## DEWART FORMULATES CHARGES AGAINST THREE GOVERNMENTS

against the very laws of civilization thruout the world.

Let us look at the position in which we stand. Ontario is blessed with natural resources of nickel from which the world draws 85 per cent. of which the world draws 85 per cent. of the total supply. There is but one other country, New Caledonia, a French penal colony, from which any supply comes, and then there is the almost negligible quantity obtained as by-product from copper refined in the United States from American ores. The value and uses of nickel are known to you so far as they concern avy the bulwark of civilization during the war. (Applause). Not only the armament of vessels. Nickel enters into every other class of armament; into every shell and bullet fired by every class of rifle used by the nations

ossessor of this great natural re-purce towards the civilized nations of the world we can only do that duty preserving and conserving our

Nickel for Rifle Bullets. envelope put around each bullet that gives it carrying power, strengthening it up to the requirements, is supplied in the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When you will realize that the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When you will realize that the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When you will realize that the proportion of the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When you will realize that the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one the proportion of it up to the requirements, is supplied in the proportion of 1,600,000 envelopes to one ton of refined nickel. When you think of that you will realize that

country in the world that could supply it. The Deutschland made two trips. There was another vessel, the Bremen, was never heard of again, because she was intercepted. Anyway, point from Canada to Germany, and told it was not loyal to attempt to make side in 1916, and on August 1 sailed matters right while the war was still a sailed to say that thru this corporation Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada to say that thru this corporation Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada to Germany, and told it was not loyal to attempt to make matters right while the war was still be a say that thru this corporation Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada to Germany, and told it was not loyal to attempt to make matters right while the war was still be a say that thru this corporation Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada to Germany, and told it was not loyal to attempt to make matters right while the war was still be a say that thru this corporation Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada to Germany, and told it was not loyal to attempt to make matters right while the war was still be a say that thru this corporation Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had been traced point by the say that thru this corporation canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had been traced point by point from Canada nickel had

chasers, ostensibly German-Amer-leans, but really men acting for Dr.

Cargo Traced Point by Point.
From point to point Mr. Rathom traced that nickel, gave every particular and detail, the origin, progress, storage and final shipment on the Deutschland, And now, ladies and gentlemen, what I desire to prove is that the denials of Mr. Rathom's statements at that time, in the light of what has occurred since, are shown to have been absolutely erroneous, that these statements in denial we made without any facts upon which they were supposed to be based. Mr. Rathom was able to show all his facts. And by whom were the denials made? Sir Robert Borden said in his judgment Mr. Rathom's statements were ment Mr. Rathom's statements were incorrect; but he would make an immediate inquiry. If he made an immediate inquiry, it is not clear that he did; for from that day till this there is no record of any further statement from him in behalf of the International Nickel Company. Let us look a little further. Premier Hearst said the did not believe it. Mr. Meighen and Mr. Kemp came to the conclusion and Mr. Kemp came to the conclusion that the size of the Deutschland, by careful calculations, showed she could not hold more than 75 tons. Mr. but they made estimates based on the

Hon. Arthur Meighen's Denial. Mr. Meighen said something further He discussed the matter at length in Toronto on Nov. 23, 1916, in these

I do not think that reasonable men expect me to give the details of the working out of the system of supervision, and all that it involves. May I go as far as to say that the government of great Britain, thru its committee on enemy's sup-plies, at the head of which sits Sir plies, at the head of which sits Sir Francis Hopwood, are by themselves and by our agents in daily, weekly and monthly control of all the output of the International Nickel Co. fir so far as that output goes overseas or goes into plants within the United States. They are in a position to decide what firm should be permitted to purchase in that country, because they are the buyers of the step taken to prevent the nickel commission, and as I will snow you that commission recommended the policy of the Liberal party to the permitted to purchase in that country, because they are the buyers of the go erament at long last to do its

books of Mr. Rathom's statement; and while we have been abused for daring to say that thru this corporation Can-

needed remedying.
Richard Reid's Declaration. The Journal discovers that this consignment was taken by the puryou. The province of Ontario had in London at that time an excellent man Heinrich Albert, fiscal agent of the as agent-general, since dead. On March German government in this country, and transported to the warehouses of the Nassau Smelting and Refining Company, foot of West 29th street, North River, New York.

