The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22.

Our Nickel Policy Again

The Ontario Government announces the names of a commission appointed to investigate the nickel situation with a view of refining the ore into the metal product in the province. At present all our nickel ore is sent to the States for treatment.

This is another win for The World, tho the war conditions forced us to hold back further discussion of the issue raised in these columns some months ago.

We believe the commission is made up of able men and that it will not take them long to find that not only can Canada furnish and mine the ore but refine the metal.

If however, what we hear be true, they may be anticipated in their finding: that a cheap, quick and certain way of refining nickel has been discovered in our country and that with regulation of the export Canada will not only be able to refine her nickel but compel all the nickel steel needed in the world to be manufactured in our country, which has a substantial monopoly of available nickel ore.

As to profits on nickel, we have the recent statement of the International Nickel Company of New York, showing the net income for 1914 at over six millions of dollars—all available for shareholders of that year; and for the year lately closed the officers hope to have a still larger number of millions for the fortunate owners.

The Mond Nickel Company of England has recently published its net profits for the year at about a million and a half of dollars. These are probably the most successful metal producing companies in the world.

How much does Ontario collect on these great profits?

The New Technical School Calendar

When Toronto decided to erect a technical school which would be worthy of the city, and help to place the citizens on a competitive level with the people of Germany and other highly organized communities, it was not anticipated that any opposition would be met from the educationists of the city. Yet, astounding to hear, the principals of the high schools have taken action which virtually means that they object to the parents of prospective students in the Technical School receiving information about the classes and courses there.

The high school principals constitute an examining board for the entrance examinations, and they declined to permit the list of pupils passed by the board with their addresses to come into the hands of the officials of the technical school and the commercial school. These institutions are for the benefit of anyone in Toronto who desires to make use of them. The high school principals virtually declare that so far as they are concerned they will afford no opportunity to parents of knowing what facilities there are in the city for giving exactly the sort of training of which Canadians most stand in need.

Probably the high school principals do not regard their action in this way. They are perhaps moved by a desire to conserve the new crop of pupils for their own institutions. But they take an altogether wrong method of advancing their cause. Sooner or later—in some cases too late, perhaps—pupils or their parents will discover that the high school principals are placing obstacles in the way of their progress. That such an idea should get abroad is not at all to the interest of the high school principals. These things have a peculiar way of being handed down from one year to another and becoming a tradition. If the high school principals wish to establish traditions let them be on the widest possible lines, and let them be noted for broad-mindedness and magnanimity rather than petty pedagoguery.

No pupil attracted to a school from another at which he would have preferred to be, had he known the conditions, will ever be any advantage or credit to his teacher. An unwilling pupil is like an unwilling worker, and there is little satisfaction in him. It ought to be the aim of principals of all kinds of schools to do what they can to sort out the pupils and students and direct them to the place they are best fitted for, where they are most likely to get what they want, and what will be of most service to them in after life.

The high school principals need not fear that the supply of pupils will ever run short. The more channels of education there are the greater will be the development of the intelligence of the community, and the greater the supply of material to every kind of school. After spending a couple of millions or so on a technical school it seems rather absurd that the high school principals should imagine they have a mission to limit its usefulness. A little reflection ought to show them that they have taken a step which ought to be retraced as speedily as possible.

Meanwhile any parents who are interested in technical education can have the prospectuses and calendar of the splendid new institution on application at the principal's office.

Conflicting Ideals

Nothing has been more remarkable in this war than the manner in which every part of the British Empire has rallied to the colors. During the long years of peace the new nations and the old peoples that lived under the folds of the Union Jack were busy with their own affairs, stirred by aspirations after greater independence or after more self-government. Then the war came, and in the twinkling of an eye the whole outlook was changed. No matter what real or imagined causes of discontent existed, there came, in a flash, the consciousness that only within the British Empire could national freedom exist side by side with the common duty of defending its integrity.

