

on the church's attitude towards labor, pointing out that so long as the principle of private ownership is recognized and respected, the church not only approves and supports all movement looking to the improvement of the workman's lot but also looks to the ideal of profit sharing by workers, and, wherever practicable, of control of industries by workers as the ultimate solution of the capital and labor problem.

The May Day walkout, however he denounced as unfeeling and unjustifiable. He pointed out that the Winnipeg men were not imprisoned or refused bail because they were strikers, but because they were charged with committing criminal acts in connection with the strike. These men, he said, were tried by a Canadian jury, before a Canadian judge, under Canadian law and though the court might have erred, yet it was necessary that law and order should be upheld and the authority of our courts sustained. It was impossible to judge of the guilt or innocence of these men, except on the evidence adduced in court, and if it were possible for any class of men to take the government of the country by the throat and disrupt the orderly administration of law, there would speedily be an end to law and order.

Most of the men who remained at home on May day, he held, either did not fully understand the situation or were afraid to oppose their leaders. He urged on all Christian workmen to take a more active interest in the doings of the labor unions and strenuously to oppose any moves so radical and destructive of good order as that of the first day of May. It was acknowledged by the highest authorities in the church that the greed of capitalists had reduced workers to a state little better than slavery, but the men who were afraid or ashamed to follow his convictions and oppose any leaders of labor was no better than a slave, to that leader. Such acts as those of Saturday however would do no good to the imprisoned strikers, and only injure those who took part in it, and would help to hasten the day when the great middle class of the country would unite to make repetition of them impossible."

Loch Lomond Ore

TO ENCOURAGE IRON MINING

The following is a bill introduced by the Hon. Commissioner of Works and Mines entitled "An Act to encourage the making of iron and steel from native ores within the province of Nova Scotia." The assistance that the Commissioner proposes to give shows him to have a leaning to the Farmer's Fiscal policy. The proposed assistance would beggar the provincial exchequer, nor will it enrich any venturesome iron maker. Produce a native ore that shows two per cent more of iron than the Wabana ores, and the refund of the royalty will be wholly unnecessary. If the Loch Lomond ore will run fifty per cent even of iron the steel companies will gladly utilize it for it is believed that they are desirous to obtain a good ore, in addition to that of Wabana. If Nova Scotia ores cannot be found to run as high in iron as those of Wabana, it will need

more than a refund of royalty, or the coal necessary for smelting, to induce the steel companies to utilize them.

1. The Governor-in-Council may by order refund the whole or any part of the royalty paid on coal used within the Province of Nova Scotia in the making of iron or steel to any company now carrying on the business of making iron and steel or to any company that may be organized hereafter and which has or shall have erected within the Province plant, buildings, machinery and appliances capable of a daily output of not less than two hundred tons, where such iron or steel is made from ore fifty per cent of which is mined in the Province of Nova Scotia.

2. The Governor-in-Council may by order in Council fix the period during which in the case of each company such rebate shall continue and may also provide such regulations as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of coal consumed by each company referred to in this Act, and the rebate to which it may be entitled thereon and for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

THE THREE PROBLEMS.

The following has been received from a tax reform Association in Toronto. It furnishes proof that Henry George, though dead yet speaketh, and in the Record's opinion the speech will become louder as the years roll on:—

There are three problems before the Canadian people to-day upon the solution of which the future prosperity of the country depends. They are:

1.—The Housing Question.

2.—The High Cost of Living.

3.—The raising of revenue sufficient to provide for our debt and national expenditures.

All these questions are intimately related to our system of taxation.

In order clearly to establish this relationship let us consider some effects of our present system.—1st. Our Municipalities are forced by our system of assessment and taxation to penalize the building of every dwelling by heavy taxation. The value and consequently the price of a lot upon which to build is increased by every public expenditure for public service. By a vicious interpretation of our tax laws by the Assessors, the vacant lot is assessed at much less than the value demanded by the owner from a would be user, thus making it easy to keep it vacant until the owner can get his piece. This increases the amount of capital necessary to build houses and restricts the supply. In addition to this is the custom of assessors, regardless of law to assess land built on, at a higher rate than similar vacant land and this, with the high assessment on improvements is one of the chief factors in causing the present shortage of houses.

2nd. Greater production will greatly help to solve the problem of the High Cost of Living. Everyone is being called upon to "Produce, Produce, Produce" and yet every producer is handicapped by