

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18.

Ontario Mining Industries

Whenever anything that looks like a "boom" appears on the horizon there is an immediate outcry from one section of the community about the evils of such a movement. One never hears the poor people complaining about "booms." The complaint is always from those who have most fully profited by "booms" in the past. There is not the slightest dispute about the evils of "booms." They are almost as great as the evils of depression. No one with common sense would desire to start what is technically a "boom" in the sense of an artificial stimulus to a branch of trade or commerce for which there was no justification in the actual state of affairs.

It is necessary to say something of this description in referring to the condition of things in the mining regions of Ontario. Any general reference to the mining industry is feared in some quarters as the precursor of this dreaded phenomenon, the "boom." It is a fact, however, that the success of the mining interests of Ontario has been greater than any "boom" of 1903 or 1904 ever imagined. In those days it was all silver. No one dreamed of gold. Yet today gold is believed to be the chief interest in the north country. No one today speaks of platinum or diamonds. Yet the whole of the great mining region is volcanic or igneous region and no one can tell what Bonanzas, what El Dorados, what cornucopias await the explorer of these vast expanses of the northern wastes.

Had any one in 1903 prophesied that Ontario would produce \$12,000,000 worth of silver in a year he would have been regarded as a depraved creature. Yet that was the output last year. With this year's prices of silver the output would have been valued at nearer \$20,000,000. Prices are evidently going higher still in the silver market and production has been stimulated. It will not be a matter for wonder if the silver output this year is valued at \$25,000,000.

As for copper and nickel, these are mysteries about which the outsider is permitted to know nothing. It is freely stated that while declarations of \$5,000,000 worth of ore being taken from the big mine at Sudbury are accepted officially, the actual production may be ten times that amount. Our governments are not so far ahead in these matters as in Russia, where the mines are owned and operated for the benefit of the state—that is, for the people. Here we operate the mines for the benefit of some of the people. There would be less complaint about this if only the people of the nation were fairly treated. But the interests who or which control the mining operations never remember the fable of the goose that laid the golden eggs. It would not be surprising if the people, one of these days, insisted upon the action of a government which would provide for a fairer distribution of the wealth of the earth.

It is a pity more to our nickel and copper mines than to our silver and gold production. In these latter metals the legislation provides for a much fairer arrangement, and there is no complaint. The royalties have been arranged according to what expert opinion regards as fair and equitable, considering the risks of capital, development and exhaustion. It is under such circumstances that the wonderful Porcupine region is being opened up. Already the Hollinger mine is recognized as the greatest gold producer in the world. What have the boom centers of ten or twelve years ago to say to this? Other mines are proving up to expectations, and this is only a beginning, according to those who are familiar with the geology and metallurgy of the north country. All this is of the utmost importance to Toronto. This city gets the cream of all that comes out of the north. Toronto is the base of supplies of these great mining activities of every description. Cobalt, Porcupine, Sudbury, all draw upon our stores for their wants, and in return we offer all the comforts of such civilization and progress as a city government miserably fettered with municipal politics

and cribbed by the petty outlook of some of its chief rulers will permit. No city on the American continent has such a future, but if any one speaks of such a fact it is regarded as the beginning of a "boom."

There is no such fear of advance or progress in any real business institution in the city. All good business men prepare for these things. Our civic administration is not run by business men. The city council is not sufficiently independent to manifest what business capacity it may have latent in it. The miserable stamper, under the leadership of Mayor Church, last week indicated the total inability of most of the aldermen to use their own judgment under pressure of emergency. Seven men kept their heads, and if the city was in the hands entirely of these seven, it would probably achieve more than it can under the retarding influences of the rest. The city council does not permit the use of the judgment of the individual aldermen as they would use it in a business of their own, with perhaps one exception, where economy becomes a vice instead of a virtue.

There is a splendid opportunity for the city in the presence of the wonderful prosperity of the north country, the activity in connection with measures in business generally, and the undoubted expansion that may be expected to follow the war, to do something to realize the metropolitan opportunities of the city. Last year Mayor Church appeared to be able to understand this. This year he has apparently been guided by another hand.

Conscription and Recruiting

With the passing of the conscription bill Great Britain enters upon a new phase of military obligation. Under the voluntary system every man in the land had a chance to profess and honor his manhood. Those who have failed to do so must now take up their duty and perhaps find that it is not so difficult as they feared. Many a man may discover his manhood under the new regulation. That will be a good thing for the nation if it happens so. But for the nation as a whole, the reflection is needed that this measure was necessary. Britons were not all as patriotic as they professed. They were willing to sing that they would never be slaves, but they were not willing to lift their hands to push aside the shackles which the Kaiser was preparing for them.