That sentiment is of great and pregnant value in the development of a world civilization that carries within itself the possibility of a far grander federation, based not on an artificial constitution or the might of the sword, but on a true co-operation, voluntary, indeed, but on that account all the more vital and stable. What has happened within the empire itself is being reflected, in a measure, within the alliance that is resisting the claim of Germany to dominate the world. Germans control Austria and Turkey, as they want to control everybody and everything. On the other side there is independence, loyal co-operation and mutual respect and confidence. Which of these methods is the more promising for the progress of the human race does not need demonstration. The one means the destruction of individuality; the other its conservation, subordinated to the general good.

The Rally for Recruits

Such a demonstration as the Massey Hall recruiting rally indicates at least that the heart of the community is sound on the subject of the war. But this has been fairly assured all along. The next thing is to communicate that sanity to the hearts of the young men who lag behind so pitifully when the opportunity of centuries calls them to action. If ever there was a time for enthusiasm, now is the time. If ever there was a time for heroism, it is now. If ever young men desired to emulate the greatest deeds of the past, their opportunity awaits them in Europe at this moment.

Can it be that nothing but the most sordid motives will move these hundreds of young men who throng the streets and places of amusement, who are too listless even to amuse themselves, but let other men engage in games while they stand and criticize, unable even to stir up interest in the issue unless they hazard some money upon it? If our young men are like that, then the war came not a moment too soon. Our social structure needs purification. If they refuse to go voluntarily; if they fail entirely to understand what the issue is; if they are unable to appreciate the great privilege of living under the freest of flags, then it is time they learned these things, and their reluctance to go voluntarily will presently necessitate compulsory measures. But what a stain to rest upon the men who refuse to go until compelled!

There were two things evident from the great meeting. One was that a very large number of young men would take the patriotic step of enlisting when the matter was placed before them in a proper light. Perhaps our appeals have been made too largely to the selfish side of men, on their own account, on account of their own country, their own liberty, and so forth. The appeals for help for others, for the little nations who are oppressed or in danger of oppression by the Prussian tyrant, and the miseries and outrage to which women and children have been exposed by his brutal soldiery, more frequently arouse the vital and aggressive manliness in a young man's heart than appeals to him for the preservation of that which he can see no danger of losing. The woes of Belgium and Poland and other small nations are immediate and continuing. Young men are asked to stop these horrors now.

Another point is that much is to be gained from enthusiasm. There were many on Tuesday night who responded to that intangible but mighty power of the united impulse, the common wave of feeling and sentiment which stirs masses of men gathered together within a little circle. There is no enthusiasm like the warmth of feeling that spread thru the city 16 years ago, when the contingents went first to South Africa. We seem to be taking this world war with more deliberate coolness, with less realization of its magnitude. Or is it that its colossal dimensions crush out of us the spontaneous ardor which sweeps the young along to the conflict?

Let us have more knowledge of the problem of German conquest, and let us have more genuine enthusiasm about the tremendous task on which we have embarked. We shall need several more Massey Hall rallies yet.

Danger at the Waterworks

Commissioner Harris has put it up to the board of control and thru the controllers to the aldermen that the city is in peril of a water famine. It is not a famine that can be anticipated for any special time or season. It might occur tomorrow, or next week, or next year. But unless something is done it is inevitable. If it occurs suddenly it will be on account of accident and it will be an almost total famine, with no water supply to speak of, and a general hold-up of business and manufactures and everything depending upon a water supply. If it comes more gradually, but more certainly thru the gradual increase of population and consequent greater demand for water, it will cause no less inconvenience, loss and suffering.

The danger has been foreseen for some years and the remedy has been suggested, and as far as the commissioner of works is concerned he has done all he can to anticipate the approaching scarcity. Our city council solons, however, with ancient traditions of procrastination behind them, determined never to do anything today that can be put off till tomorrow, hesitate about doing what must be done. If they had to murder Duncan instead of build a waterworks system in duplicate they could not take more time over it. The blot of delay is harder to wash out than the blot of crime.

The city is using sixty millions of water frequently in a day and never less than fifty millions. The pumping capacity is one hundred millions. Any slight accident would be a serious matter to the city. Any grave accident would be a tragedy. The new plant, which will take four years to construct, will add sixty-five million gallons to the pumping capacity. It is not unlikely that in four years we shall have exhausted the capacity of the present plant.

