

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1820
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 Main Street, Hamilton
Telephone 1946
Daily World—2c per copy, \$5.00 per year, \$2.50 for 6 months.
\$1.25 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—2c per copy, \$2.50 per year, by mail.
To other Foreign Countries, postage extra.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 26.

Union Government and Flotation.

Hon. Frank Cochrane has announced that the mining industry of Canada is no longer to be held up by the patents of the flotation process. The minister recognizes that the Minerals Separation North American Corporation is apparently bound to curtail production by demanding excessive royalties and by insisting upon agreements into which the self-respecting mine operators of Canada should not enter. He intimates his belief that the patents are controlled by German influences, but announces that in any event they are to be canceled or expropriated by the government. If the patents are German or pro-German, their patents should be canceled without compensation. If, on the other hand, they are British, some compensation is due from the government, which should repay itself by collecting reasonable royalties from the miners.

This seems to be Mr. Cochrane's position. It has long been the position of The Toronto World, which as late as October 5 in the course of a leading editorial said:

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 press report of Mr. Cochrane's speech conveys the impression that he would award compensation to the patentees even though they turned out to be alien enemies. This we are sure does Mr. Cochrane an injustice, for we certainly can have no truck or trade in the middle of a war with the King's enemies. No doubt what the minister said was that no injustice should be done to a British or American company, even though it might be tangled up to some extent with a German-American corporation. However, the miners have won their fight, and The World, which has championed their cause, congratulates them on the result.

Package Goods.

Hon. Mr. Hanna declares in his suppressing breakfast foods in packages he wishes to cheapen food. Dr. Hastings, the champion of pure food, endorses the movement and declares that one pays half as much more for cereals in packages as for the raw material. We should like to have a committee of housekeepers who do their own work, and of young men and women who try to eke out a scanty wage by light housekeeping or bedroom louches, sit down with Mr. Hanna and Dr. Hastings and give them their views on cheapness, economy and purity of food.

The Star some time ago described Mr. Hanna's breakfast table. Has Mr. Hanna ever appreciated the breakfast or the supper of those who toil all day long with a family of children, or who, living alone in the city, and struggling to make ends meet, find that the package of breakfast food, which never grows stale, which is sufficiently cooked and palatable, and is utterly clean, is just the thing to save money, material, time and expense of cooking.

The retail grocer can tell Mr. Hanna that if they are compelled to sell cereals in bulk, or such of them as can be sold in that way, the cost of service, the wastage, and the dissatisfaction of the customer will greatly outweigh the supposed advantage Mr. Hanna expects. As for cleanliness, Dr. Hastings can have nothing to say. The package goods are never touched by hand until the customer opens them. Many of these cereal preparations, like shredded wheat and the flaked grains, cannot be sold in bulk.

Mr. Hanna states that if the companies that sell these goods can show that they sell them as cheap as they would sell in bulk he will permit them to do so. Mr. Hanna knows little about the shrewdness of the modern housekeeper. Does he suppose that if these foods did not prove their value to the consumer they would keep their place on the market? It is sufficient to point to those which have gone under to show that the survivors are good value. Mr. Hanna is here more nearly in danger of interfering with the actual operation of supply and demand than in anything that has been proposed as to price regulation.

After the Profiteers.

Union government has already commenced to carry out the platform of principles announced in the manifesto of the prime minister. It has killed the patronage list in the purchase of supplies, and it will soon extend the protection of the Civil Service Act to men in the outside service. It has increased the pensions of our soldiers and their dependents by from 25 to 40 per cent., and we believe it will increase the soldier's pay, or at any rate the separation allowance to his wife. Thru Hon. Frank Cochrane it has notified patentees that they cannot curtail or hold up production in Canada, and that German control of our war material and other supplies will not be tolerated.

This is a splendid record for a government not two weeks old—and we venture to think it is but the earnest of more progressive action in the interests of the people. The union government not only proposes to help the soldier in the field, but it intends to look after the welfare of his wife and family. It is not going to permit the profiteers to fatten on the people. The speeches of Hon. T. A. Crerar, in the west and of Hon. Frank B. Carvell at Sarnia indicate that sweeping reforms may soon be expected which will put an end to swollen profits, eliminate the unnecessary middleman, and bring producer and consumer closer together.

