

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.
W. Nelson Wilkison, Managing Editor.
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 1246.

Daily World—2c per copy, \$5.00 per year, \$2.50 for 6 months, \$1.25 for 3 months, 10c 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, AUGUST 2.

The New Scale of Railway Wages

Yesterday the increased scale of wages for railway employees all over Canada came into effect. It is one of the most sweeping wage increases in the history of the country, affecting many thousands of people and placing in their pay envelopes something like fifty million dollars more for the coming year than the year last past. It applies not only to trainmen, shopmen and the operating staff of the roads but to the clerical and mechanical staffs as well. From the office boy up everybody gets something from this midsummer Santa Claus.

The roads claim that the increase in freight rates recently authorized by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners will not increase their revenue sufficiently to meet their increased expenditure on account of wages. Should it turn out the other way, however, the government is practically pledged to reduce the freight rates proportionately.

The unique feature about this big wage increase lies in the fact that it was brought about without any labor trouble or dislocation of business. The shopmen took the initiative and carried on the negotiations, but all the railway employees share in the benefits. The wage scale in Canada is now on a parity with that effective in the United States, which means the original McAdoo award plus the further concessions made to the shopmen in a general revision upward on appeal. While it is rumored that some of the western shopmen in Canada are not altogether satisfied, it is known that the increased scale of wages is generally satisfactory to railway employees and all danger of a strike seems to have been averted. It is quite likely, however, that the Government War Railway Board may establish a permanent wage board to deal with all industrial disputes that may arise hereafter on Canadian railways.

The wage award which now goes into effect establishes for the first time in Canada the principle that women must receive the same wages as men for the same labor performed. Many stenographers and other women employed on the clerical staffs of the various roads get a very substantial increase, and wherever a man is replaced by a woman the rate of pay remains the same.

The Deputy Postmastership

Why has the deputy postmastership of Toronto not been filled yet? The work of the postoffice has been particularly onerous of late, and the new postmaster has scarcely had a fair chance, having to tackle the situation short-handed. We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Lemon will make good, but he should not be required to do double duty under the recent trying circumstances.

If the principle of promotion is to be observed as it has been so commendably in his own case, Mr. Lemon should be allowed to recommend his deputy, and the public service commission should not delay in making the appointment.

Lord Lansdowne's Letter

Lord Lansdowne is a polite letter writer, but as one of the English papers remarks, this is a time to negotiate with the sword and not with the pen. Mr. H. G. Wells, in his last book, which Lord Lansdowne would not approve of, makes no bones about stating that Lord Lansdowne is more afraid of Democracy than of Hohenzollernism and its military tyranny. He represents a large and influential class in Britain who stand for class and class privilege. His mother was one of the old French nobility, and his sympathies are not with the Marcellais. Whether intentionally or not he represents the pro-German peace movement, and his letter appears at the same time that emissaries from Rome and an organized German drive for peace are active in Switzerland. Senator Lewis referred to this in Washington, stating that the peace move from Italy did not come from the Quirinal, but from the Vatican. The "defeatists" are at work also, and every agency that can contribute anything to the task of saving kaiserism and postponing the triumph of democracy is being laid under requisition.

It is believed that President Wilson resents the attempt to trap him into premature peace negotiations, and Premier Lloyd George will be no more grateful for Lord Lansdowne's co-operation with the forces in Switzerland. At a time when the United States has become the major partner in the war industry and is spending \$2,000,000 every hour of the day to put Kaiserism out of business, Lord Lansdowne's desire to maintain it in existence is, to say the least, unwelcome. His ap-

peal to "defeatist" sentiment, that we are spending a lot of money and losing a lot of lives, and suffering in our birthrate, is entirely German in its tone. The allies are fighting for a principle, and they have counted, and are not afraid of the cost, stupendous as it has been. The cost would dig deeper to surrender the principle at stake, and the hardest task will prove easiest in the long run.

