

Offices For Rent

OF KING STREET EAST... Moderate to fresh winds; a few light scattered showers, but generally fair.

The Toronto World

SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 29 1917—SIXTEEN PAGES.

VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,471

TWO CENTS.

HON AIRMEN FAIL IN ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO RAID LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Correspondents at British headquarters in France advise all their English and American newspapers to expect nothing from their respective correspondents today. No reason for this is assigned.

British Take Hundred Prisoners in Patrol Fights on Belgian Battlefield

NO STATEMENT BY MICHAELIS ON WAR AIMS

He Contends Such Action Would Confuse Issue and Injure Interests.

HOPES ARE ILLUSORY

Entente Powers Are Breaking Under the Strain, He Tells Reichstag.

Amsterdam, Sept. 28.—Dr. Michaelis, the German imperial chancellor, in a speech to the main committee of the Reichstag, said that Pope Benedict's peace proposals were inspired by moral seriousness, pure justice and neutrality, which things were lacking in the reply made by President Wilson to the Pope.

Justifying Germany's refusal to state her aims, Dr. Michaelis said such action would only have a confusing effect and would injure German interests. The chancellor said the announced American military exertions were awaited by Germany with calm confidence. Were Germany to state her war aims, the chancellor asserted, it would prejudice the complex questions to be discussed at the time of peace negotiations.

The chancellor strongly attacked President Wilson's reply to the Pope, which, he asserted, merely bound the German people together more firmly. Dr. Michaelis dwelt upon the satisfactory state of our relations with the neutrals. This could not be disturbed, he said, even by the unprecedented exhortations of the hostile press. "We greatly deplore," he continued, "the sufferings caused to the neutrals by our enemies' economic war, and we are always prepared to assume a share in the provisioning of the neutrals. The economic and financial difficulties of France are still fast in."

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 7.)

ROWELL DEMANDS INCREASED EFFORT

Canada Has Not Done Full Share, He Says at Vancouver.

LACK ORGANIZATION

With Less of Politics, Results Would Have Been Better.

Vancouver, Sept. 28.—N. W. Rowell, leader of the opposition in the Ontario Legislature, this afternoon before the Vancouver Canadian Club talked on the position of Canada in the war. His audience was one of the largest ever assembled by the club. "We cannot carry on this struggle," said Mr. Rowell, "on the principle of limited liability. Germany will not permit us to do so. Canada has stacked her whole future on the issue and we have gone too far to withdraw from the fight now."

Mr. Rowell expressed the opinion that the efforts Canadians had put forth might have accomplished more had Canada been better organized for the conduct of the war. "There is much more we might have done," he added, "by the efforts we have put forth if there had been less of politics in connection with this matter. Canada's Obligations.

"Canada," said Mr. Rowell, "is the largest and wealthiest and most influential of all the dominions of the empire, and in proportion to her population she has provided the fewest men and suffered less than any other portion of the empire. I say this not with a view to minimizing the magnificent effort we have made, but in order to show what others have accomplished and to show the further work we are still able to do."

The speaker declared that the smallest responsibility that Canada could undertake for the future is to maintain in unimpaired strength our present four divisions and he was confident that these could not be maintained except "by some form of compulsion such as selective draft." He advocated the taking of surplus profits for the purpose of the state.

GUTHRIE IS CERTAINLY FOR UNION MINISTRY

Borden is Expected to Return to Ottawa Tomorrow Night, and Announcement of Cabinet Re-organization Will Speedily Follow.

By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Sir Robert Borden will return to Ottawa, probably Sunday evening, after a short fishing holiday up the Gatineau, and it is expected that the question of cabinet re-organization will be taken up immediately. The only certainty as to the new ministers appears to be Hugh Guthrie of South Wellington, and it is believed that he will be given the portfolio of customs, Hon. Dr. Reid going to public works. It is doubtful if there will be any further negotiations with Premier Sifton of Alberta, Hon. J. A. Calder of Saskatchewan and T. A. Crerar of Winnipeg from the point of view of the formation of a union government. Their sincerity has been questioned and there appears to be a disposition rather to negotiate with Premier Norris of Manitoba, Hon. Edward Brown and Isaac Philbado of Winnipeg.

