

the judges or shrewdness of their lawyers. And now when they do catch one of these rogues, who have done more to damage the cause of decent union labor than any other single factor, you print an article saying he did not commit the murder. The juries and the judges and the people of Colorado all agree that you are in error. And you, dear 'Life', go to the trouble to expostulate on this subject at some length.

"Before our experience with the Moyer-Tersich-Mahoney gang—you will notice that I change the names around occasionally and work them in differently just for variety's sake—we used to have a lot of respect for the Federal Government and its activities. As a child we remember trying to put peanut shells in a mail box and they told us that we might be sent to jail for tampering with any of Uncle Sam's business. We got over that through the strike experience, too. There were a couple of train attacks, one right in the city limits. A regular evening train, run by union men, including a car with United States mail and loaded with women and children, was shot full of bullet holes by a gang of the same hired gunmen of the Moyer-Mahoney-Yanko crowd, who stood back in the bushes as the train went around a dangerous curve. Nobody was even arrested for that crime if we remember correctly and the examination into the facts by United States officials was ridiculous. And what happened to that Government post office employee who actually was caught in the act of turning mail addressed to one of the mine officials into the hands of the Moyer leaders? Did he go to jail? Never heard a word about it.

"Is it any wonder that it makes one suspect that the gangs of parasitical agitators that live off the men they are able to induce to part with monthly dues, have more political power or more real influence in some quarters, than capital, in its most bloated condition, ever suspected it maintained.

"But I am wandering far and wide. Only that Jones story on the Colorado situation kind of made me sore all over. I know dozens of leaders who came here when our strike started and who are responsible for dozens of crimes, many of them murders, who got away with the money of our people, never ran any risk of jail and are now working in other fertile fields. When they get one of that tribe as they did in Colorado in the Lawson case let's give the Government credit for maintaining some respect for law, even when it does catch agitators of the Lawson type."

A Boston newspaper prints the following statement of a well-informed banker. It helps to show that the agricultural and mineral wealth of Canada are not unappreciated in New England. The banker says:

"I believe that a Canadian loan for \$500,000,000, endorsed by the British Government, can be placed on advantageous terms in this country. Let the price be made attractive to the bankers and brokers and investors, and we would quickly have a basis here of inter-

national credit and finance. The security would be right next door, and the Monroe Doctrine would have a substantial reality and a financial value. The agricultural and mineral wealth to the north of us should furnish security when backed by British resources to such an extent that half a billion would be only a beginning. Russia and the North American continent hold the real values to constitute a basis for credit in this great war. Here are the values that cannot be exhausted by the war."

Johannesburg reports numerous earth tremors recently. Considering the extent of the excavations it is not surprising that such movements occur, for so-called "air-blasts" have been of frequent occurrence in Michigan deep mines. The cause of the Johannesburg quakes is to be the subject of investigation by a committee recently appointed.

Glance Bay mines of the Dominion Coal Company, broke all previous records in July, producing 462,240 tons coal. The output would have been larger but for the shortage of ships. Considering also that the company has furnished 1,000 men for the armies of Britain and her allies the showing is a very remarkable one and augurs well for the balance of 1915.

### ALLEGED SILVER DEPOSITS AT FOND du LAC

Mr Charles Camsell, of the Geological Survey staff, who was sent to Lake Athabaska in the spring to examine the alleged occurrence of deposits of high-grade silver ore, similar to those of Cobalt, at Fond du Lac, has reached Peace River Crossing.

Word has just reached the Department from Mr. Camsell who reports that no high-grade silver ores have been discovered on Lake Athabaska and that there is no warrant in the nature of the rock formation for the rush of prospectors to that region. The only ores found that seem to be possibly of economic importance are pyrrhotite deposits carrying a small amount of nickel. These ores are associated with norite rocks, similar to those with which the nickel is associated at Sudbury, but the percentage of nickel seems to be too small to allow of profitable working in a locality so remote from transportation facilities. Mr. Camsell's report confirms the opinion expressed regarding this region in the reports already published in the summary report of the Department for 1914, which was issued in July of this year. In that report Mr. Alcock, writing of the Fond du Lac locality, states that:

"A number of claims have been staked for nickel on iron-stained outcrops which have the nature of fahllands in the gneiss. In a number of these, pyrite and pyrrhotite were found, but in very limited amounts. In places in the norite at the east end of the lake, pyrite and pyrrhotite are found disseminated, and along certain fracture zones there has been concentration enough to produce a prominent iron-cap, but in no case was sufficient ore seen to warrant development work. Of a number of assays of pyrrhotite ore, only one showed nickel in workable amount."