Lord Lansdowne asks for a clearer and more definite statement of the allied aims. He thinks Premier Lloyd George's "tho lengthy and elaborate, it is at some points perhaps inevitably wanting in precision." He says the people are asking if all these conditions still hold and if nothing can be started in the way of conversations with Germany. "The people," he mentions, are mostly the few of his own type, and the reputation of his former letter by his own son, Lord Kerry, indicates in what a minority he is. President Wilson was surely definite enough. He wants real self-government for all nations, including Prussia; no secret diplomacy; fidelity to international treaties and agreements; and the abandonment of the conception of world domination. Premier Lloyd George did not dissent from any of these points.

If Germany wants peace, or if Lord Lansdowne has any influence with those who are so anxious to open pourparlers on the kaiser's behalf, he might suggest that much could be done for peace by Germany adopting humane measures of warfare. If the kaiser would stop issuing orders requiring his aviators to bomb hospitals and ambulance stations, and forbid his sub-mariners killing non-combatants, including women and children, when they unlawfully sink vessels on the high seas, we might think the desire for peace was real. But while the kaiser makes war in the vilest fashion and declares that force alone will decide the debate we shall agree with President Wilson and let the kaiser have force—force to the limit.

The Kaiser "Sure of Success."

Germany's freedom does not depend on the subjugation of the free nations of the earth as the kaiser would have his people believe. The greatest menace to the freedom of the German people today is the kaiser himself. When the German people learn this they may strike the blow that will do more than anything else to liberate the world. That blow will remove Hohenzollernism, Junkerism, militarism, and all the tyranny and despotism which these imply, from the German nation. When that is done the German man can stand on a level with other nations and join the league which will secure peace for the whole earth. But while the kaiser dreams of his submarines destroying the commerce of the world so that his own may replace it, and of his armies over-running Europe, so that his will may dictate to the free nations what they shall do and how they shall live, the German people can make up their mind that war is their portion.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

CONSOLATION.

For noble spirits sturdy for the Right,
The Nation's Youth, and Brawn and Might,
Who've sailed forth to battle o'er the sea,
The Lord be praised!
May they be raised
By His own hands to heights of Victory.

And those who fall, amid the tears we shed,
For all our glorious and valiant dead
Let bells be rung, and banners far and wide
Flung to the breeze
On lands and seas
Frolics the House of Pain the Home of Pride!

BIG FORCES USED.

Paris, Aug. 1.—In the fighting on the Soissons-Rheims front July 15 to 31, the Germans used 55 divisions, according to The Echo de Paris. Many of these divisions were used several times, being brought back into the fight after a rest of only one or two days.

The Woman Who Changed

BY JANE PHELPS.

Motherhood.

CHAPTER CXLIX.

For the next two years my life went on in about the same way. I continually tried to improve myself, to make of myself a well-rounded woman. It is wonderful what one can accomplish with determination. I got up my music, even studied harder than ever I had before, as it was one of the means of keeping George at home. He had not changed in regard to remaining out, or rather in going out evenings. Seldom did he remain at home unless we were entertaining. But I no longer worried either him or myself about it. I had made up my mind I could not change him in that regard. He would not have his liberty curtailed, his goings and comings questioned now, any more than when we were first married. But he also never questioned me. Not that it was necessary. I was only too glad to have him listen while I recounted all I had done; where I had been, and with whom.

When Kenneth was three years old, my twin boys were born. George was delighted, and so was I. I fair-

Was International Nickel Under the Control of the German Metal Trust?

Shouldn't Canada Make an Investigation Like the United States?

The United States authorities are still busy tearing the mask of business from the face of treason. Not long ago J. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, seized in the hands of German agents some 200,000 pounds of nickel purchased by Germany in the United States. Scarcely ten days ago the same official took possession of the great metal concerns belonging to Beer, Sondheimer & Co., and L. Vogelstein & Co. His investigations have shown that the former firm practically controlled the Minerals Separation Company of North America, which is the owner of the famous flotation process. On Monday of this week he seized the great chemical works of the Heyden Company at Garfield, N.J.

