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Maritime Mining Record

Dec. 8, 1915

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SOUTHBOUND		STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND	
Superior Dir.	Inferior Dir.		P. M.	A. M.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
5 55	10 45		7 21	11 00
3 30	10 55	POINT TUPPER.	3 43	11 05
3 12	10 29	INVERNESS JCT.	3 59	11 24
2 55	10 12	PORT HASTINGS RY.	4 03	11 26
P. M.	10 02	PORT HASTINGS	4 05	A. M.
	9 52	TRIOY.	4 29	
	9 44	CROCKINGH	4 33	
	9 37	CLYDEDALE	4 45	
	9 26	FRITCHIE	5 10	
	8 29	MARYVILLE	5 13	
	8 43	PORT HOB	5 28	
	8 33	GLENSIDE	5 33	
	8 25	SAVAN	5 48	
	7 46	LAKEVIEW	6 23	
	7 25	BLAIR RIVER	6 48	
	7 19	STRATHLORE	6 59	
	7 05	INVERNESS	7 05	
A. M.			P. M.	

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	<p>Fig. 1. HAULING.</p>  <p>PATENT FLATTENED STRAND ROPES.</p>  <p>Fig. 4. WINDING.</p> 
<p>Fig. 12. SINKING.</p>  <p>Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greater wearing surface, therefore longer life of rope and less wear upon pulleys. 2. Greater strength, thereby admitting of smaller ropes being used for existing loads, or of increased loads without increase in size of ropes. 3. Spliced easily and more effectively. 4. Less tendency to twist and stretch in working. <p>Fig. 10 for Sinking & Fig. 11b for Strands, &c., are non-twisting.</p>	<p>Fig. 11b. CRANE, &c.</p> 
<p>Agent:-</p> <h2>H. M. WYLDE,</h2> <p>P. O. Box, 829.</p> <h3>HALIFAX, N. S.</h3>	<p>Fig. 18a. WINDING.</p>  <p>LOCKED COIL ROPES.</p> <p>Indispensable for deep shafts. Stronger than any other rope of same size. Entirely free from rust. Smooth surface reduces wear to a minimum. Duration far ahead of any other coal line.</p> <p>Fig. 20. GUIDE.</p> 

DEPARTMENT OF MINES. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Geological Survey publishes annually a Summary Report giving a summary statement of the work accomplished during the year. Maps and reports on various sections of the country and on special subjects appear from time to time. A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant.

A single copy of a map or report will be sent to a Canadian applicant free and to others at a nominal price. Owing to the limited supply it is impossible to send series; the applicant should therefore state definitely the precise area concerning which information is desired.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

1085. Descriptive sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada, by G. A. Young and R. W. Brock. Accompanied by a geological and a mineral map of Canada.
- Guide Book No. 1, Parts 1 and 2. Excursions in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
- Memoir 60. Arisaig-Antigonish district, Nova Scotia, by M. I. Williams.
- Memoir 41. The "Fern Ledges" Carboniferous flora of St. John, New Brunswick, by Marie C. Stopes.
- Memoir 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, compiled by W. Malcolm from the results of investigations by E. R. Faribault.
- Memoir 44. Clay and Shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.
- Map 39A. Geological map of Nova Scotia.
- Map 53 A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Geology.

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

To be...
MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 18,

Stellarton, N. S., December 8th., 1915.

No. 11.

WHAT SCOTTISH WOMEN ARE DOING.

(Montreal Star.)

Glasgow, Nov. 12.—It might be assumed that to expand more than two-fold the great shipbuilding plants on the Clyde so far as employees and output is concerned would be all that is expected of this centre in the way of munitions. But it is not all that the Scotsmen on the western coast are contributing by any means, for here, as in other parts of the Kingdom, new workshops are being erected for munitions, and plants intended originally for other purposes are being turned into shell factories.

"Somewhere in Scotland," an Associated Press correspondent today visited a two-hundred acre filling plant which has grown up in a little more than a month like a magic city with its scores of separate structures. The plant will be finished soon and workers for it are now being trained elsewhere.

The plant is being erected by contractors who will make no profit, and on a tour of munition plants much of that sort of thing is seen. Engineers of large experience and reputation and owners of big establishments are "doing their bit," without a thought of personal gain.

As in the case of the famous Armstrong Works at Newcastle, plants engaged in shipbuilding on the Clyde were open to inspection. The shops on the Tyne and the Clyde are playing their part, and a tremendously impressive part it is, too.

In Glasgow, as elsewhere, the participation of women in the industry is apparent on every hand. In their khaki or blue aprons, with dust caps of the same color, they are busy at the lathes and swarms in and out in thousands at the shift periods.

Every foreman with whom the correspondent talked was enthusiastic about the application and efficiency of the women workers. Of course they are not set to work at the heavy machines, and they are chiefly given tasks requiring only a few days' experience. In every establishment, as the women workers learn how to work the machines for the lighter shells, the men are taken out for the manufacture of the heavier munitions.

What the permanent effect of all this change in the working operations of women will be after the war is not concerning the employers now, though the estimate is, that it will bring its chain of problems for solution later.

To the women it is already bringing more money than they ever had in their lives before, and a sense of independence never experienced.

