

Canadian Collieries Show Great Activity

Coal Topped all Minerals in Value in 1928, Production Amounting to 63 Millions.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—Canada's output of minerals reached a new high level in 1928 when the value reported was \$271,000,000, or 10 percent in excess of 1927 total, says S. J. Cook, chief of the mining, metallurgy and chemical branch of the dominion bureau of statistics, in the financial review of the Mail and Empire.

Metals at \$128,500,000 scored a gain of \$15,000,000; coal, petroleum and natural gas were valued at \$73,420,000, or more than two millions above the 1927 mark; other non-metals added \$17,450,000 and structural materials, such as clay products, cement, lime, stone, sand and gravel, attained a new high level at \$51,630,000.

It was a notable year. Following two years of unparalleled progress, the establishment of new production records for a number of different items and attainment of a new record aggregate for the output of the mineral industry, provide much material of interest.

While Canada produces about 70 different metals or mineral products of economic value, 18 of these make up about 98 per cent of the total annual output value shown for the mineral industry. Some fifty products, each interesting in itself, and many having potential commercial value, are at present produced in relatively small amounts.

Coal produced from Canadian mines in 1928 to the extent of 17,785,000 tons, having a value of \$63,000,000, was the largest item in the mineral record. Never before has so great a tonnage been reported.

Gains were made mostly by Western Canada mines. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick produced a little over 7,000,000 tons, valued at nearly twenty million dollars; this was close to the figures of 1927. Saskatchewan mined nearly 470,000 tons, the total also for 1927, but Alberta produced a record tonnage of more than 7,300,000 tons, against 6,934,162 tons in the preceding year.

British Columbia also mined over 2,820,000 tons, compared with 2,746,243 tons in 1927. Canada possesses about 16 per cent of the world's resources in coal, but the great distances separating the producing and consuming areas have rendered economical development and marketing somewhat difficult.

After coal in order of production value came gold, copper, nickel, lead, silver, clay products, asbestos, zinc, cement, gypsum, petroleum, cobalt, platinum, and palladium and salt.

Ten of these products and two others well reached new output values in 1928. No mean achievement, list of products and in the aggregate value as well. Canada's mineral industry, third among the primary this, when one considers that in 1927 producing groups in the dominion, is surpassed only by agriculture and forestry in value of output.

Medical Treatment Urged For Addict

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 25.—Less than ten per cent of drug addicts, in the opinion of Dr. T. C. Routley, secretary of the Ontario Medical Association, ever come to physicians for treatment. The other 90 per cent, he says, keep in close touch with the underworld, and instead of treatment to cure them of the disease which gripped them, they sink further into the mire, until, at last, they are swallowed up.

The doctors try to keep check on the addicts they come in contact with, Dr. Routley stated, but are working under a handicap in the hope in trying to cure an addict when he is in the open and in touch with those who supply the drug, is negligible. "You may have trained nurses and doctors, but the drug fiend will circumvent them all to get what he desires. To treat a patient outside an institution that is a vendoo-proof, is mopping up the bathroom floor and leaving the faucet open," he said.

All sorts of conceptions have been made as to the number of drug addicts in Ontario, but no authentic count can be made. A conservative estimate would bring the number above 2,000, but there is no way of finding out.

Drug addicts can be cured, Dr. Routley stated, but in order to give the patient a chance, he must be properly cared for. The method suggested by the Medical Association is to consider them as sick persons.

Ballet-Master Subdues Bandit

BERLIN, January, 25.—The ballet-master from the Opera came lightly down a street of Olmutz, in Czechoslovakia, and lightly hummed the air of a waltz.

He came at a turn of the street on 10 policemen and a crowd of several hundred men who were being held at bay by an armed robber who had sought refuge by climbing down a rope made of bedclothes from a fourth-floor window to a roof below.

"What are you frightened of?" asked the ballet-master. Airily tripping into the baker's shop, he wrested the revolver from the robber, knoeked him on the head until he was insensible and then, with a graceful wave of the hand called to the police. "Come on, my brave men." Lightly humming the waltz-air, he then went on his way.

Parliament Re-assembles After Xmas Holidays

(Canadian Press) LONDON, Jan. 25.—No special ceremonies attended the re-opening of Parliament this afternoon as this was merely the resumption of a session which adjourned just before Christmas for the holidays. There was pronounced public interest in the re-assembly, however, as this is the last session of the present parliament and much important "clean up" work remains to be done.

With no outward political happening the Baldwin Government should see a peaceful future. The main occupation of the present session, enacted in law and then prepared for the general election late in May or early in June, May 24 has been named as a favorable date on which to proclaim the dissolution. Nominations would be made eight days later, excluding Sundays, and polling would take place nine days after nominations on Thursday, June 13.

