increasing monthly outputs, and draw the only sane conclusions.

## *- Rubs by Rambler.*

A Glace Bay correspondent of several of the newspapers makes a very good point in dealing with the coal operators conspiracy case now being tried in Halifax. Addressing the 'district executive' the correspondent says: "What you and those you try to represent have to sell is your labor. What the operators have to sell is their coal. Yet you are prosecuting the operators for doing the very thing you have combined for and pledged yourselves to do, viz: sell what you have for sale at the highest possible figure. What are the men thinking about that they cannot see the cloven hoof. Why, all other classes of labor, all other classes of capital, and the public generally, have never sought to strike the miners such a dastardly blow, as this alleged, international union now posing to be their saviours?" Yes it is one of the strangest and most astonishing things that has happened in the history of coal mining in the province to find a professed union man—an official in what certain untravelled people call a great union—acting as prosecutor in a case charging the N. S. operators for conspiracy to put up and keep up the price of coal. It almost passes belief. A trades union is supposed to exist chiefly to maintain and increase the wages of its members. It is well known to all observers that wages and prices are closely connected. If prices tumble so do wages and if prices go up so do wages when there is an alert union. Had a manufacturer or a merchant been the informer there would have been cause for surprise, to say that action was taken by a trades unionist caps the climax, and makes one wonder at the things, passing strange, that some people will do. In what marked contrast is the action of the U. M. W. with that of the P. W. A. In the eighties owing to cut throat competition and consequent cheap coal, wages of colliery workers in Cape Breton were very low. The operators were rated year by year for selling their coals so low. Still they continued to sell low in competition. At a fall annual meeting of the P. W. A. it was resolved that notice be sent to the operators that in the ensuing spring an increase in rates would be expected, that the operators could keep cutting away at their own throats if they choose, but the operatives would no longer suffer cut throat wages. The notice was given the operators in the fall so that they would regulate the selling price of coal accordingly. What was the consequence? Up went the price of coal in the Spring to the railways, and up went the miners rates, and that without any further request than had been made in the fall.

I take it that the U. M. W. have given up all hope of being successful in Nova Scotia, and that they are bound in their retreat to do as much ugly work as lies in their power. Only on this ground can their conduct in prosecuting the coal operators for conspiracy be accounted for. If they thought they might have the least chance of winning out they certainly would never have been so foolish as to institute so stupid proceedings. It taxes ones imagination to suppose that the U. M. Ws. can ever obtain a footing in this province, yet let us try to suppose that they capture a small

locality, under the promise of securing better wages. They go to the operators of that colliery and demand higher rates. Instantly they are met with the rejoinder: "You are surely joking; you mean that I shall lower the rate. That must be your demand surely for you have charged us with selling too dearly. Our prices have been reduced and wages must follow. You see I am following out your own principles. You believe in cheap coal; that can only, as you are perfectly well aware, be obtained by reduced rates of wages." What answer could the U. M. Ws. make to this plea of the operator. The U. M. Ws. would rightly be hoisted with their own petard.

There are some people, vain fellows, who much prefer the kisses of an enemy to the wounds of a friend. The editor of the RECORD is not of that kind. He accepts the wound of a friend if not with avidity, with patient submission. Indeed at times he rolls the criticisms of his friends as sweet morsels under his tongue. The Post's ante mortem biography of the RECORD editor is so gentlemanly and so delicately worded that it would be childish to show disapproval. The RECORD editor reads the Post, of course. Anything light is to his liking, and the Post is all that can be desired in that line. Its editorials are really amusing. It tells its readers that the editor of the RECORD attained his present eminence by 'tortuous paths'. The Post is vigorously scrambling up and along tortuous paths—and here comes in the difference—but is making no real progress, and is as far from the eminence, the goal of its ambition, as at the start. The Post gravely assures the RECORD editor that 'the miners of Cape Breton who belong to the union of United Mine Workers do not read the RECORD.'—Surely the Post is not cowardly in omitting to give the foreign society its proper name, the name is the United Mine Workers of America, meaning the United States.—The Post may be right in saying the U. M. Ws. of C. B. do not read the RECORD, and that may in part account for the fact that so many of them are laboring under a foolish delusion. The Post means us to draw the inference that the U. M. Ws. of C. B. read the Post. To that fact also is due in part the number of men who so foolishly struck work when they had no grievances.