OUTSIDE LIMITATION OF OUR WAR METALS OUTPUT

The Mine Managers of Cobalt Ask Government Cancellation of Oil Flotation Patents.

Cobalt, Sept. 28.—At a largely attended meeting this evening of the Timiskaming Mine Managers' Association, representing all the Cobalt mine managers, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Whereas the attitude of the Minerals Separation North American Corporation, which claim to control all the basic patents for the treatment of ores by oil flotation, has restricted the output of war metals and retarded the economic development of the mineral resources of this country by its high-handed and arbitrary action, and whereas the Minerals Separation North American Corporation has threatened to sue the Timiskaming Mine Managers' Association for infringement of their patents, and whereas the Minerals Separation North American Corporation has refused to have the patents and personnel of the Minerals Separation North American Corporation thoroughly investigated by the Government, with a view of having the patents annulled.

Cobalt, Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the World of yesterday, the 27th inst., there was a full account of the serious situation that has come to our mining country by reason of the efforts of a company connected more or less directly with the great German Metal Trust to interfere with the production of war metals in the mining country of northern Ontario. The need there is for prompt action by our government in this respect. The exposure of a newspaper devoted to mining and published in Cobalt. A summary of the charges made, The World published yesterday. Further information on this situation will continue to appear in The World. The leading article in this issue also deals with the subject.

KERENSKY DOMINATES DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

Premier Defends His Conduct in Regard to Korniloff's Rebellion and Shows Calm Defiance of Bolsheviki Faction.

Petrograd, Sept. 28.—Premier Kerensky addressed the democratic congress of 1,200 delegates at its first session yesterday in the municipal theatre, receiving applause which came principally from the less radical groups of delegates. He spoke for the government under his premiership, and was largely in defence of the acts of the government under his premiership. Kerensky interrupted frequently by a. cuts from one group and another, which led at times to altercations lasting several minutes. At one point, when the premier spoke of the refusal of the soldiers' and workmen's delegates of Helmsingfors to oppose the reopening of the Finnish diet, the Bolsheviki burst into loud cheers. "Cheer, my friends, if you will," said Kerensky when he was able to make himself heard, "but bear in mind that a German fleet is moving up the Baltic."

The delegates on the right then jeered the Bolsheviki, asking them why they did not cheer the premier's remark, inasmuch as the Germans were their friends. Kerensky's Explanation. Premier Kerensky, in his address, declared that the government already had announced its program at the had announced in Moscow. He then made a few remarks in his own defence, particularly in regard to the resignation of General Korniloff. Kerensky said that he had known for a long time that a master stroke was being prepared, and he took steps to prevent it. From the time of Gen. Korniloff's appointment the army headquarters began to address ultimatum after ultimatum to the government, which had accepted. The speaker declared that the smallest responsibility that Canada could undertake for the future is to maintain in unimpaired strength our present four divisions and he was confident that these could not be maintained except "by some form of compulsion such as selective draft." He advocated the taking of surplus profits for the purpose of the state.

Every hat that is stylish for a man to wear is included in the Dineen stock, particularly the better known English make of hats. The colors are all the new shades Italian soft felt hats, the Barbaio, regular five dollar value, for \$4.50. The Boreallino, the pioneer fine Italian felt, \$5.00. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

SCAVENGERS TO GO ON STRIKE AT NOON TODAY

Flag Incident Finally Results in Walk-Out of Men.

STATEMENT ISSUED

Employees of Street Commissioner's Department Announce Their Grievances.

