

# The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5.

## Anticipating Peace.

There can be no other intention on the part of the Ontario Government in spending \$250,000 for a new registration than to have an election at some presumably early date. The country would take an election during the war most unkindly, so it is to be supposed that the government is figuring on an early close to the war. Otherwise, the lists could be left till next year, and the operations of the assessors in the usual way.

Are there any grounds for such an expectation, and a cessation of hostilities? The preparations of the allied enemies of the central powers do not suggest it. Undoubtedly Germany would like peace, but she is still arrogant and talks about peace on her own terms. Austria is more than willing for peace, but cannot sever her relations with Germany. Bulgaria is already talking about it, not seeking a separate peace, and Turkey is practically eliminated from the fight.

There is but one possibility that would justify an early peace with Germany, and that would be a root and branch revolution which would sweep the Hohenzollerns and all their horde of deplorables from the German federation. There can be no peace while Kaiser Wilhelm or any of his kindred is left to plot and spy and organize for another world war. There is no turning back from the plow to which democracy has put its hand in this crisis.

## Uncle Sam's Way.

It may be thought that the United States goes into the war with the experience of the earlier combatants to guide her, but she is still a greenhorn. She must be allowed some credit for adopting the measures that experience has shown to be necessary. Experience does not seem to have had this fortunate effect upon our own authorities in many important instances.

The first thing that the United States has done is to recommend to everyone else, "Vigorous action is a vital necessity," as Sir Robert Borden called it. But it has remained for President Wilson's government to supply the vigorous action. The first step the United States is taking, and this in addition to the regular establishment and the National Guard. These young men are to be chosen in batches of half a million until there are enough to set Germany, and Canada taken, this selective conscription measure would have had our half-million last year and saved millions of dollars, besides leaving a perfectly satisfied people, content that justice had been done, and not complaining bitterly as at present. In regard to the refining of nickel in this country, the commission asserts that many of us have argued before, that any of the processes now in use for the refining of nickel could be successfully worked in Ontario, but that, of our ample means, the electrolytic process will be the best for us to use. It is argued that the province has no power to compel the refining of nickel in Ontario, and that, therefore, we are helpless in the matter; but it seems certain that if the government really desires to have our nickel refined at home, it can adopt legislation which will secure that end. The commission also favors the present system of mining taxation as being just and equitable, and the best system for the province. But the commission does not approve of the government taking over the nickel properties, as the cost would probably be about \$100,000,000, and it is doubtful if the government could make a profit upon the venture. The question will be at once asked, where the nickel is to be refined, and how much of it should be sold to the people of Ontario. Is it private capital which has been invested in the industry, or is it public capital which our wise laws have handed over to private individuals. It may well be that the last word on this subject has not yet been said.

## Ontario's Nickel Resources.

(From The Christian Guardian.)  
The commission which was appointed to investigate the Canadian nickel industry presented its report last week. There is nothing very new or startling in it, but it emphasizes once again the fact that Ontario's nickel ore deposits are much more extensive and offer better facilities for the production of nickel at a low cost than those of any other country. In regard to the refining of nickel in this country, the commission asserts that many of us have argued before, that any of the processes now in use for the refining of nickel could be successfully worked in Ontario, but that, of our ample means, the electrolytic process will be the best for us to use. It is argued that the province has no power to compel the refining of nickel in Ontario, and that, therefore, we are helpless in the matter; but it seems certain that if the government really desires to have our nickel refined at home, it can adopt legislation which will secure that end. The commission also favors the present system of mining taxation as being just and equitable, and the best system for the province. But the commission does not approve of the government taking over the nickel properties, as the cost would probably be about \$100,000,000, and it is doubtful if the government could make a profit upon the venture. The question will be at once asked, where the nickel is to be refined, and how much of it should be sold to the people of Ontario. Is it private capital which has been invested in the industry, or is it public capital which our wise laws have handed over to private individuals. It may well be that the last word on this subject has not yet been said.

## A Magnanimous Union.

Nothing appeals to the best side of human nature like magnanimity, and when ex-President Roosevelt called at the White House to congratulate his successor on the great document in which he aligned the United States with the rest of the civilized world against savagery and autocracy he secured the admiration of the whole nation. He did what everybody else would have liked to do, had it occurred to him and been possible.

