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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10.

A Government Breakdown.
The Fort Arthur News-Chronicle laments the absence of government guidance—almost the absence of government itself—in Canada. Bitterly, perhaps unjustly, it contrasts our prime minister with the American president and says:
"If we had had a Wilson at the head of our government, what would we not have accomplished? We have done well. Yes, we have, but look abroad over the land at this present moment. Where are our great men? What are they doing? Who knows the name of the man representing the premier while that nice man is in England?"
It is true that we have been subjected to some regulations, but whence come they? From the government?
We were supposed to take over the Canadian Northern Railway, but have we?
We were supposed to assume ownership of the Grand Trunk Pacific, but have we?
Nobody outside of the immediate vicinity of the official desk knows. But the probability is that we are still waiting for a report from some section foreman before completing the deal.
Our country is supposed to be immune from danger by agitators and mischievous foreigners, but is it?
The News-Chronicle views with alarm the approaching railway strike and the apparent inability of the government to deal with the situation. Put in all justice to the ministers of the crown still in Canada it must be remembered that the leading members of the government are overseas. Sir Robert Borden, General Mewburn, Sir Edward Kemp, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Hon. N. W. Rowell, Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. J. A. Cairns are all in England, and most of them have been there for some time past.
We elected a parliament last December to win the war. It assembled in March and prorogued in May. There is little likelihood of its being called together again until some time in the year 1919. Parliament at that brief session passed the usual war appropriation and did some good work, but will anyone say that the session as a whole was not a bitter disappointment? The members were told in effect that they must get thru and get out within so many days. An Ontario M. P. and government supporter says he was not even permitted to discuss so vital a question as pensions.
Is parliament winning the war by working two months out of twelve? Does anyone reach the highest measure of sacrifice and devotion who, in the midst of a war, works for his country one day out of six? The British Parliament is in session practically the year round. The American Congress has been in session almost continually since the outbreak of the war. They are only asking for three or four weeks' recess during the heated term that makes Washington City notoriously an unhealthy and unpleasant place to live in during July and August.
President Wilson never leaves the country and hardly ever takes even a week-end away from the capital. The people of the United States would be shocked and surprised if they found themselves for months at a time without a chief magistrate. We do not say this by way of criticism of our own prime minister, who may be called by high reasons of state to a conference in the mother country, but, generally speaking, it must be admitted that the Ottawa government pretty much runs itself during a great part of the year, while ministers of the crown enjoy an ocean trip and the rare old hospitality only to be found in the courts and manors of the Old World.
Our Ontario Legislature meets a few weeks out of the year. The provincial government is embarrassed today by a partial breakdown of the Ontario Temperance Act. It has other embarrassments which could be relieved by legislation, but the legislature adjourned in April, 1918, and will not reassemble before February, 1919. No wonder people seriously argue that the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures should be abolished!
We are quite willing to admit that a great deal at a time like this must be entrusted by the legislature to the executive. We believe that legislative bodies should declare policies and permit those policies to be carried out by regulations framed by the governor in council. It helps the government, it steadies the people and it makes for efficiency to have parliament in session. Grievances can be openly discussed and the people kept in close and sympathetic touch with the con-

duct of the war. We do not believe that parliament should be shooed away from Ottawa after a two months' session, and we do not think that the government of this country should be practically disbanded every year for all the summer and part of the fall.

Housing Plans.
In considering the housing problem the chief thing to keep in view is the fact that it is the problem of the slum. Any housing plan that must obviously and ultimately result in the creation of a slum, whether with or without tenement complications, cannot be entertained by any municipal authority that has a regard for its own future. This is the basis of the objection to the proposal to give free rein to the erection of apartment houses, and permit the creation of an area of congested population in the city centre.
It is unfortunate that the interests of owners of real estate are enlisted on the wrong side of this question. The desire to get bigger returns from real estate investments over-rides or has over-ruled in the past every consideration opposed to the slum and congested population conditions. It is difficult to handle this problem, especially with the class of smaller owners. A case arose recently where such a one wished to build three flat houses on an 18-foot lot. Some ruin lies that way, if several such owners with contiguous property would pool their interests, as has been done in some cases, they might erect a satisfactory apartment with the necessary conditions of space, air and light without which slums flourish.
But even this is not a desirable solution. There is no excuse in a country with three-and-a-half-million square miles and eight million people to crowd people into slums or tenements. The resort of the people to this is simply that these ample spaces are inaccessible.
So the whole question comes down to one of transportation. Cheap fares, whether on steam or electric roads, and frequent and regular service would do more to solve the housing question than all the intricate housing schemes that have been proposed. Yet in Toronto owing to the pressure of certain interests we do not avail ourselves of such services as we possess as fully as we might. A street car line benefits all land within at least ten minutes' walk, and civic car lines which serve such districts should be enabled to benefit the city thru the annexation of territory to the limit thus defined. Our Toronto conditions in this respect are expensive and wasteful for the city.
In some parts of the city there are two feet in height or more and housing in splendid shape, while in other sections it has headed out at six inches in height and gives little promise of harvest.
The flax crop is in good condition thruout the sections of the south.