I wonder if the Post will answer a simple question or two. The Post makes the boast that all along, during this scandalous U. M. W. business, the course it has pursued has been OPEN. Mark the word 'open'. The proprietor of a paper is presumed to dictate the papers policy. That at any rate is the rule in Nova Scotia. We answer the Post by saying that its course has not been open but marked by the grossest duplicity. Will the Post kindly tell its readers where McLaughlan got the information that enabled him to swear that the coal operators were members of a conspiracy? Will the Post tell its readers the name of the Sydney man who immediately on his arrival in Halifax was pounced upon by the Free Coal League? Will the Post tell us the name of the man who is trying to settle an old score by putting the coal companies to a lot of trouble and expense, with no end to serve but spite.

Hypnotized is the fittest word that can be employed in referring to the men who are still idle in C. B., at the bidding of the U. M. W. and of those who think that the U. M. W. has had the better of the so

called strike in C. B. It is strange that men like Mr. Vannie Nicholson, whose looks betray no symptoms of insanity, should be possessed with the idea that the U. M. W.'s so far, have had the best of the fight, and that they will ultimately prevail. Master Vannie is reported to have said, while touring the mining districts in Pietou last week, that he knew more about the situation than the Record, and that what that paper said in reference to the Company steadily winning out was nonsense. He, Vannie, knew better. The Dominion Coal Co. were beaten badly, and they knew it. Suppose for argument's sake we admit the first part of Master Vannie's statement to be correct, the second part has not a vestige of truth in it. The Dominion Coal Co. have not the most remote idea that they are beaten, they 'don't' know it, and a further thing to be noted is that no one in the province knows it, outside of the U. M. W. encampment. If a man like Vannie can be carried away by such pitiable delusion, it is little wonder that his associates, Poles, Huns, Russians et al have also had their vision twisted.

If there is one who takes a keener delight, than any other, in watching the conflict which has waged the past three months between the Dominion Coal Co. and a portion of its workmen, that one is the supposed proprietor of the Sydney Post. Readers of that paper, rightly or wrongly, concluded that every movement of the foreign society had the unreserved benediction of the Post proprietor. Some evil minded persons even hint that he took special delight in following the conspiracy case. Some might even go the length of quoting the proverb about the dirty bird, but that scarcely applies as he was gently, squeezed out the next years ago. From Mr. Morrow's cross examination, in the conspiracy case in Halifax, it appears that the one who is supposed to watch the prosecution gleefully was himself at one time a conspirator. The following telegram seems to bear this out: "International Pier, August 14, 1900: Mr. R. Morrow. Price screened coal raised to three dollars ton from to-morrow, fifteenth; will not sell any other grade."

J. S. McLennan.

It is possible that this J. S. McLennan is the same gentleman as he who was Sales Agent for the Dominion Coal Co. during the years the company's operations were not considered satisfactory.

At the Conservative convention in Truro no notice whatever was taken of the Legislative Council. The abolition of the Council the convention recognized was no good as a battle cry. The Halifax Herald referring to this omission says a Legislative Council might be permissible if it were an independent body free from party control. The Herald encourages the President of the Council for appearing on a party platform. The procedure of the House of Lords governs the procedure of the Legislative Council, at least is supposed to do so. Some months ago there was a terrible fuss made in the House of Commons because a noble lord had written a letter favoring the candidature of a certain tortoise. A committee was appointed to enquire into his conduct. The verdict was not guilty but don't do it again. Perhaps the Herald had this in mind when it rated the President of the Council. In this instance I must confess I have considerable sympathy with the Herald's opinion. If the Legislative Council is to be merely an echo of the government when its friends are

in power, or deadly opponents when its opponents hold the reins, then I might almost be tempted to say with the Herald *qui bono*. Of course there is no pleasure in confessing that the point made by the Herald is not a bad one. That paper's course of late has been so unpatriotic, not to use a harsher phrase, that one scarcely cares to hold any view in common with it.