The need for men at the front is very great. A week or two ago the casualties on three days exceeded 1600, 900, and 800 respectively. And this was not in active warfare but in the daily attrition and wearing down which has been the war policy of the allies for months past. Experts, in spite of the hopeful views which many people take, declare that the war will go on for two years yet. If this term is to be shortened it is to be shortened only by the enlistment of all the men that are wanted. In Canada for every man that enlists two are needed.

Premier Borden has stated that \$500,000 are to be mobilized. The number are to be mobilized with the interest is nothing compared with the interest at stake. If Canadians came forward with three or four times the eagerness to serve which they are now displaying, it would have its inevitable effect upon the enemy. All these things are counted up and weighed when the chances of peace or war are being calculated. It is not that we have not done well. But we must do better.

The women have still a great deal to do in getting out the eligible men. Mothers, sisters, friends, have influence with young men far beyond the cajolings of the recruiting sergeant. Do women prefer that the war should continue for two years more or perhaps longer? Surely they must understand that the stronger our forces the sooner will be the end and the happier the prospects of peace. The people who do not believe in fighting are prolonging the fighting.

We are not fighting with men in the ordinary sense. The conflict is with the embattled powers of all that civilization has wrestled with for centuries, now gathered together for one last great, we believe final, struggle. Should it not be settled now it means the prolongation of the struggle for another five hundred years at least. Those who dislike war and fighting have their choice. A short sharp fight now and the end of it, or weakness and indecision and the slavish instinct that permits others to defend and fight for one instead of doing one's own share of the work; these are the alternatives, and if we choose the part of the laggard, centuries of warfare for the people that come after us. No man hesitates when he understands the issues. The weaklings stay behind with the women and children.

NORTHUMBERLAND PIONEER DEAD.

Special to The Toronto World.
COBourg, May 17.—Edward Jaynes, one of the oldest residents of Northumberland County, is dead in Cramach Township, aged 92 years. He was active until a short time before his death. Two daughters and five sons survive.

MICHIE'S BEAURICH CIGARS

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SOMETHING WRONG



MR. BULL: 'Ere, missus, for 'eaven's sake, look 'im over and see if there, ain't a pin stickin' in 'im somew'eres.

WOULD AID THE WIDOWS OF BRITISH RESERVISTS

Patriotic Fund Conference Believes Difference in Pensions Should Be Paid.

AID COMMITTEE REPORTS

Unable to Fill the Many Requests Made for Returned Men.

At yesterday's session of the Patriotic Fund Conference the entire day was taken up with "the granting of assistance." It was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that representations should be made to the federal government with a view of having the Canadian Government pay the widows of British reservists who are residents in Canada the difference between the British and the Canadian pensions. There is a great difference between these two pensions and the British pension will not provide for the widow's needs.

It was decided to leave the striking of a committee to consider and report on the matter of uniformity of laws for the different branches of the Canadian Patriotic Fund until today's session. P. H. Morris described the work of the pension board and said that while at first the obtaining of a pension by a widow was more often than not a matter of six months, the board was now handling cases much more speedily and now two months was the average. He said the delegates, however, that in the future the pension of the son of a widowed mother the local branch of the fund should make application to the pension board. This would expedite matters and reduce the expense to the fund. While there was now little difficulty regarding the pensions of Canadian volunteers, there was the difficulty previously mentioned in the case of British reservists, and also those of the allies residing in Canada.

There are some 600 British, 300 French, 150 Italian, 100 Belgian, and two Serbians on the books of the fund. There was considerable discussion, and many complaints were made regarding the cessation of assigned pay and separation allowance by the army being reported and the long period of time that often elapsed between it and the payment of pension.

Would Increase Pensions.
Sir Herbert Ames reported that a special committee of members from both sides of the house, after consideration, had brought in a report suggesting that the present pensions be increased from \$50 per month for a widow with \$5 for each child to \$22 and \$6, respectively.

So many requests were made for returned men to the Soldiers' Aid committee, reported Mr. McPherson, that they were unable to supply men for all the positions offered, and they could not do the work of the provincial government in the matter of transportation of these men to their new jobs.

W. K. George of the Military Hospitals committee was introduced by Sir Wm. He "don't," but Mr. George corrected the chairman of the committee in the work of the committee and forecasted the need of a fund, to take hold where the patriotic fund left off at the conclusion of the war, to take care of the incapacitated until their future was satisfactorily settled.