Canadian Deserter Shoots Two Guards, Making Escape.
Bay City, Mich., July 9.—Carl Schweinberg, sheriff of Bay County, and William J. Samart, registrar of deeds and head of the civil division of the county, were shot near here yesterday by Fred Jackson, private secretary to the minister of militia, and was being brought to this city on the charge of being a deserter from the Canadian army. Neither of the men was seriously injured and after the shooting Jackson escaped.

Mewburn in England.
Canadian Minister of Militia and War Arrive Safely on Other Side.
Ottawa, July 9.—Word has been received at the militia department that Gen. Mewburn, minister of militia, and his party have arrived safely in England. On the same boat with General Mewburn was Colonel C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine and of the naval service. Officers of the militia, and two other members of the party, were shot near here yesterday by Fred Jackson, private secretary to the minister of militia, and was being brought to this city on the charge of being a deserter from the Canadian army. Neither of the men was seriously injured and after the shooting Jackson escaped.

VLADIVOSTOK NORMAL.
Towns in Amur District Come Under Czecho-Slovak Control.
London, July 9.—Life in Vladivostok is now normal, says a despatch from Tokio to the Central News Agency. The rule of the soviet has passed. Towns in the Amur district are coming under Czecho-Slovak control. Russian destroyers at the port have been disarmed by the Russian commander.

BELLEVILLE AVIATOR KILLED.
Belleville, July 9.—Flight Lieut. Leonard Frederick, son of Byron Frederick, was instantly killed in an airplane accident at Montrose, Scotland. A telegram today conveyed the intelligence but gave no particulars. The victim, enroute with a unit at Swift Current but upon arrival overseas transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. He succeeded in finishing his training as an aviator, graduating with honors and special proficiency as a flyer at high altitude. He was 24 years of age and unmarried.

Clean Up the Railway Situation.
Evidently the government is not going to acquire the Grand Trunk and its wayward child, the Grand Trunk Pacific, this summer. The big embassy of ministers to England will apparently return empty-handed. The proprietors of the Grand Trunk are playing a dangerous game. They are trying to win by bluffing, but in this country know perfectly well that they have neither the cards nor the money. They are "fourflushing" in the worst way.
However, an opportunity is now open for Lord Shaughnessy to do the big patriotic thing and bring the Canadian Pacific into the national railway system. He could have a great deal to say about the organization and direction of that system. With the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Intercolonial under government management there would not be much left of the Grand Trunk.
But in any event it is up to the government here and now to get together their roads, organize their national system and operate a govern-

ment railway system from sea to sea. We have the Intercolonial and the National Transcontinental from the Atlantic seaboard to the City of Winnipeg, and we have the Canadian Northern from tide water at Quebec to tide water at Vancouver. We can organize without delay a system with a mileage of 15,000 miles, together with transcontinental express and telegraph services. Even without the Grand Trunk we have a national system that can seriously compete with the Canadian Pacific.

But the government must get a move on. The ministers who have been cooling their heels in the ante room of the Grand Trunk directors in London should get back to Ottawa. The directors of the Canadian Northern should be immediately reorganized and placed in charge of the entire government railways system; otherwise the railway policy of the government may suffer an utter breakdown and forfeit the confidence and even the hopes of the people. A coal famine threatens unless we have railway organization the best possible.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year
By John Kendrick Bangs.
A PRESENT HEAVEN.
Give me the rule of law and love. Whereunder all men serve mankind. With no class under or above, But all to helpfulness joined; Where none shall lack the chance they wish to prove the fulness of their worth. I'll show you then a heaven indeed, Not far away, but here on earth.

