DEWART LAYS BARE THE ENTIRE NICKEL SITUATION

Government has been forced by the dis- no control at all. cussion of the "nickel" question to That Mr. George G. S. Lindsey, the send its chief apologist and special whom the now celebrated "Merton fence. The man was well chosen. No one knows better than he how to becloud and evade the main issue by the introduction of side-issues. No The weakness of the reply of this the introduction of side-issues. knows better than he the art of painstaking apologist—than whom no-

where it does not belong.

But we do not propose that those preferred. are responsible in Canada and in Ontario shall escape. An analysis point first, of the answer that has been made It is out that fai ure lies the condemnation both administrations. The pres-ment." Wi both administrations. The prest t assurances of Mr. Meighen cannot be accepted in the light that has been cast upon the whole subject, which shows now

On Feb. 29, Mr. Meighen, as solici-"I can categorically say to the use that not one pound of Canadian

this is not true. The solicitor-general of should have known that it was false sta when he made the statement.

has carried one cargo of Canadian Germany in August, and was loaded with another in November used in making the munitions of war

Canadian boys and our allies. 2. We charge that the Canadian and provincial authorities could have, and rould have, taken measures to control our nicke! output at Sudbury, from which the Deuthschland's shipments came, and to secure its refining Canada as a Canadian industry. Altho

tralia acted promptly and succeeded, under more difficult conditions. 3. We charge that the International German affiliations and connections, and that the Merton firm in London. England, who are its export agents, are a firm with German and enemy affiliations, who should not now control, and never should have controlled the output and sale of our Canadian

4. We charge that the real reason for the failure to do anything in this crisis, which so imperatively called, and still-calls, for action, lies in the close and sinister political connec tion, primarily of the Hon. Frank by



It is significant that the Dominion tons a month, over which Canada had That Mr. George G. S. Lindsey, to

pleader in the person of the solicitor-letter was written by the sales agent general to Toronto, to attempt a de- of the International Nickel Company The weakness of the reply of this

evading responsibility by attempting to one could be more adroit or resource-place the burden upon other shoulders ful—will convince any honest man that

Let me deal with Mr. Meighen's last shows that the charges made have not been met and cannot be answered. And was made by Mr. Lindsey as having ade "for the Russian Govern-What Mr. Lindsey had stated to me in writing was that he had been asked where he could get "quotations for nickel for shipment to Russia." The interpretation that I placed worthless were his assurances in the upon the phrase was that the inquiry tor general, from his place in the interpretation has subjected Mr. Lind-house of commons, stated:

Sey to any comment. He has stated Government. I am sorry that my misthat the enquiry was not made on be-half of the Russian Government and house that not one pound of Canadian half of the Russian Government as a gentleman who is largely interthe war began."

the war began."

that business. Yet this divergence of statement has been discussed

argued and made the subject of lead-Specific Charges.

What is the charge that we make, and how is it met?

Specific Charges.

What is the charge that we make, as if it were the issue that was really being discussed. Only those who de-We charge that the Deutschland sire to be deceived will be drawn aside being discussed. Only those who de from the main issue by such tactics Mr. Meighen says that it would have States "since the war began," to be used in making the war began," to be and bullets to shoot down our own that such an absolute prohibition would have caused inconvenience or inter ference-why was nothing done-why was no move made to bring about

Canadian control of the refining? Why were the munition plants not erected in Canada? There were milthe war has been in progress for two years and four months, they have done to enable them to build factories in perform their plain duty, when Auscomment shops that might have been usefully employed were not equipped Nickel Co. is an alien concern, with lish the refining of Canadian nickel There was no effort made to estab in canada which could have been en forced by the transfer of a the New Jersey industry to Ontario within nine months after the war be gan by proper negotiation and pressure unless the International Nickel Company controlled the government. The trouble was that the hands of government were tied. They were relying upon the "friendly consent

"friendly co-operation" corporation. one reason suggested any apologist government for nickel not being refined to the extent of our full Ontario output entirely in Great Britain and Ontario today.

Why do I emphasize this point? The financial situation is acute today. The Anglo-French treasury bills have been of delicate, nervous, rundown people 200 withdrawn from the market by J. P. per cent, in ten days | Morgan & Company of New many instances. Morgan & Company of New York, forfeit if it owing to the action of the United Stater Federal Reserve Board. country that has profited must by the the soon to apin this paper,
your doctor or

war contracts that have a sen from
our misfortunes does not propose to gruggist about it. G. Tamblyn, Limited, allow further investments in allies' securities The Pall Mall Gazette sug-

Graham Bell of the railway department Cochrane presides—his inspection being made with the "friendly consent" the International Nickel Company.