Scotch Immigrant Dies in Halifax

(Special to The Guardian) HALIFAX, Jan. 25.—"Tell my mother I'll be alright," was the plea of Miss May Aitken, an immigrant from Glasgow, Scotland, to officials at the Victoria General Hospital, where she was rushed Saturday afternoon upon the arrival of a liner from Glasgow. Despite all efforts to save her however, Miss Aitken, who had taken suddenly ill a few days before the ship docked, passed away yesterday.

Miss Aitken was coming out to Canada to make her future home in the new world. She planned to take up some work in Montreal under the guidance of the Rev. A. W. Drysdale, C. N. R. colonization official. Miss Aitken had intended to reside with an aunt at present in Montreal.

A few days before the ship arrived at Halifax, Miss Aitken became seriously ill. She was cared for in the ship's hospital and on the arrival of the liner was immediately rushed to the Victoria General Hospital where all efforts to save her proved in vain and she died yesterday, a stranger in a strange country.

Local officials of the C. N. R. immediately communicated with Miss Aitken's mother in Glasgow and her aunt in Montreal. At the request of Miss Aitken's mother, the remains will be forwarded by the C. N. R. to Montreal for interment.

Meighen Speaks on Disarmament

(Canadian Press) TORONTO, Jan. 25.—Whatever harm, misapprehension and misunderstandings over the Anglo-French naval pact might have been held in the general movement for disarmament was the hope of all those who looked to a future purged from the commitments of the last war that statesmen, animated by the ambitions of the people for peace, would pursue to the end and work together to make disarmament a reality, declared Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, former premier of Canada at Victoria College last night.

It was the duty of the nations to look to a future purged from the commitments of the last war that statesmen, animated by the ambitions of the people for peace, would pursue to the end and work together to make disarmament a reality, declared Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, former premier of Canada at Victoria College last night.

He went on to the naval disarmament negotiations in some detail and declared it would be difficult to understand how any country could take offence and charge another with not playing the game. The Anglo-French pact was merely a tentative basis of compromise arrived at by the two and presented to the others for discussion, for concurrence or for opposition just as they might desire.

LEFT SICK BED TO FLAG TRAIN

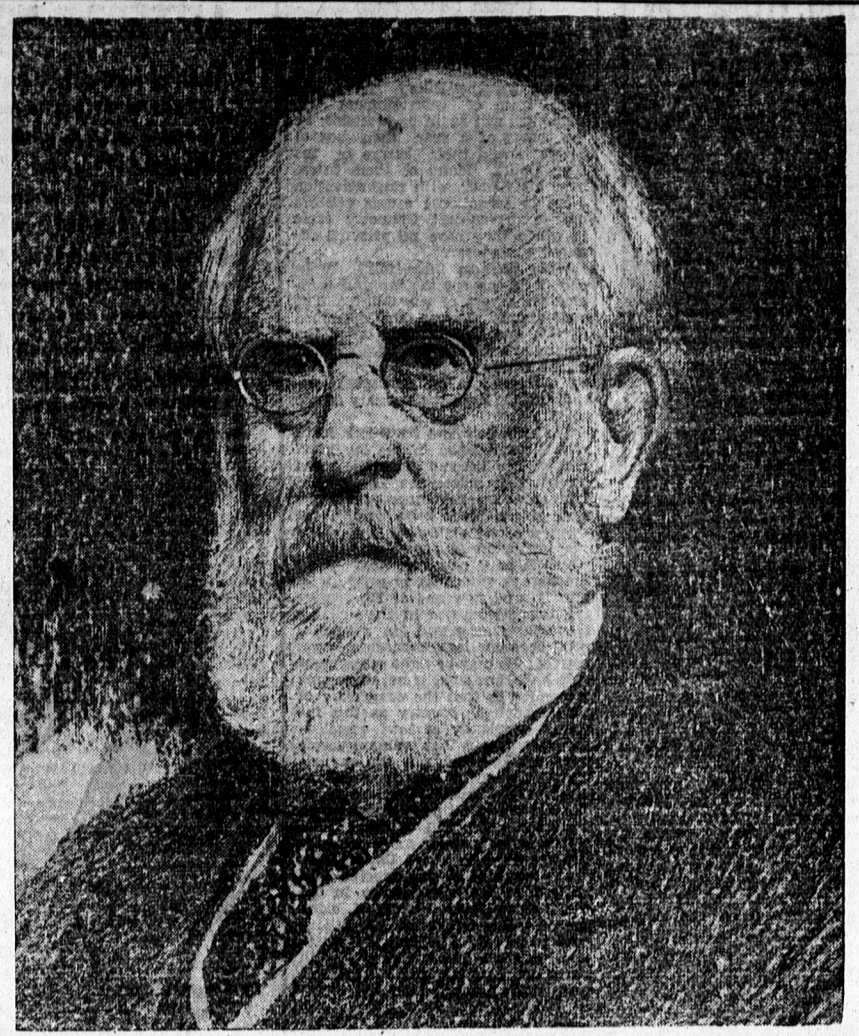
Youth Ill With Influenza Crawled to Scene of Washout and Saved Disaster POMEROY, O., Jan. 25.—A youth, ill with influenza, crawled from his bed and saved a New York Central Railroad train from an almost certain wreck at Dyesville, near here, last night.

