The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880

A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited, H. J. Maclean, Managing Director.

WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET
Telephone Calls:
Main 5308—Private Exchange connecting all departments.
Branch Office—40 South McNab Street, Hamilton
Telephone 1946

Daily World—2c per copy, $5.00 per year, $2.60 for 6 months, $1.35 for 3 months, 50c per month, delivered, or $4.00 per year, 40c per month, by mail, in Canada (except Toronto), United Kingdom, United States and Mexico.
Sunday World—5c per copy, $2.50 per year, by mail.
To other Foreign Countries, postage extra.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 5.

The Real Question.

Whether or no the basic patents upon the flotation process owned by the Minerals Separation North American Corporation are of British origin is of secondary importance. They may have been invented in Germany and subsequently patented in England, or they may have been invented in England and afterwards acquired by a German corporation. The probability is that the Metalgesellschaft, which up to 1914 controlled the mineral market of the world, in some way absorbed or acquired the process of flotation. It is at any rate significant that the process was first tried out in the zinc fields of Australia, which were notoriously dominated by the German metal trust.

It is also significant that the sole agent of the Minerals Separation North American Corporation on this continent is the blacklisted firm of Beer, Sondheimer & Co. If the Minerals Separation North American Corporation be pro-British it is found in strange company sleeping in the same bed at 61 Broadway, New York, with Beer, Sondheimer & Co.

And this is not all. The owners of the process seem bent on curtailing mineral production in the United States and Canada during the war. They have a valuable process and could easily collect wealth beyond the dreams of avarice from royalties. Yet our information is that mining operators find it practically impossible to do business with the Minerals Separation North American Corporation or its blacklisted bedfellow, Beer, Sondheimer & Co. The mining men are called upon to sign a contract which a leading member of the Toronto bar says no white man should be asked to sign. The owners of the process insist upon installing their own machinery, operating it with their own men, and reducing the owners of the mine to a position of serfdom. Moreover, such extravagant royalties are asked that no profit remains for the mine owner, and he is therefore unable to do business with the owners of the process. When lawsuits are brought fabulous damages are demanded, and the owners of the process seem to fairly revel in costly litigation. In one way or another they are apparently throwing away millions of dollars that might be theirs for the asking.

Hence the suspicion that Beer, Sondheimer & Co., long since blacklisted by the British Admiralty, and placarded by the United States Government as a finger on the hand of the world-wide German metal trust, are deliberately working to help the kaiser and hurt the allies by curtailing the production of precious metals and war metals during the war. Certainly if that is the game the blacklisted German-Americans are playing, Canada should crush the conspiracy with an iron hand. The conspirators would be utterly undone if the Canadian patents owned by the Minerals Separation North American Corporation were canceled.

But the real question after all is, shall Canadian production be held up and curtailed by the whim or caprice of any foreign corporation? Our mines cannot produce their full capacity, low-grade ores cannot be economically treated, the pure metal cannot be extracted from the great horde of "tailings" at many mines unless the flotation process can be used. Is production to stop or to be greatly curtailed while endless litigation like a wounded snake drags its slow length along thru the various courts of the American Union?

We suppose that wireless telegraphy rests upon certain patents. Suppose the patentees tomorrow should tell the allies that they could no longer use the wireless, what would the answer be? If a man turned up tomorrow with a perfectly good basic patent on the locomotive engine, would we permit all the railways of Canada to lie idle for years merely because this patentee would not come to terms with the railway companies? Is the mineral production of Canada to be curtailed and practically stopped because some person or corporation has a patent and pursues a dog-in-the-manger policy in respect to the same?

A German hog is more objectionable than a British hog, but one of our basic industries is not going out of existence to accommodate any hog, no matter what his nationality. The safety of the state is the supreme law. Our mines must be worked, our metals brought to the surface, our low-grade ores treated in the most economic and scientific way. If some man with a patent says the mines must close down, then so much the worse for the man with the patent.

The Dominion Government should cancel without compensation these patents if they are being worked by pro-Germans to help Germany win the war. If the case is otherwise the patents should be canceled and the government should pay the owners some reasonable compensation, recouping itself in time by the collection of reasonable royalties from the mine owners.