This alteration in the industrial fabric by women's increasing activity and broadening opportu-

nity is perhaps the most vivid impression left on the mind of one who devotes a week to a tour of the munition plants, second only to the comprehension of the enormous scale of production that the Ministry has planned.

It is in all probability the biggest engineering and labor enterprise in modern history.

FAIRFIELD SHIPBUILDING PROFIT.

The war has naturally brought a great accession of business to a firm like the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, and the profit has increased so much that, for the first time for some years, a dividend is being paid on the ordinary shares. In 1913-14 the profit was £29,675, and the available balance £46,553. Debenture interest took £23,750 and the preference dividend £15,000, and when the directors' fees (£2,000) had been paid the balance forward was reduced from £16,878 to £3,863. In other words, the preference dividend was not fully earned. In 1914-15, however, the profit seems to have mounted up to £94,442 or thereabouts, the appropriations indicating that there is an available balance of £100,245. The debenture interest and preference dividend will apparently require the same amount as last year, and the dividend of 7½ per cent. on the ordinary shares will take £18,750. This still leaves a good round sum, and the directors propose to put £15,000 to the reserve, making it £140,000, and to raise the balance forward from £5,803 to £24,745. It would thus have been possible, if it had been thought prudent and there had been no such thing as the excess profits tax to provide for, to pay over 20 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

For a great many years the nations of the world have been preying upon one another. The white man's burden has been largely made up of the loot he has taken from other people. The United States is beginning to see that there is a great moral principle to be observed in international affairs. But at present we are not living up to our obligations in seizing the trade of nations engaged in war. Morally, we are wrong and are fostering that same spirit of suspicion and injustice which it is the greatest duty of the Church to abolish.—Professor Shailer Mathews, of Chicago.

The Russian Ministry of Finance proposes to utilise the large stock of alcohol which is at the disposal of the Treasury by exporting it to allied and friendly nations.

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 8, 1915.

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 peace-makers. 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 craft, 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 ghoulish 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 villainy. And there is Jane Addams, who having shook hands with the Kaiser, is enamored 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 fatality 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 stave 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-

ers that the old Shell Committee had been found wanting, that the members thereof were to be bounced, and the committee formed with a new look, stock and barrel. Things have not turned out as some of these papers wished. The old committee has not been censured and sent about its business, but commended. The committee has been split in two and added to each part, having certain allotted work to do. Some papers predicted the resignation of Colonel Cantley. Well, he has resigned his old position to become chairman of the new commission. The Contract Record ought in decency to apologise for its nasty insinuations. We give the story of the new formation as related in despatches from Ottawa, as follows:

The abolition of the shell committee and the continuation of a new body to be known as the imperial munitions board, were announced tonight. The board consists of J. W. Flavell, Toronto, chairman, with executive and administrative powers; General Alex Bertram, Ottawa, deputy chairman; Colonel David Carnegie, Ottawa; G. H. Dawson, Victoria; C. B. Gordon, of Montreal; J. A. Vallicourt, president of the Bank of Hochelaga, Montreal; E. R. Wood, Toronto.

The only members of the shell committee who have places on the imperial munitions board are the deputy chairman, General Bertram, and Colonel Carnegie.

Coincident with these changes is the establishment of a commission for the purpose of inquiring into "the supply and sufficiency of all materials in Canada required for the production of munitions of war and the best methods of conserving the same." Colonel Thomas Cantley, of New Glasgow, former member of the shell committee, is chairman of the commission. George W. Watts, of Toronto, and E. Carnegie, of Welland, also members of the former shell committee, are on this commission, together with Robert Hobson, of Hamilton; Hon. W. C. Edwards, of Ottawa, and Geo. C. Mackenzie, of the mines department, Ottawa.

The importance of establishing such a commission was brought to the attention of the government, it is stated, by Lionel Hichens, who succeeded D. A. Thomas, representative here of the British minister of munitions. In a letter to the prime minister from Mr. Hichens, the work of the shell committee is dealt with and its expansion involving a reorganization and division of work, are emphasized. The history of the shell committee is reviewed, and the administrative independence of the committee, so far as the government of Canada is concerned, is made clear.

Mr. Hichens's letter was made public tonight together with a memorandum in which the statement is made that the subject of reorganizing the shell committee was under consideration before the prime minister and the minister of militia left for England at the end of June. Mr. Hichens, it is added, is invested with full authority from the British government to deal with all such matters in consultation with the government of Canada. Mr. Hichens' letter is dated today. The changes above mentioned described by him as the logical consequence of the altered conditions attending shell manufacture, have been approved and will come into force as from tomorrow, November 30, under the authority of the minister of munitions and with the approval

of the Canadian government.

Mr. Hichens states that since coming to Canada he and his colleague, R. H. Brand, have at the request of Sir Robert Borden and General Sir Sam Hughes, concentrated their attention upon the problem of adaptation to changed conditions.

The necessity of a reorganization was generally recognized by all those most intimately connected with the shell committee, "and General Bertram was among the first to call our attention to the fact and to suggest that the new problems of administration on a greatly increased scale required for their proper direction an expanded organization."

Mr. Hichens states that the shell committee has met with remarkable success in dealing with a difficult task and the Canadian manufacturers have adapted themselves to a new industry with a readiness which he thinks remarkable. And although as in England they have often been unable to live up to their original promises yet they have nothing to fear from a comparison with the early efforts of the firms of the highest standing in the land.

