TUESDAY MORNING

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THE TORONTO WORLD

APRIL' 3 1917

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for **ARE DISCUSSED** Office People Vigorous Debate Follows Upon Second Reading of Tax Amendment. NOT FAR ENOUGH Opposition Declares Company's Payments Should Be Higher Than Proposed.

NICKEL PROFITS

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson's amend-ments to the Mining Tax Act will give "several hundreds of thousands of dollars increase in taxation" on nickel companies, according to a statement made in reply to N. W. Rowell, by the minister of lands, forests and mines in the house yesterday on the reading of the bill.

the company should justly have paid since the inauguration of the "illegal" agreement between Wallace Nesbitt and the then minister of lands, forests and mines, Sir William Hearst. Thet is, the legislation should be made re-troactive to 1912, and not merely for the last two years, as provided in bill, he argued.

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been watered, and he hinted strongly that there was a very strong prob-ability that the company had re-served some of their profits for a secret fund for contingencies. The leader of the opposition went at some length into the history of the "flat rate". Neebit-Hearst agreement for the payment of \$40,000 a year for 5 years by the Canada. Copper Co. in tieu of taxes. "This bill shows that by reason of public opinion, the gov-ernment has been compelled to go back on its own illegal agreement," said he. He pointed out that the Mining Tax Act provided that the value of the ore was to be assessed every year, and

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Goodyear Industrial Hose is as good as Extra Power Belting. It should be. Every industrial



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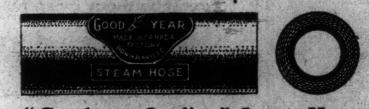
A good hose for hard service. Has thick, long-wearing cover of tough rubber; heavy fabric; extra sturdy inner rubber tube. High-grade rubber is forced thoroughly into the fabric. Specially built to meet the extreme conditions of use-dragging over rock and ore, through tunnels.



condition has been studied to find why hose fails. A great deal of time and money has been spent in Gooodyear laboratories perfecting hose that would overcome these conditions.

Scientists busied themselves selecting materials to meet special conditions. Workmen of long experience were put to work at the most modern machines. A distinct, individual hose was developed for each need-strong, durable, flexible.

Below we describe the more important kinds. The service these lines of hose have rendered has won for them recognition throughout industrial Canada.



"Goodyear Quality" Steam Hose The inner rubber tube is crack-proof and steam-proof. Cover stock made to adhere firmly and avoid blisters, cracking or separation from the fabric. Rubber between plies remains elastic and active, welding fabric together.



"Goodyear Quality" Water Hose The strength of Goodyear Water Hose lies in the quality of the materials used. It wears long under severe conditions of pressure and kinking. The cover does not expose the fabric to attack by peeling. The inner lining protects the fabric on the inside.

DIES AT THE JAIL FARM



reading of the bill. "Is it the intention of the govern-ment to assess the tax on the total net earnings of the company less a reason-able cost of production and refining?" asked Mr. Rowell Mr. Rowell criticized the measure, saying that the country would be sat-isfied with nothing less than payment of the full amount of the taxes which the company should justic heave paid

REV. WILLIAM B. FINDLAY

Was Superintendent of Thornhill Institution for Four Years.

GOOD

HEALTH

BREAKFAST

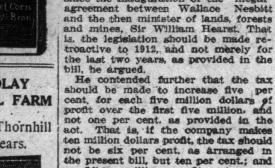
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cent, for each ive mailen doilars of profit over the first five million, and not one per cent. as provided in the act. That is, if the company makes ten million dollars profit, the tax should not be six per cent. as arranged in the present bill, but ten per cent.; and on fitteen millions profit, not seven per cent. but fifteen He argued that in 1916 the Inter-national Nickel Company had made a profit of \$16,000,000, or a hundred per cent. He pointed out that while the announced profits were \$9.400,000 in 1912, the stock had been raised two and a half times in face value, and was selling at 183. If these factors were taken into consideration the amount of the actual profits of the company would be as stated above. He intimated further that in 1912 much of the stock of the company had been watered, and he hinted strongly that there was a very strong prob-ability that the company had

sed every year, and

superintendent of the Industrial Farm, Thornhill, died on the farm Sunday afternoon after an allness lasting many months.