The youth, Glen Cline, living at Dyesville, heard a roar along the railroad tracks as he lay in his bed. Convinced that the sound he heard was the crash of stone and dirt in the railroad "cut" a short distance from his home, he got out of bed, seized a lantern, and made a hurried inspection.

The investigation proved his fears correct. Tons of earth and rock had filled the cut. Knowing the passenger train No. 6 was due in a few minutes, the lad ran to a bend a short distance from the landslide and waved his lantern as the locomotive bore down on him.

Engineer Tom Riley saw the faint light swinging to and fro in the darkness and applied the brakes. The train was brought to a standstill just as it entered the cut. Passengers on the train have already started a move to obtain a Carnegie Hero Medal for the boy.

AGED STATESMAN CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY



On January 19 Sir William Mulock, chief justice of the supreme court of Ontario, celebrated the 85th milestone of one of the most active, brilliant, successful and useful lives of Canadian history. It found him hard at work, looking forward instead of backward, disporting himself in the joy of service, the fruits of industry and integrity, the affection and regard of thousands, and the respect and confidence of all. This picture of Sir William is reproduced from a graving by Joshua Smith, the well known Canadian portrait artist.

Canada The Index To All Dominions Northern Caribou Changing Habits

(Canadian Press) LONDON, Jan. 25.—Reviewing the recently published book, "Canada and World Politics," by Professors P. E. Corbett and H. A. Smith, the Times Literary Supplement says in part— "The two authors of this short but very able and closely reasoned book were, when the book was written, excellently qualified for the work which they took in hand. Both of them Fellows of colleges at Oxford, Mr. Corbett was, and is, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor of Roman Law in McGill University, Montreal, having previously served as assistant legal adviser to the International Labor Office of the League of Nations."

H. A. Smith was, at the time of writing, Professor of Constitutional Law at McGill, but has since been Professor of International Law in the University of London. They both wrote as Canadian citizens, says Professor Smith in a note on his transfer to London, but "neither of us would admit that there is any necessary conflict between the Imperial and the Canadian point of view."

Canada is the eldest of the self-governing Dominions, and from first to last at each stage of development has given a lead to the others. It is well said in the introduction that "the theory underlying the system of responsible government in the Dominions must be reckoned as an original contribution of the British people to political science, and that 'the practice has moved much faster than the theory.' It is all to be traced in the story of the relations between Great Britain and Canada. Of what kind then was and is this, so to speak, Index Dominion? What inference can be or ought to be, drawn from the historical fact, the Dominion of Canada was, and is, sui generis among the overseas nations of the Empire. It was, and is, not like, but unlike all the other Dominions, unlike even South Africa, with whom it has more in common than with the Dominions of the Pacific. Its development has not been simply the growth and expansion of a British Colony; it has been the evolution of a composite community made up of two most diverse races and ordered by a very powerful foreign, though in part kindred, nation. Self-government and what has perhaps been an even more important factor in the British Empire, for it must in course of time have compelled self-government—the formation of larger units came into the Empire primarily in a case the circumstances of which were wholly unique. Moreover, when formed, this Dominion, owing to its French element and under the guidance of the great French-Canadian leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, developed in Empire relations a strongly marked policy of aloofness. The influence of Canada in the Empire made for 'severally' much more than for 'jointly'; and the attitude adopted by the Canadian Government towards the Treaty of Lausanne showed that aloofness was still dominant in Canada after the war."

ALBERTA SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY IS GAINING

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 25.—The beet sugar industry in Alberta is rapidly forging ahead. The output from the Canadian Sugar Factories Limited, Raymond, Alta., for the past year was 10,000,000 pounds. There were 37,900 tons of beets harvested in an average sugar content of 12.2 per cent.