Mr. Hichens points out that keen competition in shell manufacture is now the condition in Canada. The industry has grown enormously and is now the largest in the Dominion. Some 320 firms are now engaged therein. It has required the services of an army of one hundred thousand skilled workmen. It has led to the development of Canada's mineral resources. Canadian copper will soon be refined in Canada instead of the United States. Canadian zinc ores are now being electrically smelted here and brass will shortly be manufactured on a considerable scale.

Mr. Hichens said that realizing the necessity for reorganization, to take care of the expanded industry, the members of the board presented their resignations to allow the construction of the new body.

ENLARGEMENT OF SCOTIA PLANT.

Owing to the increasing demand for the products of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company it has been found necessary largely to increase the works both at Sydney Mines and Trenton. It was stated recently in the press that Scotia during the year had produced a hundred and eighty thousand tons of steel. Had that been the case there would have been no necessity for present further enlargement of the plant. Scotia produced a hundred and twenty thousand tons of steel and in order that it may add twenty or more thousand tons to that quantity the plant is being extended. The orders presently on hand call for about a hundred and eighty thousand tons of steel. We judge therefore that Scotia has orders to keep the plants fully employed for the next fifteen months.

Here are a few details as to what the company is doing: Contracts have been awarded and ground already broken for the erection of a new 60 ton open hearth furnace of the latest type. This furnace will be equipped with patent water cooled ports and port ends and will have every improvement which practice has demonstrated to be of value. This furnace it is hoped to have in commission within twelve weeks. It should also interest readers to know that the company are making further additions to their heavy shell forging plant at New

Glasgow. The equipment includes a hydraulic forging press of 1,500 tons capacity, with an intensifier working up to 4,000 lbs. This press is fitted with a hydraulically operated top entablature and bottom die blocks.

The company also is erecting a 750 ton press with top and bottom die shifting gear. One 18 in. by 18 ft. hydraulic drawbench with intensifier working up to 4,000 lbs. Four sets of cross compound hydraulic pumps with a capacity of 600 gallons per minute. Two 28 inch x 20 foot hydraulic accumulators. A battery of Stirling boilers, working at 200 pounds pressure, with super-heaters, capacity 1,000 horse power. Also two continuous and one reverberatory billet heating furnace to supply these new shell forging presses.

The 1,500 ton press will be capable of forging both 12 inch and 15 inch British high explosive or naval shells.

At the open hearth plant, Sydney Mines, an extension will be made to the building of 100 feet; an addition to the forging building at New Glasgow of 75 feet, and extension to the manufacturing and shipping building of 140 feet; equivalent in all to combined floor space of about 40,000 square feet.

The new open hearth furnace should add about 25 per cent. to present ingot capacity, while the extensions at New Glasgow will enable the company to take care of the manufacturing of 8 inch, 9 inch and 12 inch high explosive shells.

Rubs by Rambler.

The Record sympathizes with Halifax in being put to the expense of sending a delegation to Ottawa in reference to St. John getting the preference in the matter of transatlantic mails.

They assure us that Germany is not likely to end the war. The blessed alternative is left that the war will end Germany. I am emboldened to say that, as I understand in the new Presbyterian psalter and hymn book the censored verse of God Save the King will be in its proper place.

Ford, the peace dove, says he is going to the trenches to tell the boys to "cease firing." The probability is if he does that the boys will fire him over against the German barbed wire fence, and thereby give him something to wonder over. He will be fired from the trenches as surely as the Canadians and the territorials fired certain pacifists the other day from a London platform. Ford, like Coxey, wishes to become famous. Coxey led an army of poor men begging for peace. Ford is leading a few rich men and women begging for peace. Of the two Coxey draws forth more pity and far less contempt.

There was lately, according to the Pictou Advocate, a very interesting meeting of the Pictou Town Council—and guests. The subject that created most interest was the appointment of an Inspector under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act. The Temperance Committee put forward the name

of Soy, of Stellarton. No councillor betrayed such crass ignorance as to ask who Soy was. Not to know Soy to be neither a Temperance advocate nor a booze patron. But Soy's efficiency was called in question, and one present did so by asserting that he could go up to Stellarton now and buy all kinds of liquor, and to emphasize the statement and crush skeptics, added solemnly "And I know what I am talking about." This drew from Inspector Veniot the concise comment "Hear, Hear." Now what did Inspector Veniot mean by this interruption? Two constructions can be placed on the comment. It may have been meant to endorse the statement that liquor could be had in Stellarton, or the assertion that the alleged "know" what he was talking about. Was the "Hear, Hear," a sly dig? Confound Veniot; as we do not all know how much of the sense of humour he possesses he ought to have explained whether the "hear, hear" was intended as 'Sawder' or satire.

A minister of the biggest town and a minister at the biggest pier are exchanging shots over the question of union. The shooting of the pier minister is the more accurate. The big town minister declares he has renounced the views he held three years ago, for which the pier minister is in part responsible. It seems he of the pier at a meeting three years ago said the "Confession of Faith" was not what some fond folk cracked it up to be, or words to that effect. These words set the big town minister at thinking, and the result of his cogitations was that it would be unwise to shake hands, that is vote, with those holding such heterodox views. The pierman retorts that the big town man himself repudiates some of the statements in the Confession of Faith. And I take that to be gospel truth if I am to believe the big town man to be what he professes—an enlightened Christian. The pierman says a host of antis voted against union trembling for the safety of the ark of the confession, and adds that 90 per cent. of Presbyterians never read the Confession. I take exception to that. I do not believe that of the Presbyterians in Nova Scotia, leaving out ministers and elders, one in a hundred Presbyterians ever read the Confession through. I have not in a layman's house seen a Confession in fifty years. They may have been in some houses, if so they were not conspicuous.