The Duke of Wellington once said, "The King's government must go on." We say the Canadian mining industry must go on, no matter what selfish patentees may say to the contrary. We would be sorry to see injustice done to any individual, but we would be still more sorry to see irreparable injury done to the mining industry of Canada. We cannot put ourselves in the absurd position of notifying the allies that Canada will be unable to contribute her share of precious metals and war metals to the conflict because of patents that owe their existence and only remain alive by the grace and at the will of the Canadian Government.

The Butchers and the Abattoir.

It is unfortunate that the interest of the wholesale and retail butchers in the civic abattoir had not been earlier manifested, as according to the report of the civic officials it was due to the lack of patronage of the butchers that the receipts of the abattoir have not been as anticipated. They bought their carcases from the meat trust firms and ignored the city's efforts to oblige them. Still there is no reason why the city should ignore them if they are prepared to talk business. The proposed sale has reached a stage where only definite proposals with satisfactory backing would be likely to influence the city council. Mere delay without a definite object in view will not commend itself. It has been suggested that the abattoir be put up to tender if a sale be decided upon. The difficulty here is the scarcity of purchasers for such a plant. If the present option be lost, and the butchers have no alternative to offer, the city may find itself in no better case than before the present purchase proposal was negotiated.

It is with exceeding reluctance that The World contemplates the possibility of the abattoir being removed from public control, and only the guarantee that all the privileges which the city set out to establish for the smaller butchers of Toronto would be maintained in every respect induced our acquiescence. The butchers appear to attach no weight whatever to these stipulations, and undoubtedly the city council must be thoroly satisfied of the good faith of the purchasers on this point or it will be unable to agree to the sale.

Two other possible courses might be suggested for the future of the abattoir if the present plan is abandoned and the city be unwilling to continue a loss of $65,000 or more a year. The more desirable of these is the taking over of the abattoir by the government as a public undertaking. It could easily form the nucleus of a provincial or a Dominion-wide system of regulating the whole slaughtering, dead meat and cold storage business. It is quite unlikely that either government could be induced at the present juncture to take any steps in this direction.

The other course was mooted at the meeting held by the butchers. It is to take over the institution and run it on co-operative principles at cost, as has been done in Ireland with hog factories and elsewhere. The idea of a joint stock company is really no better than the present purchase scheme, and as shares readily change hands might prove an easy method for the big meat interests to gain control of the abattoir at a cheap rate. The co-operative plan would require competent management, the compulsory patronage of all engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, and the distribution of the actual cost charges over the patrons in a pro rata proportion. Whether this be feasible, it is for the butchers to say. If they can stick together and co-operate, all would be easy. The fact that they have not stood by the abattoir in the past is the cause of the present situation.

Air Warfare Necessitates Victory.

With the development of the airplane and the prospect of the construction of machines even huger than some of those now in existence, which reach a spread of 100 feet, the military problem, or rather, the militaristic problem, becomes more insistent. The airplane has revolutionized modern warfare; and it is now generally admitted that whoever holds control of the air will dominate the world, if the world is willing to allow the problem of domination to escape settlement in the present war. In view of airplane development peace becomes more and more impossible until militarism is exterminated root and branch.

The Germans all along laid great weight on their air forces. The zeppelins proved unequal to the task set them, and unable to compete with the airplane. But the Germans were right in principle, tho they missed such little details as the superior skill and spirit of their foes.

If the German junkers and militarists are left at the end of this war with enough prestige and strength to be able to reorganize their defeated forces, it is to the air that they will turn as a cheap and effective means for carrying on the next war. If the Hohenzollern spirit be allowed to survive and animate another world war the present struggle will be a picnic in Paradise compared with the horrors the world will endure. The ferocity of the German policy as exhibited in the present air raids would be renewed with diabolical intensity, and aerial forces raining annihilating missiles on the cities of her foes would be the sudden and secret outbreak of the new war. This diabolical spirit must be eliminated, and the German people are those who should purify their nation of the foul obsession that has set them against their fellow men.

Other People's Opinions

Coal in Ontario?

Editor World: The Ontario Government should at once set diamond drills to bore for coal at Caledon Mountain, the Blue Mountains at Collingwood and at other "likely" places. Please wake up the "seven sleepers" of the Queen's Park. The opportunity is worthy of your very best efforts. Reader.

Soldiers' Insurance.

Editor World: Our city fathers have been in deep water ever since the beginning of the war endeavoring to aid the soldiers, and at the same time do their duty towards the ratepayers. The question of to whom insurance moneys should be paid is one of their perplexities that should be settled definitely and at once.