3 agent general, since dead. On March 14, 1916, this gentleman, Richard Reid, spoke out upon an occasion when Ben.

H. Morgan, an imperial authority, addressed the Royal Colonial Institute in London, on the necessity for a com-London, on the necessity for a com-

as follows: have found its way by a circuitous metal might be of immense value to them. There it is, we said, take it, make sure it remains in the possession of Britain. The authorities History of the Canadian Copper Co. session of Britain. The authorities here strongly objected to take any interest whatever, and only since the war revealed the vital importance of this metal has the gravity of the mistake been fully realized. They have now taken such an insome way that valuable metal getcessary, as immediately after the cessary, as immediately after the outbreak of the war we took steps to prevent the nickel finding its way to Germany. A commission was an image of the company then went to Ottawa for a charter to enable it to do business in Canada. That was in 1886. to Germany. A commission was appointed having on its board representatives of Canada and of Great reads: Britain. This commission meets in a few days in this city (London), and no doubt satisfactory measures will be adopted for the retention of the nickel supply of Canada within

the empire.
There it is stated by the agent-gen-

as regards seizures placed in British prize courts overseas or seizures by our allies, but it had been ascertained from the admiralty marshal that nickel was seized on board twelve ships and put in the London prize court. Of these twelve cargoes, eleven came from New York and one from New Caledonia, and as regards destination five of these cargoes were intended for Dutch ports, six for Swedish ports and one for Antwerp.

for Antwerp.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to consider this statement also in face of the denial of Hon. Howard side in 1916, and on August 1 sailed from Baltimore, and according to the United States returns for the month of July, she carried—because she was the only vessel sailing from the United States to Germany—752,674 pounds or 376 tons of refined nickel to Germany. She returned in November upon her second trip, and the United States returns for November account for 360 tons of nickel, which are included in "other countries."

Those two cargoes of nickel were mined in Canada, and John R. Rathom, the editor of The Providence Journal, exposed the agency by which that Canadian nickel reached the Deutschland. He traced it step by step from its purchase from the International Nickel Company, in 1914, till it Deutschland. He traced it step by step from its purchase from the International Nickel Company, in 1914, till it reached the vessel and was taken by her in August and November ,1916, to Germany.

This is what The Providence Journal of November 11, 1916, said:

All the nickel aboard the Deutschland is part of a large consignment which was purchased in November, 1914, from the International Nickel

The international Nickel

That here fore we were not really concerned for the fate of the country. That was a most contemptible suggestion; but I will ask you to judge who were the patriots and who disloyal, those who were trying to remedy the intolerable conditions then known to exist, or those who denied that any evil existed or needed remedying.

Richard Richar

This nickel should always have been refined in Canada. It should have been refined right here in the Province of

Ontario

A Contrast in Treatment.

I will show you that where the International Nickel Company is not concerned Hon. Howard Ferguson so strongly insists that nickel shall be refined in this province that he threatened drastic measures against a mon imperial economic policy. Mr. British company that located its reReid's remarks are reported in The
Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute

The International Nickel ComRiver. The International Nickel Company had the protection and approval Eighty per cent. of the nickel of the world is produced in the province of Ontario, 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 with their great machinery and the protection and approved of this government in every objection it made to refining its nickel in Canada. Do you realize what it would mean to Ontario if the plants of that company and its five subsidiary companies were in Canada? These industries with their great machinery and have found its way by a circuitous tries with their great machinery and route to Krupps, there to be manufactured into bullets to mow down British soldiers? When that metal tario instead of Bayonne or Connipaw, was first discovered, the Ontario government brought the matter to the attention of the imperial government, urging that some day the industries should be retained in Can-