Chiozza Money, M. P., is accounted a great authority on finance. He is the tenants' champion and is down on landlordism, on all property owners who at such a time as this increase rents. Why he should select the landlord as the chief object of his shafts is rather hard to understand. Why should he not also deal sharply with the producers who increase the prices of their products in order to make profits corresponding to those made previous to the war? In a late issue of the British Weekly Mr. Money, among other things, says: "To my mind legislation seems necessary (1) to protect the tenant from inequitable rent raising, and (2) to protect house owners from the undue raising of the rate of mortgage interest." Mr. Money holds it would be "equitable to disallow the raising of the rate of mortgage interest above the rate paid by the government at itself for money lent it for war purposes" and further he holds that the legislation

should be retroactive. This might be well enough for mortgages already registered, but Mr. Money fails to say where prospective builders and mortgagees are likely to lay hold on mortgages willing to lend at that rate. I have read that there is a famine for tenement houses in parts of the Clyde side. Is this to be wondered at? Why should not builders hesitate? Those who would build are afraid to do so lest legislation make the venture unprofitable. Why are these people willing to lend on mortgage? Because the rate of interest is as high while the security is sounder than investments in other directions. A mortgage is not as safe an investment as a government bond, and if those willing to loan money to builders are forbidden to charge a higher interest than the government gives they would be foolish indeed to invest in a security secondary to that offered by the government. I am not a landlord and if I hold that landlords should not be restrained more than the other classes in trading and business circles it is solely because I like to see a square deal all round, or if you prefer it, a fair squeeze.

PEACE! PEACE!

(Montreal Witness.)

As a pleasant interlude amid the over-strain of the war tragedy, Mr. Ford, the admirable but fantastic auto-millionaire, is going to lead a sort of Coxe army to Europe to exert moral suasion on the warring powers. The movement seems to have been long in the clouds. It has made its overture in a smothering pyrotechnic shower of telegrams upon the devoted head of the president. Poor man, between the barytone, Arm! Arm! of the Jingoos balled into one ear, and the shrill peace cries of the pacifists at the other, it will bother him to enjoy his honeymoon. Mr. Ford has a ship going to Christiania in Norway—may, to The Hague in Holland, which is it? He has sounded all the powers and found them all favorable. He has invited all the neutral powers to be represented and got approval but no consent. He has invited all the governors of states, the great Edison, the great Wauwauker, who wanted the United States to pay Germany a thousand million dollars for Belgium as a reward for crushing it, also honorable women not a few, Miss Jane Adams, Miss Ida Tarbell, and Miss Helen Keller. He has invited Mr. Bryan, who will surely preside and supply Mr. Ford's lack of speech power, and, it is said also, that proud waster of the "Noble" peace treaty, Mr. Roosevelt. With these two on board, there would be fine practice at peace-keeping all the way over. He has invited all the student bodies of the colleges to nominate in each their most pacifist student. The outstanding peace-makers in the United States are the Germans. They are doing what they can with bombs and bombs to put an end to belligerency. Every program there is a pacifist. What they want is to bring the war to an end forthwith, and leave Jupiter Hohenzollern on the throne, in possession of all he has taken, and, as general dictator to Europe, enriched by indemnities and other extras. Mr. Ford sees this is the psychological moment; and so thinks the German chance. What the Ford pilgrimage will propose as a settlement is apparently to be deter-

mined in conference. The peacemakers had better go to work on the chief criminal. He could end the war tomorrow and save several million lives and much else by confessing the greatest crime on record and retiring to Elba, to St. Helena, to Devil's Island, no matter so long as he eked out his days away from the abhorrence of mankind. The German people, once told what they have been fighting for, namely, to increase the brute power of a self-worshipping sovereign, to the advantage of none else upon earth, would then be a sadder and a wiser people, and would be amenable to good will.

CONSCRIPTION.

Sir Sam Hughes has slashingly condemned the principle of conscription, claiming that Canada had done better without it than other countries had done with it. No one can question the force of this argument if the assertion can be proved. Mr. Marcell, speaking for the Opposition, has declared that conscription would never take place in Canada, because Canadians do their duty. There is no doubt that, so long as the premise holds good, the conclusion is assured. Mr. Rogers, another minister, speaks in similar uncompromising terms. We judge from this unanimity of political leaders that there is in some section or sections of the people a very strong repugnance to the principle of conscription. Such repugnance was very diligently cultivated by a certain group of politicians without whose aid the present government would not have been in power. The government confessed to be, not only beholden, but in bonds to this anti-imperial group by taking a considerable quota of them into the cabinet. It is pleasing to note that since then it has provided for, or otherwise suppressed, that element. The loyalty of the recruiting oratory of the successors of these seditious statesmen is all that could be wished, is indeed inspiring. Among the rest of the people of Canada we are not aware that the question of conscription was ever a live one. Still, so diversified is our population that it would be difficult to predicate anything as to its sentiments. We should judge, however, that whether strong or weak, the sentiment of our newer people as well as of the native-born would be distinctly in the negative.