At a meeting of between six and seven hundred employees of the street commissioner's department, held last night in Victoria Hall, it was finally decided to declare a strike, to become effective at noon today as a result of the board of control's action in connection with the Wilson flag incident. The meeting is stated to have been unanimous in reaching this decision. Every city newspaper came in for severe criticism for not having given the men's statements a fair showing. The Toronto World was not included in the charges thus laid. The resolution passed by the meeting was as follows: "To the citizens of Toronto: The following statement is issued by the members of the street cleaning department in justification of their action in refusing to grant us any longer under Commissioner Wilson. The men have been forced upon us by the board of control, and the city council having refused to grant us what we claim is our inalienable right, namely a fair and impartial measure of British justice, we are extremely sorry that we have found it necessary to take this step. First, because we know the board of control will cause to the citizens, and we have delayed our action on that account, for we always found the citizens were ready to accord us kind and considerate treatment, and had we received only in partial measure the same treatment from Commissioner Wilson, we would not have been forced today to take the step that we have done. A Last Resort. "We also realize this should be the last resort, and only should be taken when other means have failed, and with us there seems no other hope, only our employees' citizenship. "We pledged this statement because we have been denied a fair and impartial report in connection with this trouble by a portion of the press. Every favorable feature of our side of the case has been held back from the public, and the man who by his tyrannical and unjust administration of the city's discipline has made our lives a misery and our work slavery has been scattered everywhere, while automobiles were forbidden to approach the building. Last night a thorough search of the building was even considered of requiring servants residing in the building to evacuate it. Nikolai Lenin, the radical socialist leader, is reported to have arrived in Petrograd. The police do not deny this report, but say that his present address is not known to the authorities. The minister of the interior has ordered his arrest. The presiding officers of the democratic congress is composed of five representatives of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates, five each from the town zemstvos and two each from other groups.

BRITISH CARRY OUT MORE AIR RAIDS

Machines Do Great Service Reconnoitring and Photographing.

ATTACKS ON GERMANS

Aviators of Haig Fire on Infantry and Transports.

London, Sept. 28.—A British official communication, on aerial operations says: "Aviation: On Thursday a heavy ground mist again hindered aerial work, but our aeroplanes continued to co-operate with the artillery. Many hostile positions were reconnoitred and photographed during the day. Bombs were dropped by our aeroplanes on the German positions at St. Denis Westem and Gontrode, on billets at Mooreseide and other targets. At night a total of six and three-quarters tons of bombs were dropped on the following objectives, Gontrode's airfield, with good results; on the enemy's railway stations at Rumbach, Menin, Westem and Leirhem and various hostile billets and an ammunition dump. "In the course of these raids the German troops and transports were successfully attacked by machine gunfire from our aeroplanes flying at low altitudes. In the air fighting several German machines were downed and three others were driven down out of control. One was shot down by our infantry fire. One of our machines is missing."

Big British Bark Wrecked Off Coast of South Africa

Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Sept. 28.—The British barque Colonial Empire, 2281 tons, has been wrecked. The crew was rescued and the cargo is being salvaged. The barque was proceeding from an Atlantic port of the United States.

DINEEN'S SELECT HATS.

Every hat that is stylish for a man to wear is included in the Dineen stock, particularly the better known English make of hats. The colors are all the new shades Italian soft felt hats, the Barbaio, regular five dollar value, for \$4.50. The Boreallino, the pioneer fine Italian felt, \$5.00. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

AWAIT BIG EVENTS

London, Saturday, Sept. 29.—A sensation has been caused by the official announcement that news from the British western front will be suspended today. No reason for the withholding of the despatches of newspaper correspondents on the British front in France is known. The only occasion previously of interrupting the news of the correspondent was in October, 1915, when it was announced from London that thousands of words of news from Associated Press correspondents in Sofia and from the German line on the western battlefield were being withheld by the British censor. Two days later announcement was made of the entry of Bulgaria into the war on the side of the Teutons, and a day later still word came that Field Marshal John French had made considerable gains in the Loos sector, driving a wedge into the German lines from 500 to 1000 yards in depth.

SOUTHEASTERN COAST OF ENGLAND IS RAIDED

Several Hun Aeroplanes Attempt to Reach London But Fail—Bombs Were Dropped in Suffolk, Essex and Kent.

