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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11

Canada's National Policy and Nickel and Asbestos.

The manufacturers of Canada, in their way, are as much deserving of public sympathy and support as that most splendid public-spirited organization, the Red Cross Society. On how the manufacturers act, and how they are supported will depend much of our future prosperity, whether we will be merely hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rest of the world, or whether we will be able to compete on a level with the most advanced nations. For example, we have the greatest nickel deposits in the world. Day laborers have dug, blasted and roasted the rock. But an idiotic national policy has sent this raw material to be manufactured in foreign countries where skilled labor is paid high wages, skilled executives fancy salaries and foreign investors millions of dollars of profits. But worst of all, part of the surplus, millions, in addition to the war taxes on the wages and dividends, are now to be devoted to paying the war debts of other countries.

So runs The Financial Post, published in Toronto. But does The Post blame the manufacturers for the failure to tax the products on Canadian nickel? Not quite. It blames "an idiotic national policy," and for this our government must be held responsible.

But did The Post or any other paper help the World to have our policy changed in regard to nickel? Or did The Globe, or The Star, or The Telegram, or The Montreal Gazette, or the Journal-Press of Ottawa?

And asbestos is another metal of Canada that is mined in Canada by day labor and shipped into the States, where it is cleaned up into a product that yields enormous profits. Canada gets no share out of it to apply to our war debt!

Falling in Fast.

President Wilson and his secretary of labor may have averted the threatened strike of the telegraph operators, but it is significant that the Great Western Union Telegraph Co. seem to be quite willing for a situation to arise which would necessitate their lines being taken over and operated by the United States Government. Telegraph lines being "post roads," there would be no difficulty in the federal government taking them over at any time, subject, of course, to the constitutional provision that private property taken for public purposes must be paid for at a fair price.

We have little doubt but that the Western Union would be willing to unload its property and its large commitments upon a business where the earning power of the plant is quite out of proportion to its physical valuation. In normal times poles and wires are comparatively cheap and the right of way costs nothing. The great asset of the Western Union is something like a monopoly, which it has acquired in the business of telegraphy.

In the early days there were a multitude of small telegraph companies and a great deal of duplication. The Western Union performed a public service in acquiring these lines, scrapping a number of them, and consolidating the rest into one system, but it was done at a cost far in excess of what it would have cost the government or anyone else to have constructed one nation-wide system in the first place.

The Western Union is closely allied with the American Telegraph and Telephone Co., which conducts the trunk line and long distance business of the Bell monopoly. You can go into a public telephone booth in the United States and pay for a telephone message as you would for a telephone message by putting the proper coin in the slot. If the government takes over the telegraph lines will it not also take over the trunk lines of the Bell Telephone Co.?

It seems to be a case of everybody trying to climb on the wagon that is hitched to the star of public ownership. The railways will remain in the possession and ultimately become the property of the government. The express companies have merged themselves into one corporation under government control. Their owners will receive some compensation, but the express business as we know it will cease to exist and become absorbed in the parcel post. The telegraphs will pass into the ownership and possession of the government and become a part and parcel of the postal system.

Big business in the United States is swimming with the tide. We hear no railing or ranting about concession in the United States. No one suggests that President Wilson is a "Prussian" or a "Socialist" because he is quietly carrying into effect the overwhelming public demand for the national government to own and operate nationwide public utilities. It is only in Canada that journalistic Mrs. Partingtons try to push back the Atlantic Ocean with a broom and a mop. It is only here that people weep to slow

music over the woes of the Grand Trunk, or weep the poetical in describing the early days of the C. P. R., and "the cold blue eyes" of its worthy president.

Work or Fight.

The U. S. military authorities are putting into effect a "work or fight" order beside which the recent order-in-council against habitual idleness in Canada appears mild and ineffective. The American order provides that any man of draft age (between 21 and 31) found idle or engaged in a non-essential occupation may be forthwith inducted into the army, no matter in what class or category he may have been placed, and no matter what exemption to him may have been heretofore granted. If the man be medically unfit, we suppose he will be employed in non-combatant service, but the point of the order is that the idler must go into the army, instead of continuing to be idle in some jail or other place of detention.