Charles Weegham, father of August Weegham, president of the Chicago Federal League Baseball Club, who for nearly fifty of his sixty-five years had been a hard-working blacksmith in Richmond, Indiana, projected suddenly into a life of luxury and idleness, became restless, and in a moment of despondency committed suicide on Nov. 18th at his son's residence in Chicago. His son, who had made a fortune in the restaurant business, thought his father should have a rest from toil, and prevailed upon him to come and live with him. Had the old man been hammering at his anvil he would have been happier and more contented.

This winter our armies in the field will be supplied with charcoal fires, which will ensure warmth without flame or smoke. This means the revival of a large scale of a very old industry in Sussex. The Government has given an order for 250 tons, which is being completed by the charcoal burners of Robertsbridge.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has been re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. J. MacGillivray, receiver for the Inverness Railway and Coal Co., and Mr. John Moffatt, of the P. W. A., were in town recently on separate days. Briquette making, as the Record predicted in a whisper, has turned out a failure in Nova Scotia, as in the United States. Too costly.

The Aeadia Coal Co. is making heroic efforts to give employment to as many as possible of the men thrown idle by the fire at the Drummond. It is believed that places can be made for about two hundred of them, a hundred and twenty, say, at the Allison and McGregor and eighty at the Allan Mines. This addition to the working force should add quite a bit to the December output.

People who are unreasonable as to the slowness of the coal companies in supplying the demand seem to forget that these are war times, with a shortage of labor. There has been no famine. The real trouble was that a majority of householders wanted to stock their cellars at the one time. The companies did all in their power to supply immediate needs. The situation will gradually be relieved from this out.

The output of the Dominion Coal Co.'s collieries for last month was remarkably good, being 81,000 tons ahead of that for Nov., 1913, and 21,000 ahead of that for November last year. The shipments from Springhill will be two or three thousand tons less than for November of last year. As a whole the collieries of the big company are doing splendidly.

There's life in—and long years for—Stellarton yet. For years it has been supposed, founded on reports of geologists that Stellarton had four principal seams of coal, namely the Ford, the Cage, the Third and the McGregor. The Stellar coal seam was not taken into consideration. Evidently some one had doubts as to the correctness of the enumeration. At any rate the officials of the Aeadia caused a bore hole to be sunk at the sixth level of the McGregor Mine. After the bore had gone down fifty feet coal was struck, and not a small seam either but one to brag of, its thickness being twenty feet, and better still all good coal at that, judged by the cores. There was no trace of the seam being found near the surface. In order to trace it up to where it has least cover a series of bore holes may be necessary. As this is the first big find since the new general manager took hold it might not be fitting to say "Another for Hector," while it will be proper to say "One for Hector." Meantime the Record, should it have occasion to refer to this encouraging discovery, will refer to it as the "Hector" seam. The name at any rate will not be disputed by the highlanders of Pietou Co.

The chief event in sporting circles last week was the challenge of the editor of the Mining Record to the new superintendent of the Allan Mine. The editor challenged Malcolm to produce from the shaft a thousand tons a day by the 31st of next August. The challenge was promptly accepted, with two conditions: (1) that there be a sufficient supply of labor, and (2) that the coal be all taken away. Some experts think the Record man need not worry. He himself, however, knowing the gait of and the "go" in the Super is not so sure about that.

President Fergie, of the Intercolonial Coal Co., arrived in Westville last week from Montreal.

Everything is going smoothly so far at the Drummond Mine. The section in which the fire is located will be filled with water in a day or two. Of course the water will be allowed to remain in the district for a time before there is any attempt at reopening. The occasion of the fire at the Drummond Mine is still unknown. There are those who think it may not be a case of spontaneous combustion, but all present opinions are subject to revision.

It is held that there was an explosion immediately preceding or succeeding the breaking out of the fire at the Drummond. The perplexing point is that there should have been fire noticed at the third or lower point. It is held that the explosion was slight, making no greater damage than might have occurred from a windy or blown out shot.

Mr. Cadwallader Evans' friends will be interested to know, that he has, (Dec. 1) been appointed to the newly created position of Assistant General Superintendent of the Delaware & Hudson Co. The General Supt. is the operating head of the Company—there being no General Manager, and under his direction Mr. Evans is to have charge of the installation of modern mining methods and machinery in all of the Company's Collieries. These include about 20 plants for washing and screening called "breakers" served with coal from something over 60 distinct mines of all kinds—slopes—drifts and shafts and producing about 8,000,000 tons per year.

His particular job at present is the introduction of machine mining by electric undercutters such as he had experience with in Western Pennsylvania. Twenty-five are already ordered for immediate use, so these will keep him reasonably busy, as men must be trained to operate them and the mine officials must be educated to look after them. The Company has heretofore done no machine mining.

Many of the seams now being worked are quite thin 24 to 32 inches and in these the Co.'s proposes to install the longwall systems with face conveyers and mining machines. The Company is also introducing machinery for lifting rock in the Gangways and all this new work is under Mr. Evans' direct charge.

There's just one person you can fool all the time. You can't fool the public, nor God, nor your family, nor the children, but you can fool yourself every day in the week.—Cora Harris, in the New York Independent.

ONE OF THOSE FUNK STORIES.

