

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

DECEMBER 12, 1917

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“DOMINION” Steam and Gas Coal

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Used by Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Manufacturers, Water Works, Light and Power Stations in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, also in Newfoundland and the New England States, Mexico, Sweden, South Africa and the West Indies.

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7000 ton Steamers Loaded in 7 hours.

Special facilities for loading and prompt despatch given to sailing vessels and small craft. Box Car Loaders for shipments to inland points. Discharging Plants at Montreal, P. Q., Three Rivers, P. Q., Quebec, St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S.. Capacity up to 1000 tons per Hour.

BUNKER COAL. The Dominion Coal Co. has unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going steamers the year round. Steamers of any size promptly loaded and bunkered.

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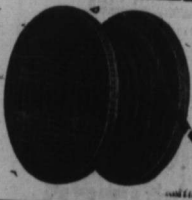
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Better than
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INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.
Inverness, Cape Breton.

Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)

Screened, Run-of-Mine² Slack.

—First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

BUNKER COAL Shipping facilities of
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Cape Breton J. MCGILLIVRAY, General Manager.

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y.

Time Table No. 35. Taking effect
12.01 June 10th., 1917.

SOUTHBOUND		STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND	
Superior Div.			Inferior Div.	
436.			487.	
A. M.			P. M.	
10 46		POINT TUPPER	3 40	
10 35		INVERNESS JCT.	3 46	
10 15		PORT HAWKESBURY	3 50	
10 07		PORT HASTINGS	4 00	
9 57		TROY	4 06	
9 44		CREIGNISH	4 20	
9 27		CHAIGMOIE	4 32	
9 08		JUDICOT	4 46	
8 50		MARYVILLE	5 12	
8 40		PORT HOOD	5 22	
8 20		GLENCOE	5 32	
7 56		MAROU	5 46	
7 40		GLENDYRE	6 11	
7 25		BLACK RIVER	6 28	
7 13		STRATHLAIN	6 42	
6 56		INVERNESS	6 55	
A. M.			P. M.	

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Double Crimped
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Jail and Prison Construction.
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**Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
HAMILTON.**

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Summer Change of Time

Sunday, June 10th., 1917.

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DAILY

Dep. Halifax	7,45 a. m.
Arr. Montreal	8,55 a. m. following day.
Dep. Montreal	7,00 p. m.
Arr. Halifax	10,50 p. m. following day.

Maritime Express.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Dep. Halifax	3,00 p. m.
Arr. Montreal	7,20 p. m. following day.

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Dep. Montreal	9,25 a. m.
Arr. Halifax	3,00 p. m. following day.

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Wood or Steel let CUMMING'S make it.

OUR PRODUCTS :

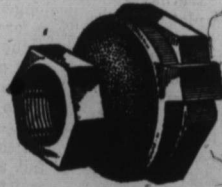
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|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
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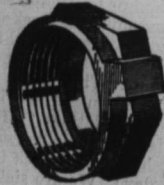
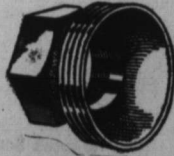
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE,
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, MINING AND MARINE SPECIALTIES,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 20

Stellarton, N. S., December 12th., 1917

No 31.

UNREPENTANT GERMANY.

Germany, indeed, has not yet learnt her lesson. Tirpitz gloats over the fate of Belgium. Kuhlmann insolently states conditions about Belgium which are equivalent to annexation. The talk is still of territorial acquisitions East and West, of overseas ambitions, of an extension of colonial possession, of Persia and Arabia and Egypt, of war indemnities. There is not the faintest sign of seeking a place for repentance. The Germans began the war with exultation. Have we forgotten those early days of war, and the mad intoxication of the German people on hearing that the Hohenzollern had declared war? With joy they entered the war, and not a month has passed in which they have not shown their whole-hearted participation in every excess which has stained the nation. The most degrading, the most repulsive measures taken by the military and naval authorities, have received their warmest praise, and it would almost seem that even now they are prepared to adopt more murderous measures still if only they promise victory. Look at last Saturday's papers. We read there that Count Reventlow regards the air-raids on London as comforting compensations for the German answer to the Pope. He can imagine no more pleasing music to accompany that document. He expresses the wish that these German attacks on England may be a forerunner and sign of future peace. No wonder "Vorwärts" is indignant, and exclaims that no British journalist is capable of penning such a phrase. We have just received the news of a German poison plot at Bucharest. It is an appalling story. The American Charge d'Affaires saw with his own eyes bacilli and bombs dug up in the garden of the German Legation, sealed with official seals and accompanied by instructions for use. On the same day we read the report of a speech delivered by the Kaiser to his troops in Rumania, in which the Hohenzollern spoke of "the avenging hand of the Judge above us." This man of evil destiny must be reckoned with, the man who blasphemously declares that he sees the finger of the Almighty in the blackest work to which he has set his servants. This is the man on whom Herr Bewer, as quoted in "The Times," has belabored with nauseous flattery. His eyes are of a heavenly blue, his white hair resembles the snows on Alpine heights, his countenance is as a glorious full-tinted autumn day! We are sick of it all.