We hear of great deal about the large number of idlers in our cities who for some reason or other have not been compelled to enlist. They are said to frequent the pool rooms, the movies and the ball games, in large numbers. Quite possibly a large percentage of the young men we see at ball games and matinees may have been working all night at some useful occupation, but the feeling exists in Canada and the United States alike, that men are marching to war from the farm and the factory past groups of idlers who will neither fight nor work.

The American order does not throw upon a local magistrate the duty of deciding what is a useful occupation, but peremptorily puts in the idle and non-useful class gamblers, race-track and bucket-shop attendants, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, palmists, waiters, and bartenders, elevator operators, doormen and footmen, other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bath houses, theatrical employees other than actors, domestic servants, and clerks in stores and other mercantile establishments.

The sting of the order is in the tail which threatens to throw out of employment thousands of clerks employed in banks, insurance offices, dry goods stores and many other enterprises. Leading New York papers fear that a great injustice will be done a number of men employed as clerks in stores and offices, who have no training to fit them for work on the farm, in the ship yard or in the munition plant, to say nothing of the distress which will be inflicted upon their dependents.

The question is not free from difficulty. We will come face to face with the difficulty when our registration of man power and woman power in Canada is completed and the government is called upon to put in force something like industrial conscription. Our people are chafing under a condition of affairs which enables alien enemies to enjoy high wages and live in perfect security while loyal Canadians face danger and death for \$13.00 a day.

In a nation at war every man should be helping in some way to win the war, but he may be doing it in one of many ways. The physician who helps preserve the health of the civil population is doing national service just as truly as the surgeon at the front. Yet they are talking of conscripting surgeons in the United States for military service and they seem to be dealing with war time problems in a thoro manner. Possibly they are doing more and going farther than we in Canada realize.

War Problems.

There is nothing more than usual to be disturbed about in the new German drive, which has not been forced home with the same power as the previous ones. We shall be prepared to hear that the German reserves are not as great as estimated. Prisoners report that two of the present divisions would not make one former one. Boys of 17 and 18 are numerous among the prisoners recently captured. The French artillery wrought fearful havoc in the heavily massed ranks of the men sent forward on Sunday and the German losses are described as very heavy.

It is now admitted that the blockade of Ostend and Zeebrugge by the British naval forces has been so effective that these ports are practically useless for submarines. A German officer admits this and declares that the Scheldt will be used, as Germany must have a port near Britain; even though they add another to their list of foes. Holland may be in the war yet, before Foch administers his coup de grace, and Holland's assistance would be useful.

Another revolt among Austrian troops is reported, and there are other indications that the final catastrophe is hastening. Ex-Prat-

dent Taft shows his appreciation of the situation in the east by suggesting that United States men the Russian frontier against Germany. If Russia would consent and the United States agree to do this it would help to solve what is a formidable problem. Russia must be organized in bounds and tame the latent militarism in all semi-civilized countries in an intelligent democracy. The United States commands respect in this connection, and has the confidence of eastern nations. So has Britain, and when the German war has been extinguished, the peace campaigns that will follow must be sympathetic, intelligent and democratizing. Little can be done, however, with an ignorant world, and the world must be educated. It will not cost as much to teach it as to fight it, but no doubt the objectors will be on hand.

Meanwhile, having failed to teach the world heretofore, we must fight the present war to a finish. Things are going well if we support the armies in the field.

IMPOSSIBLE FOR ENEMY TO ADVANCE TO PARIS

French Headquarters, June 10.—The scene of the latest offensive is a wooded, hilly country, bisected by the River Matz, which flows south, joins the Oise at Montigny. The enemy's principal progress yesterday was along the course of the Matz. His first objective was probably to reach the Oise and thence take to the north of the Oise, which might result in our withdrawal to the south bank. Supposing the enemy's objective to be Paris, he would naturally thrust a tentacle down the Oise valley and another westward to the Somme. The enemy is controlling the vast mass of Aisne, Compiègne, Villers-Cotterêts forests, which being impregnable to frontal attack, the enemy probably intends to pass north and south thereof, bringing the tentacles together. This enemy plan is over-ambitious, and impossible of accomplishment. As soon as its impossibility is realized the enemy's efforts will probably be directed at Amiens or toward Calais.

Clarion Call to South Africa To Aid Cause of the Allies

Estcourt, Natal, South Africa, June 10.—In an address here General Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa, declared that South Africa would be unworthy of its free constitution if it did not recognize the call in behalf of the allied cause.

