

## Canada Destined to Be Leading Metal Producer

THE DOMINION WAS THIRD LAST YEAR IN PRODUCTION OF WHITE METAL—ROCK FORMATIONS—PRE-CAMBRIAN AREA EMBRACES THE WHOLE OF NORTHERN PART OF COUNTRY—"SILVER SIDEWALK" WAS MOST SPECTACULAR SHOWING OF SILVER IN THE WORLD.

Canada should lead all other countries in the production of metals. We have the greatest area of pre-Cambrian or metal bearing rocks. In the earliest periods of geological time there were in other parts of the western hemisphere only a few scattered islands in the primeval sea. The continental nucleus was in Canada and it was co-extensive with the pre-Cambrian area as we now know it. This embraces the province of Quebec north of the St. Lawrence, the whole of Ungava and of northern and western Ontario, except a narrow belt south of James Bay, while the western limit of this great tract extended from the Lake of the Woods to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, in the Arctic Sea. All this vast region has exposures of what are regarded by geologists as pre-eminently the metal bearing rocks of America and of the world.

Canada is essentially a mining country and when fully developed its mineral wealth should equal that derived from agriculture.

Speaking of Northern Ontario, the 24th report of the bureau of mines, part 1, page 243, says that: "In no other part of the continent or of the world has the pre-Cambrian proved to be of greater economic interest."

In our nomenclature Sudbury is synonymous with nickel, Cobalt with silver, and Porcupine with gold, and these three great mining regions are in close proximity to each other, and have already made Ontario by far the greatest metal-producing province of Canada. Its output for 1915 was \$47,721,186, not including non-metallic minerals. That for all the rest of Canada, including the famous placer mines of the Yukon and the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc of British Columbia, was only \$29,324,902.

Ontario is also noted for a large number of rare minerals. Nickel and cobalt are by no means common and of both Ontario has the largest deposits in the world. Microscopic diamonds with chrome iron ore and platinum have lately been discovered near Porcupine. Though of great scientific interest, these finds are not as yet of economic importance. Scheelite occurs occasionally in the

continent. But the hard, tough igneous rock underlay the conglomerate a short distance down, and the great masses of silver disappeared when the vein entered the less favorable formation.

Similar results were met with at vein 64 on the Nipissing. This vein has been opened up to a vertical depth of 1000 feet, but the assay there gave only from 5 to 20 ounces of silver. This was in the Keewatin which came in at the 275 foot level. There was rich ore in the conglomerate in the upper levels, but the Keewatin carried low silver values throughout. This proves Dr. Miller's prediction that values in the surface or sedimentary series do not usually continue in the underlying igneous rock.

The provincial geologist accounts for this phenomenon by saying that there were two depositions of ore. The first was only in respect of the cobalt-nickel-arsenides, but at a later period there was a disturbance of the rocks and the veins were slightly opened in the conglomerate, but not in the tougher Keewatin, and it was at this later period that the silver was deposited.

This theory points to the intrusion of the diabase as the source of the silver. The diabase did not come from below in the present mining area at Cobalt; on the contrary, Dr. Miller says that it penetrated both the igneous and sedimentary rocks in a nearly horizontal line near their contact. If there had been a vertical uplift it would not be easy to account for the poverty in silver of vein 64 on the Nipissing from the 275 to the 1000 foot level.

Cobalt appears to have reached its zenith in 1911. At all events that was the year of greatest production, the total being 31,597,791 ounces. In 1915 there was only 23,187,545, the smallest since 1908, but no doubt this was largely because of the war and the low price of silver.

It would, however, appear that the glaucers are now at work in certain portions of the conglomerate area, and here there were many veins and a great concentration of values near the surface. The silver was very easily and quickly won.

In the igneous rocks the Kerr Lake has been the most productive, followed a long way behind by the Temiskaming and Beaver in the order named.

The Nipissing, owing to its very large acreage, has been the largest producer, its dividends to date being \$14,040,000.

The conglomerate has yielded 85 per cent of the total production of the camp. Dr. Miller declares that "the chief reason for this is the fact that these rocks fractured more readily than did the diabase or Keewatin."

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## TAUSCHER HELD AS PRINCIPAL IN WELLAND PLOT

KRUPP AGENT AND HUSBAND OF GADSKI CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY—IN PLOT WITH FRITZEN—HAD DYNAMITE TO DESTROY CANAL.

Captain Hans Tauscher, an officer in the German navy, husband of Johanna Gadski, the opera singer, and said to be head of the Tauscher Arms Company of this city, as well as the American representative of Krupp, has been arrested in New York by federal authorities on a warrant charging conspiracy.