It is refreshing to turn from these sultry and turbid things of passion to the clear, calm, and spiritual utterance of Leeds. What a contrast! Can we have any stronger evidence of the difference between the two causes? The Kaiser, blaspheming and asserting his reliance on a Deity in league with him and his; Michaelis, the pliant tool of a militarism which threatens to curse humanity for all time; Tirpitz, gloating over the agony of a country which is the innocent victim of Germany's ravages; Revent-

low, perfect ghoul of political journalism. We turn from it all with relief to the noble utterance of a noble man. From the revenge, the hatred, the malice, the greed of one set of men to Asquith's noble, looking forward. From the rattling of sabres and the gloating over destruction to a wise and upright judge bidding a stricken world to believe in better things than those now prevailing. Is it not true that we are fighting this war for these better things? Surely we have made up our minds which of these views of the world is to rule over us and the generations yet unborn.—Christian World.

KIPLING TO CANADA.

"Canada's future depends upon the fate of the Military Service Act, which is now the issue of the present elections. Thanks largely to the efficiency of the enemy propaganda voluntary recruiting no longer makes good the losses caused by the enemy. In other words the Hun being unable to tackle the Canadian at the front, knives him in the back at home. If reinforcements are not forthcoming, Canada, after all her sons' mighty sacrifice in the last three years, must gradually go out of the war. That means that half a million devoted men will have been coldly repudiated by their own people. The enemy will be encouraged, the war for liberty will be prolonged, and the world's misery will increase. Therefore upon the Canadian armies in the field and upon the wounded in hospitals to-day is laid a burden not only of actual fighting, pain and disease, but also from their trenches and sick beds saving their Nation's honor in the present and, perhaps, its very existence later. I do not believe the greatest dominion in the Commonwealth of free people can be led to fail at this hour, or that her armies who have proved their faith with their bodies will suffer any influence whatever to Canada from the hard road of safety and renown among mankind."—Rudyard Kipling.

Wanted Some to be Sorry.

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh has felt obliged to refuse a request for the continuance of the nominal rate for the supply of water conceded to Kingsteignton by his late brother in accordance with the latter's express desire. In a letter to his successor he had written, "They will come to you and ask you to do the same. It is my particular wish you should not. I want someone to be sorry I am dead."

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

THE MARITIME MINING RECORD is published the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

THE RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particularly Coal Mining—Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Advertising Rates, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Subscription \$1.00 a Year. Single copies 5 cents

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

December 12, 1917

PROFITEERING.

These days much is being said, heard and printed about "profiteering." From the speeches of those candidates who are not running as candidates on the Union ticket one would think that the discussion of this topic should take precedence of all others, and from comments in the anti-Union papers people are almost forced to the belief that every other business firm or large corporation was out to see how much they could benefit by the war. Indeed some seek to insinuate that a majority of people have one common object, namely to see how they can make profit out of the country's necessity. The Record scouts such an idea. Speaking for ourselves, we know that the war has been a serious loss financially, without any compensations, except the knowledge that our loss must be the country's gain. There is no doubt that many large firms are making big profits. Are these shared only by a very few? They are not, but thousands of possibly needy shareholders are participants. Why are only manufacturing concerns and their heads denounced? Are there not thousands of farmers who are of opinion that they do no wrong when instead of marketing the products of the farm they keep their potatoes, for instance, in their cellars, holding on to them for higher prices. We do not call these profiteers, and yet they may be as much entitled to the sneer as those who are called capitalists. The Government is blamed for this profiteering. Well, the Government has a job bigger than any government can undertake if it is expected to do what the religious bodies, backed up by the Ten Commandments, have failed to do, not in a term of parliament, but in thousands of years. Avarice has still a place in the hearts of most people. Instead of denouncing the profiteering of the past it might be well that candidates would suggest some practical plan of stamping it out in future. That would be a worthy object. [We cannot, as intended, pursue the subject, as startling news has come that Halifax is in flames, ships blown up, and that calls for firemen has been sent out through all the near counties of the province.]

FUEL CONTROL.

The Record would like to have more information as to the duties and powers of the Canadian Fuel Controller. The duties of a Fuel Controller may be