It will be observed that all these concerns were masquerading as loyal British or American companies. Beer, Sondheimer & Co., had ostentatiously divorced itself from the parent company in Germany before the United States entered the war. A new corporation had been formed, and several of the directors took out naturalization papers. They were quite anxious to have it understood that no connection existed between Beer, Sondheimer & Co. of America and Beer, Sondheimer & Co. in Germany. They had a certificate of incorporation from the New Jersey Secretary of State, with a nice red seal and blue ribbon, and the directors went around fairly swathed in American flags. They were ready to give friendly assurances of every kind to the government, but when A. Mitchell Palmer seized their books and correspondence it became evident that no real change in ownership had been effected, and that the Americanized Beer, Sondheimer & Co. was still the right arm of the Metallgesellschaft, or German Metal Trust.

In the case of the Heyden Chemical Works, practically all the capital stock stood in the name of a native-born American citizen, but when the fierce light of official publicity was turned on the company it developed that the American citizen was the mere tool of the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden of Essen, Germany. The American citizen, a lawyer named George Simon, went through the form of buying the capital stock. He borrowed the purchase money from a German-controlled bank, assigning the stock as collateral, and the control of the company remained in the hands of the original owners.

In the case of the Minerals Separation Company, the trick seems to have been turned by means of a voting trust, but even on the books Beer, Sondheimer & Co. appeared as the largest stockholder. A few months ago, when The World was protesting against the flotation monopoly and urging the government to cancel the patents of the Minerals Separation Company, we were solemnly assured that the company is concerned in the flotation of the world's stock, and that by the merest accident it happened to occupy offices at the same number on Broadway, New York as Beer, Sondheimer & Co.

The investigation so far made by the alien property custodian in the United States shows that Beer, Sondheimer & Co., and L. Vogelstein & Co., were shipping war metals to Germany in a constant stream from August, 1914, until April, 1917, and the profits of L. Vogelstein & Co. on this German trade averaged \$70,000,000 a year. Both these firms were selling war metals in large quantities and at a low price before the war commenced, and were told that they practically controlled the metal trade of this continent, with ramifications in Canada, Mexico and other American countries.

When the war broke out in August, 1914, the nickel supply of the world was in the hands of the entire allies. There were big nickel deposits in New Caledonia, owned and operated by the French Government, and no one had the slightest fear of the Germans getting any nickel from that source. A much greater supply, however, was in the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario, and it was up to us to see that none of this nickel got to Germany.

There were two big companies mining the nickel. One was the Mond Company that took the nickel matte to Wales for refining; the other company was the Canada Copper Company, originally an Ohio corporation, but with a subsequently acquired Canadian charter. All the stock of the Canada Copper Company was owned, however, by the International Nickel Company, which exported the nickel matte and refined it in the United States. It, therefore, became the highest importance for us to know whether the International Nickel Company was under German control.

Difficulties, no doubt, confronted the government in arriving at any conclusion on this subject. But it appears from the debate in parliament that the government relied altogether for information on this point upon the assurances of the company itself. On Nov. 24, 1914, the following letter was sent to Mr. Graham Bell, now deputy minister of railways and canals, and then controller of

ly gloated over my babies. They were strong, bright little fellows, and looked amazingly like their father even when they were tiny.

We had a nursery fitted up on the third floor, a young girl installed to help Lena, the nurse who had been so missed one of the most pleasurable experiences of my life. But I had to tell him at once. I called Lena in and asked her if she felt able to care for the boys.

"Yes, ma'am. You go right along. With Katie to help I shall get along all right. Then Annie, too, is so nice with Kenneth."

"Yes, I'll tell her to help you all she can. You will have your hands full with Ted and Bob." We had named the twins Edward and Robert. George had insisted that his boys have good substantial names.

"It is too much of a handicap to a

that department, by Mr. Bostwick, who is described as the assistant president of the International Nickel Company. The statement that the Krupp are interested in the International Nickel Company has again been made, as shown in the attached article from The Journal of Commerce.

To our positive knowledge, the Krupp have absolutely no influence in the affairs of the International Nickel Company, and it is our implicit belief that they have no ownership of any securities of the company.

Our list of stockholders on record shows that only 158 shares of common and 263 shares of preferred stock are owned by stockholders resident in Germany and Austria. An examination of the list of stockholders on record is open to any one of our Canadian stockholders, and we shall be glad to extend the opportunity of examining the same to you should you so desire.