Controller Cameron struck the keynote when he said that "the broad question of dependency should be the basis of payment. The beneficiaries should be only those who were wholly or in part depending on the soldier for support." If the insurance scheme is carried out on those lines, it is a wise and beneficial one, has the approval of the majority of our citizens, and in all probability will be self-sustaining. It should have been made plain from the beginning that the city's plan of insurance was to be carried out on business lines, and then there would have been no false sentiment created, nor cries of hard-heartedness if the city should use the insurance money received on account of the death of one soldier who had no dependents, to pay the near relatives of another who had gone over the top for the last time.

The probable dependents of any man are his parents, wife and children, and it should be made positively clear that those will be the only beneficiaries, and if British subjects, it should matter not where they are. In an exceptional case, a brother or sister might be a dependent, and should be taken care of, but, in general, it would be an excess of generosity on the part of the city to make a present of $1,000 to such relatives. If more of the ratepayers would accept The World's offer and use its columns to voice their opinions on such subjects, perhaps their efforts would be appreciated. Ratepayer.

Nobody can be rightly contented with small results unless sure that his intention is perfectly pure and that he has done his utmost.

Tenacity of will, or wilfulness, lies at the root of all courage, but courage can rise into true manliness only when the will is surrendered, and the more absolute the surrender of the will the more perfect will be the temper of our courage and the strength of our manliness.

Suffering is a heavy plow guided by an iron hand. The more barren and rebellious the soil the more it is torn; the richer and softer it is the deeper the furrows.

HOW THE CIVILIANS HAVE HELD.

BY GILBERT SELDES.

From the moment a nation goes to war it reverses an axiom of civil life, and believes firmly that "no news is bad news." And, at the same moment, a higher authority than any recognized in times of peace steps in and says: "All news is important to me, the military power. Therefore, I will suppress or distort, enlarge or diminish, make vague or make misleading, whatever items of information I choose."

Here you have a clean clash of interests, which results in producing a particularly severe sort of war-strain. As soon as news is recognized as "doctored," rumors come to take the place of news. The authority which directs the news cannot deny all the rumors, because some of them are true, some partially true, and even the false ones can often not be denied without telling a dangerous truth.

Last July a violent bombardment began on the Belgian coast. At the end of twenty-four hours all London "knew" that Ostend had fallen. It so happened that, far from a victory of such importance to England, a local defeat had been inflicted on the British armies at Nieuport.

That information was immediately given out to the public. Had it been suppressed, the result would have been disastrous, for those who had been sure that Ostend had fallen would at once have jumped to the conclusion that something terrible had happened, which the authorities were suppressing. As it was, the mere fact that a victory had been rumored caused the trifling setback at Nieuport to assume altogether unjustifiable proportions in the public mind.

This was a case where frankness and straight news in some measure staved off public anxiety. Other cases of wilful suppression or stupid evasion will show how the handling of news affects the morale of the people at home.

In the first days of the war the French communiques kept on referring to the River Sambre (in Belgium), long after the German armies had pushed into the heart of northern France. And then, suddenly, as if by a printer's error, the name of Somme appeared in the communiques. Paris literally jumped out of its skin—because all those who could fled to the south.

A less deliberate case was that of the British official reports of air raids on England. For two and a half years those reports did not name the place attacked. When the report came out that "German airmen dropped bombs over a southeast coast town at 9.20 a.m. today," everybody who had friends or relatives in any town on the southeast coast began to worry. Obviously nine-tenths of these fears were groundless. But the continued strain of anxiety became too much even for the supposedly stodgy British temper. People became jumpy. They protested. And, finally, on the occasion of the raid on July 22, this year, General French issued a communique which said that Harwich and Felixstowe had been bombed.

The German principle of news-doctoring differs widely from the British. Apparently, the German high command believes that its civilians cannot stand bad news of any sort. So setbacks are left unreported, defeats are transformed by the magic of words into victories, and slight successes are magnified into decisive battles. The success of this method, even with the well-trained civilians of Germany, is questionable. When the British took Messines Ridge, all Germany clamored to know what those nineteen mine explosions were, and they demanded to know this before the German authorities had admitted the loss of the ridge. Confidence in the military command dropped, even the facts came out, not because of the reverse, but because of the suppression.

