

**MARITIME MINING RECORD.**

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**THE PEACE PROPAGANDISTS.**

Certain notables of the United States are to take a trip to see the crowned and uncrowned Kings of the European countries and endeavor to induce them to make terms of peace. Ford, the automobile maker, is to defray expenses of the hiring of a steamer to convey the would-be peacemakers. It is a motley crowd, male and female, who have been invited to go. It may not be said of the vessel chartered that it is a crazy crew, but surely it is to carry a crazy crew. The great publicity given to Mr. Ford's profit-sharing scheme has given him a thirst for more. In order that this should be secured some extraordinary scheme was necessary and this has been found in the determination to coax the European combatants to lay down arms. The composition of the delegates is remarkable. Wanamaker, the Philadelphia millionaire, is to be one. This gentleman, while sound on most things, is surely not sane in his ideas of a war settlement. He proposed that the United States pay Germany a thousand million dollars for the restoration of Belgium to its rightful owners. An idiotic proposal, nothing less than paying a big price for the commission of a ghoulis crime. Then there is Bryan, who cannot see why the United States should bother itself over the devastation of Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania, the Armenian massacre, or any other German villiany. And there is Jane Addams, who having shook hands with the Kaiser, is enamoured of him, like Andrew Carnegie. A wag suggests that Roosevelt should go. He should and if the others could keep peace on the way across between him and Bryan there might be hope that they could bring the Kaiser to admit defeat and plead for peace. It is a fool mission. Peace at the present would be a worse calamity than the war. The entente powers will have proven themselves criminally coward if they relax any effort to accomplish the end for which war was entered into. The press of the United States are as one as to the futility of a hasty peace. From the New York Tribune the following is taken as voicing the general sentiments of the American press and people:

"As the situation now stands not one of the great nations engaged has suffered losses such as would lead it to make peace on terms now obtainable. France, the greatest sufferer, would become a vassal of Germany if she yielded now. To yield would be to lose the last hope of regaining Alsace-Lorraine, of clearing the Germans from the open Belgian frontier, and it would mean the

payment of a huge indemnity and the sacrifice of colonies.

For Russia, peace now would mean the end of the dream of Constantinople, the surrender of Poland and the Courland. For the Romanoff dynasty it would mean the end, for only victory can now save off Russian revolution. Economically Russia would return to German control, and all that the war has meant in industry, as well as in nationalism and religion, would be sacrificed.

"As for England, she has only begun to fight. With a population in England, Scotland and Wales about equal to that of Prussia, England lost less than 400,000 men in the first year, Prussia more than 1,900,000. At last all Britain and the Empire are awake to the nature of the German peril and to the realization that the best chance they will ever have to crush the most dangerous rival since Napoleon is in their own hands.

The war will go on because there is not a single point of agreement conceivable between the contestants. The German dream of world empire is still within the Kaiser's grasp on any basis of peace that can today be proposed. Spain and France fought for European supremacy. They in turn endeavored to reproduce the Roman system and the Roman sway. They failed, but until their failure was definitive permanent peace was impossible. Germany is today playing the same role. There can be no peace until she, too, abandons it.

Nothing is more foolish or more futile today than talk or thought of peace, particularly among neutrals. There can be no peace for men fighting for their lives until life is assured. There can be no assurance of life for France, Russia or Great Britain until the German dream of world power has been destroyed. It took Europe ten years to dispose of the Napoleonic menace—it will take a shorter time to dispose of the German, because it is Napoleonism with Napoleon left out, but the time for peace is still far in the future.

Fortunately for France and Great Britain—for the world, as the 'Tribune' believes—the peril of complete German success has been disposed of. France, Russia and Great Britain keep the field with growing power and unshaken will. The blood tax on Germany has begun to tell; the British naval noose has been drawn to suffocation. German advance has terminated in the East and West; only in the Balkans is there progress still.

"All doubt of the outcome of the war as a military problem has passed. Such doubt as there might be as to the endurance and will of the Allies diminishes in the face of recent evidence, of which the Paris conference is but one detail. But one, perhaps two years more of war are seemingly inescapable, for peace is impossible while those who rule Germany cling to the belief that it is within their power to organize Europe, dominate the lesser peoples and build upon the ruins of French, British and Russian empires the structure of 'Deutschland uber Alles.'"

**THE REORGANIZED MUNITIONS COMMITTEE.**

A few weeks ago certain papers told their read-