He was forty seven years of age and was born in Fergus. Ont. As a youth he came to Toronto and studied for the ministry, at the same time learn-ing the jeweler's trade. In 1897 he received his first call to the Presby-terian Church at Charmont they terian Church at Claremont, then to Drummond Hill in 1991. His last charge was at St. Enoch's Church, Toronto, which he held until 1912, when he was appointed superintendent of the prison farm. The late Mr. Findlay was a lover of man and in those five years on the farm he earned an enviable reputation for his efforts to reclaim the men and the women wh came under his care. He is survived by his wife, one girl and three boys. The funeral will be held on Wednes

day from his late residence to Mount Pleasant Cometery at 2.30 o'clock, SCORE'S TALK TO THE LADIES

There is nothing a man appreciates more, as a gift, than a real nice necktie. W



violet ground with a grey figure. Both of these make a most suitable tie for the occasion. Popular prices, 75 cents

and up. R. Score & Son, Ltd., tailors and haberdashers, 77 King street west.

SCHERMEHORN BEQUESTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

Chief Justice Falconbridge in dgment issued yesterday at Osgoode Hall advises the executors of the will of Reuben Daniel Schermehorn of Richmond Township to distribute the bequests to the Children's Aid Society and for a house of refuge for Lennox and, Addington, thru a trusts corporation instead of thru the county treasury. The chief justice also confirms that these gifts come within the provisions of the will. Reuben Daniel Schermehorn in his will of September 20, 1916, bequeathed an plause. San Carter, of Guelph, said he did not blame the premire so much, but he was sorry that he had ever fallen into the hands of Wallace Nesbitt. He estate of \$63,000, with specific be-quests of \$35,000. The remainder he ordered to be distributed for charit-able and patriotic purposes at the discretion of the executors.

In the course of the judgment his lordship complains of the unprofordship complains of the unpro-gressiveness of the county council of Leanox and Addington. He says: "The courtroom is heated by two box stoves and the process of throwing in when their profits got to twenty mil-lion, he would favor taking ten mil-lion for the state. He urged the government to take over the nickel industry, even tho it might cost one hundred million a year, which he doubted. The province could not lose much as, according to The Mail and Empire, the profits of the business for 1916 amounted to sixteen million sticks of wood, stirring the fire and banging the stove doors forms a hardly pleasing accompaniment to the argument of counsel. The halls are absolutely unheated."

ACTION AGAINST NICKEL FIRM.

Before Justice Middleton at Osgoode Iall yesterday, the case of Sudbury Dairy 0. Joseph Belanger, J. F. Black, Marie afflefer, v. Canada Copper Co. of Sud-ury was argued.

The plaintiffs seek to restrain the de-fendants from allowing the emitting of sulphur smoke from their plant upon the lands of the plaintiffs, and also ask for damages. The plaintiffs claim that these sulphur fumes have done much tet was eight or ten years. Therefore the percentage of interest on capital in-vested must be greater than in a more sulphur fumes have done much injury to sheir crops.

ore was to be assessed every year, and the tax was to be three per cent. on that assessment. The bouse alone had power to determine what method was to be employed. The government, therefore, ware en-tirely outside their rights and powers in method any such flat rate acreement.

The member for South Wellington, Sam Carter, had been quite justified in terming the agreement "illegal' and "secret," he said. Why had the Canada Copper Com-Why had the Canada couple are re-pany made no returns as they were re-quired to do annually since the agree-had been entered into? he

ment had been entered into? he asked. They should be required to bring down these returns Contract Was Not Legal.