Nothing in the way of political economy comes hard to those socialists. A stroke of the pen, and what seems to others, complex problems, are finally settled. A New Glasgow philosopher who imagines he is a socialist tells us how to get cheap coal. Here is his way: "Profits come from the surplus labor of the men and in no other way . . . To whom does the surplus belong? Surely to the workers. Then we come to the conclusion that the men are always right when they strike for more pay. But when the men get all the companies will go out of business, because there are no profits; the men can then afford to sell coal cheaper and have more pay, see?" How simple it is all. Don't you see it. Coal is selling say at three dollars. Of that labor gets \$2.50, and the government and capitalists get the remainder. Under the new regime the government and the capitalists are, in some miraculous way, to be cut out, and the men are 'to get it all.' Having got it all are they likely to part with it. You bet they won't. Like leeches they will hold on to it and the result is there can't be any reduction in price to the consumer. Socialists declare they are under paid now. They want the masters profit. Having got it will they immediately part with it and give it to the general public. No, they will apply it to increase their wages which they declare are too low. Socialism as propounded by some uncertain of themselves people is a fearful and wonderful thing.

Some of the papers seem to be under the impression that a renewal of the contract between the P. W. A. and the Dominion Coal Co. is the death knell of the strike. That may be too hopeful a view. It is no doubt a big feather in the cap of the P. W. A. but it may not mean an immediate cessation of hostilities. It may be the signing is one of many death knells. The prosecution in Halifax is a knell, and the signing of the contract a louder knell, but there will still be some kicking and pretense of vitality. There must be no lulling to sleep, a vigorous warfare must be kept up until the enemy is driven out of the land. So long as they remain in C. B. or Inverness or Cumberland Co., the U. M. W.'s. are a menace to the peace and prosperity of the province.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. has closed a contract with the Canada Foundry company, Toronto, for the construction of an additional blast furnace (complete) extension to Bessemer plant and two 500 hundred ton open hearth furnaces (complete) or new type and for carrying out of the new process in making of open hearth steel. This contract involves the expenditure of over half a million of dollars.

The contractors, the Canada Foundry Company, Limited, conduct the largest machine works in the Dominion, outside of the railway shops, are general engineers and founders and have large bridge works, pipe foundry, iron foundry, machine and boiler shops.

## THEIR OBJECT.

The following from a Toronto paper,—written by its most knowledgeable contributor—expresses a common belief:—

"From the first it has been apparent the ultimate aim of the U. M. W. A. campaign was injury to our coal trade. Our chiefest industry is fair game for the U. M. W., but what is most surprising is that our own provincial newspapers should join hands with the alien to work destruction on the financial bulwark of Nova Scotia credit. A long time ago we warned the Sydney Post that its endorsement of the U. M. W. A. cause was going to work havoc on the main industry of Glace Bay, and that anything which worked harm to Glace Bay would in the long run work much greater harm to Sydney and its one industry. The balance sheet of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. for 1909 will show very conclusively what result the Glace Bay strike is going to have on its earnings. It is almost inconceivable that responsible newspapers should allow the tortuous ways of obscure local politics to lead them into an endorsement of such an unblushing attack on our main industry as the U. M. W. A. has made this summer.

While the onslaught of the U. M. W. A. on Nova Scotia was a long premediated one, and would have been made sooner or later, it is questionable whether it could have been brought to a head had not Nova Scotian newspapers helped it along, and it has been an interesting study to watch the skilful way in which the agents of the U. M. W. A. have used a party press to attack Nova Scotia's financial credit, in the name, save the mark, of reform."

## RENEWAL OF CONTRACT.

(Glace Bay Gazette.)

"The renewal of the contract between the P. W. A. and the Dominion Coal Co. is an act that will have important and far reaching effects at the present critical stage of the local coal industry. That it has been renewed is a matter on which the people depending directly or indirectly upon the prosperity of the industry for their living should congratulate themselves.