"Today the allies are fighting against odds," he said, "but I believe in God and He never allows a righteous cause to fail. But I believe we will not fail, because we cannot surrender our faith, our freedom."

Gen. Botha urged all fit to immediately enlist. He also dwelt on the success of the scheme of obtaining recruits by substitutes.

United States Must Open Eastern Front in Russia

Newark, Del., June 10.—"We must go into Russia and make an eastern front," declared Wm. H. Taft, former president, in a stirring address at the annual commencement of Delaware College today, while discussing the war.

"The eastern front," he continued, "has been lost. The United States must take it back. He referred to the wonderful rising of England and France at the Marne, and the splendid result when many persons did not believe this possible.

Mexican Brigadier-General Rejected by Canadian Army

Boston, June 10.—A man giving the name of J. E. Murphy walked into the office of the Canadian military attaché today and asked if there was room in the army for a brigadier-general. The officers assured him that there was, and Murphy told them he was a Canadian, 33 years of age, who had served three years in Mexico under General Pascual Orozco with the rank of brigadier-general.

After a physical examination he was rejected because of web toes. Murphy refused to be discouraged, however, and said he would go to Canada and try recruiting officers there until he was accepted.

AVIATOR MEETS DEATH. Cadet Killed in Airplane Accident at Camp Rathbun.

Deseronto, June 10.—Cadet C. A. Bender, 31st Squadron, R. A. F., was killed in an airplane accident one and one-half miles northeast of Camp Rathbun at 4.45 this afternoon. No details of the accident have yet reached here. Cadet Bender's next of kin is his mother, Mrs. E. P. Bender, 173 Florence avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

SNUB TO THE VETERANS. Timiskaming Branch Refused For Objections to Register.

Haileybury, June 10.—The Timiskaming branch of the G.W.V.A. has been gently rebuffed by Secretary G. D. Robertson, chairman of the registration board, Ottawa, who, in reply to the association's objection to the appointment of Dr. C. V. Haenschel as registrar of the district, owing to his alleged Prussian birth, suggested that the veterans' business be conducted by the association's own committee.

The answer to the veterans' telegram says in part: "We are thoroughly satisfied with Dr. Haenschel's loyalty and capability. If, as you indicate, the veterans are wholly for victory for the allied armies they can occupy their time to better advantage by supporting Haenschel than by trying to embarrass him in the discharge of his duties."

FOUND DEAD IN HOME. Kingston, June 10.—Mrs. Nellie McHenry, aged 73 years, a prominent music teacher, was found dead in her home near Napanee. She lived alone. Her body was found by a little boy whom she employed to do chores. Death was due to heart trouble.

TO SPEND \$2,000,000 IN NEW BRANCHES

Canadian Northern Authorized to Construct Improvements in the West.

Winnipeg, June 10.—The Canadian Northern Railway will spend in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 in improvements and the construction of new branch lines this year, according to an announcement made today. Almost all of this work will be done on lines west of Port Arthur, and a great deal of it in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

An order-in-council has been passed authorizing the company to proceed with the construction of the Medicine Hat-Hanna branch, which serves a well settled and fine grain producing country. Construction of a new branch line will be started to the northwest of Gravelbourg also is contemplated. The line from Battleford to Edmonton and from Edmonton to Saskatoon will be extended to the north. A second track work will be built from Battleford to the north. The growing traffic from the colonies there. In the vicinity of Edmonton work of refilling in the bed of the river is being done. The Saskatoon bridge is commencing.

The trestle work will be filled in right up to Edmonton this season. Considerable work will be expended on station buildings, works and water supply, and general improvements in terminals. Some work also is contemplated on lines east of Winnipeg.

SEMENOFF BEATS BOLSHEVİK FORCE

Admiral Kutchak Collects Another Army to Attack Soviets.

Harbin, Manchuria, June 10.—General Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, has driven back the Russian troops which had crossed the Onon River, in Transbaikalia. Advice received from the fighting zone, however, say that Semenov is facing heavy odds.

Admiral Kutchak, former commander of the Black Sea fleet, and now commanding the forces protecting the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, has joined forces with those of Colonel Orloff and has massed his battalions at Pogranichnaya for an offensive movement against the Bolsheviks. The enemy is running to Vladivostok.