The premier referred with some hesitation to the reference by Mr. Rowell to the Hearst-Nesbitt agree-ment under which the nickel company was to pay only \$40,000 a year taxes from 1912 to 1916 inclusive. It was not in his opinion a legal con-tract and was therefore not binding

either on the province or on the company. The \$80,000 paid under it in 1912 and 1918 really exceeded what the company was really bound to pay assuming that the assessor's method assuming that the assessor's method of computing the tax was correct. The province had no authority to tax property outside of Ontario, and the Mining Tax Act of 1917 only levied Easter. for Easter. Among the combination of the combination of colors, you will find the pearly rey with a violet figure, and also a \mathbf{a} is a tax on the ore at the pit's mouth. That ore unfortunately had no market value. That was ascertainable and the mining assessor had therefore hit upon a plan of taking the profits of the International Nickel company and allocating 40 per cent. of those profits to the mining end of the business. "I am not prepared to say." the a tax on the ore at the pit's mouth.

"I am not prepared to say," th premier continued, "that his percent-age of profit allotted to the mining end was a large enough percentage. be taken on the value of the finished

product, less the cost of bringing it end was a large enough percentage; but his general ideal that we could to that condition. They had just collect nothing from the profits made heard from the minister that the profrom the smelting and refining end of vince was to receive six, seven or eight hundred thousand dollars a year the business was an absolutely correct

interpretation of the present mining instead of \$40,000 according to the act. I suggested to him that we ought to get more than \$40,000 a year, but he feared that we would agreement. Because the government had made year, but he reared that we would get less if the case were taken into the courts. When the profits of the company became abnormally large the this one agreement it had to go on in the same course and make an agreement with the Mond Nickel Company whereby that company was to

so-called agreement was canceled, and the company did not object. We want to collect a fair share of on its preferred stock. Because of the or actical monopoly which Ontario has We want to collect a fair share of taxation for the province; but we do not want to discourage investment in citizens of the great republic for so many years our friend and in a few hours I hope to be our ally." (Ap-nause.

tario should be refined in Ontario or at least in the British Empire," said Mr. Rowell. "The government should make a start by establishing a refininto the hands of Wallace Nesbitt. He thought the company should pay at least ten per cent, tax on its profits between five and ten million, and when their profits got to twenty milery to which any man could go to have his ore refined. The Imperial, Dom-inion and Provincial Parliaments should work steadily toward the own-ership of the nickel industry of this country. Suppose it did cost \$100,-000,000, as reported by the commission, that would be less than the amount which the British Government is spending every four days for the conduct of the war, and it might be of immense importance."

1916 amounted to sixteen million Sir William said that the commis

sion, composed of the greatest experts that could be secured in this and the Mr. Ferguson, in moving the second Mr. Ferguson, in moving the second reading of the bill, laid stress on the necessity of not frightening away foreign capital from investing in On-tario mines by taxation that was not equitable and stable. Mines were unique in respect of their constant ex-haustion. The average life of a mine was eight or ten years. Therefore the old country, had recommended that the tax should not be over five per cont. The government had gone the limit of this. And in increasing the tax over five million dollars profit, they had gone beyond this. The report was sufficient answer to criticism. The The government was willing and eager to work with the imperial government towards any scheme for the refining of nickel in this country or in the

permanent industry. Mr. Rowell said: The tax should British Empired

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Police Court Doing Well In Way of Liquor Case Fines

The use of the word "consecutive" instead of "concurrent" made all the dif-ference in the world to James Harris when he appeared in the police court

yesterday morning to face a charge of her mother, Mrs. Mary A. Donovan, selling liquor, inasmuch as his fine, inwho died in Toronto March 10. stead of being the usual \$200 and costs,

stead of being the usual \$200 and costs, was \$400 and costs. Trank Davidson frankly acknowledged that he had bought a boutle of whiskey for \$2 from a house on Adelaide street, but his candor did not save him from the usual penalty of \$200 and costs or 90 days. For having whiskey in a house con-taining seven roomers John Brodawisky padd a fine of \$200 and costs, while Geo. Delametre made the mistake of his life when he got drunk in a house on Church street. This brought the police to the scene, and George eventually found his way to the police court and a fine of \$200 and costs. Flainclotheaman Marshall took a bot-tle from Michael Garland. Yesterday the court demanded \$200 and costs or 90 days of the bibulous gentieman's liberty. Thirty-seven devotes of Bacchus paid costs each-to the "beak" when they ap-peared in court.