It so happens that the announcements along this line had been made by two Liberal members of the cabinet, but they are none the less welcome on that account. The people have great respect for the ability, earnestness and integrity of Mr. Crerar. They know

he is a successful business man, but they know that he has the interests of the farmers at heart, and the farmers are being exploited by high prices to almost the same extent as the people who live in the cities. Mr. Carvell denounced profiteering in opposition, and he is not likely to let up on the profiteers now that he is in the government. He may be expected to go after the food profiteers with a tomahawk, and he has promised to get their scalps or leave the government.

However, before either Mr. Crerar or Mr. Carvell spoke we had Sir Robert Borden's manifesto. The government is pledged to reduce the cost of living and make things warm for the food profiteers. Such action will take from the Liberal party led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier the principal plank in its platform.

The Coastwise Trade.

The United States Government has admitted to its coastwise trade the vessels of all friendly nations during the period of the war and for 120 days thereafter. This will have the effect of adding to the tonnage engaged in the coasting trade, and especially stimulate traffic thru the Panama Canal. It is primarily a war measure, but The New York World expresses the hope that it may be made permanent.

In Canada, by order-in-council, we have from time to time admitted to the coasting privileges a number of foreign vessels, principally Norwegian, engaged in transporting coal and other commodities along the St. Lawrence River. Canadian vessel owners have strenuously objected. They say these foreign vessels buy their supplies abroad, pay their crews poor wages, and cut rates to a point where the Canadian skipper cannot compete. Yet year after year the privilege has been extended upon the ground that there was not sufficient tonnage of Canadian register to handle our inland traffic on the River St. Lawrence.

Our shipping laws have been somewhat closely modeled upon those of the United States. They were frankly passed with the design of fostering shipbuilding at home and protecting the domestic shipper from foreign competition in the coasting trade. Yet Canada and the United States alike have lost ground in the matter of merchant marine since the introduction of the iron ship. The way out may be a generous policy of encouragement to shipbuilding by bounties from the federal government, and this policy finds many strong advocates in Canada.

H. H. Blanchet of Toronto has been placed at the head of a committee consisting of maritime province schooner captains and owners to urge the bounties of wooden and iron shipbuilding and to protest against the admission of foreign vessels to the privileges of our coastal trade. Our neighbors down by the sea claim they can build the ships and furnish the crews for Canada's merchant marine, and thus build up a force for the empire strong in peace and stronger still in war. They have taken as their slogan the famous lines of Joe Howe, which, if not quite up to date in the matter of naval warfare, breathe the lofty spirit of a liberty-loving people at home alike on land and sea:

Joint owners at sea and free sons of the soil,
We build our own shallops, we rear our own crews,
And if danger should threaten, the cutlass we'd seize
And our hearts and our sinews in battle we'd breeze.
That the spirit of freedom is nursed by the breeze.

United States is Thoro.

In thoroughgoing fashion the United States continues to pursue a broad and sweeping war policy, affecting every department of the nation's life and activities, domestic and foreign, civil and military.

More especially in the regulations of food supplies and their prices the United States authorities appear to be alive to the interests of the people, and the new licensing system which is being adopted will eliminate all the excessive commissions which middlemen of one kind and another exact in the passage of food from producer to legitimate distributor and thence to the consumer. The United States food administration has sat down heavily on the "law" of supply and demand, which is in great favor with superstitious middlemen, as it appears to justify them in demanding all they can get. When these superfluous commission men are eliminated and licensees are prohibited from charging, directly or indirectly, more than the prices that ordinarily and customarily prevail during normal conditions, the people who enjoy such enlightened control will have reason to be thankful. The fact that some people desire to get rich quick does not in the least justify them taking advantage of conditions of war to squeeze the people generally in their need for the necessities of life. Those who take this position as regards war and the "law" of supply and demand are no better than the Prussians, who started the war for this very purpose of grabbing all they could get. The Prussians are great upholders of the "law" of supply and demand as it applies to other people.

In keeping with their humanitarian instincts and the canons of civilization the United States has been chary about the confiscation of enemy property. It is evident, however, that leniency of this kind is regarded as weakness, and the ruthless fashion in which Germany has dealt with over-run territory proves that the Kaiser is amenable to no peaceable policy. The alien property custodian of the United States has determined to seize all enemy property found in the republic. Austrian, Bulgarian, Turkish or German, it will all be the same to Uncle Sam. This is a thoroughly justifiable war measure.

The cutting off from unfriendly neutrals of supplies which they have been passing over to Germany is another effective measure which the United States has adopted, and which promises to be of the utmost consequence in settling the term of the war.