London, Sept. 28.—Hostile airships attacked the southeast coast of England this evening. A few of them attempted to reach London, but failed. No report of damages or casualties has been received as yet. The official statement issued by Field Marshal French, in charge of the aerial defence of Great Britain, follows: "Hostile aeroplanes attacked the southeast coast of England this evening. The raiders were reported from various points along the coast in Suffolk, Essex and Kent. The majority of the raiders did not venture far inland. A few of them headed toward London, but failed to reach the metropolis. Bombs were dropped in Suffolk, Essex and Kent, but no reports regarding casualties or damage have been received as yet. "When the air raid warning was issued in London, everybody took to cover in the usual way. They waited two hours without hearing the sounds of a defensive gun or the bomb of a raider, and it became evident that the German airman had been headed off from the London area. Roar of Guns. "From the first telegrams received from the coast the features of the air raid seem to have been the intense volume of the defensive gunfire and the speediness of the repulse of the raiders. One despatch says there was a tremendous roar of guns along the Thames estuary. British aeroplanes also battered at work put up a regular curtain fire. British aeroplanes also went up after the raiders and there was considerable air fighting. Afterward the firing gradually died away and the noise of the enemy's engines grew less and less faint as the ships speeded to sea. One despatch says several bombs were dropped in the rural areas southeast of Suffolk, a few miles inland, but as far as was known there was neither damage nor casualties."

Nation Wide Conspiracy Is Charged Against I.W.W.

Wholesale Arrests Made in Chicago After Indictments Are Returned Against 166 Leaders.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Formal return of a blanket indictment charging a nation-wide conspiracy to hamper the government during the war was made today in the United States district court here against 166 leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World. I.W.W., who had been arrested in almost every city where they were active in the local I.W.W. headquarters in automobiles, tonated and driven by women, and quickly returned to the federal building bringing prisoners with them. In the first hour thirty-five men were thus haled into the marshal's office, and later a total of 166 were taken into custody for the department of justice. Among the first to be taken into custody was William D. Haywood, secretary of the national organization of the I.W.W., who was questioned September 5, when the headquarters of the I.W.W. in various cities were raided by the government. An explanatory note issued by the government attorneys who have directed the investigation of the notorious conspiracy, the crime of which the men named in the indictments are accused, said: "The prosecutions are under sections 8, 19 and 37 of the criminal code and under the espionage act. Only leaders in conspiracies or those personally traitors in connection with the perpetration of crimes against the United States are included as defendants. "To permit the secure arrest of the indicted men no hint of their names was permitted to escape during the court proceedings, which consisted of a statement from the foreman of the grand jury that its labors had been completed, the handing of a bulky sheaf of indictments to the clerk of the court and a few brief words from Judge Evans thanking the jurors for their sacrifice of time and effort, and assuring them that they had done their duty as citizens, a duty which the court said was "quite as important as any obligation which rests upon a citizen. Only the members of the I.W.W. were named in the indictments, the government attorneys taking pains to specify that none others were touched. After he had been questioned by Hinton G. Clabaugh of the department of justice, Haywood was held in default of \$25,000. Others arrested in Chicago and held in default of \$10,000 ball were: George Andreychen, of Chicago, Duluth and elsewhere, manager of the I.W.W. publicity bureau, Chicago. I.W.W. member, Chicago. Vladimir Lomskoff, Chicago, manager recruiting union. Charles Rothfischer, editor of A. Bergumkas, Chicago and Cleveland. Charles Plahn, Chicago and Detroit. Herbert Master, Seattle and Chicago. After the first automobile loads had reached the federal building, more persons were taken into custody until approximately 150 had been brought in to be questioned. Sixteen were taken in a second descent on the I.W.W. headquarters."