(From London Daily Mail.)

"The man's a born coward. Take my word for it, he'll be missing one of these days." So said one officer. The other was of much the same opinion, but he added, "All the same I've seen those nervy fellows turn up trumps."

The man they spoke of was one of the obvious cowards, because he was a self-conscious coward, always thinking of his own cowardice. Unlike many others, he was less afraid at night, when he could not be seen, than by day, when the eyes of critics were upon him. The darkness might have saved him; but one day someone said in his hearing that the worst of having a coward in the trench was the effect on the other men; and in truth fear and courage are just about equally contagious. But the maxim was unfortunate. The coward kept saying to himself, "If I make the others funk I had better be away," and daily, against his will, schemes of escape of the maddest sort waltzed round his brain but brought no decision.

At last this rage of indecisive misery reached a pitch that became intolerable. The night was moonless but clear, and from the pit of the trench the stars seemed to look down with a pitiless scrutiny, which added to his wretchedness more than any sane and solid mind could well understand. Before he knew what he was doing the coward slipped over the parapet and began to make his tremulous way towards the German trenches. Further tears now seized him and he sidled off to the left, afraid to surrender, afraid to return. So for a while he wandered, an insane vagrant, through the purgatory of No Man's Land beneath the accusing stars.

He could not remember afterwards how he came to see so suddenly the thing in front of him, but his belief, from a muddled recollection, was that he had fallen flat on his face upon seeing the explosion of a star shell. At any rate, there within a yard or so of his eyes was the muzzle of a machine gun hidden with devilish cunning in a pit well outside the German lines.

He heard a gruff whisper and the muzzle of the gun moved. With as little reasoned thought as when he fled from his trench he jumped past the muzzle, pulled aside a mud-covered plank over the hole, and when real sanity returned to him he found himself in a spacious enough room with two—he thought two—dead Germans lying in front of him. At any rate, the machine-gunners were dead, and he had killed them.

In his excitement he was conscious, he said, of a sense of being born again. He had meant to call "Kamarade!" to the first German he approached. He had rehearsed all sorts of forms of surrender, but somehow instead of obeying reason he had attacked the Germans as a ferret attacks a rabbit and had killed them dead, stone dead. His brain and will were clear.

Quickly and silently he released the machine gun, dragged it out of the hole, took it on his back, and returned to his trench helped by the light of the now kindly stars and a faint hint of dawn.

The next day, much against his will, he was sent into hospital with a very severe strain in the back and a flesh wound in the calf, got somehow in the struggle. While he lay there he longed, as not

one in a hundred longs, to go back to the trenches, that he might exercise this new possession of his, this strange thing called courage. The surgeon saw his name in the honors list a few days after he left the hospital for the convalescent camp.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC CONTROL.

A Salvation Army officer sat in my room the other day. He had come from the Clyde, and told me this story. In a crowded working-class district near Glasgow the Salvation Army were to open a new hall, and he had gone to take part in the ceremony. True to his mission he visited the police station the day before the dedication of the hall, and said to the sergeant, "Tell me the names of ten or twelve of your worst people, and where I can find them." The police officer shook with merriment. "Our worst!" he said. "Why, man, this is a 'control' area, and we have scenery any 'drunks' here now, and hardly any serious crime."

"Control"—that is the wonder-working word. Over nearly the whole of Scotland, and over wide stretches of industrial England and Wales, the "Liquor Traffic Central Control Board" is in command for the term of the war. Its "Orders" have cut down the legal hours for the sale of drink by two-thirds. The time-honored custom of "standing a drink" is declared illegal. To sell liquor on credit is forbidden. In these and other ways the perilsous trade in intoxicants has been severely limited. And, as the Clyde police sergeant said, the result of this stringent "control" is that drunkenness, and the violence and demoralization of which it is the common cause, are decreasing. A veritable social revolution has begun in industrial Britain.

Of all vested interests the traffic in liquor has offered the stoutest and most successful resistance to the reformer. How comes it, then, that almost without controversy, almost without observation, such drastic powers over the drink trade have been secured and exercised? What events led up to this dramatic change? What developments may we expect in the near and distant future? It is to set on record the swift social changes and to estimate—as far as one can—their present and their permanent worth that this paper is written.

JOHN L. AS REFORMER.

John L. Sullivan, the noted prize fighter, has given up the ring, and become a total abstainer. After spending some time on a farm, he has now decided to give himself earnestly and continuously to the work of promoting total abstinence in individuals. He will appeal particularly to young men and will put emphasis on the material and physical harm and destruction wrought by drink. He writes the "Outlook": "If I had not quit drinking when I did and gone to farming with my good wife, there would be somewhere in a Boston suburb a modest tombstone with the inscription on it, 'Sacred to the memory of John L. Sullivan.' That is why I am quitting the farm and 'coming back' to have a go with a bigger champion than I ever was—the champion of champions—John Barleycorn. There is only one way to get the best of John Barleycorn, and that is to run away from him. There are men who say about liquor that they can take

it or leave it, but those are the ones who always take it. And in the end it gets them. I am leaving the farm to say to the young men of the United States: 'Leave liquor alone. Liquor leads to bad companions, bad companions lead to evil places, evil places lead to disease, and disease destroys the home and the nation.'

MINERS IN THE ARMY.

