

have plenty of fresh air and all the outdoor recreation they want. A daylight saving bill is for those who are barred from fresh air and recreation by the shortness of our summer nights.

A correspondent of the North Sydney Herald says that though the vote in election for the officers of the U. M. W. district local has not been made public he has it on good authority that James McLaughlan of Sydney Mines, the Irish Scotsman, beat Mr. Wm. Watkins, familiarly called the 'wee Welshman' by 900 votes. What authority, I would here ask, had the North Sydney Herald, for spelling the treasurer's name with a 'e' instead of a 'ug'. James is not the man to be ashamed of his nationality. That by the way. The victory of McLaughlan is significant, or let me say surprising, seeing that previous to the election the C. B. papers published what evidently were inspired articles, giving Mr. Watkins an excellent character and extolling his fitness as scribe and custodian. The Island is too strong evidently for the Mainland. The Island members must have gone largely for the man who resided in C. B. If Mr. Watkins was really desirous of being elected to the position, his disappointment need not be great. He can console himself with the thought that as the tree fadeth and the flower withereth so the fashion of the district local U. M. W.'s. will in a few weeks have passed wholly away, and there will be no treasures for James to gather in.

Hadn't Dan McDougall of the local U. M. W.'s. colossal cheek, and gall amounting to more than impudence to ask the coal operators of Nova Scotia to meet him and his subs in conference. Who is this McDougall? Who are the U. M. W.'s? They have not been recognized in Nova Scotia as yet, and why should their alleged officers be. The U. M. W.'s. have done so much bluffing that their public statements and their invitations are ridiculed. The Montreal Witness is also of opinion that Dan McDougall is sort of cheeky. It says:

"One of the most inconsistent as well as one of the most impudent resolutions ever passed by a labor union would seem to be that emanating from the body known as the American United Mine Workers Association on Friday calling upon the Dominion and Nova Scotia governments to prevent any foreign labor to be brought into the country to take the place of miners who might go on strike. It is hard to believe—yet it is a fact—that such a resolution could be passed by a meeting at which at least five United States citizens were present, as members of the executive of the United Mine Workers, and that in support of a strike which is to be financed by the United States union. That union has also had the impudence, it is said, to send to England, to menace miners against coming to Nova Scotia in case of a strike. This strike, threatened to-morrow, is one for which no reprobation can be too severe."

A Mr. Phelps, a New York lawyer, regarded as a leader of the agitation in India and a preacher of sedition, was ordered out of the Waldorf Hotel, London. How different the treatment awarded Bonsfield, Lewis and Patterson in C. B. They came to preach sedition and unsettle the minds of workmen toward the P. W. A., and yet

Mayors and others did them homage. They have better methods in Britain. They are able to recognize wolves in sheep's clothing and govern themselves accordingly.

Messrs McLennan, Patterson, Bonsfield etc. etc. having failed to organize a ledge of the U. M. W. at Westville a new Richmond was sent into the field. He announced a meeting extensively for June the 20th. At the appointed hour the new man, a renegade Scot, it is understood, faced an audience of forty persons, four of whom were not workers at any colliery, and ten were boys who have not yet arrived at the age of discretion. The remainder, the 26, were drawn from the Acadia and the Drummond collieries. They were the men, each one of them it is said, with a grievance if not against the companies against the leaders of the P. W. A. It is said this new scottish Richmond said that the Pictou miners were scabs, and yet these twenty-six sat tamely there and heard the foul remark. It is said that fabulous promises were held out if the men only joined the U. M. W. The boys instead of a dollar five would get a dollar seventy-five and so on. The Westville man that believes such clap trap is far worse than a scab; he is a 'natural'. If Pictou is to be handicapped by excessive charges there can be only one result. She will be out of it as a competitor for trade.

THE OTTAWA WATERWAY.

Extracts from address by Senator Poirier of Shediac, N. B., before the Canadian Club of Fort William, March 30th, 1908:

"We from the Maritime Provinces have enormous quantities of bituminous coal to export. None of that coal goes farther west than Montreal, where navigation closes upon us. From Ottawa to Fort William both inclusive, all the coal that is consumed, and it amounts to about 5,000,000 tons annually, is bought in the United States, and imported into Ontario. Why is that, when for steam, gas and coke our Canadian coal is just as good and economical as the American soft coal? Simply because of the difference of cost of transportation.

"Give us the advantage of cheap rates and we will, profitably to both you and us and the country supply half at least of the 5,000,000 tons you require. Give us good navigation for boats of equal size from Sydney and Pictou to Fort William and you will find that Sydney and Pictou coal can be landed at your door for 85 cents per ton, and possibly a little cheaper. This 85 cents per ton will constitute the whole cost from Sydney to the farthest Canadian landing place. On the coal shipped from Cleveland, to the water rate of 35 to 45 cents per ton must be added the rail rate from Pennsylvania, 78 cents more per ton, making it \$1.18 for the entire haul, or 33 cents per ton more than the Nova Scotia coal. To this \$1.18 for freight, must be added the duty of 53 cents per short ton. This will give a clear advantage of 86 cents per ton to the Canadian article landed at your door. Therefore out of the 5,000,000 tons which Ontario to-day imports from the United States we can supply all the soft coal that is, at least 3,000,000 tons.