

AND WHEREAS the people of Canada view with an increasing alarm the revolutionary methods promulgated and adopted by the ultra-radical wing of organized labor in Canada.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Provincial Council and of the G. W. V. A., placed itself on record as favoring the recognition of organized labor in Canada by an enactment of the Dominion Parliament, and that such an enactment should contain at least the following provisions:—

- 1—The right of labor to organize.
- 2—The recognition of organized labor and its right to negotiate with its employer.
- 3—The right to strike within the constitutional authority of the Dominion of Canada.
- 4—That all labor organizations be incorporated.
- 5—That all contracts entered into between employers and organized labor organizations when within the constitution of the Dominion of Canada shall be legal and binding upon the contracting parties or organizations.

6—Reasonable trade tests for candidates to trades unions, so as to protect employers and the general public from "incompetents" and "inefficients."

7—That in order for a "strike" to be lawful, it shall be necessary that a majority of the employees effected thereby shall have declared by ballot in favor of such a strike.

8—That such organizations should not in anyway circumscribe the objects of labor or dictate its policies, but should regulate only its methods.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that so long as organized labor in Canada pursues its aims and objects by constitutional methods, that the G. W. V. A. may aid, assist and support their legitimate undertakings for the improvement and advancement of labor as a class.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in the event of organized labor pursuing illegal and unconstitutional methods, the G. W. V. A. will consider it their right and duty as Canadian citizens to oppose and assist to repress such illegal and unconstitutional methods.

For nigh two score years we have advocated the incorporation of Trades Unions, and are accordingly pleased that this opinion is having endorsement from many quarters, and particularly pleased that the Provincial Command G. W. V. A. have come out boldly in its advocacy. The Provincial Workmen's Association, with which the writer has had intimate connection, was incorporated in 1882. Why? Because it was necessary at that time to make it plain to the public who generally thought ill of Trades Unions, that the P. W. A. was willing to be made amenable to common law, and subject to penalties for its breach. Indeed, it served a double purpose; it showed the public that its members were opposed to breaches of the law, and it warned any extremist in its ranks that any resort to old line tactics, when trouble arose between them and their employers, would be hazardous, and that resort to firing guns at the managers' bed room windows, or resorting to violence in any form would not be tolerated. And surely it had that desirable effect, for in one instance only were any of its members charged with assault, and in that instance they were not the aggressors.

When the P. W. A. was merged into the A. M. W. of N. S. the question was discussed, "shall the amalgamation be incorporated?" The decision was in the negative. Why? Because, presumably, certain of the leaders might be compelled to "kiss to the line," a thing they never had been accustomed to and did not wish to be compelled to do in the future. The L'Amieux Act may have accomplished some good, but on the whole it is a farce, for there is no penalty attached, if the men reject the findings of the Board. The Government ought to ponder this resolution of the Provincial Command and give it practical effect.

## THE QUALITY OF NOVA SCOTIA COAL

The "Coal Age" has the following on the quality etc., of our coal:—

"In view of a threatened coal shortage in this country this winter, Canadian importers have speculated on the possibility of getting their supply from the Nova Scotia bituminous coal centers. There is a strong feeling, however, in Canadian manufacturing centers opposed to the quality of the maritime provinces coal, and it has been reported through official channels that it is doubtful whether such a change will be made.

"In addition to the superior quality of bituminous coal from certain American districts over the Nova Scotia bituminous coal, freight charges from Nova Scotia are reported to be unusually high, and manufacturers in Quebec have found it more profitable to use American coal. The quality of bituminous coal from Nova Scotia, according to a report, would not relieve the domestic heating problem in Ontario."

The general run of Nova Scotia coals are as good as those of the United States, in quality, though possibly not so good in looks, as they may not be so well prepared for market, and are also possibly, a little more friable. It may be admitted that we have no coals equal to those of the Pochontas brand. These coals on coming to market do not possess one, as they are as friable as the Nova Scotia article, but the quality is there and quality counts. There need be no lengthy reply to the strictures of the American paper. If our coals were not good steamers then there would not be an increasing bunker demand. During the war transports, and passenger steamers were bunkered at large numbers and it is not on record that there were delays in making voyages from Nova Scotia to Britain on account of the inferior quality of the coal. If they have stood well for bunkering purposes then they must be suitable for manufacturers and industries in general.

## CHEER UP BRAINS!

"The brains of the country don't know their power. The existence of the country and its future life depends wholly on brains. Capital is merely the coal that the stoker shovels into the fire-box. Did the coal devise the engine?"—Sketch.