defined as providing for an adequate supply of fuel for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and the fixing of a maximum price at which fuel, let us say coal, may be sold. To fix a maximum price is comparatively an easy matter: to regulate supply and demand is no trifling affair. The Canadian Fuel Controller has no power, evidently, over output. He cannot demand of the operators that their mines supply a fixed quantity of coal daily. Has the Fuel Controller any power to demand that the railway supply a sufficient number of cars to take away the full product of the mines? While he has certain powers as to price, and division of supply, has he any powers over the railway in regard to transportation of coal from the mine? In October and November several of the Mainland collieries suffered from an insufficient supply of cars. Two or more collieries in these months were forced to bank a large quantity of coal, and at least one other colliery was idle on several occasions, because cars were not procurable. The Canadian Government Railway is buying a large quantity of American coal. This, let it be admitted, is a necessity, but it is wholly unnecessary surely to buy dear American coal so long as Nova Scotia coal at a more reasonable rate could be obtained if there were a sufficient supply of cars. Possibly in October and November thirty thousand tons of coal were banked or were not hoisted from the mines owing to lack of transportation. A Controller should control, not in part, but fully. He should have power to command the railway officials to keep the mine supplied with cars. If he has not that power, then his powers are too circumscribed to be of the best value to the community. Suppose that a company suspends operations for a time, either because the price fixed is unprofitable, or that it prefers to stop work rather than work spasmodically, has the Controller power to say to the company, "Work the mine, or I will work it for you"? If he has that power, then what are his powers if a union declares that its members will only work four days a week? Can he do anything? Can he penalize the ringleaders who suggest, or carry out, such a course? The Controller has been distinctly told, at least once, that unless a request was complied with there would be a serious shortening of output. What action did the Controller take when informed of the proposed proceeding? If the Controller has power to penalize the operators who do not comply with his orders, is he powerless to bring the idlers on two days a week to task? Of course it is admitted that it is a comparatively easy matter to penalize the operators for non-compliance with orders, and it is by no means an easy matter to get at the men who curtail output, but surely something can be done to prevent hasty leaders of unions from making mischievous threats.

Mineral Resources Commission
AN IRATE EDITOR.

Ordinary individuals might imagine that Great Britain being what might be termed an "old country, over every foot of which the geologist had trod, knew well what she possessed in the way of minerals, and yet some few months ago a Mineral Resources Commission was appointed. The officials

of the British Government, who ought to know, are yet not in a position to tell whether there is petroleum in the British Isles or not; and so the government is holding out big inducements for the discovery and the exploitation of that mineral. Following, possibly, the example of Britain and the United States, a Mineral Resources Commission, it seems, has been appointed in Canada. This has given grievous offence to the Canadian Mining Journal. The editorial writer of that paper lashes himself into fury at the bare idea that such a commission could for a moment be thought necessary. The censor and criticism of the Commission occupies four columns. Let us be content with a paragraph or two as sufficiently showing the mood of our esteemed contemporary:—

"Many of our readers have received during the past few weeks an undated circular letter from the Mineral Resources Commission.

"If the Munitions Resources Commission really wants the information it asks for why does it not apply to the Department of Mines at Ottawa? Very complete information is on file there and is readily accessible, although some poorly informed gentlemen, occupying positions which give their words some weight with those who do not know of their unreliability, frequently make statements to the contrary. The Department of Mines has collected information concerning all known important deposits and it is crass stupidity for the Munitions Resources Commission to begin now to duplicate the work already done by better qualified men. If further information is wanted than can be obtained from the Department of Mines and the Bureaux of Mines of the Provinces, these organizations can secure it much more readily than can the Munitions Resources Commission. They will moreover be able to interpret the information obtained; while the Munitions Resources Commission gives no indication in its circular of being able to intelligently compile and condense such information.

"The circular sent out by the Munitions Resources Commission is not only evidence of that Commission's inability to deal with the matter, but the action of the Commission is insulting to the Departments of Mines of the Dominion and the Provinces. It is to be hoped that the heads of these capable organizations will not allow the insult to pass unnoticed."

We can scarcely think that so simple a thing, and so common, as the appointment of a commission, was sufficient of itself to provoke the Canadian Mining Journal to so great indignation and wrath. We can assure the Journal that there is a great work for a well ordered Mineral Resources Commission to do in giving information in greater detail, as to the minerals of the Dominion, more particularly that portion of it called Nova Scotia. Possibly the other provinces have Departments of Mines that can give all needed information as to the various minerals, the places in which they may be found, their extent, and quality, if under lease, and if being wrought, or if not being exploited, why. The Journal as an authority ought to know that the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia has never undertaken to furnish inquirers with the information necessary to induce them to look over the lands reported to be underlain with specified minerals. Suppose one goes into the

Mines Office in Halifax and asks the question, "Are there coal lands in any of the counties not yet covered by lease?" What could the officials say if one goes in and asks "Is there a workable iron ore area under lease that I could get hold of?" Still the Department could not tell. Yet another enters and asks, "Is there copper of commercial value in Nova Scotia." The only answer that he would likely receive would be "We hope so." If he further put the question "Why is the Coxheath copper not being worked?" The answer might be, "Oh, give us something easy." What our Department of Mines does not know about the minerals of the Province would take up five columns of the Canadian Mining Journal. In saying this no reflection is cast on the Nova Scotia Department of Mines. Unlike Ontario, and some other of the provinces possibly, Nova Scotia has no geological survey. The Department of Mines has never done any "field" work and the information it has obtained as to mineral deposits has been obtained from the Canadian Geological Survey or from interested individuals. Prof. Howe and others did something in that direction, but that was long ago. Several geologists have made reports, but these were at the instance of private corporation. Only within the last few months has the Canadian Geological Survey reached the conclusion that Fairburn, Dawson and others were mistaken as to Nova Scotia's iron ores. A great deal more light is needed, come from where it may.

ECONOMY IMPERATIVE.