—DELIVERY OF— THE MORNING WORLD

to Toronto Island was resumed on Monday, May 14. Charges of address and new orders may be telephoned to Main 3308. EARLY AND PROMPT DELIVERY IS GUARANTEED. The Sunday World will be obtainable as usual every Saturday night from the efficient and obliging Sunday World carrier, F. Weinstein. edit

TWO ARE FOUND GUILTY OF THEFT IN SESSIONS

Jennie Dockery Released on Suspended Sentence, and Ed Turner Remanded.

Edward Turner was tried in the court of general sessions yesterday before Judge Winchester, on a charge of stealing \$428.60, the property of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, Council 168. He was found guilty of having misappropriated \$145.60, and remanded until May 22 for sentence. In the meantime he is to try and settle the matter with the order.

Jennie Dockery, alias Moore, was tried yesterday on the charge of having stolen the sum of \$40 from Demetrius George Connors, a Macedonian, on the evening of May 8. Evidence was taken and Judge Winchester found her guilty of the theft, but sentence was suspended.

OPPOSED THE WAR.

Eight Anti-Conscriptionists Were Arraigned in Court.

LONDON, May 17.—Eight members of the National Committee of the No Conscription Fellowship were arraigned in the Mansion House police court today under the Defence of the Realm Act in connection with the publication of a pamphlet demanding the repeal of the Compulsory Military Service Act. This pamphlet affirmed the determination of the committee to resist the act, saying:

"We cannot assist in a war which is wrong, which the peoples do not seek, which will be impossible only when men who so believe remain steadfast to their convictions."

HEARST IS RETURNING.

Ontario's Premier Has Arrived at New York.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Hon. W. H. Hearst, premier of Ontario, arrived here today on the British steamship Parima from Barbadoes.

Premier Hearst left Toronto about five weeks ago on a trip to the West Indies in search of health. He was accompanied by a small party, including Mrs. Hearst, and they cruised about, calling at various points of interest.

COMPULSION BILL PASSED.

Only Thirty-five Adverse Votes on Third Reading.

LONDON, May 17.—The conscription bill passed its third reading in the house of commons yesterday by a vote of 250 to 55.

The conscription bill was introduced by Premier Asquith in the house of commons on May 2 last. It becomes effective a month after its passage. The government is authorized by the measure to call to the colors all males, whether married or single, between the ages of 18 and 41.

The bill also provides for the establishment of an army reserve for industrial work, to which the government may assign as many men as industrial conditions demand.

SETBACK FOR ROOSEVELT.

Republican Voters of Vermont Prefer Hughes.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 17.—In the first actual test at the polls in a presidential primary in any state between the supporters of Charles Evans Hughes and those of Theodore Roosevelt, Vermont yesterday declared its preference for Hughes over Roosevelt by a vote of about 52 to 48.

NAVAL ENCOUNTER OFF BELGIAN COAST

British Monitors and Destroyers Engaged German Mosquito Craft.

NO LOSS FOR BRITISH

Germans Claim Aeroplane Dropped Bombs on British Cruiser.

LONDON, May 17.—A naval engagement occurred yesterday off the Belgian coast, between small German and British warships. There were no British casualties. Official announcement of the fight was made as follows: "An encounter took place yesterday afternoon off the Belgian coast between a force composed of British destroyers and monitors and some German destroyers. "After a short engagement the enemy withdrew to their ports. Our force sustained no casualties." "An Amsterdam despatch tonight says that, according to the German version of the sea fight off the Belgian coast yesterday afternoon, a British cruiser was hit by a bomb from a German aeroplane. The account says: "Some British naval forces appeared off the coast of Flanders. German warships, accompanied by patrol boats, went to meet them. A short fight ensued at long range, during which a German aeroplane dropped bombs on an enemy cruiser, which was observed to be hit near the conning tower."

CALL COLONIAL PREMIERS?

Suggestion Made for Dealing With Irish Question.

LONDON, May 17.—One of the suggestions for dealing with the Irish problem which has gained many supporters in the past few days is for the appointment of a commission to arrange a settlement, the members of which will include Premier Borden of Canada, Premier Hughes of Australia and Premier Botha of South Africa. Discussing the proposal, the Chronicle says editorially today: "The settlement of the Irish question is not only a matter of great moment but also a condition precedent of any scheme of imperial federation."

VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT.

Hicks-Beach Had Big Majority in Tewkesbury.

LONDON, May 17.—The coalition government won a sweeping victory in a by-election today. W. P. Hicks-Beach, a Liberal, who was supported by the Liberals, was elected from Tewkesbury by a majority of 583 over William Boosey, independent. The vote was: Hicks-Beach, 7127; Boosey, 4138. The government's victory is regarded as significant, as Mr. Boosey was supported by the critics of the coalition. The victory was caused by the death of Viscount Queensberry, who was killed in action.

