

ions coming from the mainland for from Peter Patterson up the officials of the foreign order tried to get a footing in Stellarton and miserably failed. They got a small hold for a time in Westville, but it was so slippery that they had soon to let go. One company recognizes the U. M. W. we are told, but we are not told that a company who recognized them will do so no longer. If the U. M. W.'s with their bragging and bullying would clear out the men would soon join the union of their choice, the P. W. A., that is the 'men' would, and the others could emigrate.

There will be no Board of Arbitration at Sydney Mines, notwithstanding the threats of the union breaking officials to demoralize the coal trade if it was not granted. A gentleman from a distance had a conference with certain representatives of the foreign order, and at this conference strong language was used. One of the Mac's brought his fist on the table with a thump, and said, prefacing the remark with excessive saxon, that if the Board was not granted "I will bring out the men in two days" and so said they one and so said they all, though some omitted the saxon. The gentleman was non plussed, but replied that he would go north and continue his researches. Here he met other swearers. After that he said he was glad he had met these men—they gave him a faint idea of what the N. S. operators had to put up with. He then had a chat with some P. W. A. men. These stated to him that the company did fairly well by them. Of course they did not get all they wanted, but probably the company was doing as well as could be expected. They had many grievances redressed by taking things quietly. Then the gentleman came away and said "I am glad I saw them too. They—the P. W. A. men—talked calmly and reasonably. Yes, I am glad I met them. It relieves my mind. I am now convinced there is sufficient salt at Sydney Mines to save the situation." This is big testimony from an impartial source in favor of the P. W. A. the home institution.

The question was asked lately in a Halifax paper how it came about that in an enterprise started a while ago in Cape Breton only twenty per cent. of the capital was raised in Nova Scotia, and the remainder in the Province of Quebec, and gives this answer: "Probably because investors in Nova Scotia would not encourage anything so near at home, while the French Canadian has greater practical patriotism, and is willing to take a chance in a local mining venture in preference to sending his contribution to Mexico." The answer does not cover the question. The short answer to the question is: "Once bitten, twice shy." While the French Canadian is willing to take one chance is he ready to take a dozen. The Nova Scotian is shy of Nova Scotian investments for the reason that his experience has been saddening in that line. I know one who has been in many enterprises, every one of which was a loss; some of them a total loss. He was in five gold companies four of which were a total loss, yes, and worse; two shipping companies in one of which every dollar invested was lost; one insurance company involving only a fifty per cent. loss, while in iron mining and copper mining the money went never to return. If one loses in sixteen concerns promoted in Nova Scotia, he is not to be severely censured if he tries other fields. Of course the losses arose through

bad management in some cases, and through dishonest working in others. However public confidence is gradually coming back again, and if the Silliker company, the Stanfield company and others do well for their shareholders, there is no doubt that Nova Scotians in the future will invest freely in home enterprises as in the past.

It is a common saying that there are many who are saints abroad that are devils at home. The U. M. W.'s do their very best to make the Nova Scotia miners believe that they are vitally interested in their 'welfare,' interested to the extent of showering gold upon them, in order that they—the miners of N. S.—may bring the tyrannical operators to their knees. It strikes one that this lavish charity of the foreign order might begin at home. If all stories be true, the U. M. W. officials are neglecting to supply the needs of their own kin. The following from the Coal Trade Journal bears out this and also shows what huge bluffers the U. M. W. officials are.

"There are wives and children of miners at some of the Illinois mines who are suffering from insufficient food. The credit of the miners is exhausted at stores and benefit funds are not forthcoming. Many of the miners have migrated to other fields to work, but many remain in their homes and they have reached the end of their financial resources.

Mr. Walker is quoted as saying that he can win the present strike by Christmas at latest. He seems to have no humane streak in his make-up, giving no thought to the destitution of men and their families through the long months to come. Again there is rank dissatisfaction among the Illinois miners at the way things have been going. An Italian newspaper publisher at Chicago, with a large circulation among the miners of Illinois, published last week a flaming article inquiring what had become of the money the miners of Illinois had been paying into the treasury of the union for the past 12 years.

Disintegration of the miners' union in Illinois seems threatened by revolution in its own ranks. The sentiment of the miners throughout the State seems to be overwhelmingly in favor of a settlement on the same basis as the miners of other States obtained, a basis which the operators up to this have been willing to concede.

The Halifax Herald, which cannot be accused of unfriendliness to the U. M. W.'s, has the following, in last Friday's issue, in reference to affairs at Springhill. It almost looks as if some of the strikers were beginning to realize there was a losing fight when the damaging of property is resorted to:

"If better order is not maintained here, the military will be called in. That is apparently a certainty.

In spite of the injunction of the court against picketing, there is apparently no pretence of observing the order. As one citizen remarked the court's order is "treated not only with contempt but with ridicule."

Last night a crowd gathered near the company's houses numbering several hundreds. They shouted and made a disturbance generally. The local police were quite unable to keep the peace