With the United Mine Workers of America doing all they can to hand over the markets for Nova Scotia coal to the American coal operators and American coal to the extent of several hundred thousand tons, much more than ever, displacing Nova Scotia coal in the St. Lawrence market and also being imported to Sydney for the Steel works, both the company and the P. W. A. recognized that a broad view of the situation should be taken. It was important for both parties that settled conditions of wages and rates should be continued so that the customers of the company could be assured that their contracts would be filled without delays or difficulties. The preserving of the market and the continued confidence of the people who buy the joint product of the mine workers and the company was considered by all to be of paramount importance, and the time was deemed in every way inopportune for opening a general discussion of rates—a discussion of which, if once begun, might be prolonged until it would have serious effects on the future of the industry on which both the men and the company depend. The present contract has worked well. The P. W. A. have

shown that they will unswervingly observe their solemn engagements. Since the strike began the company has gradually strengthened its position until now two-thirds of the normal output is being obtained. It was apparent to all interested in the negotiations that under these conditions, if the customers of the company could be assured of settled conditions regarding rates, they would make contracts for coal with confidence that the quantities required would be delivered, and taking a broad view of the matter the P. W. A. officers and members saw that the preservation of the market and the restoring fully of the confidence of the company's customers was the most important matter at the present juncture.

The renewal of the contract was one of the neatest strokes of business ever done by the P. W. A. It is the death knell of the U. M. W. as a factor to be considered in the local coal industry. The P. W. A. by renewing this contract for two years have placed themselves in a strategic position for the future which is far better than the securing of any temporary increase in rates which they might possibly have secured.

(Sydney Record.)

"The extension of the contract between the P. W. A. and the Coal Company for a further two-year period, or till the end of 1911, together with the advance in wages granted the lower paid laborers at the collieries, will have a tendency to clear the labor atmosphere at Glace Bay. More important still it will tend to create confidence among the big customers of the Dominion Coal Co. in Montreal and conserve that market which owing to the strike has been in danger from the activities of the American coal owners. The P. W. A. thus score a signal victory in the face of reiterated predictions that they would be unable to do anything when the time came to reconsider the contract. They have not only secured a renewal of the contract but a renewal with an advance in wages. True this advance affects only the colliery laborers, but it was on behalf of these that the great outcry was raised. They will now receive \$1.60, which is the highest wages paid this class of labor by any large corporation in Eastern Canada. While the U. M. W. by their tactics are endeavoring to demoralize the coal trade of the province, the union which they hoped to stamp out have succeeded in making an advantageous bargain for the miners. The irony of the situation is complete. It is to be hoped that the men on strike will now see the uselessness of further holding out and will return quietly to work."

Lost, stolen, or strayed; the sole survivor of the Free Coal League. Information as to his whereabouts will be gladly received by Mr. Dick's solicitor in the conspiracy case. Last seen at Fielding's court, three weeks ago.

The U. M. W., if they have done any blowing about one thing they were able to do more than other, it was the way in which they would "support" the striker, and for two years if necessary. They cannot surely be toeing the mark as predicted, for their champion, the Sydney Post, taunts them for the measure of their support in these words, "For four months a large body of men, many of them with large families, have been 'ekeing' out existence on the strikers DOLE.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Chignecto Mines is doing fairly well. The output at this colliery varies little.

u Good work is being done this year at the Joggins. The output to date is away ahead of last year, probably to the extent of 40,000 tons.

The Conservative party are throwing off the shackles. The nomination last week of a straight party candidate in Cumberland was a slap in the face to the Herald.

The coal company is erecting a new boarding house at the Joggins, near to the colliery. The building is designed to accommodate the floating population during the coming winter.

Shipments to the St. Lawrence, owing to the mild weather, may not close quite so soon as expected. About the 20th. of November is the usual date on which navigation closes.

The Genl. Manager of the Dom. Coal Co. has intimated that banking on a big scale will be entered upon soon. Next season's bank is expected to be larger than any previous one.

The output at the Joggins is now 350 tons per day on single shift. There is pit room and equipment to handle between 600 and 700 tons daily. A drawback at present is shortage of miners.

