

ter from the Legislature. They had been turned away by their employees, but had fought a fair fight and did not ask the Legislature for compulsory legislation.

He did not know why the demand for recognition was made at the present time unless it was because the U. M. W. was not recognized. They had never asked for compulsory recognition in the United States and had never received it. There they had never been recognized by law in any State, and the industries were free to recognize them if they wished. The great United States Steel Corporation did not recognize union labor and there were thousands of miners in the State of Pennsylvania that were not recognized. It seemed strange that they should come to the Government of a foreign country and ask for that which they could not get at home. The Legislature had some control over the P. W. A., but they had none over the U. M. W., and they should take the same chances as the P. W. A.

He said that England was the mother of organized labor, and with forty Labor members in the House of Commons, no leader had asked that union labor be recognized by law. New Zealand was the only country that had a compulsory recognition law, and at the same time they had a compulsory arbitration law, without which the former would be unworkable. He thought that labor here would be opposed to compulsory arbitration and unless this was made the law, compulsory recognition would be all nonsense.

The constitution of the U. M. W. provides for sympathetic strikes. This would mean that if they were recognized in Nova Scotia and a strike took place in mines that were in competition with the mines of Nova Scotia, the miners here would be called out, and there would be no remedy for it. Such a strike would be most dangerous and it was a drastic remedy for which he had no sympathy. The organization controlling the strike would be recognized by law, but the Government would have no control over them. Men would then come to the Legislature and lay the blame on that body. In New Zealand the organizations are all under charter from the Government and in twenty-four hours their Legislature could be called together and the charter of any alien organization that attempted a thing of this kind would be annulled.

DR KENDALL EXPLAINS.

At the close of Premier Murray's speech Dr. Kendall rose to explain that his attitude toward the labor conflict was liable to be misinterpreted if viewed through the Premier's presentation. He said that in Cape Breton his attitude was well known. While he had no quarrel with the principle of internationalism—in fact sympathized with the ideals of internationalism—he considered the advent of the United Mine Workers untimely. His judgment was that the Provincial Workman's association, which had done so much good, was entitled to recognition, where its members constituted a majority, and in his opinion, the officers of this association had laid the mining industry of the province under obligation to their high conceptions of duty. He had taken the ground and was determined to stand on it, as outlined in his letter to the premier, that in view of rapid industrial development, changes threatened the standing of trade unionism in Nova Scotia, which should be dealt with by the legislature by making recognition of trade unionism compulsory on the part of corporations.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE'S VIEWS.

"On Tuesday Mr. Paul of Cumberland, introduced a bill having for its object the compelling of employers to recognize labor unions no matter where the headquarters of the latter may be, and to decide what unions will be recognized, a vote shall be taken among the workmen and the particular brands getting the majority will be the favored ones. This provision has an ominous ring to it, as in Springhill and Glace Bay and probably other places, the U. M. W. will outvote the P. W. A. The latter is a home institution and should, it appears to us, be protected. The bill should not become law in its present form. We agree that unions should be recognized, but unions to deserve recognition should have their headquarters in our own country and be subject to our own laws. As the bill reads it looks like as if it intended to give the U. M. W. a license to crush out the P. W. A. No foreign union should be given such power. Before such a bill is enacted it should contain a clause that no union whose headquarters were not in Canada and which was not organized under Canadian, or Nova Scotia law, should be recognized by law. That being done, and it being the law that unions must be recognized, then a court of competent jurisdiction should be created to decide absolutely between employer and union."

"Hon. Robert Drummond takes no stock in Dr. Kendall's prediction that, at the end of the present contract of the P. W. A. with the Dominion Coal Co., Mr. Plummer will refuse any longer to recognize the union. Neither do we, for neither President Plummer, nor Mr. Butler are so foolish as to attempt to do anything like that. It looks to us as if the Dominion Coal Co. owe a lot to the P. W. A. Were it not for the P. W. A. it would now be under the foot of the foreign union."

LABOUR EXCHANGES IN SCOTLAND.

Considering the brief period they have been in existence, the Labour Exchanges have done very useful work in Scotland. The machinery is new; even now it cannot be said to be running too smoothly, and yet we find that 2500 situations have already been filled in Scotland through their agency. When employers come to understand the method of the Exchanges better we have no doubt the results will be even more gratifying. It must be borne in mind that the Exchanges cannot make work. They were established to discover situations waiting to be filled, and while many are no doubt disappointed in finding themselves still on the unemployed list, it is not the fault of the Labour Exchanges. With improving trade there ought to be a great many more vacancies, and now that large employers of labour are keeping themselves in touch with the Exchanges, there is a strong probability that the ranks of the unemployed will be considerably thinned.

In arranging an efficient system of haulage, it is essential to drive the haulage road as straight as possible, using curves of long radii where the direction must be changed, and connecting all cross-headings with curves.