The reports from Sir Douglas Haig are exceedingly open and honest. "Haig says" is as good as gold for most Britons, and they are justified in their faith. Those who read communiques with experience are, of course, better able to see the truth. For example, the official account of air battles usually reads like this: "During the day we brought down five enemy planes; three others were seen to crash behind the German lines. Two of our planes are missing." The average reader jumps to the conclusion that at the loss of but two planes we had brought down between five and eight Germans. It may be so, but the fact has been officially confirmed that when Haig says "missing," he means "missing." Those of our own planes which crash behind our own lines may be irretrievably ruined, but they are not missing, and they are not reported.

The delicate business is to strike a balance between confidence and optimism. The morale of the nation is at its highest when everyone believes that the war is going well, but it tends to go very low when everyone suspects that the authorities are not telling the truth. In the course of some recent labor troubles, a report of a meeting was first suppressed, then censored, and finally printed in such a way that the essential fact of the workers' discontent hardly appeared, even between the censored lines. Now, some three million people knew of the occurrence at once. The question was whether the true report should have been printed, with the possible effect of giving comfort to the Germans, or suppressed, with the possible effect of destroying the confidence of all those who were "in the know." The experiment in censorship failed: confidence went to a low mark, and was only restored by the vigorous protests of the newspapers, which gave the impression that the experiment would not be repeated.

In Great Britain rumors are frequently given authority by appearing in the form of questions presented by members of the house of commons. The most vigorous denial from Mr. Bonar Law is frequently impotent against the sly suggestion of a rebellious member, because people know that the leader of the house has to answer in such a way as to safeguard the interests he represents, i.e., the nation, first, the government after it, and the members as a third.

In all the countries of the allies German agents have frequently been found at the bottom of rumors. It is a good plan to spread rumors either of coming military and diplomatic offensives, because, when these rumors are disproved, suspicions spring up, and the nerves of the civilians are weakened.

A certain class of people live on rumors, and rejoice in them. But the great majority cannot stand the strain of expectation, suspicion and disappointment. No European country has yet managed to solve the question, altho France has managed, in several cases, to lay all rumors by placing her cards, very low cards sometimes, on the table. Britain has done the same, after a decent interval of time, in the case of the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles disasters. But neither of these countries, and no others, have been able to make up their official minds, even so far as to tell the people what they already know.

The last complication is that it is sometimes necessary to make things appear worse than they really are, in order to check such optimism as may lead to a slackening of effort. Such a condition arose when the U-boat sinkings suddenly slumped last May, and when the United States came into the war. In those cases news must be very delicately handled, or the civilian population will be pushed a little too far and lose all respect for the authorities.

So far, the handling of news has been left to the newspapers in America. It cannot be assumed that this will remain the case all thru the war—that depends on the newspapers and on the war. If any change is made, the stay-at-homes will be justified in demanding that the mistakes of the allies be used as warnings, and that a proper relation between confidence and hopefulness shall be established.

(Copyright, 1917.)

DECLINES TO RUN.

Special to The Toronto World.

Dunnville, Oct. 4.—In response to the proposal made by F. R. Lalor, M. P., to Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, Alta., the doctor has telegraphed Mr. Lalor thanking him for his generous offer, but declining to be a candidate in Haldimand.

SOME PROMISING OPENINGS

WASHINGTON RINGS GERMANY TIGHTER

(Continued from Page 1).

under internationaal law, as it can do what it will with its own commodities.

Cut Off From World.

South American countries are the only nations in the world left in which Germany has a chance to obtain foodstuffs and other necessaries thru the border countries. With this source cut off, allied statesmen feel that the ring around Germany is drawn so tightly the economic pressure, reinforcing the allies' ever-growing military superiority, will make the German people see their cause is hopeless.

In announcing the bunker decision the exports board said in part: "While the board has no means, and does not purpose, to prevent trade between other neutrals and the border neutrals, it is nevertheless in a position to state that if vessels wish to use the coal of the United States, they should not be permitted to apply our coal to the prosecution of a voyage which will result in supplying or assisting to supply the enemy with foodstuffs or feedstuffs, or any other commodities.

Future Protected.

"Numerous cases have been presented to the board where vessels have touched at a United States port en route to a border neutral and carrying cargo which did not originate in the United States, but which is destined for a border neutral, and will undoubtedly accrue to the benefit of the enemy. This causes a serious embarrassment, and to avoid such embarrassment the board has adopted a policy calculated to prevent such cases arising in the future.