OUTLOOK IS MIXED FOR ALBERTA CROPS
In North Conditions Are Good But in South Damage is Great.

Calgary, July 9.—The latest reports on crop conditions made by agents of the United Grain Growers thruout the province, indicate that in many sections of the province, particularly in the north, the crop conditions are excellent, while in many other areas, particularly in the south, the farmers have resigned themselves to a total failure.
In other places the crop will be fair while in still others it will be medium and in many places very poor, running not more than ten to twelve bushels of wheat to the acre.
In some parts of the province there are two feet in height or more and housing in splendid shape, while in other sections it has headed out at six inches in height and gives little promise of harvest.
The flax crop is in good condition thruout the sections of the south.

GERMAN TRADE FULL OF DECEIT
Committee Shows Duplicity of Enemy Efforts to Buy War Goods—More Than 500 Businesses Wound Up.
London, July 7.—The report of the committee appointed by the board of trade to advise upon the Trading With the Enemy Act has revealed the ingenuity and effectiveness of the financial juggery whereby Germany has been able to circumvent the control of British trade and industry.
The cases cited by the committee are most illuminating, and suggest that only the most drastic measures will prevent a revival of it at the end of the present struggle. The prime evil would seem to be the "nickel" industry, in which persistent and determined enemies of British trade and industry to masquerade in the names and status of British-born people.
In the report referred to, the committee states that the cases which have been considered run over a wide range, varying in importance from the Siemens nickel plant, which has been purchased with a capital employed of more than \$10,000,000, and the Badische Company, which has an annual sale of 1,750,000 dyes, to that of a humble tailoring establishment in the east end making a profit of \$70,000 a year.
The work of the committee so far as Germans Covered Vast Field.
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The work of the committee so far as

Canada Must Recover Her Nickel Deposits and Wipe Out the Humiliation of Successful German Intrigue.

The people of Canada are with The World that the Dominion Government take over forthwith the nickel mines at Sudbury. The control of these mines has absolutely passed out of the hands of Canada into the International Nickel Co. of New Jersey and the Mond Nickel Co. of Great Britain. One company refines the ore in the United States, the other in Wales, and they do what they like with the metal product. The first-named company has paid three and a half millions out of its pocket to the British government, and the other company all its profits to Great Britain! Canada has taken some petty war profits out of the Canadian Copper Co., the subsidiary of the International Nickel Co. That is all we get. They do the rest.

And for the first three years of the war nickel refined from our mines went to Germany in a steady, roundabout method. We were helpless in the matter. We were given certain assurances by the International Co. and the British Government that the assurances were worthless, as we know. Germany got lots of our nickel.

And we have even less hold on the Mond Co. and what it does with the metal it refines in Wales and with the profits it makes therefrom. They snap their finger at us. They do not even share up with Canada. Nor have either of these companies ever told us what is the actual metal content of these ores, in nickel, in copper, in the three highest and most valuable metals known to the world—platinum (\$105 an ounce), palladium (\$130 an ounce), iridium! And yet enormous values have been taken out of Canadian ore and secretly disposed of by these owners outside of Canada! But they pay immense sums out of profits to the wealthy governments of Great Britain and the United States. We are treated by these companies as if we were children—to use the slang of the day, they take the profit, "like candy from a baby." Canada is the baby! How much longer?

The great German Metal Trust has interlocked with both these companies from the start, and if you cannot see the connection so closely now it is because the German influence in them has been so completely cloaked and at times pretendedly withdrawn. But there, we have no more confidence in Sir Alfred Mond than we have in Captain DeLamar. And if Mr. Lloyd George trusts the Mond, Canada does not; after the way they have tried to run our country and to do with it what they liked—not even telling us what they got out of it or what they owed us in any fair deal as to their super-profit. Even if there was no German influence behind these companies we owe it to ourselves to see that a store of metal in our own country that is as valuable as nickel, palladium, iridium and platinum, is not being sold to us as an absolute monopoly of nickel, steel and a considerable share in the production of platinum, palladium, iridium and platinum.