When the Canadian Copper Company was first started it had an incorporation in Ohio, but it became necessa to have a charter in Canada and in Ontario to enable it to do business here At that time there were other men in terest as to ask us in Canada to introduce legislation to provincial business, the introduce legislation to provincial attention of our provincial business, the introduce legislation to provincial attention of our provincial business, the introduced legislation to provincial states and the control of our provincial business, the introduced legislation to provincial states and the control of our provincial business, the introduced legislation to provincial business, the control of our provincial business, the introduced legislation to provincial business, the control of our provincial business, the introduced legislation to provincial business. introduce legislation to prevent in Oliver Mowat. Hon. A. S. Hardy was ting into the hands of the enemy.
That request however, was not necessary as immediately of the country to a group of financiers from the United States.

> The company shall have full power to sell the produce of their mines in any part of Canada or elsewhere, and to establish treating or

ing works in any province of Can-ada as, in the interests of the com-pany, may be found expedient. Foreign Refining Not Allowed. The inference is that the distinctry, because they are the buyers of the government at long last to do its opment of the nickel ore of Sudbury,

und sit of the report of the royal property of the royal property

ever, the common stock was in-creased by the issue of \$2,670,000, which was issued at par to both preferred and common shareholders to the extent of 15 per cent. of their holdings, following a 25 per cent. cash dividend on the common stock. A further dividend of 7 per cent. in 1911, made a total of 32 per cent. on the common shares for that fiscal

Frank Cochrane Took Charge. That means without any question that the company began the develop-ment of its own policy as soon as Frank Cochrane took charge of the government's policy in Toronto. And by Frank Cochrane himself, in 1907, we have presented the full contrast between his policy and the policy of the Liberal government.
I will read to you two letters that were exchanged between Dr. Eugene Haanel, superintendent of mines at Ottawa, and Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of lands, forests and

Admiralty at Last Gets Busy. The offers made by A. S. Hardy to the imperial government had then at last impressed the imperial authorities, who now sought to do something that might prevent our nickel from going to an enemy in time of national emergency. Mr. Cochrane put aside the request, on the ground that the province had not the authority to do what was requested tho he knew quite well that A. S. Hardy had brought the lumbermen of the United States to their knees, by just the same means. In 1907 an important emergency in national and imperial issues was already foreseen when these let-

ters were written:

Department of the Interior, Canada, Ottawa, Feb. 4, 1907. Mines Branch.

Eugene Haanel, Ph.D., Superintendent of Mines Sir—I have the honor to submit for your consideration and decision request made by my lords commis-sioners of the admiralty for information:

First, as to the powers possessed the Ontario government, by which the exportation of nickel ore or matte from Canada to foreign countries could be prohibited in of national emergency.

Second as to the present position of affairs in Canada in regard to keeping nickel-bearing land in Brit-Lord Elgin, by whom this request of my lords commissioners of the admiralty is forwarded to Lord Grey, desires an early reply I have the honor to be, sir, your

Eugene Haanel, superintendent of mines. Hon. F. Cochrane, minister of lands, rests and mines. Frank Cochrane Says No Power

Toronto, March 8, 1907. Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. for-warding request made by the lords commissioners of the admiralty for information, 1st as to the powers possessed by the Ontario govern-ment by which the exportation of nickel ore or matte from Canada to foreign countries could be prohibited time of national emergency, and 2nd, as to the present position of af-fairs in Canada in regard to keeping nickel-bearing land in British hands.

THE TORONTO WORLD.

And put himself in communication with the first and put in the production of the state of the production of align property. He ask the production of align property. He ask the production of align property. He ask the production of the production of align property. He ask the production of align property. He ask the production of the production of align property and of the fact that the production of align property. He ask the production of align property. He ask the production of align property and of the fact that the production of align property. He ask the production of align property and of the fact that the production of align property. He ask the production of align property and of the fact that the production of align property and of the fact that the production of align property and of the fact that the production of align property and of the production of align propert

German Holders From A a sore of the Developer Co. 1 and 1 Developer Co. 1 Developer Co. 2 Deve

World said:

"If anyone ought to be in jail it is that one who helps the wrongdoer to put something over the nation in its hour of supreme trial. And this is the hour of supreme trial for the British

ampire, when her navy is menaced and her soldiers and sailors menaced by shot and shells and bullets armored with her nickel that got to Germany by slack conduct where there should have been vigilance, and where that one corrective of things of that kind, publicity, was sidetracked."