But I have a further witness to call upon this point—one whose partisan character can hardly be impugned by either Mr. Cochrane or Mr. Hearst. He s Mr Richard Reid, the agent-general for Ontario in London, England. On the 14th March, 1916, Mr. Ben H. Morgan an imperial authority, addressed the Royal Colonial Institute in London, England on the necessity for a comnon imperial economic policy. May number of United Empire, Royal Colonial Institute journal, reports Mr. Reid's remarks. Let me quote what he said about the nickel question: "Eighty per cent. of the nickel of the world is produced in the Province of Onworld is produced in the Province of On-tario, and if British capital had been utilized for the development of the nickel industry of Canada, would that valuable material have found its way by a circuitous route to Krupp's, there to be manufactured into bullets to mow down British soldiers? When that metal was first discovered the Ontario Government brought the matter to the attention of rought the matter to the attention of the imperial government, urging that soin day the metal might be of immense value to them. 'There it is.' we said.

Great Britain or her allies, I was net by Mr. Meighen's statement that there were three shipments of about 1,000,000 were three slipments of about 1,000,000 pounds to Russia in Asia, that is to Vladivostock. It is not possible from the American returns to show the exact destination of these other shipments. Mr. Meighen has no doubt got information from the International Nickel Company from the International Nickel Company that no one can obtain in Canada except with their "friendly consent." He has not given his authority. When he does so it can be checked so as to see whether this was included in the shipments which really reached Russia in Europe by way of Vladivostock.

But he tells us that there has been a considerable import from the French penal colony of New Caledonia into the United States and that there is an American output as a by-product of coper ores in the United States, yielding approximately 100 tons a month. My information is that with the care that the French Government has taken when evel

formation is that with the care that the French Government has taken when ever its resources are concerned, any New Caledonia ore that finds its way to the United States (formerly refined in Belgium) is refined by the United States Nickel Refining Company in New Jersey and goes to France, Russia and Italy. It is not refined by the International Nickel Company, nor is the nickel which is the by-product of the United States plants refined by the International Nickel Co. The nickel or nickel matter refined by the International Company is our Sudoury ore. It is the ore of the International oury ore. It is the ore of the Interna-tional Nickel Company that was sold by that company to the fiscal agent for the German Government and that was loaded

and Specks before the Eves

Liver derangement is the cause behind these distressing con-

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cisco said:

"We have received a letter from Henry R. Merton & Co., the metal merchanis in London, announcing that the shares in our company heretofore held by German firms have all been acquired by British subjects, and, further, the company's articles of association now contain very stringent provision, by virtue of which the company is now and will always remain under exclusive British control."

With such a request, what was the reply of the editor of this American journal? It gives the American point of view:

"The objection we have expressed to the business connection between this firm, the Frankfort Metallgesellschaft, the American Metal Co. and others was based not upon the German control, but on the fact that a small group of international or non-national brukers and dealers had the control of metal-selling in Europe and America. That objection remains."

So that we find that this reorganization was not satisfactory to this prominent journal in San Francisco, which may be considered a fairly impartial judge.

Let us look a little further. There were Australian lead and zinc concentrates upon the Manningtreg, which was condemned by the prize court when Merton & Co., the fingers on the hand of the German metal trust, were condemned by Sir Samuel Evans, and forfeited \$50,000 in freight.

Is the Australian Government satisfied in 1916 to renew and the control of the satisfactory in the hand of the fire the control of the fire the prize court when Merton & Co., the fingers on the hand of the German metal trust, were condemned by Sir Samuel Evans, and forfeited \$50,000 in freight.

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It would take up too much space here to deal with all that Australiah as done in peace to deal with all that Australiah as done in peace to do all with all that Australiah and the provided of the control of metal-selling in Europe and American. That obsection remains.

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Were Australian is and and nine content to the provided of the control of the cont to do justice, which is what we want to do, and I hope there will be sufficient force brought to bear on our government to compel it to see the necessity of absolutely doing away with these unfair agreements with enemy countries.