Of late warning have been thrown out that people must begin to economize now, and not wait until they are compelled to do so, by and by, when shortage, if not famine, stares them in the face. Here are a couple of extracts from authoritative sources:—

"Lecturing on this subject at the London School of Economics, Mr. Sidney Webb said that already we were face to face with the great world shortage which peace would bring home to us. Wheat, the greatest factor in the world's food supply, was already at its lowest figure. Flocks and herds were growing smaller; the pig was rapidly disappearing; the consumption of metals, oil, coal, wool, hides, leather and timber was in excess of production—owing to lack of labour. At present about 45,000,000 workers—one-eighth of the world's population—were munition-making. After the war there would be an abnormal demand for many things which it would be impossible to supply. We ought at once to be engaged on the task of re-equipping Europe if we were to avoid general and local famine. It seemed to him the principle they would have to adopt would be "No cake until everyone has bread." Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, speaking in Huddersfield the same night, said we had to realise the world shortage of food to-day, and the world shortage of tonnage. There was likely to be a world shortage of money and there would be a world shortage of men. There was no need for panic, but there was the most urgent need for economy in all foods. He appealed to everybody to deny

themselves, to economise in the use of food and to avoid all waste.

"Our political economists are all warning us of the prospects of famine after the war. The war has probably turned something like 100,000,000 people from productive to unproductive industry, and that is bound to have its effect on production for a very long time to come. The world's harvests even now are much short of normal. When peace is declared there will be 150,000,000 half-starved people in Central Europe who will have a right to some of the products of the outside world, and to the extent that they are supplied, the outside world will be short. Shipping is also short, and much will be needed for a long time after the war for demobilisation purposes. Of course, as Germany has destroyed so much shipping she cannot expect the shipping that remains to be used for her benefit. But there are menacing indications that we ought even now to be preparing for the lean years that are to come by economising and saving. We ought to be building cold-storage establishments so that we can preserve that which is perishable. It will be a long time after peace is signed before we shall have done with all the horrors of war."

foreed to say, "God helping me, I cannot do otherwise," or "I can do no other."

"Scots Wha Hae." Scotland, said the Rev. Mr. Adam at a meeting in Halifax the other day, with a population of five million people had a million men in khaki. Do you wonder at it? It is declared by those who may be called good judges that "Scots Wha Hae" is the finest battle song in the world. Many of the finest and most popular of Scottish songs breathe the jvarlike and patriotic spirit. There, for instance, is "The March of the Cameron Men," "The Standard on the Braes of Mar" and "Glen. And then what a number there are of Jacobite songs. Take "Cam' ye by Athol" and "Wha Wudna Fecht for Charlie?" Do you know I have often wondered what would have happened had the numerous Jacobite songs been written while "Charlie" was in the flesh instead of years after he had left the scene of his futile exploits. It is quite possible, "Bonnie Prince Charlie" might have won his Bannockburn instead of having met a Flodden.

- Rubs by Rambler. -

They say that Laurier said and says that if returned to power he will call for a referendum on the Compulsory Service or Selective Draft Act. If Laurier still says that, then he is making fun of the people. If he wins, then the taking of a referendum would be as huge a farce as was ever perpetrated. It is a foregone conclusion that if Laurier wins the result of a referendum would be against conscription in any form.

The Record eschews politics as the word is now-a-days interpreted. When one is referred to, as a politician it is meant that he is a partizan, a more or less, generally more, slavish adherent of one of the two parties. But while politics may have no place in these columns, there must surely be room for patriotism. I am glad to believe that many who were merely politicians in days preceding will, at the forthcoming election, place patriotism before party, before so-called party. I have a letter from one who during many years has been a fervent Liberal and a recognized worker, which leads to this belief. Among other things he says, "Well, I am a Unionist and will do all I can for Unionists even though I have to vote for men for whom I have no great liking. My country comes first and self must go under this time." And as goes my correspondent, so will go many others. They do not like to break away from old associations, but with a great reformer they are

A Cape Breton paper commenting on the presence of women at a political meeting, says that some of them who spoke admitted that they were not well conversant with public affairs. The paper jeers at them for having admitted this and at the same time advised their hearers how to vote. What was there inconsistent, or ludicrous in this? In my opinion it was rather to their credit that they knew little of public affairs. If they had claimed familiarity, then they might have been accused of partiality to one or other party, and told that they were partizan. Their confession that they knew nothing of public affairs strengthened their appeal to vote for the Unionist candidate. Their eye was single. They knew one thing only, that patriotism demanded that the Unionist candidate should be supported, for the Unionists were right on the paramount issue, an issue that submerges all such questions as profiteering, high cost of living, mistakes, mismanagement, favoritism to party adherents, etc. The issue that transcends all others at this time is the Selective Draft or the Military Service Act. That is the vital issue and if the women say "to pot" with all the other issues till the war is done, or until Canada has done all she can do, or has a right to do, I am heart and soul with them. The women are in good company. All the leading Liberal papers, all the best known Liberal leaders of late days, have thrust all minor issues to the side and have joined hands with the Conservatives in an effort to secure a government pledged to do its utmost to help in the winning of the war by immediate action.