Sir William Hearst's reply to that was that it was not the business of the province. Premier Boruen, however, telt compelled to take up a correspondence with President Moneil Hon. Howard Ferguson took the same position as Sir William Hearst that the matter feil entirely under the author-

Hon. Howard Ferguson took the same position as Sir William Hearst that the matter fell entirely under the authority of the federal government, into I nave reminded you already that his attitude was wholly different when he was dealing with the business of another company than the international Nickel Co.

I cannot take time to go fully into the return brought down last session of correspondence between thon. Howard Ferguson and W. A. Carlyle, vice-president of the British-American Nickel Co., which proposed to locate its refinery at Huli, against the protests and threats of Mr. rerguson that he would retailed with drastic measures. I will only say that in his letter to Mr. Carlyle of April 12, 1918, ne uses this language:

I may not by departmental action be able to restrain you; but I feel confident that the outcry will be so strong that at the next session of the legislature you will find a very strong expression of dissatisfaction that will have become crystalized into action.

And in a further letter of April 18 he says:

It is true that the properties owned

cochrane was in charge and in his report of December, 1995, he says "it is doubtful whether any substantial result can be obtained." What does it mean? It means that the national means that the national means that the national means that the national mean? It means that the national means the means that the national at a time when if he had done someting it might have prevented our nickel going to the enemy when the smergency was upon us as well as being the national national national means that the national plause.) And while Frank Cochrane was plause.) And while Frank Cochrane was upon us as well as being the national natio

To Make Another Try to Secure

We are instructed to offer for sale en



minion Public Buildings, Postal Station
"F," Yonge Street, Toronto, and Overseer Dominion Buildings, Central Post
Office, Montreal, P.Q.

Tenders will not be considered unless
made on the forms supplied by the
Department and in accordance with the
conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by
an accepted cheque on a chartered bank
payable to the order of the Minister of
Public Works, equal to 10 p.c. of the
amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds
of the Dominion will also be accepted as
security, or war bonds and cheques if
required to make up an odd amount.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 16, 1919.



To Steamfitters, Plumbers and Electricians

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Heating and Ventilating, Plumbing and Electric Wiring, Court House, Sault Ste. Marie," addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this Department until noon of Wednesday, September 3rd, for Heating and Ventilating, Plumbing and Electric Wiring of the Court House now in course of erection at Sault Ste. Marie. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. C. A. Findiay, Architect, Sault Ste. Marie, and at this Department. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the Honorable F. G. Macdiarmid, Minister of Public Works and Highways, Ontario for five per cent of the tender and the bona fide signature and address of two sureties or the name of a guarantee company approved by the Department willing to provide a bond for the due fuifilment of the contract. The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

PRICE

ondon, Aug. 2

ew York, Aug

P.S.—Newspapers publishing this without athority will not be paid for it.

Tenders for Supplies

Tenders will be received by registered post only, addressed to the Chairman, Board of Control, City Hall, Toronto, up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, Septem-ber 2nd, 1919, for the supply and delivery

Tender No. 51, Electric Motors.
Envelopes containing tenders must be plainly marked on the outside as to contents. specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Works Department, Room 12, City Hall.

Tenders must comply strictly with conditions of city bylaw as to deposits and sureties, as set out in specifications and forms of tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accorded.

accepted.
T. L. CHURCH (Mayor),
Chairman, Board of Control.

tempts will be made to secure bail for the imprisoned strike leaders by coun-sel for the eight men held in the provincial jail on sedition charges, said Marcus Hyman, one of the counsel to-Bail for Winnipeg Strikers day. One of these attempts the form of a further application bail before a court of several just of King's bench. day. One of these attempts will take