"This policy consists in stipulating that a vessel en route to non-European neutrals which touches at United States port for bunker coal, shall not be permitted to have bunker coal for the voyage unless she will agree to return to the United States with cargo which would be approved by the board or which is destined for a country other than a border neutral. The board is anxious to assist neutral vessels in continuing their service to South American and other non-European ports, but pending receipt of the complete information which has been solicited from the border neutrals, with respect to their resources and requirements, the board feels that it can properly pursue no other policy than the one outlined."

BREAK IN WATER MAIN CAUSES EXCITEMENT

Sprinkler Carts Called Out to Supply Kingston Citizens, Who Found Their Taps Had Gone Dry.

Special to The Toronto World.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 4.—A water main broke at seven o'clock this morning, and one section of the city was without water all day. It was late this afternoon before the break was located, when it was found to be on one of the paved streets.

Excavations are now being made, but no estimate of the time necessary to make the necessary repairs can be given. The city's water wagons were pressed into service to supply the citizens, who are in the district which has been cut off. The water famine not only caused a great inconvenience to householders, but industries operated by steam were forced to shut down. The city is in a very serious state should a fire break out. Luckily there were no alarms all day. A number of amusing incidents characterized the tie-up. Some citizens could not even get water to wash themselves, while many went without tea for their meals as a result. The fire department has been equipped with its first motor truck, which was loaded with chemicals.

FARMERS COMPLAIN ABOUT POTATO PRICE

Say That at One Dollar and a Quarter a Bag They Get No Profit.

Special to The Toronto World.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 4.—Potatoes were sold at $1.25 per bag on today's market, but some of the farmers declared that they could not make it pay at this price, and declared that they would feed their potatoes to the pigs rather than bring them into the city.

BOYCE IS APPOINTED TO RAILWAY BOARD

Member for West Algoma to Fill Vacancy a Year Old.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—It is announced that A. C. Boyce, M. P. for West Algoma, is being appointed this afternoon to the railway commission, filling a vacancy caused over a year ago. Mr. Boyce has been in parliament since 1904. His majority in 1911 was 585.

Mr. Boyce was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, in 1867. He graduated fom Osgoode Hall, Toronto, with honors and a bronze medal in 1890, and has practised law in Sault Ste. Marie since 1903. He in honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 51st Regiment and chancellor of the Anglican diocese of Algoma.

REPRISALS CARRIED OUT ON BIG SCALE

Allies in Position to Wage Aggressive Air Warfare on Germany.

London, Oct. 4.—England's impending retaliation for the German air raids is the main feature of the London papers, made conspicuous with big headlines. There is no opposition expressed, even in quarters where the reprisals have been deprecated in the past, while elsewhere the decision is welcomed with enthusiasm, tho qualified with questions as to why it has been so long delayed, and with fears lest it be further delayed and carried out without sufficient energy.

It is asserted that the government's decision does not indicate any sudden change in policy, the matter having long been under consideration, and that acquiescence to the popular demand is in no wise implied. The apparent delay in adopting the policy of retaliation was due, it is said, to considerations of constructions and the necessity of keeping the requirements of the army on the western front supplied.

War planes of every type can now be produced by the allies in far greater numbers than by the enemy, and it is asserted that the allies are fully equipped to carry on aggressive air warfare on a great scale.

EFFECT OF RAID.

Amsterdam, Oct. 4.—A statement issued at Frankfort-on-Main says that enemy airmen appeared over the city at 10.30 o'clock Tuesday night, and dropped 113 bombs during a five-minute attack. Five persons are reported injured; material damage was small. The enemy was subjected to lively gunfire.

OUT ON BAIL.

Special to The Toronto World.

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 4.—Dan McDonald of the Township of Roxborough, whose automobile struck Mrs. (Capt.) J. P. Stephenson in the Village of Avonmore after the fair there on September 19, from the effects of which she died two days later, appeared before Police Magistrate Daniel today and was remanded for a week. He was released on $6000 bail, $2000 personal and two sureties of $2000 each.

Brewed Exclusively from Malt and Hops

TANG!

YOU get the true taste of the hops in Imperial—that mellow tang that has made O'Keefe's famous for over 60 years.

O'Keefe's

IMPERIAL

Ale Lager Stout

A brew for every taste—and every one O.K.

For sale at all Hotels and Restaurants. Order by the case from your Grocer or Dealer.

The O'Keefe Brewery Co. Limited, Toronto 604

Phone Main 4208