Apart from this, however, exists the constant danger of a breakdown in the tunnel or in the present pumping plant, with no duplicate plant to rely upon. The delay in constructing the new plant means practically that before the city gets it completed the waterworks department will be figuring on how to supply a further new demand.

We have frequently urged the necessity for a little forehandedness in looking after the city's requirements. The mayor, we regret to see, takes the usual procrastinatory tone. He finds nothing to be alarmed about, and would put off listening to Commissioner Harris until a more convenient season. Mayor Church should reflect that more convenient seasons rarely occur. Now is the time to start the new waterworks plant.

He thinks that money would be lost by selling bonds at the present time, but if he consults his favorite organ he will find, if we may be permitted to quote, that "now is the time to build, when seventy cents can do more in the erection of new buildings or in the reconstruction of old buildings than a dollar can do in seasons of prosperity." We are not likely to lose thirty cents on the dollar on our bonds, and we believe the present would not be so bad a time to build the new waterworks plant as Mayor Church fears.

TELL THEIR GREAT DEEDS

Stories of dauntless heroes
Dying for liberty,
Winning for truth and honor
Triumphant victory;
Tell these great stories ever;
We should forget them never.

Heroes of Balaclava,
Heroes of Waterloo,
Heroes who saved St. Julien,
Fearless were they, and true,
Tell their great deeds forever;
We should forget them never.

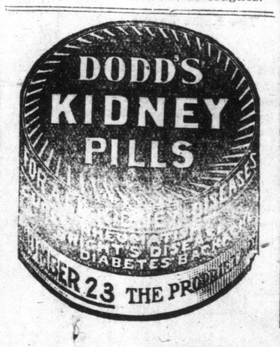
What shall the coming ages
In story tell of you?
Honor, and faith, and freedom
Impel you to be true.
You must record your story,
Either of shame or glory.

Never was freedom threatened
As now by despot power,
Never was duty clearer,
Now is your testing hour.
You must record your story,
Shall it be shame or glory?

Duty to home and empire,
Duty to liberty,
Calls you to valiant action;
What will your answer be?
You must record your story,
Shall it be shame or glory?

Civilization weeping
For Belgium's heart that bleeds,
Calls in the name of mercy:
"Wake and do noble deeds!"
Wide are the gates of glory,
Enter! Record your story.

James L. Hughes.



SOCIALIST PAPERS EMBARRASS KAISER

Discussions of Preliminary Terms of Peace Disliked by Government.

OPPOSITION GROWS

Governor of Kiel Suppresses All Publications Not Preaching War's Continuance.

BY GORDON GORDON-SMITH
Special Cable to The Toronto World.

ZURICH, July 21.—The ever increasing volume of discussion of peace conditions in the Socialist press is embarrassing the German Government, which is taking vigorous measures to still it. Five papers publish a common declaration that they cannot take part in a discussion of peace preliminaries, because the censorship before publication strikes out all reference to it.

Oppose All Annexation.

These newspapers report the point of view of Herr Haase, who blames the government for the war and opposes all annexation. As the official Socialist party practically supports the government thru its organs, the chief of which is Vorwaerts, it is little troubled by the censor. The government hopes by suppressing the organs of the different bodies of Socialists to obtain more influence over the masses by means of the official Socialist press. The governor of Kiel has suppressed all the newspapers in his district which do not preach a continuance of the war till a German victory is assured.

The Austrian Socialist press is also beginning to attack the government.

Front Page Blank.

Yesterday, in consequence, The Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna appeared with a front page entirely blank. This journal disapproved of the war with Italy, not daring to say so openly, but by publishing a series of articles on Italy under Austrian rule in the last century, in which it shows up the crimes and shortcomings of the Austrian administration and shows up how it led to a successful Italian insurrection against Austria.

Trying to Force Peace.

The statement is made by the government organ "Reichs Post" that the Pope and other Roman Catholics in Italy are opposing the war and trying to force peace since the Austrian note was sent to Washington.