The total number of farm tractors sold in the three Prairie Provinces last to the number of 3,656, and ordinary threshing outfits 6,247. Implement dealers anticipate an even larger demand during the current year.

wider point of view, we believe that the maintenance of its own unity is, perhaps, one of the greatest services which the Empire can at present render to the cause of civilization."

The book is very outspoken, and its writers have not wanted courage in expressing their views on the strategic position of Canada. Two parts of the book have, perhaps, rather special interest. The first is the reference made in the chapter on "The Empire and the League of Nations," to the difficulties which may arise from the dual position of the Dominions in the League and of Canada in particular. It is pointed out that special importance attaches to Canada in the League as being, in the absence of the United States, the only representative in it from North America, and that there is a tendency among the smaller nations to look to her as a leader, which resulted in her being elected in 1927 to a seat on the Council. She is, therefore, called upon to be in some sort of spokesman of the smaller nations and, as such, not to let the Canadian vote be merely a duplicate of the British vote. On the other hand, as a member of the British Empire, it is incumbent upon her not to invalidate the unity of that Empire by being in any way in the forefront of opposition to Great Britain. It is a very difficult position, but one in which she may render most valuable service as an intermediary between the great States and the small, the one thing needful being full and free consultation between the Empire delegates before the meetings at Geneva.

The pages in which this subject is discussed are followed by an expression of hope that active participation in the work of the League of Nations may widen the outlook of Canadian politics; and this, the second point of special interest, is followed up in the chapter on "Looking Forward." In this chapter comment is made on the narrowness of contemporary Canadian politics, and a strong plea is put forward for raising the political life of the Dominion to a level which would attract to rather than repel from it the best men in Canada. This, the writer hopes, may be the result of "participation in the affairs of a wider world."

BRITISH CHURCHMEN WILL VISIT CANADA

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—Interest in the work of the United Church of Canada has resulted in the arrangement of a pilgrimage during the coming summer of about 1,500 members of the Free Church Council of Great Britain, it was announced yesterday by Rev. Dr. W. Munroe, secretary of the Montreal Presbytery.

Advance plans for the pilgrimage were received yesterday. Dr. Munroe explained that the object of this visit was to examine the working of the United Church in its various centres throughout Eastern Canada.

2000 SHEEP FOR RUSSIA

(By British United Press)

SYDNEY, New South Wales, January 25.—To be used for breeding purposes on one of the largest farms in Russia, more than 2000 Australian Merino sheep have been exported from Sydney by the motor ship Tri-color. The consignment consists of 1900 first flock ewes and 4 rams, and has been purchased by Textile Industries Ltd., on behalf of a Russian pastoral company for approximately \$50,000. This is the first serious attempt that has been made to increase the wool yield of Russia. Each sheep represents an expenditure of 6 to 12 in the schedule of freight to Port Said, where they will be transhipped to Novorossiysk, a Russian port on the northern shores of the Black Sea. The total cost of the sheep landed at their destination is estimated at \$100,000.

Dog Battles to Death With Fox

(By British United Press)

LONDON, January 25.—An epic battle between a sheep dog and a fox has just been fought to the death on a farm in Glamorganshire. For nearly an hour the farmer who owned the dog watched the struggle, which raged so fiercely that he was unable to separate the contestants. The fox resorted to every wile and stratagem of which his species is famous, but the dog fought on until Royard began to weaken. Then it was that the fox showed his artfulness. He commenced to retreat down the slope of the field towards a stream, but by means of circling round the dog he managed to make every attack from the higher ground, thus gaining an advantage. Emboldened by success the fox kept up the attack, the dog all the while yielding ground, but conserving his strength. Then the end came swiftly and unexpectedly. They had reached the stream, and the dog, adopting the fighting methods of the fox, leaped upon him from the higher ground. By sheer weight he hurled the fox into the stream and held his head under water until he was drowned.

Canadian Wheat Factor Throughout Trade Year

Many War Honors Are Unclaimed by Can. Veterans

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 25.—A total of 63,669 Canadians lost their lives either during the great war or died subsequently from causes directly attributable to war service. This is disclosed in figures of plaques and scrolls that have already been issued from the department of National Defence to the next of kin of the nation's fatal war casualties. It is more than ten years since hostilities ceased and many of those plaques remain unissued, while thousands of war medals continue to repose in the department unclaimed. This situation is not peculiar to the Great War, for of 11,900 Canadian service medals not yet delivered to their owners, about 10,000 are for the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870 and for the Red River rebellion of 1870. It is pointed out by J. G. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of National Defence, that only those who received the bounty in connection with the Fenian raids are entitled to the medal.