FELL TO HIS DEATH.

Son of Former President of Peru a Victim.

PARIS, May 17.—Jose Garcia Calderon, son of ex-President Calderon of Peru, and a volunteer observation balloonist with the French army, was killed in a spectacular manner near the French lines.

Calderon's gas bag was caught in a violent storm and broke loose from its moorings. It tipped sideways and began rushing along in the teeth of the gale. Calderon lost loose, but the sides of the parachute were flung by the wind and he was dashed to his death.

VENICE WAS BOMBED.

Italian Batteries Gave Raiders a Hot Reception.

VENICE, May 16, via Paris, May 17.—Austrian aeroplanes raided Venice and Mestre last night, but the Italian batteries shelled them so hotly that they were forced to keep at a great height and the bombs dropped by them had little effect. One house was damaged. There were no casualties in Venice, but two persons were killed and several injured in Mestre. The material damage was slight.

DISMISSED ACTION AT OSGOOD HALL

Suit of Cooper vs. Ancient Order of United Workmen Settled.

THE BALDWIN LANE

Witnesses Testify as Having Used Passage in Eighteen-Eighty-Nine.

Chief Justice Latchford, at Osgood Hall, yesterday afternoon, dismissed, without costs, the action of Elizabeth Cooper against the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The suit which was over a \$2,000 life insurance, was heard last September. The plaintiff's father, Hugh Cooper, died Feb. 16, 1915, and by his will left \$5 to each of his two sons and the residue of the \$2000 to his daughter, Elizabeth. The insurance company refused to pay the amount called for on the policy, claiming that at the time of his (Cooper's) policy was not paid up to date, and, according to the statute, the dues must be paid no later than thirty days. "I'll late yesterday afternoon, Justice Middleton heard evidence and examined exhibits in the action of the Baldwin estate, who are endeavoring to close the lane east of York street and between King and Pearl streets. John Bolderick testified to having used the lane years ago, but could not recollect ever seeing any gates at either end of the lane. Miss M. Riley, who from 1889 to 1890 worked in a millinery store alongside of the lane on King street, told of having walked through the lane along with other employees without ever being hindered. Similar evidence was given by Frank Barclay, who worked in a nearby tailor shop for eleven years. "Alfred G. W. Fernald and Louis Black have been examined. Justice Middleton adjourned until 3 o'clock to confer with officials at the bar. The case will resume in the afternoon. Back told of having ridden up the lane one evening in the heavy rain, and, at 6 o'clock the next morning, when he drove down the lane, gates were there and men came and chopped them down. The case will be resumed this morning. Justice Latchford, in chambers, gave judgment for \$725.42 in favor of the Baldwin estate. In his action against H. H. Wrightman and William McCall, defendants were guarantors for Menka Fall, who purchased the assets of A. Fall of Port William. Plaintiff, who was an assignee, took action to recover the balance of an indebtedness of \$4000 on promissory notes.

Homesick Special Train Leaves

Toronto 10:40 p.m. Each Tuesday, Commencing May 30th.

For the accommodation of homesickers and general tourist traffic to western Canada, through train, carrying tourist sleepers and tourist cars, will commence Tuesday, May 30th, Toronto 10:40 p.m. each Tuesday, until further notice, running through to Winnipeg. Attention is directed to the remarkably low round trip fares in connection with homesickers' excursions to western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 1st inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale. Apply to any C.P.R. agent for full particulars. W. B. Howard, district passenger agent, Toronto.

HYDE PARK HOSPITAL HAD ITS FIRST PATIENT

Lieut. F. C. Henderson Underwent Operation for Appendicitis.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.
LONDON, May 17.—The Canadian officers' hospital at Hyde Park received the first patient today. Flight Lieut. Fred Cecil Henderson of the naval air service, belonging to Toronto, was successfully operated upon for appendicitis by Col. Donald Armour.

Lieut. W. S. Fielding, at Camberwell, slight wound, right shoulder. Lieut. J. R. Jessop, similar wound, Chelsea. Lieut. H. R. Thomson, at London, multiple grenade wounds. Lieut. Clarence Mounted Rifles, at base, shell wounds. Major Osier, at base, rheumatism. Major Wilson, at Le Touquet, shot in chest, severe. Capt. Wingfoot, at Le Touquet, bomb wound, face and fingers, slight. Lieut. Cornhill, returned to duty.

A Brew for every taste: Special Extra Mild Ale—Pilsener Lager—Special Extra Mild Stout—Old Stock Ale, and every brew the best of its kind, pure and healthful.

Why not have a case of each and suit the taste of all your friends?