There will be some fun it is thought when James McLaughlan, the informant, is put on the stand. An effort will be made to find out where he got all the information on which his information is founded.

The endless haulage system has been in operation at the Joggins for two months, and has proved successful in every way. The problem is not now how to get the coal off the bottom, but how to get it on the bottom.

In order to meet the expenses incurred by the mine operators in their attendance at court in Halifax it is possible that the price of coal may be increased ten to twenty cents a ton, to Halifax and Truro consumers chiefly.

And now they are saying that Joggins is the boom town in Cumberland County, though not very much is being heard about it. Since this time last year the company has erected forty-five new tenements. These are all occupied, and as many more could be filled at once.

Peter Patterson, Esq., organizer for the U. M. W., who up to date has been a failure, in his special line, in Picton County, was invited by a bench warrant issued by Judge Leet—backed by Stipendiary Henderson of Stellarton—to proceed to a reception to be held in Judge Leet's court this week. So that Peter would not lose his way a Montreal courtier was sent to accompany him.

The Maritime Gypsum Co., whose quarries are at Nappan, have secured a power line from Chignecto and are now employing electricity for lighting and general power purposes. An electrically operated aerial cable-way now handles the output at a greatly reduced cost per ton.

Mr. Vannie Nicholson has been telling the Picton people that the Dominion Coal Co. have been badly beaten. The Dominion Coal Co. people and the P. W. A. on the other hand believe that the U. M. W. are on the run. That is the RECORD's opinion, and the RECORD's advice is now that they are on the run to keep them going.

Work on the installation of a new 500 K. W. generator is being rushed at Chignecto, and a new transmission line is being completed. The line is 15 miles long and will connect with Joggins. This line will supply the towns of Maccan and River Hebert with light and power. The colliery at Joggins will use the power for lighting, pumping, and ventilating the mines.

The cross examination of Mr. Morrow in the dear coal conspiracy case was decidedly in favor of the operators. He declares there has been no increase in the price of coal since 1900; that of the 200,000 tons supplied Halifax the half of it was supplied by the small collieries; that instead of there being a combination there is keen competition—the market being limited.

Notwithstanding all that had been cabled in reference to defection from the ranks of the liberals, the budget passed the British House of Commons by a very large majority. The Nationalists refrained from voting, chiefly owing to the increased whiskey duties. Pity the Nationalists do not realize that whiskey has been Ireland's curse as it is the curse of other nations.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. have been doing some boring in the submarine areas at Wabana and have been rewarded by the discovery that one of the untouched seams is of greater thickness than looked for. The RECORD will likely be in a position to give details of progress in next issue. Some people were inclined to make light of the figures published in the Montreal Star nine months ago. The figures did not exaggerate, possibly it was all the other way.

The P. W. A. has signed a two years' contract with the Dominion Coal Co. The terms and conditions are the same as in the last, with the exception that the underpaid laborers receive an advance of close on two dollars a month. It has been surmised for some time that the P. W. A. would not wait until the expiry of the present contract before making a new one. The U. M. W.'s have been assiduously preaching that the P. W. A. was too weak to cope with the Coal Company, and that any new contract would see a reduction of wages. This prediction has been belied. The signing of the contract by the company is equivalent to a declaration that it will recognize no union but the P. W. A.



## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The Drummond Colliery shows the large gain of ten thousand and the Acadia a gain of three thousand tons Oct. '09 over Oct. '08.

The Free Coal League made no open demonstration during the high coal conspiracy trial in Halifax. All the principals kept in the back ground; the dummies only were sent to the front.

It is hinted that the defence in the conspiracy case may have one or two more documents signed J. S. McLennan read in Stipendiary Fielding's court. The public will be delighted.

The telegram read by E. M. Macdonald, and which was brought to light in the conspiracy trial at Halifax, will warrant the solicitor for the Free Coal League getting a summons against the signer, as chief of the conspiracy.

The Glace Bay staff correspondent of the Post, has not been quite so active of late. Perhaps he has been promoted, and no successor appointed, or, perhaps, the Post is repentant. Like some death bed repentances the Post's may be a shade too late.

