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further than that of the big company across the line. It carries with it a novel system of insurance. Suppose a man engages to take say \$300 worth of deposits payable in thirty monthly instalments, and ventures that after the thirty payment or any subsequent payment, before the expiry of the time for final payment, the debenture holder dies, the company pays all instalments due and hands over a fully paid certificate to the mother, or, as the case may be, a fully paid certificate to keep or exchange or sell as she chooses, or to bequeath to any person or persons. This scheme should certainly be an incentive to thrift and to the saving habit, and would be a great help without which few men may hope to make a start on the road to a competence in this world. Of course the socialists will pool pooh the scheme as they do all schemes of amelioration of the lot of the toilers, and there is no hope for extreme socialism if workmen become contented and prosperous, therefore they consider it necessary for the purposes of their propaganda that men be kept discontented and sour. The details of Mr. Plummer's scheme are not yet to hand. It is to be hoped that they will prove so inviting that there will be a big rush for debentures, not because the company may thereby be benefited but from the hope that it prove highly beneficial and helpful to the workmen.

On the Friday before election, the Eastern Chronicle had an article which I must admit was a masterpiece of veiled sarcasm. So adroitly was it worded that any U. M. W. sympathizer, remaining in Pictou County, could roll it as a sweet morsel under his tongue, and all the P. W. A. men could shout "good for Fraser!" The article had reference to the end of the U. M. W. fiasco at Springhill. The Chronicle applied balm to the wounds of the U. M. W.'s, by saying that the Company, sympathizing with the hardships on the men had undergone, should not have insisted on the ten per cent. reduction. That is strictly 'strict' scriptural advice, the turning of the other cheek also. But it is an advice beyond poor human corporation nature. Had the company not insisted on the ten per cent. reduction, the U. M. W. leaders would have gone howling through the land claiming to have won a glorious victory. The company simply could not withdraw from the position taken at the beginning of the strike for two good and sufficient reasons. First it could not waive the reduction and continue working at a profit, and second, it could not ignore it and hope for discipline and peace in the future. Had the intimidated reduction been wholly departed from then the men at the other collieries might laugh when any measure of discipline was proposed. They could say, "another Springhill bluff. There will be no cessation of needlessness and useless strikes unless there is some way of bringing the folly home to those who incite and abett them. The reduction was not in the way of retribution; it was exemplary, and preventive, the two chief objects of discipline. Having applied salve, friend Fraser then gives the U. M. W. leaders a jab that must have sent them hopping. It is suggested that the P. W. A. use its best efforts to have the ten per cent. reduction cancelled. This would be, with a vengeance, doing good to those who hate you and despitefully use you. In one sense it might be heaping coals of fire on the heads of their bitter enemies. But that is not the way the U. M. W.'s, would take it. They would squirm as if kettles of boiling water were being poured over them. Why, man, didn't four of the leaders write to the Herald saying that the insinuation that John Moffatt had anything to do with the reduc-

tion being only ten and not fifteen per cent. was wholly false, and if they scorned and repudiated Moffatts good offices in a small matter, is it likely they would accept his interposition in a larger. For the U. M. W. leaders to accept any concession secured by the P. W. A. would be equivalent to acknowledging that the advent of the foreign order to Nova Scotia was a hideous and astounding blunder. The U. M. W.'s declared loudly that in coming to Nova Scotia they came as a powerful society able to force from the employers concessions which a weak society like the P. W. A. could never do, and lo and behold the strong society is in the dust, crying 'done for', 'done for', while the P. W. A. is, on top, complete masters of the situation.

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Those who speak or write in favor of or against reciprocity, employ arguments at times that cut both ways, in fact cut deepest the opposite to the way in-