I have a further witness to call. I call the Hon. W. M. Hughes, the Premier of Australia. He delivered a speech in the house of commons at a luncheon given by the United Kingdom of the Empire Parliamentary Association, the Hon. Bonar Law, secretary of state for the colonies, presiding. There have been such frantic appeals for the endorsement of Mr. Bonar Law recently that it is interesting to know what Mr. Hughes sald in his presence with reference to this firm of Merton & Co., and the whole German situation. L make no apology for quoting his pregnant words in their entirety from The Empire Review, April, 1916:

"Well, when war broke out, and Australia, in common with the rest of the empire, rallied to the standand, it was found that the great metal industry of Australia. The source to which the empire regist by locked for a supply adequate and the rest of the empire, rallied to the standand, it was found that the great metal industry of Australia. The source to which the empire regist by locked for a supply adequate and rest was a sonermal needs, was so completely dominated by German cap tal and the reply came in a cable message from Sydney, Nov. 11.

With reference to Mr. Protyman's answer in the house of commons on Tuesday regarding the application of Tuesday regarding the application of Merson & Company, metal brokers, for reinstatement on the ground that the German interest had been eliminated, Mr. Hughes, the premier say that Merton's is an enemy firm, the naturalization being a shallow artifice deceived. The commonwealth government refuses to recognize them."

Mr. Hughes added that only continued that therefore to the sandand and that therefore to the sandand and the registration of the sandard and the reply came in a cable message from Sydney.

Well when was recently that it i

pletely dominated by German capital and German influence, that the choice seem-have learned that Australia would have

which has blazed the trail in this whole nickel investigation, published on Saturday last, the 2nd day of December, an extract from Lord Northcliffe's paper, The London Daily Mail, of important significance as to this very firm.

A question was raised in the house of commons on Nov. 8, 1916, regarding the status of the Merton Company, "with its two naturalized British subjects" who had charged their names from Langebach and Schwartz to Lang and Staton. The London Daily Mail cabled for Premier Hughes' view and the reply came in a cable message from Sydney, N.S.W.

The text is as follows:

einstatement.
The inert Canadian Government mus

ed to be only between complete paralysis no Merton dealings.

tonic to the half of the industry, shutting down of the So it was necessary to get a certificate greasy, does not mines, the throwing out of employment of character for this firm in Great Bri- color the scalp.

Speaking at Belleville He. Replies to Hon. Arthur Meighen, Deals With Firm of Merton & Co. and Exposes International Nicele Co. and Exposes International Nicel

special Australian correspondent say? Ho says:

"The attack on the German metal octopus, which was first made by Prime Minister Hughes of Australia, has excited eager attention all over the world. It is not too much to say that the manner in which this campaign was instituted and carried out and pushed, in spite of tremendous obstacles, to a successful conclusion, first revealed the strength of the Australian prime minister, and no doubt introduced him to the world at large.

"It would take up too much space here to deal with all that Australia has done in ousting Germany from the metal industry, but some of the bigger details are briefly stated here. Unlikely stated here they be enemies or neutrals, to usure British iffices, so as to put a fraudulent pretence before the public. There are many inside when you come to look into them there is not that a scandal?"

There is another matter—the question of allowing foreigners, whether they be enemies or neutrals, to usure British files, so as to put a fraudulent pretence before the public. There are many inside when you come to look into them there is not that a scandal?"

There is another matter—the question of allowing foreigners, whether they be enemies or neutrals, to usure British files, so as to put a fraudulent pretence before the public. There are many inside the serve before the public. There are many inside the pretence before the public. There are many inside the pretence before the public. There are many inside the property and when you come to look into them, but that they are companies to promote German trade. Is not that a scandal?"

There is another matter—the question of allowing foreigners, whether they be enemies or neutrals, to usure British files, so as to put a fraudulent pretence before the public. There are not look into them there are many inside the serves and the present and the serves are the public. There is a not tare the public and the serves are therefore the public and the serves are the public and the serves are the public and the s

Lady Gives Simple Home Recipe That She Used to Darken Her Gray Hair.

For years I tried to restore my gray hair to its natural color with the prepared dyes and stains, but none of them gave satisfaction, and they were all expensive. I finally ran onto a simple recipe which I mixed at home, that gives wonderful results. I gava the recipe, which is us follows, to a number of my friends, and they are all delighted with it. To 7 oz. of water add a small box of Orlex Compoind, 1 oz. bay rum and 14 oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Use every other day until the hair becomes the required shade, vill not only darken the gray hair, but relieves dandruff and acts as a tonic to the hair. It is not sticky or does not rub off and does not