As long as nickel or nickel alloys make the highest grade of steel for industrial, military, or for war purposes, aren't we fools to let it pass out of our hands? As long as nickel-steel maintains its superiority, Canada could be the master of the world in the steel industry. But we have let it pass away, for a time, at least. We even went out of our road in the Province of Ontario to let the fee of these ores be paid to the United States. We should have kept them, but they were sold as licensees to mine—but always subject to the regulation of the provinces. But we've told that story already to deaf ears, and we do not propose to repeat it today. We are going to do the refining here, being master in its own house! But the Dominion Government has full power to take over these mines as a war measure and never give them up; never to let the control of the produce pass to others, and to do this, we do not propose to further show off. Our men fighting Germany at the front, and our men fighting in the nickel mines in the States or Wales from Canadian ore.

We intend to do the refining here. We intend to know the contents of these ores. We intend to share in the profits. We intend to hand out nickel, still better, on fair terms, to such nations as reciprocate with us. We mean to do this, whether or German control, or German agents in the guise of their Canadian citizenship, putting us to secret shame by our own guiltily and their duplicity. The humiliation of this is in this; that if we did not know that the Germans had got control of Canada's nickel mines, the Germans knew it all the time; and they sized up Canada as a country that, by their "purring duplicity," they could make a show off. Our men fighting Germany at the front, and our men fighting in the nickel mines in the States or Wales from Canadian ore.

If Britain wants our nickel in the meantime, yes, on the one condition that what is refined hereafter in Wales is refined on account of Canada, not for the Mond, and that we dispose of it, not to Mond. And if Britain and the allies must have it, for the time being refine it in New Jersey, only there on account of Canada. On condition that we control and sell the product, even if they have to send it back to Canada for us to sell and ship to the front. Australia saw fit to nationalize her product as against German control; so must we as against any outside control; still, least of all, by Germans.

Canada will do no wrong to any innocent shareholders in either of these companies, but we are not going to allow outside control to direct our policy in respect of these most valuable metals. Outside ownership or manipulation has passed, we trust, forever.

And certainly Canada intends to know who were the real owners of International Nickel when the war broke out. And she will do so to see and expose to the world what was the real ownership of Mond's nickel when the war broke out. And what relations these companies may have had with enemy aliens when and since the war began. We will find it out for our selves. We will not take any progress

it can be summarized in stated as follows for the period since February, 1916: Cases considered..... 507 Orders to wind up or prohibit..... 507 Orders for sale to British subject..... 26 Orders cancelling contracts..... 174 No orders made..... 174 The committee states that in considering these cases of businesses which had been in the hands of subjects of enemy countries it was convinced that where the businesses formerly carried on mainly for the benefit or under the control of enemy subjects were useful and successful it was more in the national interests to transfer them to British businesses than to wind them up.

Credit to Teuton Skill.
The committee also pays this tribute to the energy and business shrewdness of these enemy subjects. "Whatever the business was, organization, adaptability, personal application and in case of necessity ruthless competition produced successful results, for in few of the numerous cases examined was the business found to be unprofitable."
The variety of trades in which German subjects were engaged was a noticeable feature of the committee's work, extending from the great chemical and electrical combinations to such businesses as the collection and export of rabbit skins and dressed skins, the business of extracting the tin or the treatment of oil for the production of sausage skin.

In the course of the committee's enquiries the necessity of legislation for the registration of names was fully demonstrated. Foreign traders had substituted British names for their own for the purpose of misleading their customers into the belief that they were dealing with British principals instead of aliens.

The free choice of titles which joint stock companies enjoyed also enabled foreign traders to conceal their nationality and acquire whatever advantages were accorded to a business appearing to be a British business. The practice of adopting the word "British" or some other title or name, which disguised the fact that the business was German, was pretty well known.

British Managers a Camouflage.
But the extent to which such businesses were conducted thru British managers and directors and by British employees was remarkably extensive, as the investigations of the committee. In case after case the committee found that the principal members of the business the actual business was almost entirely in the hands of British subjects, not naturalized Britons, but born Britons, who carried it on with apparently unlimited powers as to extension and method.

Even in the case of the dye industry the staff of chemists employed in the important service of advising as to the application of the dye to the stuffs to be dyed were almost entirely British, and when branches were established in England for the manufacture of German patented articles these factories were almost invariably carried on by British managers and workmen.

