

called out to curb their violence. Springhill is now in the hands of imported peace constables and Glace Bay has had its experience of the same thing. A Presbyterian clergyman of Glace Bay denounced the disorders among his people and the terrible system of government the disorders invoked. The warning was not heeded and the other day the members of the U. M. W. in Glace Bay quarrelled among themselves at a meeting with the result that two men were shot dead and another is in jail charged with their murder. Is Father McKinnon's caution to his people not timely and good?

This question comes home to the people of this county on account of the reported declaration of Mr. Struan G. Robertson at Westville to the effect that if he had been a member of the government he would have gone to Springhill and demanded that the Coal Company recognize the U. M. W. on pain of the forfeiture of their mine.

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Taft, to a delegation of Republican farmers, said "If we take down that wall we will benefit by it for we shall sell more agricultural products to Canada than she will sell to us. We do now, and we shall sell her even more after the treaty goes into effect. I am not arguing, I am merely stating my conclusion."

The Canadian farmers have the promise by the advocates of the treaty that they will sell more; if the farmers in both countries are to sell more, to whom are they to sell it? If both statements are true then the extra sales will be to an extra population. Canada sells more, as it is, every year, and the United States also. The only thing possible is that the agreement will affect a change in marketing without any real increase in sales. At least I cannot for the life of me see how farmers in both countries are to sell more. If the bald statement was made to the U. S. coal operators that reciprocity would increase their coal sales in Canada, and to the Nova Scotia operators that they would have a new market in the United States, such a statement would only mean that there would be a change in markets, without any real increase in production and sales. That surely is plain. If instead of sending two million tons to Montreal we sent under reciprocity one million—the Americans taking the other million—and sent a million tons to New England where now we send none, that million tons Nova Scotia got was at the expense of the American operators. They gained a new market for a million tons, Nova Scotia also gained a new million market, but the gain in the new market was counterbalanced by the loss in the old. It could be claimed that the Americans sold more coal in Canada, and Nova Scotia more coal in the United States, but where was the benefit to either side. If it simply had been stated that some of the farmers in each country might realize better prices there might have been force in the statement, but to imply that the sales by the farmers in both countries will be greater than ever is at least a trifle misleading.

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Nothing is likely to come out of the conference between Premier Murray and the U. M. W. delegates. On some points, and those held at first to be the most important—all important indeed—the U. M. W's were constrained to give way; for instance they will not insist on recognition, they would not demand a schedule; and they would agree to a reduction of ten per cent.

the reduction the RECORD suggested months ago they should agree to. These were great concessions, no doubt, and furnish proof that the two or three leaders know they are beaten on three important points, but the company could not agree to the demand that all men would be given work as soon as possible. The company could not agree to an impossible thing and they could not agree to a thing morally wrong and which would be subversive of all discipline. To give all men employment meant, means, that the company would have to discharge men hired by them in the time during the strike, when men were most needed. To discharge these men to make room for those who deserted the company would be ingratitude of the basest kind. And, besides, the company would be doing serious wrong to industrial security to take back the men whose idle vaporings has brought the direst distress to hundreds in Springhill. While the company might overlook any ill done to itself it cannot well condone conduct which brought suffering on men who formerly were good workmen as well as good citizens. No company lives for itself and if discipline is not meted out to offenders, to hot heads, it may lead to outbreaks of hot headedness in other mines and other directions. Let the men of Springhill make terms with the company independent of their late leaders.

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"The RECORD hits Dr. Kendall hard, Mr. Baillie easy." "Why," asks the Eastern Chronicle, Well, primarily, for the reason that the Record and Mr. Baillie are not political relations. Said a wife to her hubby, 'Why are you so hard on me, and so easy on others who do as I do?' Said hubby 'Because you are my sweetheart, and I am jealous of your good name. You are different because you are not indifferent to me.' The RECORD might also answer after this fashion:—"Because we do not like to see a grit do wantonly silly things that hurt his party, if they do not harm himself, whereas to see a tory do a similarly senseless thing, to his party or himself, concerns us little." Might the RECORD put this question to the E.C.: 'If you do not expect better and more sensible things from the grits than from the tories why are you a liberal?'. The RECORD did not hit hard Dr. McMillan either. Why? Because it had regard to the injunction "Speak not ill of the dead" and the Doctor in our opinion is dead, politically, beyond resuscitation. Finally the RECORD would 'hate like sin' to see Douglas defeat Kendall, while with very many grits it hopes that he may get a fright that will do him good and steady him. The Record confesses—is it to its shame—that it has no mantle of mercy big enough to envelop the man who to get votes, secure some personal advantage, or to gain a little cheap applause from the unthinking, jockeys with so serious a question as that of the relations of employers to employed and vice versa.

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May I say of Struan Robertson and Arthur S. Kendall 'par nobile fratram' which interpreted without humor means: "O pair of duffers even though one be a tory and the other a grit. The Eastern Chronicle is authority for the statement that Mr.