Admiral Kutchak has 1,200 Russians and 600 Chinese and also a Chinese force of 1,000 men. The enemy is 500 men guarding the frontier. General Kalmakoff with 200 Russians, is cooperating with Kutchak at Pogranichnaya.

The Bolshevik troops are massed at Grodovka, five miles from Pogranichnaya. The enemy is 500 men guarding the frontier. General Kalmakoff with 200 Russians, is cooperating with Kutchak at Pogranichnaya.

Only Youths Will Be Taken For the Royal Air Force

Ottawa, June 10.—Word has been received in Ottawa that no further recruits can be taken at present for the Royal Air Force, except youths of between 18 and 19 years of age. Even these, if accepted, will only be put in the reserve with the promise that they will be called up for service some time next fall or winter.

In other words it has been decided not to take any men between 19 and 24 for the Royal Air Force who are affected by the Military Service Act.

PRICE OF NEWSPRINT. Will Remain Unchanged in Canada Till U.S. Report is in.

Montreal, June 10.—The federal trade commission is expected to make a report on the price to be fixed for newsprint in the United States in the course of the next fortnight. In the interim price of 55¢ a ton here has been continued until July.

As to the mill contentions of rising costs, figures laid before the federal trade commission show that while the average cost of production for nine companies in 1917 was \$44.24 a ton, the average for the first three months of 1918 was \$51.45.

The figures submitted were based not on the cost of production with all inter-company profits, interest on investment and losses and expenses incident to the hazardous nature of the business eliminated. All repairs of extraordinary nature, all replacement and all capital charges which were found charged on the books to cost of production, were thrown out. Wood was put in at actual cost, plus an arbitrary figure of 12 per cent for Canadian and \$2.40 per cord for American stumpage when cut from crown or fee land. Depreciation was included at an arbitrary figure which averaged about \$2.20 per ton.

CANADA GETS A SHARE. Limited Quantity of Carbonate of Ammonia May Be Imported.

Ottawa, June 10.—The Canada Food Board has made arrangements with the United States trade board by which a limited quantity of carbonate of ammonia has been allocated to the Canadian trade. The allocation will be made by the Canada Food Board and the latter will issue import permits. These permits must be attached to the applications of United States shippers to the war trade board at Washington.

Canadian manufacturers desiring to import carbonate of ammonia should make application to the import and export section of the Canada Food Board, Ottawa, stating their monthly requirements.

THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

Mrs. Collins Is Angered.

CHAPTER CIV.

"Naturally not," she returned with an ill-disguised sneer when I said that she would not be as concerned over George as I was nor so sensitive to waiting in the crowded station.

"It was kind of you to bring Mr. Howard home and I do appreciate it. I rang for tea, giving her no time to answer. 'You see the hotel clerk kept me informed and said he would see that he got up all right when the train came in.' I stretched the truth a little, but at least he had no one I did not feel guilty. 'I was too nervous to remain where the public could stare at me. Then too, I knew George would prefer I should not wait there.'"

"You did perfectly right, dear," he returned just as George brought the tea. I never let the hotel serve tea. It seemed so much more homelike to have Celeste do it. A dull flush covered Mrs. Collins' face. I saw she was annoyed, angry. It raised my spirits immensely. To think that a little country-bred girl could annoy the lovely Julia, shake her poise, was to say the least, encouraging.

She left as soon as she had finished her tea. I thanked her again for her kindness, and expressed the hope that if George ever had another accident she would be where she could bring him to me.

While I was talking I saw that look of satisfaction, of pride or something of the sort, cross George's face that he always wore when I had held my own with another woman.

"Oh, George, you are sure you

aren't badly hurt?" I said as soon as I closed the door after Mrs. Collins. "Isn't there something I can do for you?"

"Yes, come here and give me a kiss!"

I kissed him fondly, running my fingers thru his hair. For once I dared take liberties with him.

"So you were worried?"

"Worried! I was almost wild with anxiety. I went down to the station, but when I saw that crowd all eaten up with curiosity, I couldn't bear to stay. It seemed to me that my feeling for you was too wonderful to let them all gaze at me."

"For a moment George looked at me without saying anything. Then with his left arm he drew me to him. (It was his right wrist that was sprained)."