This constantly recurring and erroneous statement of Krupp's ownership and influence in this company is becoming exceedingly annoying and we trust that some means can be speedily found by which it can be definitely refuted.

Now the point we are making is that any official of Beer, Sondheimer & Co., L. Vogelstein & Co., the Minerals Separation Company of North America, or the Heyden Chemical Works could, and no doubt did, make out a better case for his particular company when first questioned by the United States authorities. We doubt if any of these companies had a single shareholder of record who resided in either Germany or Austria. Their list of stockholders was all right in every case; they had naturalization papers in every pocket and American flags waving from every window. But the United States authorities were not satisfied with this cheer of patriotism. They dug down to rock-bottom, and found in every case enemy ownership and enemy control.

It is true that our government in 1916 had the assurance of Mr. E. W. Nesbitt, M.P. for North Oxford, that there is not a human being in Germany who has any control, or who has anything to do with the Canadian nickel interests.

Mr. Nesbitt is a stockholder himself, and his brother, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, is the solicitor for the company in Canada, and his declaration is, therefore, entitled to profound respect. But it labors under the infirmity of being a self-serving declaration, so far as the company is concerned. The fact is, we do not know at all from any impartial or independent testimony who controls the International Nickel Company. Perhaps we may learn some day from President Wilson or some of his officials, but meanwhile we are in the dark.

Recent disclosures in the United States may well make us uneasy. No one can tell what the secret books and confidential correspondents of any big metal concern might disclose, even the comparatively few of the stockholders actually five, at present, in Germany or Austria. The only safe course for our government is to take possession of all the nickel mines, nickel plants and nickel-bearing lands of Canada for the period of the war at least. All loyal stockholders can come forward and present their claims without fear of injustice. The suspicion among the people about the control of the nickel industry is strengthened by the recent revelations in the United States. They will be better satisfied, and we will certainly err, if at all, on the side of safety, if the government takes possession of all the nickel in Canada. And there was a voting trust in International Nickel! What interests did it represent? And what is the reason for all the changes in officers, board, etc., within the past three years? And we do know that Canadian nickel was going from the States to Germany or neutral countries on account of Germany all the time the war was on up to the time the United States declared war. Who had the handling of it during that time? "Merton & Co." were the agents, Merton & Co. have been exposed in England and Australia as connected with the German Metal Trust. We are entitled to know who handled this nickel all the time it was going from New York to Germany. If there was treachery in the German companies lately seized by the United States alien property custodian, wasn't there worse treason in regard to Canadian nickel?

Isn't it better during the war to have our government in charge of this nickel, instead of a foreign company, which may or may not be loyal to the allies, but which has been suspected in the past of being under German control? Do we quite meet the case by saying that President Wilson will look after our interests? Is there not a primary responsibility upon the government of Canada of what becomes of Canadian nickel during the war? Our nickel cannot get to Germany unless it first gets out of Canada, and if no Canadian nickel gets to Germany the end of the war is in sight.

Isn't it better during the war to have our government in charge of this nickel, instead of a foreign company, which may or may not be loyal to the allies, but which has been suspected in the past of being under German control? Do we quite meet the case by saying that President Wilson will look after our interests? Is there not a primary responsibility upon the government of Canada of what becomes of Canadian nickel during the war? Our nickel cannot get to Germany unless it first gets out of Canada, and if no Canadian nickel gets to Germany the end of the war is in sight.

perfectly capable of taking care of them and it will do you good. But you must decide at once. I must catch the night train."

I think if I had had time to think I should have hesitated much longer; perhaps refused altogether to go, and with every one of the most pleasurable experiences of my life. But I had to tell him at once. I called Lena in and asked her if she felt able to care for the boys.

"Yes, ma'am. You go right along. With Katie to help I shall get along all right. Then Annie, too, is so nice with Kenneth."

"Yes, I'll tell her to help you all she can. You will have your hands full with Ted and Bob." We had named the twins Edward and Robert. George had insisted that his boys have good substantial names.

"It is too much of a handicap to a

FOLLIES OF THE PASSING SHOW—By Mitchell

(Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.)