The following appeared in the Herald some days ago and as it is a statement of facts it is worth republishing:—

"The convention of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo recently furnished many evidences of the patriotism of American workingmen. I am

not a neutral in this war,' declared President Gompers. 'Pacifist as I have been all of my life, when I find that there is a band of murderers abroad, and I fail to defend my children, I am not a pacifist, but a coward.'

"Frank J. Hayes, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has just proclaimed that he and his union 'will stand strongly behind the Government and those who are loyal to it, until Kaiserism is wiped from the face of the earth.' In the city where labor is supposed to be most intolerant on this continent, San Francisco, the Labor Clarion declares that 'the workers will wear their fingers off to bring about the victory of the United States in the great struggle.'"

"The Pennsylvania coal miners' organ, The Anthracite Labor News, says the President must be backed up by 'every son of toil getting to the level of his very best to win the war.' In no case yet of any large labor body in the United States has any representative voice or prominent member raised a voice against the call to America's best in the war. It would be strange if much of the British stock in our Canadian—and especially in our Halifax and Nova Scotia—labor ranks were less patriotic.

Let it be hoped that our Canadian union men are as loyal as those across the line. Of course in odd spots one may run across those whose patriotism is not of the fervid kind. If the Herald reporter visited say Sydney Mines, he might bump up against an English Sinn Feiner or two; indeed it is possible if he visited Glace Bay he might come across that rarest of rara avis, a Scottish one or two of the species.

The Morning Chronicle defends its support of "union" as follows:—

"We recant not a syllable of our old-time Liberalism. We firmly believe that in Liberal principles lies the solution of our national problems and the salvation of our Dominion and our Empire. We withdraw not one iota of our charges against the late Government. We admit frankly that we find much of the company into which this campaign has forced us, extremely distasteful.

"Why, then, have we taken this course? Because, God helping us, we can do no other and keep our loyalty clean and look the soldiers in the face when they come home.

"It is not for nothing that, of those English-speaking Liberals who stood with Sir Wilfrid in the last House, all but four have left him on this issue. Say, rather, he has left them, for they, and we, still stand with those noble British Liberals, Lloyd George and Asquith, and that great American Liberal, President Wilson. Liberalism in every Allied country but Canada has recognized and admitted that Liberty in the large can only be defended in this emergency by a temporary surrender of the selfish liberty of the individual. Canada decided in proper constitutional fashion to enter this war. Once in, the conduct of the war is a matter for military experts. They must decide how and when the battles are to be fought and what they need in the way of men and munitions. It is for the country to supply them what they need or to decide to quit.

"Nobody in Canada wants to quit this war and let

Germany triumph. Yet it has been amply proven, not only here, but in every warring country, that the voluntary system will not provide the material of victory. More than that, it has been proved that the voluntary system sends to war many who ought not to go and leaves at home many who ought to go. It is just as unscientific—and in its essence as undemocratic—as a voluntary taxation would be. And think how much one or two rich men of your acquaintance would pay into the treasury if all taxes were voluntary.

"Therefore, it has seemed to us, and to the Liberal leaders who have been forced to part company with Sir Wilfrid on this issue, that what we were really asked to decide was whether we would efficiently carry on the war or practically quit the war, or at least throw sand in the gears of the war machine. For loyal men who see that way, there was no other decision. And in so doing we have, we believe, not only served our country and our Empire, but we have served well the cause of Liberalism in Canada."

This is a fair defence and need not be criticised. There is only one point on which I would really like a little light. What is the difference, from a practical point of view, between Grit and Tory principles? There are, let it be granted, in order to raise no contention, differences in conduct, but as to the Grits having a different and higher set of principles than the Tories, is very debatable. There are just as many Grit rogues without any principles, as there are Tories of that kind.

• • •

The Laurier Liberal candidates are in something of a fix and good-natured people must be sorry for them. The one great issue in the election, according to that foremost fighting Liberal, Frank Carvell, is, "Shall we stand by the men at the front, or shall we quit?" This great issue is only slightly touched upon, if referred to at all, by many of the Laurier-endorsed candidates. The Glace Bay Gazette in referring to a Kyte and Carroll meeting, says, "Mr. Kyte dealt with the high cost of living, brought about by the wretched administration of the Borden Government." Well, now, if Mr. Kyte said such a thing he is deserving of pity, or of censure—the pity of his opponents and the censure of his friends. To say that the Borden Government is responsible for the high cost of living is equivalent to saying that the Borden Government is by far the most powerful of any in the world today, for this reason, that living is very high in a majority of the countries of the world, and higher in Britain than in Canada. The British Governments, Liberal, Conservative or Unionist, have not been declared responsible for the high prices of the necessaries of life. And why should they, seeing the Borden Government is the culprit? If the high cost of living in Canada is to be placed on the shoulders of the Borden Government, then the high cost in other countries must be placed somewhere, and yet the sensible people in these do not hold their governments responsible. Coal is now twice the price it was a decade or so ago. What had the Borden Government to do with the increase? No government could have prevented an increased price, unless it had stepped in and said to the wage-earners, "There shall be no increase in