The Austro-Hungarian press is evidently obeying the order of publishing violent attacks on the United States for supplying arms to the allies.

The Budapest Hirlat declares that on the frontier of Bessarabia the Austrians captured from the Russians a cannon of large calibre made in the United States.

THE CANADIAN EXHIBIT AT SAN FRANCISCO

Canada has become a specialist in the art of devising exhibits at the great fairs of the world.

Since the Centennial Exposition of 1876, we have been represented at all international expositions—the Columbian, Chicago; the Pan-American, Buffalo; the Japanese, Osaka; the Paris Exposition; the Louisiana Purchase, St. Louis; the Liege Exposition; the Milan Exposition; the Dublin Exposition; the Entente Cordiale Exposition, London; the Alaska-Yukon, Seattle; the Brussels Exposition; the Festival of Empire, London, and, lastly, the Ghent Exposition, Belgium.

This year at San Francisco, according to all accounts, Canada has surpassed previous records. In opening the building, Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, stated that the object of the exhibit was "to illustrate the character of our natural resources, to portray their development, and to reflect the activities of 8,000,000 people."

Canada has a special exposition staff, which constitutes a permanent branch of the department of agriculture. Experts, under the supervision of Commissioner - General William Hutchison, collect and prepare the various exhibits, which are gathered from all parts of the country and become the property of the government. Our success at international expositions has done much to proclaim the advantages and resources of Canada, and is a most valuable stimulus to immigration.

The Canadian pavilion at San Francisco covers an area of 70,000 square feet, and required 2,000,000 feet of lumber in its construction. The main floor is divided into three halls, 220 feet long and 20, 30 and 40 feet wide, respectively. The halls and ceiling are decorated with red felt, upon which are worked designs in leaves, grasses and grains. A wide frieze with relief work of grasses, leaves and shrubs, depicting Canadian scenes, extends thruout the building.

The exhibits are varied as well as extensive. The water power section illustrates what resources Canada possesses in her waterfalls. The wood pulp industry is shown by processes and samples. Ores take up a considerable section. Fishery subjects lend themselves admirably to treatment, and Canada's riches in this respect are set forth. The fruit section contains all kinds of preserved and raw fruit, and faces a bit of remarkable scenery showing types of Canadian orchards. One of the most interesting corners is that depicting "Past and Present Canada." It gives at a glance a conception of our wonderful material progress.

One of the most necessary departments is the information bureau. This is connected with reception rooms, where visitors can rest, smoke or conduct correspondence. Special attention is directed to the task of answering questions and supplying information about the opportunities for immigration with a view to encouraging United States farmers to come to Canada.

The exposition department is to be congratulated on its splendid achievement.

—Industrial Canada.

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cannot afford to leave out the cities that handle the crop. Fort William and Port Arthur. Take the Canadian Pacific route to Winnipeg, the way the business travels. Daily service, observation and dining cars, electric-lighted equipment. Double track more than half the distance. Comfort, scenery and one management all the way. Dietetic blended meals, the scientific combination of food for travelers. Particulars from Canadian Pacific ticket agents. 456

FIGHT AT CHATEAU MOST DESPERATE

French and Germans Battled Under Conditions of Unique Sort.

A VIVID NARRATIVE

Struggle at Vermelles Ended in Complete Victory for French.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, July 21.—The Morning Post's correspondent, H. F. Provost Battersby, writing from British headquarters, in giving some weeks ago an account of the wonderful fifty days' fighting which ended in the capture of Vermelles by the French, expressed regret that a more intimate relation of its central feature, the storming of the chateau, could not be given, since no account could be obtained.

That omission can now be made good and the story of the struggle told. After several futile attempts at direct advance, the French commenced to carry a mine underneath the chateau, but it exploded just outside. An immense cavern yawned in front of them, and parties of Germans, flung in all directions, were all of the enemy to be seen.

Germans Were Dazed.