Colonel Roosevelt characterized the president's speech as a state paper which would rank in history with the great state papers of which Americans in future would be proud. A lesser man might have suggested that the president had had a good deal of practice in writing messages and notes, but that is just the difference between magnanimity and petty-mindedness. There are faults and flaws in all human actions, but it is nobler and wiser to recognize the best without slight or slur.

The final step bringing the United States into harmony with the rest of the civilized world has been taken within a month of the day on which President Wilson, re-elected because he kept the country out of war, renewed his oath of office. Events were stronger than philosophy or theories, and he had finally to abandon his sanguine belief that Germany would not deliberately do the horrible things threatened. Germany has done worse than has ever been printed, and continues to do so. One of the latest stories is that the Germans sowed the seeds of the vines where they were, with salt. People who are capable of purely diabolical and for military purposes useless acts of this description are really outside the human pale.

It has taken a long time before President Wilson could be convinced of the terrible truth. It looks as though he has

carried the country solidly with him, and it is highly gratifying to know that the great republic is no longer separated from the majority of the race in this world conflict.

## Imperialism and Entangling Alliances.

One of the German papers, commenting on President Wilson's speech, declares that the United States is going in for imperialism and entangling alliances. It is a flashlight revelation of the utter inability of the German mind to think in the terms of civilized democracy. There won't be any imperialism after the war. Imperialism is the outcrop of one man rule—kaiser rule, czar rule, emperor rule. When one-man rule disappears imperialism disappears. Even Caesar had sense enough three times to wave aside the imperial crown. The kaiser was not built that way. He has had the greatest chance the world could have offered one man to establish liberty, truth and honor as the standards of his empire, and he chose to base it upon deceit and conspiracy and the subjugation of the people he ruled. So he and his kind must pass. There is an end of imperialism whatever new madness the desperate wickedness of the human heart may search out.

Nor is there any more reason to fear entangling alliances. They are only possible with imperialism and imperial rulers. It was this which impelled the framers of United States policy in the first place to hold themselves aloof from the temptations of European diplomacy. The Napoleons and Wilhelms were not reliable agents to deal with. They cared nothing for humanity in the peace-canon fodder, as their typical authorities regard the people. They only thought of themselves and their own interests.

Great Britain is spoken of as an empire, but the word has nothing of the ancient significance. No man can dictate the policy of these world-wide and scattered peoples. The United States is as truly an empire as Great Britain. In both the people rule. They rule a little more directly in Britain than in the United States, but in each the popular will is paramount. There can be no entangling alliances then among people, dealing with each other as fellow-creatures with common interests. The democracies of the world will be able to draw closer together than ever did the empires and kings.

The Germans are not able yet to understand the United States. They think they have been learning a lesson, and have tried to believe that the German people are greater and better than other human kind. President Wilson's speech sets forth facts which should speedily develop a contrary point of view in Germany.

## Race Tracks—Are They to Be Ended or Mended?

(By a Friend of the Thoroughbred.)  
What has been written and spoken in recent weeks about race tracks and the breeding industry and the moral issues connected therewith along the lines of destructive criticism would fill volumes; but through this controversy, and inclusive of what has appeared in the press, editorially and in pamphlet form, and in parliament and otherwise, little has been said for the purpose of a remedial and constructive character, having in view the re-establishment of this great sport upon a basis which will provide for the people wholesome recreation and for the horse-breeding industry proper encouragement and support; and it may be here fearlessly stated that it would be idle to expect from Mr. Raney or the society he represents any assistance making for any such re-establishment to this sport of racing, for the reason that from puritanical sources there never do nor can proceed any ideas save those having in view utter extermination. Believing, however, that the objects of supreme importance relative to this sport of racing as a wholesome recreation and as a horse-breeding encouragement can be attained, and that the sport can be maintained and perpetuated provided that the operation of the racing track is in the hands of a race of true and capable sportsmen, acquainted by a true sporting spirit, and lastly, and in the hope of saving this sport from its inevitable decay and destruction if further conducted without immediate radical change, I commend the following remedial and constructive suggestions to:

Firstly, the jockey clubs of Ontario, who ought voluntarily to act, and secondly, and falling this voluntary action of the jockey clubs, to the Ontario Government, whose drastic power of regulation and taxation and involving no prohibitive measures, supplies at once in their hands the sole and exclusive and effectual alternative remedy.