"No, indeed, and you don't think it was because I didn't care enough, do you?"

"No, dear. I understand you better than you think."

For half an hour we talked. The most satisfying talk we ever had had together—from my point of view. I told him how I cared for him; how I resented the implication that I did not. And that I wanted to please him in everything. I told him all this without in any way belittling myself. A while back I should have talked very differently, should have begged him to love me and probably wept a little. As I left him to dress

for our tete-a-tete dinner I said aloud:

"I owe Mrs. Sexton a lot," and I did. It was because of my talk with her that I was able to keep calm and dignified in my heart-to-heart conversation with George.

Really I had tried very hard to be quiet and undisturbed because of Julia Collins' unwarranted intrusion—that was what I called it. And as Mrs. Sexton had said I should, I was reaping my reward. This episode more perhaps than anything else which had happened made me absolutely determined to leave nothing undone that would make me what George wanted me to be.

"Please let me call a doctor," I urged. "You may be more seriously hurt than you think."

"No, and if I had been I should have been repaid by your anxiety for me. It is worth the inconvenience of a sprained wrist to be such an object of interest," he laughed as he said it and patted my hand; else I might have thought he referred to Julia Collins and her interest in him.

"I don't want you to suffer, but I, too, have been very happy," I said as I laid him good-night. He had gone to bed immediately he finished his dinner.

Tomorrow—Bar Harbor.

SYNDICATE TO HANDLE RUSSIAN TRADE ABROAD

London, June 10.—A great syndicate has been formed in Russia, by permission of the government, to take over the entire import and export trade of Russia, according to the Danish capital. The object of the Copenhagen, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent in the Danish capital. The object of the syndicate, it is stated, is to facilitate the transition of this trade from private to state interests and to control trade with foreign countries. Export trade will be allowed only under government auspices.

Mother Ship Accompanies One of German Submarines

Norfolk, Va., June 10.—Survivors of the American steamer Pinar Del Rio, arriving here today from Mexico, asserted that the enemy submarine which sank their vessel off the Virginia caps Saturday was accompanied by a mother ship a vessel of about 800 tons, painted grey, with one funnel amidships.

SARNIA GIVES LIBERALLY. Special to The Toronto World.

Sarnia, June 10.—The war chest campaign drive opened here today and the response thus far has been liberal and gratifying to the leaders and canvassers; \$75,000 is the objective, and if today's results are to be taken as an indication of the final this amount will be easily raised.

DOMINION BOARD OF POWER CREATED

Ottawa, June 10.—With a view to investigation of the fuel and power resources of Canada, the "Dominion Power Board" has been created under the chairmanship of Hon. Arthur Meighen, minister of the interior. The members of the board are: A. St. Laurent (vice-chairman), assistant deputy minister, department of public works; C. N. Monsarrat, consulting engineer, department of railways and canals; W. J. Stewart, consulting engineer, department of external affairs, regarding international waters; John Bowring, chief electrical engineer, Dominion Railway Commission; H. G. Acres, chief hydraulic engineer, Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario; O. Higgins, chief electrical engineer, department of inland revenue; D. B. Bowring, geologist to department of mines; B. P. Haanel, chief engineer, fuel testing division, department of mines; J. B. Chabrier, secretary chief of the water power branch, department of the interior.

The board regards the co-operation of the provinces, particularly of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, as essential. The premiers of interested provinces will be communicated with and a conference of provincial representatives held in Ottawa in the course of a month or two.

DEBERTERS ARRESTED.

Kingston, June 10.—Private H. George Patterson and Edward Lindsay were arrested near Napanee by Chief Barrett charged with deserting from the C.E.F. at Halifax, and are under court martial in Kingston. They said they were tired of the life of a soldier.

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Ninth prize: C. R. Bond, Isabel Patterson, Ingersoll.

Tenth prize: C. R. Bond, Isabel Patterson, Ingersoll.

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Fifteenth prize: C. R. Bond, Isabel Patterson, Ingersoll.

Sixteenth prize: C. R. Bond, Isabel Patterson, Ingersoll.

Seventeenth prize: C. R. Bond, Isabel Patterson, Ingersoll.

Eighteenth prize: C. R. Bond, Isabel Patterson, Ingersoll.