BRITISH TAKE GERMANS IN PATROL ENCOUNTERS

Rather Considerable Artillery Action Reported From Macedonia.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The evening communication issued by the war office says: "There is nothing to report except that there has been rather considerable artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of Beaumont. "The mysterious affair with which my name has been mentioned is entirely new to me, and I need hardly affirm that I am absolutely ignorant of the persons concerned in it, as well as of their doings. Furthermore, I emphatically deny being a member of, or being connected with any such society, secret or otherwise."

HON. HONORE MERCIER DENIES ACCUSATION

Montreal, Sept. 28.—Hon. Honore Mercier, minister of colonization for the Province of Quebec, whose name was connected with the New York revelations concerning the German conspirator Von Tegel, as one at the head of an anti-British society, having power to sway Quebec province against the cause of Great Britain and her allies, issued the following denial from the provincial government office here today: "The mysterious affair with which my name has been mentioned is entirely new to me, and I need hardly affirm that I am absolutely ignorant of the persons concerned in it, as well as of their doings. Furthermore, I emphatically deny being a member of, or being connected with any such society, secret or otherwise."

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Apartment House Site

FOR SALE. Sherbourne Street, between Carlton and Wellesley. Lot 26 x 156'. Apply H. H. WILLIAMS & CO. 38 King St. East. Main 5450

TWO CENTS.

BRITAIN NEEDS MORE TONNAGE TO WAGE WAR

Shipping Losses Since February Equal Total Previous Sinkings.

U. S. MUST SPEED UP

America Must Do Extensive Construction to Support Armies in Europe.

London, Sept. 28.—British shipping losses since the beginning of the unrestricted submarine campaign last February now approximate the total losses before that period, according to a statement authorized by the controller of shipping today. The statement indicated it was reasonable to expect Germany to destroy by next spring 200 vessels more than could be built in the meantime. The controller of shipping authorized the Associated Press to make the following statement of the shipping situation and the urgent need for the United States to undertake merchant shipbuilding programs on a broad scale: "It is of the utmost importance that the United States should realize that the shortage of shipping is the most vital fact in the present situation, and the building of merchant ships is of the utmost importance. "The question the United States must face is whether, on the basis of the shipbuilding preparations she is now making, it will be possible for her to send any substantial force to France next spring without such a drain on the world's shipping as will subtract just as much from the fighting strength of the other allies as her own forces will add. "However large and powerful the army which the United States is sending during the winter, it may be rendered absolutely useless as an addition to the fighting forces against Germany if there are no ships to transport it, except at the cost of stopping the flow of vital necessities to the present armies. "The loss of shipping since the beginning of the ruthless U-boat war is now roughly equal to the total losses prior to that time. By next spring Germany may be expected to destroy 200 vessels in excess of what are built in the meantime. "Big Spring Demand. "Next spring this demand will be largely exhausted, and the need of supplying Italy, France and Great Britain will be largely increased. At the same moment the United States will be making a large increase in vessels to transport its army and to maintain it. "What must be the program of the United States? It must be large enough to outbuild submarine destruction. Even if this means the building of six million tons a year, which is three times the best the British have done and five or six times what the United States has previously done, this is not impossible if the United States puts into it an effort comparable with the efforts the allies put into creating their armies. "To build six million tons of shipping would require about 3,500,000 tons of steel, or less than ten per cent of her output. It would take not more than a half million men, the majority unskilled. "The task thus outlined is small compared with the effort put forth by the principal belligerents in other directions. Great Britain, for example, increased her army from a quarter of a million to over five million. "Before the war all the shipping in the world was only worth about the same capital as the two big English railway companies. It would be the most incongruous thing in the history of warfare if the war, in which such immensely greater strength has been exerted in other directions, should have the issue decided by failure to solve the problem of building six million tons of shipping a year in the United States. "What is the present situation regarding U-boat losses? It is clear that the submarine war will fall in its main intention. It will not starve England and it will not interfere with the supply of munitions. But British shipping strength still is being constantly reduced, and we have not yet reached the point where building equals the losses. "The circumstances facing Great Britain's position as the supplier of the allied needs is handicapped. 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