Injured Teacher Suffers Concussion

(Canadian Press)

BARRINGTON, N. S., Jan. 25.—Mabel Farrington, the 17-year-old teacher of Oakpark School, who was found in a ditch yesterday afternoon unconscious since Friday afternoon, is still unable to remember how she received the blow on the head that caused concussion of the brain and resulted in her long period of exposure. The condition of the youthful teacher is still somewhat critical, although slight improvement has been noted and it is believed that it will be necessary to amputate her legs which were severely frost bitten. She is unable to answer questions at present and whether she was the victim of foul play or of an accident is so far a matter of conjecture.

Diet More Potent Than Toothbrush

(Canadian Press)

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 25.—Increase of cavities in teeth as the degree of intelligence increases is a peculiar feature encountered among feebleminded children at the Ontario Hospital, Orillia, in the course of scientific investigation at that institution, the Mail and Empire reports. The answer appears to be a matter of diet. As the degree of intelligence rises, people have a greater desire for sweets and prepared food. The idiot is quite satisfied with plain, wholesome food, and probably has never tasted sweets. Even during their stay in the institution, the brighter patients get a certain amount of chocolates, candy, etc., which is a treat for the lower type, is usually fruit.

LIVESTOCK EMPLOYMENT PLACED

(Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The Dominion department of agriculture has placed an embargo on the importation of farm livestock and fodder from the far western United States owing to the discovery of foot and mouth disease. Affected centres in California and that state, and the territory directly surrounding it are placed under quarantine.

Received Offers for Ottawa Club

(Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—Reports to the effect that the Ottawa franchise in the National Hockey League will be transferred to some city in the United States at the close of the present season, has gained definite impetus since an announcement made today by Frank Ahearn, president of the club.

TRAPPED BY FIRE FIFTEEN STUDENTS LEAP TO GROUND

(Canadian Press)

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Jan. 25.—Forty-four students and three masters were driven out of doors in their pyjamas at 3.30 a. m. today, when fire, originating in the boiler room of Daves House at the Lawrenceville School for Boys, destroyed the structure. Fifteen students, trapped by the flames, leaped from second floor windows to the ground.

MACKENZIE LEADS DEPUTATION TO FORMER KAISER

(Canadian Press)

DOORN, Holland, Jan. 25.—A deputation of 60 members of the Stahlhelm Patriotic League and of the old German, Austrian and Hungarian armies will arrive to-night to congratulate the former Kaiser on the seventieth anniversary of his birth, which occurred on January 27, 1879. They will have lunch and dinner with Wilhelm tomorrow and leave Monday.

The party is under the leadership of Field Marshal August von Mackensen, who commanded the Austro-German armies on the southwestern front during the great war.

Marketing of Giant Crop Now Extends Through Whole Year to Stimulate Business.

(By Canadian Press)

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 25.—The fields of Western Canada produced in 1928 a larger crop of grains than ever before in the history of the country in spite of frost damage which hurried them before cutting and which besides reducing the grade of a great deal of the wheat materially reduced the yield. Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the United Grain Growers, writes in the annual financial review of the Globe.

It is probable he continues, that the total quantity of wheat when all returns are in will exceed 500 million bushels by considerable margin. That is more than twice what our wheat crop was expected to be the average, to be in the years before the war and greater by 200 million bushels than the average for the 10 years preceding 1927. The frost damage, besides reducing the yield lowered the grade of a great percentage of the crop. In addition wheat prices are on a considerably lower basis this year than in any year since 1923 so the year's production is not proving as profitable as was earlier hoped. On the whole the year's production probably provided a fair net return over cost, although there were a considerable number of individual farmers and certain districts hardly so well off at the end of the year as at the beginning.

Not so many years ago the marketing of the western crop and the spending of the proceeds was to a large degree carried on in the fall months of the year. With the increased crops we are now producing which form a much larger part than formerly of the total international trade in wheat and flour, the marketing of our crop extends through the whole year. Instead of providing a temporary stimulus to Canadian business for a few brief months as was to a considerable extent the case not so many years ago, the marketing of our crops provides a major stimulus to the Canadian business through the whole year. That fact should be born in mind by those who have experienced some measure of disappointment in the results so far apparent from western business.

On the whole, although wheat prices are somewhat disappointing, the outlook for Canadian grain can be considered satisfactory. Both world population and world consumption of wheat seem to increase steadily. Although temporary periods of apparent world surplus of wheat may be encountered, Canada can find a satisfactory market for wheat for continued production of wheat from her present crop acreage, but also from the largely increased acreage that is likely to be in wheat before many years.

(Continued on page 10.)