The tremendous shock of the explosion so close at hand had blinded and deafened some of the enemy and deprived others of their senses. Scarcely understanding their good fortune, the French leaped on their enemies and a weird struggle followed in the narrow trenches between the half-crazy Germans and their assailants. There was that appalling din from machine guns firing from windows a few yards away, shattering the bars with a thousand shots a minute, the bullets missing the fighting men's heads by inches or blowing anything to pieces that happened to be thrust out into their range.

After many of the French troops had forced their way into the chateau a most extraordinary situation was created. There were Germans on the first floor and on the ground floor and Germans in the cellar and French firing from German trenches at both cellar and first floor. After an attempt to carry the staircase had been flung back, the French on the ground floor began to fire upwards to the ceiling and the Germans above them to fire down. Finally the floors, weakened by the shooting, collapsed.

"We just killed, killed, killed," said a French officer, "with anything that was there." It was thus the French captured the Chateau or Vermelles.

Improved Train Service for Week-End Trips.

The Grand Trunk Railway System announce they will inaugurate a special train from Muskoka Wharf to Toronto Monday mornings only, commencing July 26th, and until further notice, for the accommodation of passengers spending week-ends at northern Ontario resorts. This train will leave Muskoka Wharf at 5 a.m. and arrive Toronto at 8.40 a.m., stopping at Gravenhurst, Kilworthy, Severn, Washago, Longford, Atherley, Orillia, Hawkestone, Oro, Gowan, Barrie, Allandale, Lefroy, Bradford, Newmarket, Aurora, King, Maple and Davenport, and will enable passengers to spend Saturday, all day Sunday and Sunday night at their summer homes, and reach Toronto Monday morning in time for business.

This innovation will no doubt be greatly appreciated by those desiring to spend week-ends with their families, allowing as it does more time at summer homes and still getting passengers to Toronto Monday morning in time for business.

Full information and tickets may be obtained at ticket offices, northwest corner King and Yonge streets (telephone M. 4209,), Union Station (M. 4860) and Parkdale. 456

EX-MINISTER IS GIVEN KILLARNEY NOMINATION

WINNIPEG, July 21—Conservatives of Killarney constituency have nominated for the legislature Hon. George Lawrence, minister of agriculture in the Roblin ministry. Mr. Lawrence is the only minister of the old government to be nominated so far, and it is not believed any others will seek re-election. His name has not been connected before the royal commissions with any matters under investigation.

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MANHOOD OF CANADA CALLED CLEARLY NOW

If Germany Had Had a Robert Burns, There Would Be No Kaiserism.

Quite a large crowd was present at the Allan Gardens yesterday afternoon when members of the Burns Literary Society of Toronto decorated the monument of Robert Burns on the hundred and nineteenth anniversary of Scotland's national bard.

"If Germany had had a Robert Burns to go among the common people, there would have been no Kaiserism or war lords there today," said J. Lockie Wilson, president of the society.

A. W. Wright spoke on the part Burns played in the lives of the common people. In referring to Burns and his loyalty to his country the speaker quoted Burns' epistle to the volunteers at Dumfries and said "that address itself would tell what Burns would have done had he been alive today when the foe threatened his beloved country. The spirit that Burns showed in that epistle should be the spirit of every Canadian when the call has come so strong and clearly as it has come now.

"This is the time for the young manhood of Canada to rise up in its might and show the world that the Canadian is no shirker."

"About 12 years ago a gigantic blunder was made by Canada, which, if it had not been made, might have averted the present great European war," said Ald. Wright, second vice-president. He referred to the alienation of the nickel-copper mines of Ontario, which contained practically a monopoly of the ore. Its metallic quality was so important that when a third was added to steel rails it increased their strength sevenfold.

This rich heritage, placed in Canada by a Providence, had been mistakenly turned over to foreign capitalists, who had smelted it in New Jersey, and exported it to Germany for the construction of dreadnoughts and heavy guns. It was clear that the nickel should have been nationalized and the interests of the British Empire protected. This was a question of great patriotic importance with which the commission must have to deal, with a view to protecting British interests.

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The Daily World

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THE WORLD, TORONTO, ALSO HAMILTON

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