wages." Increased wages must, of necessity, add to the cost of production of materials. Wages in all trades have been increased, therefore, there is increase in the cost of materials, and in producing and manufacturing concerns the increase in the cost of materials to carry on business, added in turn to increase of wages of the concerns using the materials of enhanced value, demonstrates that increased wages must shoulder the big end of the responsibility. The law of supply and demand is inexorable, and the government that tries to nullify it is trying to do the impossible. A merchant in New Glasgow doing a big business told a visitor the other day that people could talk as they liked of the high cost of living, yet he never did a better business and said this was due to the better wages paid. High cost of living forsooth! What about the crowded attendances at all places of public amusement, and better attendance than when there was no outcry against the high cost of living? At the same meeting the same speaker referred to "the inadequate measures introduced by Borden to help the country in its greatest crisis." Is not that rich? Canada's part in the war and the deeds of her sons are on the tongues of all people of all countries. Had Canada not adopted adequate measures for sending men overseas in astonishingly quick time, her praise would not be to-day on the lips of the people of the Allied nations. Pretty hard up for something to say are the Laurier-Liberal candidates. The past deeds of the past government are trifling compared with the paramount issue: "Help the boys."

short, that they are not misrepresented in the body politic on questions of national welfare by men whom they have permitted to enter office.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

The War Cabinet has approved the report of the Whitley Committee on Joint Standing Industrial Councils, and the Ministry of Labour has asked associations of employers and organizations of work-people to take steps to carry out the proposals. On the Councils employers and workers in each industry will be equally represented, and through them it is proposed that all questions and differences arising shall be settled amicably, and so strikes and other interruptions of industry be avoided. The Government will regard the proposed Councils as official standing Consultative Committees on all future questions affecting the industries represented. The success of the scheme, it is pointed out, depends on a general agreement among various organizations within a given industry and a clearly expressed demand for the creation of a council. During the war the Government have continually felt the need of such councils in dealing with matters affecting various industries, and in the reconstruction after the war, including demobilization, resettlement of munition workers, employment of disabled soldiers and control of raw materials. Such councils would give invaluable help and advice. They will also in the national interest be of great service in settling the more permanent questions which have caused differences between employers and employed in the past. The Ministry of Labour offers all assistance in calling representative conferences to discuss the establishment of councils.

A HINT TO A. M. W. LEADERS.

The ballot vote of the South Wales miners on the issue of a strike in resistance to the new comb-out from the mines for the Army is (writes a South Wales correspondent) a sweeping vindication of the patriotism of the bulk of the men, as the percentage against a cessation of work is between 70 and 80 of the miners voting. This coalfield ballot has presented the loyal section with a supreme opportunity for vindicating the teeming colliery valleys of South Wales from the almost universal suspicion of a pernicious syndicalist and anarchical propaganda led by the Miners' Federation. The vote has served to place the propaganda in its proper setting and perspective, and exposed the fiction that responsible Federation leaders are at its head. There is undoubtedly a body of extremists at work, who would, if they could, vitiate and undermine most of the approved and tried forms of democratic Government; and, unfortunately, through the inaction of the main body of the rank and file, these men have captured the machinery of many of the Federation lodges and have spoken in the name of constituencies wherein, as a matter of fact, as proved by this ballot, they are in an insignificant minority. Not the least beneficial result of this vote is that it has aroused the miners as a general body to the obligation under which they lie to their own Federation—to see, in

SECRETARY McADOO.

Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, who as the Secretary of the United States Treasury is expecting to raise something like £4,000,000,000 by next June to finance the cause of the Allies, is a man with a Lloyd George-like reputation for getting things done. He is a Southerner, whose father fought as a lieutenant in the Southern Army and whose family was reduced by the Civil War from affluence to poverty. Mr. McAdoo was brought up in Georgia, educated in Tennessee, studied law, and became first a railway barrister and then administrator. He built the steel tube tunnels under the Hudson, applied electricity to the problem of urban distribution, and at the Treasury Department at Washington effected a revolution in business matters. Under his regime business is despatched promptly, letters are answered without delay, and the whole staff, from the colored messengers to the Secretary himself, is animated by Mr. McAdoo's business maxim that civility and courtesy are of the greatest importance in dealing with the public. It was Mr. McAdoo who, when he was a railway magnate, told the porters on the Hudson Tunnels railway that "the amount of courtesy you display is going to have an important bearing upon the popularity of this road."

AROUND THE COLLIERIES

The wage question is still under discussion in C. B.

The labor candidates in C. B. are not saying much whatever else they are doing.

A clock owned by the editor of the RECORD, which did not need winding, stopped at three minutes past nine on the morning of the explosion.

T. J. Brown, for many years General Superintendent at Sydney Mines, has resigned. He was well liked and will be much missed.

Indications of fire led the management of the Acadia to close the Third seam slope for a time. The horses were brought to the surface. The men thrown idle will get work at the other collieries of the company.

The Labor candidates in Cape Breton had not a large audience in the meeting at Sydney Mines. The Gordon counter attraction was too strong.

The Barrett-McLaughlin combination talk of putting Labor candidates in the field at the election which will be made necessary by the resignation of Douglas and Butts.