In the case of McNeil, one of the 'cliff' rioters, accused of attempt to light in the conspiracy trial at Halifax, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, thus maintaining the provincial wide reputation of Cape Breton County juries.

All the principal coal mine operators of the province spent a week in Halifax. What villainies they concocted during that time, one can only hope to learn from some future news, editorial, of the Herald, or from a manifesto of the Free Coal League. Or these may make the U. M. W's the catspaws for conveying the information.

Sydney No. 5 of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. did excellent work in October. The pit worked some 22½ days, and produced 11,493 tons, equal to a daily output of 510 tons. As the RECORD figures this colliery abandoned years ago as played out is yielding the government and the public of the province some eleven hundred dollars a month in the way of royalty. The management of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. has made the government its debtor. Mr. Robt. Robertson, the colliery manager, is optimistic as to the future.

And yet again it is reported that the engineers who are to build the railway from the St. Rose Mines, Inverness Co. to Carriboo, Richmond Co., are on the ground ready to begin operations. It was said twenty months ago that all the bond capital had been subscribed. Had bonds been issued the company would scarcely be in a position to pay interest out of profits. It is to be hoped this latest report has something in it, as it is desirable that the fine coal areas near Chimney Corner should be developed, and that a railway should skirt the rich Margaree Valley.

The Sydney Record asserts that there are now 5000 persons in the employ of the Dominion Coal Co. That is only 486 short of the number given in the government report for last year. These figures should convey all the information necessary to men who would rather make two dollars a day, than receive the 'strikers dole' of two dollars a week.

It is said the U. M. W. emissaries intended to hold a meeting in Stellarton, but were unable to secure a hall from any of the patriotic hall proprietors. The men of Stellarton think they are quite able to manage their own affairs without suggestions from any foreign order. Pictou is the only mining county which has enjoyed industrial peace during the year, and this is due to the fact that the U. M. W's were unable to secure a following in it.

The U. M. W. so far have failed to make any impression in Pictou County. Peter Patterson assisted by Master Vannie held forth in Westville last Wednesday night. It cannot be said that their audience was large nor can it be said it was at all enthusiastic. The number present is variously estimated at from 20 to 30 and from 25 to 45. A large number of this multitude were not miners nor mine workers, but men whose bump of curiosity had not been neglected in their early days. Peter was eloquently abusive. He told the men that they were scabs because they did not come out in sympathy with their striking brothers in Cumberland and Cape Breton. He could make no further promises as to increased wages, as on his last visit he had gone the limit. The men did not respond heartily, and will not until Peter can prove that they are scabs and after that prove that a scab is not so reprehensible a character as a traitor.

It has never been hinted that there has been any conspiracy to keep up prices by the operators or managers of collieries having less than 150,000 tons output per year. There are quite a few collieries whose operations are limited, so to speak. There are three in Cape Breton County, one in Inverness and three or four in Cumberland County. One would naturally suppose that the larger companies being in a conspiracy to keep up prices, the smaller companies would have a splendid opportunity to step in and capture a remunerative trade. It seems the smaller companies are not earning a fair dividend, in fact scarcely making ends meet owing to a lack of understanding between them, or, in short, owing to cut throat competition. The director of one of these companies declared the other day that the only thing to save the situation was for the operators of the smaller collieries to meet and come to some understanding as to prices. The coal trade, he declared, was wretched for the first part of the season and only improved a little as the fall approached. Even with the shortage of coal due to the stoppage at Springhill and the semi strike in C. B., adequate prices could not be obtained for coal. It seems after all that an 'arrangement' is in the best interests of the coal trade. Why should not all of the operators be in an association, where prices could be openly discussed.

