

cident scheme carried by a handsome majority in the case of the former and by a narrow majority in the case of the latter at the plebiscite held two weeks or so ago—this in spite of the fact that the Compensation Board travelled very far out of its way, in hinting to the men how they should vote. We have not the slightest hesitation in congratulating the workmen of both plants on the results.

The machine workers at Glace Bay voted heavily in favor of the Compensation Act, as against the coal company's combined scheme. This is a veritable instance of every man for himself and not each for each, and each for all. This confirms Burns' dictum that when self interferes with the balance, 'tis rarely well adjusted. The machine shop workers should either have refrained from voting, or have shown greater sympathy for those not in the position they are to pay for insurance and make provision against sickness and death from natural causes. Fie on you, oh fie.

Details of the plebiscite vote demonstrate that the men of New Waterford, whatever some of them may think of the P. W. A., have no use for the U. M. W. of N. S. They gave a rattling large vote for the combined scheme, which was denounced freely by the U. M. W.'s. They have had all the experience they want of "Sin Fees" no matter what name they go by.

The plebiscite vote in Cape Breton affords proof that the P. W. A. is still on top, though the U. M. W.'s were brazen faced enough to tell the government that they represented a majority of the workers in the C. B. collieries.

There were 544 tons of manganese produced in Nova Scotia last fiscal year. The production of antimony rose from 10,872 tons in 1915 to 14,149 in 1916. There were produced of ammonia sulphate 5121 long tons against 4303 for the preceding year. The production of gold decreased from 7216 to 5121 ounces, due, it is said, to the dry season. There was an increase of about 160,000 tons in the production of limestone and 49,000 tons in that of gypsum. Why should there not have been a royalty on the exported gypsum? Why should coal, iron, gold and antimony be the only minerals from which revenue is derived? No reference is made in the Mines Report—in the table of mineral production—to fire clay. We are of opinion that a considerable quantity of fire clay was mined in at least two localities, one in Cape Breton, the other in Pictou county. We cannot say whether the omission is intentional or not.

Even the women workers saved from the recent munitions disaster have taken up employment in the danger zones of another factory, states the minister of munitions. To women's labor is in part due the fact that the number of machine guns available for the use of our troops is now twenty times as great as at the end of the first year of war. Great numbers of women are required in munition works. Application should be made to the nearest employment exchange.

"PLAYING THE GAME."

Advice to Capital and Labor.

The widely known Mr. Tom Fox, in an address lately on Capital and Labor in Manchester, said, among other things worthy of the consideration of employers and employees, in Canada as well as in Britain, "That the present great upheaval had given this country a rude shock. It was now generally admitted that if Germany had gone on quietly developing her industries and commerce for another 25 years as she had done in the past quarter of a century she would have accomplished all she desired without going to war. It was essential, therefore, that we should now take stock carefully of our industrial position. We had been getting too fat, rich and lazy, and instead of being partners in the essential work of contributing towards the life of the nation, capital and labor had developed two separate interests. This must be changed. The very existence of the empire, let alone its prosperity, depended on it. Unhesitatingly he said to the captains of industry that if the workers of the country were expected to put more energy, brain, and initiative into their work, the results of that extra energy, brain and initiative must be secured to them.

To keep our industrial position in the world, Mr. Fox continued, we must not only have an increased output but better organisation in our workshops, a drawing closer together of employer and employee, and an eradication of that jealousy and suspicion which had their roots deep down in the ignorance each had of the other. He suggested that there should be associations of employers, which would do their best to see that all employers "played the game," and associations of workers who, with the co-operation of the employers, would try to induce all workers to do likewise, so that all could work together for the common good.

It would be wise, too, if employers set up committees of workers representing each department in order both to give and receive information. Many of the objectionable things that took place in workshops were not due to the heads of those departments, but to unfit people appointed by them. Then if difficulties arose which could not be settled between the committees and the firms appeal could be made to the associations. The adoption of the canteen system in workshops, giving workers the opportunity to get good, well cooked food at cost prices, would recoup employers many times over by the increased efficiency of the work people."

THE PRAYERS OF SOLDIERS.

Rev. George E. Darlaston, M.A., of Crouch-end, who recently returned from France after some months of work with the troops, has an interesting article on "Religion at the Front" in a British periodical. Mr. Darlaston says that many things at the Front justify the epithet "godless," but he was surprised to find how frequently men felt that God was with them. The more typical movement of the soldier's mind (writes Mr. Darlaston) has been towards something in contrast with all that he sees, and even in the midst of what he himself calls hell,