These measures are in addition to the heartiest activity in the military and naval program which the Washington government has undertaken, but they show appreciation of the fact that a well-organized nation at home is necessary to support a well-organized campaign abroad.

It is said that "black flash," worn by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is a survival of the days when soldiers wore collars to protect their tunics from the ponant on their pigstails.

For the style of wooden shoes called sabots, basswood is mostly used, but willow is preferred. Poplar, birch, walnut and beech are also used to some extent in their manufacture.

One day an old farmer dropped into the office of a country newspaper, and after paying his year's subscription said to the proprietor: "Look here, old man, I'm getting along in years and my eyes are not as good as they used to be; now I want you to do me a favor—print my copy in larger type." Then, slapping down a half crown, he added: "I reckon that will pay for the extra expense!"—British and Colonial Printer.

PLANS TO REDUCE CITY MILK COSTS

Special Committee May Establish Concentrated Delivery System.

DECISION OUT TODAY

Scheme Would Reduce Distribution Expenses Four Cents Per Gallon.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—The milk committee investigating the price of milk completed its initial work at the session this afternoon, and will probably announce its decision tomorrow evening. All that remains is for each individual member of the committee to gather his notations together and give his own solution of the problem—of how to pay the producer more for his milk and give it to the consumer for less.

A special meeting of the committee will be held tomorrow afternoon, and the decision will be arrived at after the chairman, P. B. Tustin, has heard the views of each member of the committee. It is probable that the decision will take the form of a resolution, as in the case of oleomargarine, to be forwarded to Controller Hanna. It can be safely said, however, that some concentrated form of delivery will be suggested. The evidence of the farmers showed that they demanded an increased price. The price asked averages out to 30 cents per gallon. On the other hand, distributors, with only one or two exceptions, stated that if there was a central or concentrated form of delivery in each city, they would be able to save approximately 1 cent per quart.

This saving of one cent per quart, or four cents on the gallon, could be divided between the producer, consumer and distributor, or, in the event of eliminating the distributor, it means that the milk would cost the public two cents on the gallon basis less, and at the same time the producer would get two cents per gallon more.

The committee's idea of a concentrated delivery is evidently that a dealer would be allotted a certain territory or zone exclusively. On a certain street, for example, instead of having to deliver the milk at houses here and there, he would deliver the milk at every house on that street.

PRO-GERMANS STRIVE TO BEAT FOOD PLANS

San Francisco Huns, Perseverently Demand Beef Or Meatless Days.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Attempts of a pro-German element in San Francisco to frustrate the government's food conservation policy were reported to the food administration today by its advisory committee of California hotelmen.

"A committee of restaurant men has informed me," says the vice-chairman of the hotelmen's committee, "that a large pro-German element in San Francisco who patronize their places of business are insisting on having beef served to their customers. Tuesday, threatening that if they do not serve beef to them they will cease to have meals in their restaurants."

B.C. Mine Owners Want To Dispose of Zinc Ore

Decrease in Munitions Manufacture Cuts Output of Trail Smelter.

Nelson, B.C., Oct. 25.—A meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of the Trail smelter gave an outline of the decrease of munitions manufacturing in the west, and gave this as the main reason for the curtailment of the Trail reductions of the lead ores carrying over 4 per cent. zinc.

R. F. Green, M.P., opened the convention in the evening by supporting a resolution to address the premiers of Canada and British Columbia requesting immediate action to obtain relief from the threatened refusal to take any more ores containing over 4 per cent. zinc.

CALGARY CATTLE MARKET.

Calgary, Oct. 25.—With fairly heavy receipts the cattle market continued dull today and buyers were not at all keen. There were about 40 cars of butcher cattle on the market, and top sale was \$8.35. Common killers were sold at \$7.75 to \$8.00, and cows at \$7.50 in fairly steady demand. There were three cars of hogs on the market which sold at \$13.25.

ONE WILLING BELLEVILLE MAN.

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 25.—Of 175 men who have applied at the post office here for military papers, 174 have claimed exemption and only one is willing to serve. The latter is a young Englishman who had previously made application to enlist in the 8th C. M. R. and 7th Battalion, but had been rejected. Nearly 1400 have been examined by the military medical board in this city.

ADVENTURISTS IN CONVENTION.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 25.—Delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, as well as several from foreign countries, arrived here tonight to purchase the old Grand Trunk air line, the railway commissioners here have heard nothing to that effect, and they would be the first to get information.