As the days wear on and the details of the Halifax disaster become more definite the terribleness of the disaster becomes the more vivid. As yet no true estimate of the casualties or the property loss has been ascertained. It is more terrible than any disaster that ever occurred on the North American continent. The San Francisco earthquake pales into the insignificance of second place. There the fatalities reached 600 lives.

In October and November the shortage of cars caused the Dominion Colliery to be idle on several days. The Acadia Coal Co. did not stop the pit when the car supply failed, but banked the coal. At the end of November there were 12,000 tons in bank. The Cumberland collieries also suffered from a similar cause. The supply was better the first days of the month, due to the remonstrances of the operators. The supply may be expected to be uncertain at times, due to snow storms and other causes incidental to the time of year.

The awfulness of the explosion of the munition steamer in Halifax Harbor last Thursday may be imagined but it is beyond words to describe. It is the greatest calamity that ever has occurred on this side of the water, and may be termed a continental calamity, as relatives of the victims are scattered all over the American continent. The daily papers have given some details, indeed, all that can as yet be coherently narrated, therefore it is unnecessary for the RECORD to attempt any description. The response to calls for

help has been wonderful, the cities of the U. S. seemingly vying with each other to see which will do most. There are dark rumors of foul German play at this writing, but all may be mere conjecture. The latest reported number of deaths is several hundred under two thousand—from 1200 to 1500.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT.

On the whole it does really look as if things were likely to be worse rather than better in Germany in the coming year. At present a census of all cereal stocks is being taken, and from premature estimates it can be said that the Government will not be able to raise the flour and bread ration. As regards potatoes, there has been a good crop, and for the moment potatoes may be obtained in restaurants in some towns without producing one's potato-card. In Berlin, however, the authorities are taking a stricter line. Each card-holder is receiving a permit to buy several extra pounds of potatoes a week for a short time, but these extra stocks have to be kept severely apart, like a sort of iron ration; and if any of them show signs of going bad they are to be exchanged for sound potatoes from the weekly ration.

There is a very serious shortage of fodder of every description. The rations of grain for stud and draught animals are measured with the most extreme frugality, and no corn at all is allowed in the case of pleasure animals. The most serious consequences of this will be seen later on in the herds of cattle and pigs and the supply of meat, milk, butter, and other animal fats.

Coal Shortage Serious.

But perhaps the most serious shortage is of coal, for even now people are complaining that, quite apart from any idea of building up a winter reserve of fuel, they cannot obtain the meagre amounts allowed them for immediate consumption. Some interesting facts were given by a member of the Minority Socialist party in the Reichstag. He declared that, despite the fact that 120,000 more miners are employed in the Ruhr and Westphalian coalfields than before the war, the output is far below normal, while 50 per cent. of this has to be reduced to coke on the spot for ingredients for explosives. Already far-reaching economies in the consumption of gas and coal and electricity are being put into practice, but if the transport difficulties are not overcome conditions look as though they are going to be particularly unpleasant in the towns this winter.

The textile industry goes from bad to worse, and each month sees some further article of household linen laid under embargo. Great interest attaches

at the moment to the utilization of nettle fibre as a substitute for cotton, and though experts seem to doubt that it ever could supplant cotton, they are doing their best to encourage the production of good nettle yarn as a matter of national importance. In a recent discussion in the Munchen-Gladbach Chamber of Commerce a reference was made to the proposed increase of the capital of the Nettle Cultivation Company from 175,000 to 5,000,000 marks (£250,000), and it was stated that the process of extraction of nettle fibre had improved greatly. Whereas formerly the amount obtained was only 3.4 per cent. of the weight of the nettle stalks, it had now risen to 10-12 per cent., and showed signs of increasing still further.

Teddy's New Phrase.

Mr. Roosevelt has made another contribution to the vernacular strength of the American language. He coined the phrases, "speak softly and carry a big stick," "malefactors of great wealth," and "race suicide." Now he has told an enthusiastic war gathering that had cheered an Australian soldier to the echo that "I want to see you shoot the way you shout." "Shoot the way you shout" is likely to become the motto for American recruiters.

The Need of Nerve.

Evidence has been given that the tramway accident at Dover in August was due to the driver—who was a discharged soldier—having completely lost his head at the critical moment. "Men discharged as unfit for military duties owing to nervous breakdown," says Colonel Pringle in his report, "are unlikely to prove suitable two months later, as drivers on difficult routes for which nerve and experience are necessary."

The Three Sure Ways.

Lord Sumner, speaking at the Æolian Hall, said that the only way to shoulder the enormous burden of taxation imposed on us by the war would be to produce as much as possible, to economise as much as possible, and to consume as little as possible. There would be, he thought, a partial resumption of trade between Germany and other nations after the war.

A cafe proprietress at Godalming, who was found to have double her allowance of sugar stored in the shop and 143 lb. hidden in her house, was fined £25.

A Choir and a Half.

Rev. W. Sunday—"Billy Sunday"—is preparing for a great campaign in Chicago in March. Some idea of the scale of the mission may be judged from the fact that a choir of 6,000 voices is being gathered. Mr. Sunday is planning to make the Chicago meeting the climax of his evangelistic career. He was converted in Chicago, lived here for many years, and feels very kindly towards the city.