Let there be allowed from the revenue of a club's operation:

(a) Reasonable interest returns to the stockholders upon all capital actually invested in the track and equipment;  
(b) All reasonable expenses for the management of the track operating during the four racing days of the year and of its care during the balance of the year, inclusive of taxes;  
(c) All expenses necessary to defray the purses for racing contests and which should be adequate in amount;  
(d) Firstly, to provide allowances to the horse owners to fully meet the legitimate outlay involved in the payment of a reasonable interest upon actual capital invested by them in the establishment and the necessary recruiting and repurchasing of horses; and secondly, to meet such and every outlay in the maintenance and management of the stable, in which latter are found the trainer's salary, the wages of the jockeys and fees of the veterinary surgeon, the cost of transportation, the cost of supplies to man and beast, etc.;  
(e) And then let the balance of the revenue be delivered, after these allowances and deductions, to the horse-breeding industries, and towards good roads in the province, and equitably between them;

All of which could be carried into effect, falling voluntary action of the stockholders to do so, by an order-in-council provided for by the necessary legislation, which latter should be immediately passed.

Unless the necessary steps be taken—and they should be taken at once—under the present reprehensible system of private gain, with all its attendant evils, is surely doomed. It is reliably and positively stated that those who have extensively managed racing stables that no stable moving from track to track can now meet, even if each owner gets his full share of purses as they are now fixed, one-half or even a lesser percentage of the necessary expenditures incurred as above detailed; and if this be



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should be content with a reasonable interest upon the actual money invested by them in the stock of the companies operating the tracks, and unless each racing organization, by its stockholders, voluntarily mend these conditions, and the present-day assailants, bent on extermination, will surely be successful.

This suggested system, having in view the general betterment of the racing sport, and the elimination of those race track evils traceable to the desire for excessive private gain, should be recognized and enforced in Ontario, and in this great City of Toronto, in whose citizenship there is, and always has been, to an intensive degree, a true love of a high-class sport, and until a new spirit actuates the stockholders and the committee directors than that of unscrupulous private gain, attendant with its necessary and consequent injustices, to horse-owners and horse-breeders, and supplying incentives leading to the above-mentioned improper allowances, formed to make good the ever-recurring deficits between purses and legitimate expenditures, and gets behind and stays behind these powers which own and control the tracks, a high-standard, clean sport will never be provided and maintained for the people of this city and this province; and, further, when this new state of things obtains and is put into full force and effect, there will be no need, of which we hear so much now, of devising ways and means to prevent the capital of foreign speculators and exploiters coming into our midst and carrying away these unconscionable gains, because such foreign capital, nor any capital, so invested, can receive more than a reasonable percentage, calculated upon the basis of capital investment.

Why should any true sportsman object to this system, which will yield him a reasonable interest upon his stock investment? What other institution or sport throughout the length and breadth of the land yields any return at all to its stockholders?

Accompanying this reconstruction the pari-mutuel system should be exclusively employed, and any track attempting to operate on any other system should have its franchise and license canceled and be revoked forthwith.

The whole matter should be kept out of politics, and the government should at once act by ordering thorough investigation, conducted by a competent commission, clothed with authority to call and hear the sworn testimony of the members of racing associations and their secretaries, and of experienced and expert witnesses and authorities, and to call for production of all necessary documents and papers, and all bookkeeping evidence, relative to the past and present revenues, and the administration of the Ontario Racing Associations. And the enquiry should cover the serious charge already made of petitioning for and obtaining the right at different times to increase capital stock by false representations and the profiting thereunder.

Gentlemen whose primary object is to maintain the sport upon a high level

## CHEMICALLY SELF-EXTINGUISHING

What do these words mean to you? They mean greater safety in the home—surely something that interests you keenly! Perhaps you have noticed these words and the notation "No fire left when blown out" on our new "Silent Parlor" match boxes. The splits or sticks of all matches contained in these boxes have been impregnated or soaked in a chemical solution which renders them dead wood once they have been lighted and blown out, and the danger of FIRE from glowing matches is hereby reduced to the greatest minimum.