## ONTARIO'S COAL SUPPLY.

Mr. Forward, Secretary of the Canadian Federation of Boards of Trades, has a communication in the Ottawa Free Press which in a pointed way shows the great risks Ontario is running by being dependent on the United States for her coal supply. Mr. Forward estimates that Ontario buys some 6,000,000 tons of soft coal yearly from the U. S., and points out that an edict of the President of that country could summarily shut off supplies. Labor troubles also might effect a similar result, not to speak of other causes beyond our control. Were the imports of coal suspended even temporarily for say two or three weeks, the effect on Ontario's industries would be disastrous. The article proceeds:

"Can it be said with certainty that such an emergency will not arise? Seven years ago we had a slight foretaste of what would happen in such an event. The truth is we are living in a fool's paradise in regard to this matter. The importing of soft coal by Ontario is unfavorable to Canada's best interests, not only because \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 a year go out of the country to foreign railway and mine operators and workers which might be kept at home to the enrichment of the Dominion, but we are making the very life and existence of the industries and carrying trade of our most populous province every year more dependent upon a precarious and uncertain source of fuel supply. . . . Meanwhile our eastern partner, Nova Scotia, is looking in vain for an American market for her coal. In 1867 a United States import duty of \$1.25 a ton killed her trade to the States, which dropped from 338,492 tons, to 16,099 tons in 1893. In 1894 the duty was changed to 40 cents a ton for screened coal and 15 cents for slack, the former being raised to 67 cts. in 1897. Shipments increased until in 1903 they were 968,832 tons, chiefly slack coal, entering under the low duty of 15 cents a ton.

Under the tariff signed by President Taft a few days ago the duty was again lowered to 45 cents a ton. Last year's exports were 559,592 tons, a falling off of over 400,000 tons since 1903. Of these nearly 500,000 tons were shipped by the Dominion Coal Co., comprised largely of shipments to the Everett gas works of coal classed as culm or slack, and paying only 15 cents a ton duty. Under a proviso of the new tariff much, if not all of this would apparently be now subject to a duty of 45 cents per ton. In any event the falling off in the trade, as pointed out, has been very marked lately, and prospects are that on conclusion of existing contracts, the amount exported will be very small.

What the situation plainly demands is some decided action on the part of the Government to open the Ontario market to Nova Scotia coal. That was one of the objects of confederation that has miscarried. As a matter of national security, if nothing else, Ontario urgently wants a domestic fuel supply. Nova Scotia wants additional home market for her coal.

The Dominion Coal Co. have built up their Quebec trade until over 2,250,000 tons a year come up the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, employing a fleet of 25 to 30 vessels of 3,000 to 7,000 tons each during the season. Open the Georgian Bay Canal and these colliers can go all the way to Fort

William, distributing coal throughout Ontario, and bringing down Northwest grain to the winter ports of Canada for shipment when the St. Lawrence is closed.

Within a decade from the opening of the route, coal shipments should reach 4,600,000 or 5,000,000 tons, giving the Province of Nova Scotia a large additional revenue from mining royalties, distributing several millions of dollars more yearly in wages alone, and substituting a permanent and stable market for one at the best fluctuating and precarious."

## NOT ONE CENT.

Mr. Morrow, the chief witness for the prosecution in the coal operators conspiracy case, though subpoenaed by the prosecution, is making a splendid witness for the defence. The following from the Chronicle's report of the proceedings bears this out:—

"A list of a dozen companies which have gone into the business in the past decade having been read by Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Morrow said that all these companies had become strong competitors with the larger concerns in the markets of the Province. The small companies, so called, had increased their sales in Nova Scotia by 200,000 tons in that period and in 1908 these concerns had over a fourth of the total sales in the provinces, outside of the sales to the steel companies.

"Would you consider it possible in view of the limited market for the coal of Nova Scotia and the wide competition for two or three companies to combine and tie up any proportion of the sales of the Province?" asked Mr. McDonald.

Objection was taken to this by Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie as it was one of the questions to be determined by this inquiry. The Stipendiary thought the question might be allowed.

"It would be no more possible than that two or three grocers could tie up the trade in Halifax," replied the witness.

The witness stated that the larger companies had lost 200,000 tons of their sales in the Province to small companies in eight years and they were also subject to American and English competition. About 200,000 tons of soft coal was sold in Halifax in 1908. Half of this was Dominion coal.