In many of such factories these British managers and workmen are, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, taken to determine certain contracts, mainly those providing for the delivery of metals or other goods, and the disclosure of the extent to which Germany had obtained the control of important metal industries.

CHIEF OF POLICE NOW WANTS HALF THE FINE
Moore of Woodstock Claims \$225 for Informing in Opium Cases.
Woodstock, July 9.—About a year ago a local druggist was fined over \$1000 for selling opium. The city's share of the fine was \$225, and this amount was turned over to the city treasurer by acting Chief of Police Moore. Now this official, thru his solicitor, has notified the city council that unless the money is refunded to him a writ will be issued against the city. He claims that he was the informant, and that he is entitled by statute to the half the fine.

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THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED
BY JANE PHELPS
Helen Tells Her Husband She Saw the Supper Party.
I abused, neglected wife, they think I am—and that at times she has been. "What else did you see?" "I can't recall all that passed, but I remember she said you told her you had not invited me to join the party. Of course that gave her all the liberty she needed."
"Yes, I said I would not disturb you, as you had not been in the habit of coming to the party."
"She also asked me why I was not jealous, implying of course that I had reason to be."
"What reply did you make to that?" "This is most interesting." The sneer on my husband's lips made me feel like crying, but I stubbornly resisted. I had started, at that time, on my independence. I would not weaken.

FRENCH TAKE FARM IN MILE ADVANCE

Attack Gains Good Results Between Montdidier and Oise.

Paris, July 9.—French troops only this morning attacked the German lines on a front of about 2 1/2 miles west of Antheuil, on the front between Montdidier and the Oise, penetrating the enemy positions and recapturing an advance of a mile, the war office announced today.
"Between Montdidier and the River Oise, the French at 5.30 o'clock this morning carried out a local operation west of Antheuil on a front of four kilometres. The French troops, supported by tanks, penetrated the German lines, capturing Ferme Ferre and Ferme des Loges, and recapturing an advance of 1300 metres at certain points."
"A counter-attack at the Ferme des Loges was repulsed, the French maintaining all their gains. Prisoners were taken to the number of 400, including fourteen officers."
"South of the village the artillery duel continued active thruout the night in the vicinity of Chauvigny Farm. The French increased their advance at this point, taking 50 prisoners, including one officer."
"The artillery of both sides was active west and north of Chateau Thierry, notably in the vicinity of Hill 204."
"Patrols took prisoners in the Champagne, in the sector of Marquigny and in the direction of Buzancy."
"There was nothing to report on the remainder of the front."
London, July 9.—The British war office reports:
"During the night London troops carried out a successful raid east of Arras, capturing a submarine shelter and a machine gun."
"The enemy's artillery has been active against the positions recently captured by us south of the Somme."

BRITISH AERIAL FORCES CONTINUE HEAVY WORK
London, July 9.—The text of the official statement outlining the operations of the aerial service reads:
"During the period of July 4-7, air force contingents with the navy bombed the Ostend docks and Zebrugge and Bruges with six tons of explosives. At Bruges direct hits were obtained on a submarine shelter on the railway and on merchant ships. Near Zebrugge four torpedo boat destroyers and four torpedo boats were attacked."
"Sixteen hostile machines attacked one of our formations. Three enemy machines were destroyed and three others driven down out of control. All our machines returned."
"Seven hostile machines attacked three of our large squadrons. In an engagement lasting fifty-five minutes, two hostile airplanes were destroyed. Our machines returned safely, though damaged."

CREDENTIALS FOR VISITORS.
Washington, July 9.—All persons going to Canada hereafter to study the workings of the Canadian department of vocational education of soldiers, must be provided with credentials from the United States federal board of vocational education. The board announced today that so many visitors have been going to Canada for that purpose, it has become necessary to keep out mere curiosity seekers.

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Post Office R. R. No.
Street
Send The Morning World to the above address for month .. for which find enclosed \$.....
Rates Per Day—2 cents the copy. Delivered by carrier, one cent, 50¢ in advance, a saving of 11.25¢; 6 mo., \$2.50, a saving of 55 cents; 1 mo., \$1.25, a saving of 21 cents; one mo., 50¢, a saving of from 10 to 25 cents, because she had not told you. I said that I had told you myself, so I owed her nothing."
"I told a lie, George, and I shall tell as many more as are necessary to let people know I am not the

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