No Treasure Trove.

A Portslade man who took possession of 69lb. of butter which had been washed ashore was fined £10 and £5 costs, it being held by the prosecution that the butter, though unsuitable as food, was valuable as fat. It was stated that some of the butter had to be rescued from seagulls.

Longing for Home.

There must be ninety in every hundred of the men abroad who longed for home, said Sir Evelyn Wood at the Harlow Convalescent Home, but they were marvellously contented, realising that they were fighting in the best causes.

Another Scot.

Mr. Adamson, the Scottish miners' member for West Fife, has been elected chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party in succession to Mr. Arthur Henderson.

Huns All Alike Guilty.

"I believe 90 per cent. of the people of Germany are as guilty of the crimes that have been committed as the Kaiser himself," said Mr. Havelock Wilson, addressing a War Aims Campaign meeting at Middlesbrough.

A Lady Bank Teller.

Miss Isobel King, of Hillhead, Glasgow, has the distinction of being the first lady bank teller in Scotland.

Psychology of Air Raids.

"To one person an air raid is a terror of an almost inconceivable magnitude and intensity; to another, a joke; to another, an incident; to another, a bore; to another, a 'show.'"—Evening Standard.

An Old Feller.

A Devonshire veteran is assisting in felling aspen trees which he helped to plant eighty years ago as a boy of 17. He lives in the same cottage as he did then.

The Mother of Invention.

Experiments show that a good quality brown paper can be manufactured from the Natal wattle bark after it has been discarded by the tanners. It is possible to bleach the paper to a cream tint without much difficulty.

The March of Science.

Certain waste fatty substances which had proved excellent egg-producing food for fows have now been found to be indispensable in the manufacture of explosives.

Dear Potatoes.

A market gardener of Sandy, convicted at Biggleswade petty sessions of selling potatoes above the maximum price, was fined £3,700, with £200 costs, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Notice of appeal was given.

Insanity Decreasing.

There are 3,159 fewer insane persons in England and Wales than there were last year.

Some Apple.

An apple, weighing 2lb. 4oz., and measuring 18 inches in circumference, has been picked in a Sussex garden.

A Great Monopoly.

Mr. Illingworth, M.P., told the Weavers' Company that the Allies controlled all the wool, cotton and silk and part of the flax of the world.

A Heap of Sulphur.

Sulphur fields in Texas, comprising 1,296 acres and believed to contain ten million tons of sulphur have been acquired by British capitalists.

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Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years, renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory, the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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Mines Branch.

Geological Survey.

Recent Publications:

Recent Publications:

Building and ornamental stones of Canada, (Quebec), Vol. III, Report on, by W. A. Parks, Ph. D.

The Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta, Report on, by S. C. Ellis, M. E.

Peat, lignite, and coal; their value as fuels for the production of gas and power in the by-product recovery producer, Report on, by B. F. Haanel, B. Sc.

The petroleum and natural gas resources of Canada: Vols. I & II. by F. G. Clapp, M. A. and others.

Electro-plating with cobalt, Report on, by H. T. Kalmus, Ph. D.

The Mines Branch maintains the following laboratories in which investigations are made with a view to assisting in the developing of the general mining industries of Canada:—Fuel Testing Laboratory, Ore-Dressing Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory, Ceramic Laboratory, Structural Materials Laboratory.

Application for reports and particulars relative to having investigations made in the several laboratories should be addressed to The Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Summary Report of the Geological Survey for the Calendar Year 1916.

MEMOIR 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, by Wyatt Malcolm.

MEMOIR 44. Clay and shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.

MEMOIR 59. Coal fields and coal resources of Canada, by D. B. Dowling.

MEMOIR 60. Arisaig-Antigonish district of Nova Scotia, by M. Y. Williams.

MEMOIR 78. Wabana iron ore of Newfoundland, by A. O. Hayes.

MAP 63A. Moncton Sheet, Westmorland and Albert Counties.

MAP 150A. Ponthook Lake Sheet, Nova Scotia.

Applications for reports should be addressed to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

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Concerning the 'Record'

The first Number of the 'Trades Journal' was issued the first Wednesday of 1880. The 'Journal', while taking a deep interest in the Coal Trade, was more particularly interested in matters affecting the welfare of those employed in the coal mines of the Province. Its aim was to secure for these better working conditions, and to give them the standing in the community to which, it thought, they were entitled. That much good was accomplished along these and kindred lines is acknowledged by all able to make comparison between conditions as they existed in 1880 and as they exist now.

In 1898 the name was changed to the **Maritime Mining Record**, in order to express more distinctly the place it was intended to occupy. Since then, till now, its pages have been devoted chiefly to coal mining, which is the staple industry in Nova Scotia. With the growth of the trade it has grown in influence, and is now considered the one reliable authority on all matters connected with the coal trade.

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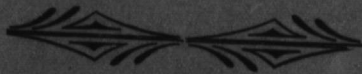
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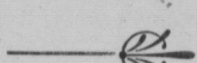
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