

be uniformity in quality and yet there is this fact, in driving the tunnel at Wabana the ore at no point shows a difference of two per cent. in iron. At a point 5000 feet or so from the shore the Scotia people desired to ascertain if the underlying seam was acting as consistently as the middle seam, so a bore hole through some 240 ft. of strata was driven. At this point the seam was found to be no less than thirty feet thick. This seam at the outcrop was only a few feet thick of good ore; there was some mixed ore, and a smaller seam or two with strata between. In going to the deep the mixed ore and the strata have disappeared, the whole now forming a thirty foot seam of excellent ore. Some of the papers had it that a new seam was discovered. That is scarcely known. What really happened was that a seam, known to be six feet or so thick on the surface, was discovered to have thickened to thirty feet. This discovery, of course, adds immensely to the value of the Scotia's iron property. It is a fortune in itself. Next issue we may refer further to the progress of the Nova Scotia Steel Company.

PREMIER MURRAY AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

In his address to the electors of Springhill, Premier Murray said, "A great deal of controversy has taken place in this province over the right of the workmen to be attached to International unions. I have never denied that right to any workman, nor do I propose to do so . . . in the legislature of the country. My view is that if a workman keeps within the law he has a right to be attached to any union, provincial, national, or international. Having conceded that principle upon behalf of capital I denied the same right to a laboring man." The RECORD agrees that a working man has a right to belong to any union—but, in the same sense as he has to make a jackass of himself, if he pleases. It may be cheeky to heckle a premier, still we venture to put a question or two to him. We scarcely expect an official answer; that would be sort of 'infra dig' on his part; in that event, some of his close followers, press men, or perfervid henchmen may answer.

(1)—What is the chief reason urged, at the present time, in Britain, for the adoption of a tariff reform policy?

(2)—What was the chief reason given in the United States for the adoption of a highly protective policy?

(3)—What is the chief reason put forward in Canada for maintaining and increasing a moderate protective tariff?

(Is not the answer in each case shorn of all frills, 'In order to afford more work and more wages to the people?')

(4)—What is the good of existing, or prospective, tariff walls if the workmen, the people, in any one of these countries, can command and dominate the workmen of another country, and render these walls ineffective?

(5) Point out the faintest analogy between the investment of American capital in Canada and the control of Nova Scotian labor by American Unions.

(6)—Lay a finger on a single industrial concern

in Nova Scotia, came its capital whence it did, that is attached to any similar concerns in the United States for the purposes of having its sales increased, its profits enlarged, or its business, its interests generally, promoted in any way?

After these questions have been answered there may be more to propound. Of course, standing in Springhill the Premier stood on ticklish ground. Still, his duty was plain, as custodian of the honor of the workmen in the province.

Premier Murray says that having conceded the principle upon behalf of capital, that is, that United States capital may affiliate with Nova Scotia capital, in promoting industries, he cannot deny the same principle to workmen. We are afraid that our genial premier has not studied this question with his usual diligence. He might just as well have said,—there would be equal logic in it,—that having conceded the principle of a tax on imports he would be a poor expounder of tariffs if he did not concede the principle of taxing all manufactured exports. There is something, he must admit, incongruous in heavily taxing the products of labor, on the part of Canada, and the United States, while encouraging international trades unionism. If manufacturers etc in Canada are in open hostility to those in the

United States, each striving mightily either to maintain or increase trade, how can any international union frame a policy suitable to the workmen of both countries? There is no question that the object of the U. M. W. of America is to restrain or control trade in Nova Scotia, to restrict labor—commerce—when it sees fit. On the other hand when American capital joins Canadian in Nova Scotia what is its purpose? Not to restrict or restrain trade, but to expand it; to start new industries possibly, and to give larger and fuller employment to labor. The admission free, the invitation to come, of American or any other capital is thoroughly in harmony with the fiscal policy of Canada. That policy, shortly stated, is to encourage home industries and give employment to Canadians. And that's exactly what outside capital, coming in, does. The Duke of Devonshire said he had discovered that audiences in general paid great attention to the clock, the same may be said of readers of editorial's, so we adjourn—for the present.

The Halifax papers gave great prominence to the meeting of the American Federation of Labor lately held. Whether the papers are paid for doing so is known only to themselves, but many believe the policy they are following in reference to foreign trades associations is a foolish and unpatriotic one. Readers judge of the leaning of newspapers according to the way in which the information on any subject is conveyed. Big headlines lead one to suppose that the editors consider the information important. Judged by this standard the Halifax papers consider the babblings and the frothings of the American Federation of Labor important. Many readers go further and assume that a prominent place and big headlines indicate a sort of semi-endorsement of the views uttered by the delegates. This may not be intended, but that is the way it is taken. We would be sorry to think that