"There was a general increase in the coal prices in 1900 was there not?" asked Mr. McDonald.

"Yes," replied the witness, "there was a general advance all over the world then. Nowhere was the advance so small as in Nova Scotia and much of the advance here was merely nominal."

"Has there been any change in the prices made then?"

"The only change was a reduction of five cents in run of mine."

Witness said that all advances were made by him on instructions from the head office.

"Who would give you these instructions?" asked Mr. McDonald.

"Mr. John S. McLennan of Sydney, who was then treasurer of the Company."

"And these increases were all made on his instructions?"

"Yes."

"Have these prices been adhered to ever since?"

"Yes."

'So despite any combinations, conspiracies or anything else, the coal operators of Nova Scotia have not succeeded in raising the price since then?' 'Not one cent,' responded the witness.

We think it was Mark Twain who said he would like to go into the hero business, but hadn't the time. There is a class of men who are blessed with a certain amount of money and considerable leisure, for whom the hero field offers peculiar attractions. These men scale the highest peaks and put flags on the pole and receive the world's homage for comparatively useless achievements. The real heroes of the world are those who accomplish something of permanent use and value to the human race, and whose motives are dutiful and altruistic rather than selfish.

**Coal Shipments October, 1909**

**NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.**

Shipments	Oct.	1909	.....	91 974
"	"	1908	.....	64 301
Increase	"	1909	.....	27 673
Shipments	10 mos.	1909	.....	650 173
"	10 "	1908	.....	545 312
Increase	10 "	1909	.....	104 861

**ACADIA COAL CO.**

Shipments	Oct.	1909	.....	29 268
"	"	1908	.....	26 308
Increase	"	1909	.....	2 960
Shipments	10 mos.	1909	.....	229 220
"	10 "	1908	.....	265 395
Decrease	10 "	1909	.....	36 175

**INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.**

Shipments	Oct.	1909	.....	28 605
"	"	1908	.....	18 304
Increase	"	1909	.....	10 301
Shipments	10 mos.	1909	.....	209 416
"	10 "	1908	.....	210 296
Decrease	10 "	1909	.....	880

**INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO.**

Shipments	Oct.	1909	.....	23 116
"	"	1908	.....	25 606
Decrease	"	1909	.....	2 390
Shipments	10 mos.	1909	.....	185 706
"	10 "	1908	.....	218 236
Decrease	10 "	1909	.....	32 530

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OCT 17TH., 1909.

WESTBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND D Inferior Dir.	
58	51		54	52
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
3 20	10 20	P. TUPPEL JUNCTION	9 20	10 57
3 15	10 23	INVERNESS JCT.	3 47	10 57
3 07	10 19	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 45	11 01
2 59	10 02		3 38	11 20
P. M.	9 57	PORT HASTINGS	3 38	A. M.
	9 47	TROY	4 02	
	9 24	CHERUNSHI	4 15	
	9 17	CRAIGMORE	4 28	
	8 58	JUDIQUE	4 35	
	8 43	CATHERINES POND	5 18	
	8 27	PORT HOOD	5 23	
	8 25	GLENCOE	5 28	
	8 14	SARCO	5 43	
	7 49	GLENDYRE	6 10	
	7 30	BLACK RIVER	6 18	
	7 02	STRATHLOUNE	6 28	
	6 45	INVERNESS	7 10	
A. M.			P. M.	

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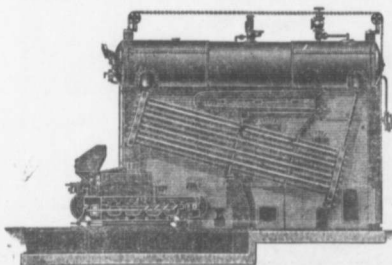
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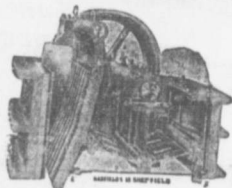
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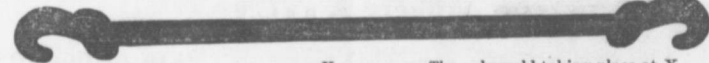
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