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## LODGE NEWS

NASSAU LODGE, L.O.L.

Hears Report on Recent Grand Lodge Meeting.

At the meeting of Nassau Lodge, No. 4, L.O.L., in the Victoria Hall, a report was submitted by the worshipful master, J. T. Jennings, of the recent grand lodge meeting at Stratford, which he attended as representative of the lodge. He was congratulated for the manner in which the report was set forth. The lodge was visited by District Master Robert Nelson, District Lecturer J. O'Neill, Bro. H. McDowell, W.M. No. 14, and Bros. H. H. Shaw and N. Johnston of the eastern districts. Short addresses were given by the visiting brethren.

DUKE OF ABERCORN, L.O.L.

Mayor Pays Visit to the Lodge and Addresses Brethren.

At the meeting of the Duke of Abercorn, No. 247, L.O.L., in the Victoria Hall last evening, Worshipful Master J. Wilton in the chair, a fraternal visit was paid by His Worship the Mayor, Bro. F. Somers and Bro. J. Somers. Official visits were also paid by the district officers of the eastern district, including the following: Bro. H. M. Graham, district master; Bro. H. H. Shaw, deputy district master; Bro. T. E. Walker, district secretary; Bro. W. Steele, district D. of C.; Bro. Sullivan, district treasurer; and Bro. Hollingsworth, district lecturer. Addresses were given by the visitors and the mayor.

KING WILLIAM III, L.O.L.

Receives Visit From One of the Oldest Members of the Order.

An interesting visit was paid to King William III, L.O.L., No. 140, last evening at the meeting in the Victoria Hall, when, escorted by His Worship the Mayor, Bro. F. Somers, the oldest member of the lodge, having joined 58 years ago, and who is now in his 82nd year, made a fraternal call. The first time since his serious illness. He was accompanied also by his son, Bro. J. Somers. A short address was made by the mayor, in which he complimented the lodge on its grand showing and also on the return of Mr. Somers. Mr. Somers then made a brief address for the reception of him and also for making him a life member. During the evening five candidates were initiated, one of whom was the husband of Mr. Somers' grand daughter. It was announced that a degree meeting will be held on April 18.

OLYMPIC LODGE, K. OF P.

At the regular meeting of Olympic Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias, in the S. O. E. Hall last evening, K. D. Kippen, chancellor, commander, in the chair, motion was made and carried that Bro. H. Service, late steward of the General Hospital, and it was decided that he will be drawn for the next thirty days in memoriam.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Harry Ieman, 128 Elm street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Taylor on a charge of stealing a pair of boys' boots from the Robert Simpson store.

ALQUIN PARK.

The Highland Inn, Algonquin Park, 2000 feet above the sea in a delightful wilderness with city comforts, opens May 7. Just the place for a rest to recuperate after a trying winter. Free illustrated literature on request to C. E. Horning, Union Station, Toronto.

## About Michie Soldier Boxes

No. 14

## After 15 Weeks

Pte. C. H. Curry

Acknowledged receiving on March 6th a parcel despatched on November 24th, and wrote that—"Everything was fine and in good shape."

Signaller J. Taylor

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"Box arrived in first-class shape and, needless to say, I am delighted with the contents, which are of the best, and just such a selection as can be appreciated by one who is far from home."

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"Everything is of good quality—in fact, selection was a most useful one, and gives me satisfaction."  
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TORONTO

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## Many Non-Contentious Bills

Huddled Thru the Legislature

Noncontentious bills by the dozen went thru the house yesterday in a steady, uninterrupted stream like letters under a postal clerk's stamp. With little or no discussion or amendment, each was marked "third reading, carried" or "second reading, carried," and hustled off so quickly that the clerk was constantly busy keeping track of them. It really did look as though there might be substance to Sir William Hearst's dream of getting thru by Easter. The first show-up of the morning came over the bill to create machinery to put women and soldiers on the voters list. The Liberals fought around for an opening, making their chief attack on residence clauses.

## SUGGESTED BY ENQUIRIES

Should anyone desire to name a bed for the sick in memory of a relative or friend who has fallen in the war, the superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital will be glad to give full information.

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Brewed Exclusively From Malt and Hops

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