CHARLES MITCHELL

EMBARASSING MOMENTS

Explaining to a cop why you are stalling traffic

boy when he has to go thru life as an Algerian, or a Claude, he had said when I rather objected to Edward and Robert as being common sort of names, and suggested Paul and one or two others.

"All right dear. When I have a girl don't you dare interfere," I had replied laughing, and he had promised that he wouldn't.

"No, should any girls come our way you can name them whatever you please. But my boys must be manly fellows, and it's hard to be manly with a girlish or hilly name."

Helen worried over the children. I was so rushed getting off that I scarcely had time to worry. But no sooner were we on the train than I commenced.

"You think they will be all right, George?" he was reading the evening paper and I had interrupted him.

"Yes." "I waited a minute, then: 'Suppose they should get sick. I never should forgive myself for coming away.'"

"They won't—no more apt to than if you were at home."

"Really you feel that way?" "Um." "I waited perhaps ten minutes. Then once more I spoke: 'I hope if they are sick Lena will do as I told her and telegraph us. I never should forgive myself—I repeated when George interrupted: 'I never shall forgive you if you don't keep still and let me read this

paper. I have read, or tried to, one article at least five times and don't know yet what it is about, thanks to you."

"This time I kept still for a longer period. But the babies were so on my mind that when I had looked out of the window a bit, then around the car I again said: 'I hope Annie will remember to send for Dr. Marvin if they should get crummy or anything. I told her to, but servants are so neglectful.'"

"For Heaven's sake, Helen, do keep still! I'll go in the smoker where I can read in peace," and without giving me an opportunity to reply he left me.

Tomorrow—in Chicago.

O'Keefe's
DRY GINGER ALE

The Ideal Summer Beverage for Every Occasion

On every occasion, festive or otherwise, real Dry Ginger Ale is accepted as a proper beverage and standard of good form. Your friends, callers or guests will appreciate your thoughtfulness in providing for their comfort with cool, refreshing, thirst-quenching O'Keefe's Dry Ginger Ale.

O'Keefe's
DRY GINGER ALE

Delicate in flavor, high in carbonation, with just enough of that gingery nip to make it pleasant.

Our Belfast Ginger Ale, Cola, Ginger Beer, Lemon Sour, etc., are cooling and satisfying. A flavor for every taste. Should you prefer to serve beer—"O'Keefe's" is still unrivalled as the best. Sold at all hotels, restaurants, cafes, etc., or order by case from your grocer.

O'KEEFE'S Phone Main 4202. **TORONTO**
Proprietors of York Springs Celebrated Water. 528

Store Closes at
Sun

Automob

We are showing
most of fine
great variety
by various
plain colors
portable motor

Wool Sw

This popular
great assortment
styles, shown in
hats, suits,
collars, etc., in
light and
dark colors.

Ladies' V

Fine display
China Waist
newest styles
shown in the
good range
shades. The
moderate.

Viyella R

Viyella Flannel
kind of a
night wear,
slightly used
German's
shrinkable
their durability
of plain color
variety in fabric
Samples sent

Letter Box

JOHN C

T

HOW CAN

THE M

Brave Feats

Secure

D

London, Jan.

ated from

following

concerning

Cross to the

names have

Lieut. Harry

Montreal: Sh

coolness in re

out several w

getting the w

Lieut. John

ion, Valcarlos

greatest succe

Burning lorry

tion which h

his shell fire

Lieut. Wilfr

gineers. Mont

his parties we

at work, but

simple he kept

completed his

Lieut. Harry

Perry: By a

side gun, and

he succeeded

the enemy an

der of the ga

was Camp:

of an advance

attacks, and

ation of their

Lieut. Josep

G. C. Hallif

heavily bomb

put out of a

came casual

ized his batt

manner, and

fire.

Lieut. Loui

tried: He m

the front fin

hardness, an

tion, carrying

away wound

Lieut. Vern

poons. Ottaw

led forward

barage and

badly wound

ed. Capt. Edg

cover: He

bearers unde

wounded, re

Lieut. Will

cover: When

party when a

opened and

fell back, he

men that the

and success

Lieut. Cecil

Minnesota:

battery had

position, and

and killed, he

guns under

into action a