The following official notice has been posted at coal mines in Britain:

The coal miners have already joined the army in such large numbers that the supply of coal, which is of vital national interest, is seriously affected. Miners one and all must remember that upon their efforts the success of the country depends no less than upon the men who are serving with the forces. Those who offer themselves as recruits will only be accepted on the condition that they go back to work in the mine until they are called upon. They will be given armlets to show that they are willing to obey the call and do whatever will most help their country, but in the mean time it is vital that they should not desist from producing the coal without which victory is impossible.

The notice applies to all men who are working below ground and the following classes of surface workers:—Winding engine men, pumping engine men, pumping weighmen, electricians, fitters, and mechanics.

INCREASED USE OF TEA.

Messrs. Peek Bros. and Winch speak in their latest circular of a "wonderful expansion which is taking place in the demand for tea all over the world." One would hardly have expected such an occurrence at a time when our statesmen are insisting upon the necessity of economy, but the statement is abundantly proved. Of the Indian crop the United Kingdom, between the 1st of April and the 6th ult., took 115,216,000 lbs., as against 98,312,000 lbs. in 1914; of Ceylon tea 91,144,000 lbs., as against 84,309,000 lbs.; and of Java tea 16,215,000 lbs., as against 16,196,000 lbs. The increase is thus about 23,700,000 lbs., which at retail prices, if we may take 1s. 6d. per pound as a rough average, means an extra expenditure of £1,777,500. Other countries use tea much less than we do, but their proportionate increases have been even larger than ours. Russia's takings have risen from 28,532,000 lbs. to as much as 56,895,000 lbs.; Bombay and Persia have about doubled their figures, and Australia, Canada, and America have also very substantial increases.

Church papers and leading laymen, as well as unprecedented pliancy upon the peril of money-making, or "love of filthy lucre," as the apostle called it, which is growing in some religious circles. Larger fortunes are being made today than ever before by men solemnly set apart for the holy calling of preaching the Gospel. Billy Sunday has been a factor in bringing this subject to the fore. The discussion that has raged about his head has kept uppermost the subject of his financial remuneration,

which is now supposed to be in the neighbourhood of £40,000 a year.—The Boston Herald (U. S. A.)

The rise of the artisan is the root of modern Socialism. He wants his place in the sun. The enormous expenditure of the war will entail the necessity of the utmost public economy for years to come. But we can only economise in social legislation—the process by which the artisan hopes to move progressively towards practical Socialism, and thus economy means the postponement of his hopes if not even the destruction of them. Will he accept that necessity or shall we see, after the war, a fiercer recrudescence of predatory appetites?—The Dean of Durham.

Joseph Hillstrom, a Swede and a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, who murdered a man and his son in Salt Lake City, and whose case has excited much attention in the United States, and prompted the intercession of President Wilson, the Swedish ambassador to the United States and the American Federation of Labor, was put to death by a firing squad in the state prison on Nov. 19th. The Governor was firm in his decision and practically rebuked the President for, as he thought, casting a reflection upon the fairness of the trial. Hillstrom's guilt was clearly proved.

At the Guildhall banquet M. Paul Cambon stated that the German's "intellectual structure allowed him to see nothing outside himself." In less troubled times James Russell Lowell, a friendly critic, noted much the same thing. "There seems to be in the average German mind," he says, "an inability, or a disinclination, to see a thing as it really is unless it be a matter of science. It finds its keenest pleasure in divining a profound significance in the most trifling things, and the number of mare's nests that have been stared into by the German Gelehrter through his spectacles passes calculation."

While various theories have been advanced by mill officials and others in regard to the origin of the fire in the immense storehouse of the Peppercorn Manufacturing Company in Biddford, Me., which did more than \$500,000 damage on the night of Oct. 30th, the cause is as much of a mystery as ever, and the belief is gaining ground that the fire may have been started by one of the 3,000 Teutonic spies, that it is alleged have been fomenting trouble among the help and destroying American plants engaged in manufacturing munitions of war for the armies of the allies. According to the fire marshal of Pennsylvania every one of the fires in plants making munitions, etc., for the allies was of incendiary nature started by persons who have not yet been discovered.

Dr. Francis L. Patton, ex-president of Princeton University, on being asked recently his opinion of the war, replied: "The war is a relapse into paganism, and I am saying this, not as a neutral, for I rock-ribbed on the side of the Allies. When I pray I do not pray that the right side may win, but that the Allies may win. I am not leaving any doubt about it."

FROM A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

"You should have seen the 'Jocks.' My word, it was wonderful. Never shall I forget those brave Scotch soldiers—the finest in the world, bar none.

"They show the way over the parapets, and while charging and heaving their plucky pipers walk behind playing as though they were on parade."—Evening News.

LISTS OF GIFTS FROM THE DOMINIONS.

The Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, stated in the House of Commons it was proposed to issue at the end of the war a comparative list of all the gifts received from the overseas dominions. Particulars of such welcome proofs of their generosity and sympathy would, in the meantime, be published as received.

The Cunard Steamship Company will not in future accept the bookings of any men who are eligible for service with the forces. They announced this fact officially on Saturday, and a notice which is being sent to their agents reads: "Until further advised, please note that we cannot accept the bookings of British subjects who are fit and eligible for military service." Following Liverpool's lead, the Scottish companies trading in the North Atlantic have decided not to book British subjects eligible for military service until further notice.