THE WABASH AND THE AIRLINE.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—In regard to the report that the Wabash Railway was about to purchase the old Grand Trunk air line, the railway commissioners here have heard nothing to that effect, and they would be the first to get information.

REMOVING AN OBSTRUCTION



BIG PARADE MARKS LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

Twenty Thousand Marchers at New York Assist Campaign.

New York, Oct. 25.—Fifth avenue was the scene today of another inspiring spectacle, when 20,000 marchers paraded from Washington square to Central Park in a demonstration designed to typify New York's enthusiasm for the Liberty Loan.

Headed by an armored "tank" fresh from the British fighting front, and manned by the crew which had driven on the latest engine of war over the battlefields of France, the parade marched to the Sheep Meadow in Central Park, while airplanes hovering over the line of march dropped thousands of Liberty Loan "bombs" upon the throngs in the streets and upon house-tops.

The celebration reached a climax when the marchers joined the 30,000 spectators in the Sheep Meadow to witness the re-christening of the German submarine U-5, as the "U-100-a-Bomb."

After the standard of the German Empire had been lowered from the wireless staff of the U-boat and the colors of Great Britain and the United States run up, Secretary of the Navy Daniels delivered an address in which he referred to the country's naval activities.

A huge Curtiss airplane, driven by Lieut. Resnatt of the Italian flying corps, and carrying six passengers, and a speedy scout airplane, flew from there to Mineola, and after circling over the city hall and the skyscrapers of lower Manhattan, at times at such a low altitude as almost to scrape the roofs, darted northward.

THE DEPOSITOR OF A DOLLAR

is as welcome to open an account with this Corporation as the depositor of thousands. We know by experience that the large majority of such accounts steadily grow. The accumulation of small savings in this way is a satisfaction to us as well as to the depositor. Do not delay the opening of an account because the first deposit may appear to you to be too small. Begin today. We credit interest at

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Established 1885.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve
ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

bombarding the crowds gathered in the Sheep Meadow with Liberty Loan bombs.

Subscriptions to the loan in the New York federal reserve district totaled \$1,075,000,000 at the close of business today, a gain of \$140,000,000 since yesterday.

JUDGE GALT MAY LOSE EYE-SIGHT.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Judge Galt is in the general hospital ill with a serious affection of the eyes. The sight of one of his eyes has been practically gone for some years, and it is understood that some malady has affected the other one.

RAILWAYS IN WEST HAVE ENOUGH CARS

Wheat Movement to Eastern States Will Not Affect Them.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Western railway lines, it is stated, will not be affected by the proposed heavy movement of Canadian wheat to eastern United States flour mills, by way of the great lakes.

Altho the large supply of grain required to keep the eastern mills running at full capacity will practically all be loaded at Fort William and Port Arthur there is sufficient grain in storage to fill immediate orders.

The only requirement on western lines is to keep the grain moving from the prairie provinces at the head of the lakes at an average rate. It was learned this morning that there is no general car shortage in any of the western railway lines, altho some few districts may experience slight delays in securing cars.

MANY EXEMPTION CLAIMS.

Calgary, Oct. 25.—Registrar Carnes received 1,142 military service forms this morning, of which 1,028 were claims for exemption and 114 reports for service. The total to date stands as follows: Forms received, 9,542; claims for exemptions, 8,220; reports for service, 1,322.

VANCOUVER MEN REPORT.

Vancouver, Oct. 25.—Up to last night 626 Vancouver men in military class number 1 reported for service under the Military Service Act. In the same time 1875 claimed exemption.

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Don't forego your glass of beer when it is so easy to buy Imperial.

For Sale by All Hotels and Restaurants. Order by the case from your Grocer or Dealer.

BREWED EXCLUSIVELY FROM CHOICE MALT AND HOPS

The O'Keefe Brewery Co., Limited, Toronto. Phone Main 4202.

Silk Spo

Grand display of styles, show autumn styles, latest ideas in modish choice. Rose, Sky, Pl. Green, Copen, ing in price.

Wool Swe

A practical autumn wear of styles, show match. Roll or self, including all special values.

Taffeta U

Fine assortment Women's Taffeta wearing quality, range of colors, including all special values. They \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Separate Skirts

Women's Skirts, gabardine, shown in styles, and a Full range of \$10.00 to \$12.00 in price.

JOHN C.

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(Continued from page 5)

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If peace is continued, it would be released production next. The question is who can the problem of the ships who work over who economists make with a pen.

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