The warrant was sworn to "on information and belief" by William M. O'Flley, a special agent of the department of justice. The complainant in the case also names Alfred A. Fritzen who is not yet under arrest. It is charged that Tauscher and Fritzen on August 15th, 1914, set on foot a military enterprise to be carried on from the United States against the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of destroying or damaging the Welland Canal. The defendants named are said to have had four associates.

It is also alleged that the defendants obtained a large quantity of dynamite and other explosives, and that on or about September 14th, 1914, all the defendants except Tauscher left New York, carrying the dynamite in suitcases, and proceeded by rail to Niagara Falls.

Tauscher was taken before United

States Commissioner Haughton. He entered a plea of not guilty and was held under a bond of \$25,000 for examination on April 15th.

The arrest of Tauscher and the naming of Fritzen in the complaint are said to have been the direct result of examination by the authorities of Horst Von Der Goltz, alias Bridgman Taylor, who arrived Tuesday from Liverpool on the steamship Finland, accompanied by a Scotland Yard detective. The information furnished by Von Der Goltz, it is said, completed a chain of evidence federal authorities have been welding against six men for a year and a half. Other arrests are expected soon.

From representatives of the department of justice here it was learned that the plot in which Tauscher is alleged to have been implicated was the first of several believed to have been originated in the United States, and having the destruction of the Welland Canal as their purpose. In outlining the evidence against Tauscher and his alleged confederates, federal agents said to-day that soon after the war broke out a party of six men purchased from an explosives company in New York a quantity of dynamite.

The dynamite was taken by them at night in a trunk from a ship anchored near Gravesend Bay, it is charged, the launch proceeding to a dock on the Hudson River in Harlem, where the dynamite was unloaded and taken in a cab to a boarding house in Manhattan. There, it is asserted, the explosive was fitted with fuming caps and electrical devices for exploding them, after which it was packed in six suitcases which the alleged conspirators took with them over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo and from there to Niagara Falls.

At this point the journey was interrupted for some reason which the federal officials decline to disclose, and the party is said to have returned to this city with the dangerous "baggage."

Federal officers declared details of the alleged plot have been known ever since its failure, and that evidence against the principals had been gradually piling up, the missing details are supplied by Von Der Goltz.

A later plan to destroy the Welland Canal which resulted in the arrest and indictment of Paul Koenig, the officers said, had no direct connection with the case now under investigation.

Tauscher is understood to have asserted to-day that he was not in the United States on the date the conspiracy is alleged to have been formed and that he did not return until nine or ten days later.

## CORPSES FOUND IN WILDERNESS NEAR SAULT ST. MARIE

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN A LONELY SHACK NEAR SAULT STE. MARIE—ONE OF THE DEAD IS NOT KNOWN—LONG TRIP BY THE POLICE.

Murder and suicide on the edge of the wilderness in a trapper's shack near Sault Ste. Marie has been reported to the Provincial Police Department by Provincial Constable E. D. Jordan, of the Sault Ste. Marie District.

The tragedy was first discovered by some lumbermen working about 12 miles from the shack. There they found the body of a man crumpled in the doorway with a bullet wound below his right eye. Within the shack, propped up against a trunk was the body of Ephraim Godfrey, trapper, the owner of the shack. He too, was dead with a bullet wound under his left eye.

The man in the doorway was in his stocking feet, and wore no coat or hat. It is presumed that he had stepped out of the shack and had just turned to re-enter when he was shot. This man was unknown.

Godfrey when discovered, still held a Winchester rifle between his knees, pointing towards his face. Beside one hand lay a stick of wood with which he is supposed to have sprung the trigger in shooting himself.

An empty shell was found on the floor and another was in the gun. At the time of the discovery by the lumbermen, the blood had not yet frozen, though the weather was cold.

Word was conveyed to Constable Jordan to set out on March 23rd for Blind River, where he joined Magistrate Bradbury, and together they tramped 35 miles through snow to the scene of the crime.

The theory of the Provincial Police is that Godfrey feared attack from the stranger and shot him while entering the shack, then, fearing the consequences, turned the weapon on himself.

The jury's verdict was to the effect that Godfrey had murdered the stranger, then committed suicide. No motive for the crime was advanced, although a keg of "mush" whisky was found in the shack.

# Laub & Stockwell

Beg to announce that they will re-open their store [next Empire Theatre] on FRIDAY, APRIL 7th, 1916.

complete new stock of Confectionery & Tobaccos. Cut Flowers a Specialty