APPEALS DISMISSED

Judge Coatsworth yesterday dis-missed the appeal of the Toronto Housing Co. from the decision of the court of revision, assessing it for part of the cost of widening Lain avenue, and the appeal of the property owners of Braemore gardens who protested against defraying part of the expense of grading and widening Christie street.

TRUSTEE DR. STEELE BETTER.

Trustee Dr. G. J. Steele, who has been away from the various committee meet-ings of the board of education for some time owing to a severe attack of la grippe, has now recovered and attended the meeting of the finance committee yesterday.

WILLS FOR PROBATE A daughter, Amy E. G. Donovan, will inherit the estate of \$8,153 left by Committee.

An estate of \$1.600 was left by At a meeting of the finance committee An estate of \$1.600 was felt by Malcolm McMillan, a carpenter who died intestate in Toronto March 20.: His wife, Mrs. Janet McMillan, will receive \$1,000, and one-half of the re-mainder and the residue will be di-vided by Mrs. Margaret McMillan, mother of Mr. McMillan, his brother Netl and his sisters Margaret, Grace of the board of education yesterday afternoon a letter was read from Commis sioner Bradshaw, concerning the Teachers' Pension Bill, requesting the board to confor with the controllers. Chairma C. A. B. Brown said that he thought they Nell and his sisters Margaret, Grace

and Janet. HEARS ARGUMENTS TODAY

Arguments will be delivered this

Arguments will be delivered this morning in the county court before Judge Coatsworth in the case of the Hall Motors, against F. Rogers and Company, for \$490, alleged due for work done on two motor trucks. The defendants contend that when they, bought the trucks the purchase price included the amount of necessary re-pair work. Among the tenders and the super-annual ion committee. Among the tenders recommended by Superintendent Kerr was the item of M. L. Hogg & Co. for \$420 for bulbs, and Mills & Sons for \$1500 for flowering plents. Trustee Brown said that as Com-missioner Chisholm is talking of shutting up several baths in the city in order to curbail expenses, perhaps they would be expected to cut out the item of flowers. "Let them stay, we must have flowers," said one trustee, and the item was pass-ed. The motion of Dr. Hunter, which was referred back by the board, "that after January 1, 1917, the children of all those who have enlisted for oversees be given free tuition" was passed. The various reports referred to the manage-ment committee were adopted.

If you read The Toronto World you are well informed on all the news.



people 100 per in ten days in instances. \$100 t if it fails as Many per full explanation in large article soon to appear in this paper. Ask your doctor or

During the month of March 351 in this paper. our doctor or about it. invinition factories by the provincial dways carry it. invinition factories by the provincial invinition factories by the G. Tamblyn, Lin



LABOR BUREAU REPORTS

Women Secure Employment in Munition Factories.

ing March 1,044 applications fro pen and 386 from employers of 1 On Monday a call came to the bureau for 150 women to work in a factory making food for the British Government. A hostel under Y. W. C A. control has been secured for them. Out of 1,057 applications for help wanted at the public works labor bureau 785 positions were secured in Hamilton and Toronto during the should consult with the teachers before should consult with the teachers before any other action was taken. "It is the teachers' money," he stated. "And they should be taken into our confidence. It is absurd to say our scheme is insolvent, and we all knew at the time some grants would have to be made, as it would not carry itself." The matter was left in abcyance to see if a conference can be arranged with the teachers and the super-annua ion committee.

Hamilton and Toronto during the month of March. A total of 1.7 applications were made in the period by men and women.

Box A.B.

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