Herr Anton Karlgren, a Swedish journalist, after a tour in Russia, declares that there has never been so much prosperity among the peasants as since vodka was prohibited. The danger now is that the peasant may spend his free time and extra money unwisely, and in some districts teetotalers are organizing "people's houses," with reading rooms, etc.

In Berlin the new orders forbid the sale of distilled spirits except between 9 a. m. and 9 p. m.; no liquor can be sold in places where there are women waiters or barmaids; none is to be sold to drunken persons; no sales on credit are allowed, and the liquor must be drunk on the premises.

Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna, in reply to a question put by Will Thorne in the House of Commons, said the capital wealth of the British Empire was approximately £26,000,000,000 (\$130,000,000,000). The approximate yearly income was £4,000,000,000 (\$20,000,000,000).

"Then there's plenty to go on with!" responded the sturdy Labor member amid much laughter.

THE MODEST SCOTCH.

(Manchester "Guardian.")

A recruiting officer for the London Scottish visited a big London firm the other day and asked leave to recruit the staff. "You may if you like," said the manager, "but I'm afraid you won't get much of a bag here. We have very few Scotchmen on our staff, and I suppose your recruits have to be Scotch?" "Oh, no," replied the recruiter, "Scotch or superior English."

HOW BISHOP WON FAME.

An amusing story of how he won the title of being the champion cocoanut shier among the clergy is told by the Bishop of Chelmsford.

He informed a gathering of clergymen, says the London "Chronicle," that when vicar of Bethnal Green he took a party of workmen to Epping Forest and was there challenged to have a shy at the cocoanuts.

He accepted and, paying his sixpence, was given seven balls. Then something happened which would not happen again were he to live to be as old as Methuselah. With those seven balls he knocked off seven cocoanuts. He has lived on the reputation of that feat ever since, and when any one asked him to have a cocoanut shy, he said, "You go and knock seven off with seven balls and then I will speak to you."

EXACTLY ALIKE.

(Richmond "Times-Dispatch.")

"You ought to be pleased with those rolls, George, dear," said the young wife. "They are exactly like those your mother used to make when you were a boy."

"Of course they are," replied George, gallantly. "In fact, I thought at first they were the same ones."

And the stupid creature could not understand why Mrs. George burst into tears!

FIRST CLASS.

An old Irish countrywoman, going to Dublin by train, stepped into a first-class carriage with her basket and made herself comfortable. Just before the train started the guard passed along and, noticing the woman and the basket, said gruffly:

"Are you first class, my good woman?"

"Sure I am, and thank you," she replied with a smile. "And how do you feel yourself?"

In his book Dr. John Kerr relates many amusing stores of his adventures as an inspector of schools in Scotland during the past forty years.

On one occasion he was examining a class in mathematics, and put the following question to a boy:

"If a salmon weighed ten pounds and it was to be sold at twopence a pound, what would it be worth?"

The lad, who was the son of a fish-monger, replied:

"It wanda be worth a curse."—"Tit-Bits."

Lord Young was a man of caustic wit, and he also had an encounter with Lord Deas. I shall reproduce it exactly:

"Lord Deas, as a consequence of a riding accident, was lame for some years before his death, and always walked with a stick in one hand and an umbrella in the other. Speaking to Lord Young, he said: 'George, do you know why I always walk with a stick and an umbrella?' 'No,' was the reply, 'unless it is that you don't want to be taken for the devil on two sticks.'"

"Did you hear that there was a man-eating shark discovered in the harbor yesterday?" breathlessly asked the summer girl.

"Well, there's one good thing about it, he'll die of starvation," said the second summer girl.—Newark "Evening Star."



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 2500 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.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83875.

THE DRINK QUESTION.

"There are a very great number of ordinary people not at all inclined by temperament to extreme measures who have been driven by the war to look upon the drink question with new eyes. They have come to recognise the terrible intimate relation between drink and the conduct of war."—Spectator.

MR. CHESTERTON'S VIEW.

"I think that the Prussian superman, with his higher morality, is a devil. I thought so when it was the almost universal English custom to praise him."—Illustrated London News.

FOR SALE.

250 H. P. Electric Endless Rope Haulage Engine, the last word in this type of haulage gear.

A. C. three phase, 60 cycle 2200 volts, slip ring motor with reversing controller, etc.

Bull wheel, 9 feet in diameter, with brake, etc.

Double reduction gearing: 1st. set machine cut helical teeth, second set plain moulded.

Bed Plates of steel joists, suitable for surface or underground installation.

This Engine was never erected and is in the original shipping cases.
MARITIME COAL, RY. & POWER CO., Limited.
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Rule and Print Special Blank Forms for Mining and other Industrial Corporations. BLANK BOOKS ruled to pattern and made in any Style of BINDING.

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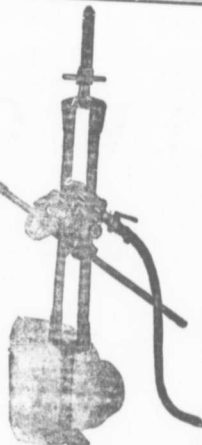
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The first Number of the 'Trades Journal' was issued the first Wednesday of 1880. The 'Journal', while taking a deep interest in the Coal Trade, was more particularly interested in matters affecting the welfare of those employed in the coal mines of 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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