

## The Toronto World

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## Facing the Social Disease.

It is difficult to arouse public interest in the subject of venereal disease which was so fully discussed at the Canadian public health conference this week at the university. The meetings were open to the public, and eminent experts from the United States were among the speakers, but comparatively few attended. And yet, according to the statistics, one out of every three families is infected by these foul and deadly diseases.

Some of the facts in the matter are startling and of course they are shocking, but until the public is thoroughly shocked, a thorough abatement of the evil is impossible. The conspiracy of silence has been to some extent broken down, but there are many families, churches and even newspapers which taboo the subject as not respectable and even obscene. But this attitude does not rescue the innocent sufferers nor warn the ignorant who plunge in their folly into deadly risk, nor help to stamp out the contamination whose contagion endangers the life of everyone who mixes with the general public.

In our hospitals of those who go in with other diseases ten per cent, are found to be affected with venereal disease. The fault is not necessarily their own, so easily communicable are syphilis and chancre.

The experience of the army authorities of all the nations at war, has turned attention to the subject in a marked manner. The casualties from venereal disease were at first greater than from battle. This condition demanded attention and severe discipline was enforced in regard to prevention and prophylactic treatment. More still was done by educational methods and the men were taught all the danger they ran for themselves, their families, and their children thru contracting the disease.

The economic waste attaching to the disease is tremendous. One hospital with 17,000 beds was required in one district in the United States. Prompt action by the authorities brought the plague under control so that from very high figures the rate of infection came down to two or three in the thousand. One division was reported with a clean sheet. In Toronto the rate has been very high, but in all cases it has been found to be higher outside the army than inside, on account of the greater care taken by the military authorities for service, so that it is necessary to protect the fighting forces. A man just back from the front reported conditions as he had observed them, and stated that he had just had a letter from his brother who was with the army of occupation in the Imperial service near Cologne. He stated that one-third of the men were down with the disease. This was thought to be due to the fact that the new army of occupation was without experience in dealing with the conditions.

These diseases are destroying the health and vigor of the nation. Early death is their certain result. Efforts are being made in all civilized communities to do something to stem the evil. In Ottawa this week an effort is being made to organize a national movement similar to that in Great Britain and the United States thru which the subject may be dealt with by legislation, medically, socially, morally, and in every way possible. Improved forms of recreation are held to be a necessary adjunct to any real reform on this line, and much information was disseminated during this week's conference on all these matters.

Proportional Representation.  
The Hamilton Herald remarked the other day that it was strange the labor party did not include proportional representation in its platform. The labor party of Toronto and of Ontario, which has a branch or branches in Hamilton, certainly does so. It is one of the foremost planks of labor. Labor knows very well that as long as the old political machines have their way the labor party has very little chance. Nor has any effort towards suitable and honest government much chance with the old machines at work.

Some people think that proportional representation is merely a means of extending party politics. Nothing could be further from the fact. The system would extinguish machine politics, but it would strengthen and purify real party politics.

This comes about thru the influence of votes that are now either thrown away in hopeless contests or never brought to the poll at all on account of this hopelessness. Under proportional representation every vote counts. The labor man can vote for the labor candidate, knowing that instead of his vote being thrown away, even if he fails to elect his candidate, his second choice or his third choice will help to elect the better man of the other party.

ties in the contest. The candidates appear on the ticket in the usual way. Instead of marking a cross opposite one name favored, the voter numbers the men off according to his choice, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and so on. By this means his vote is not wasted. It is made effective in a double way. If there are more than enough votes to elect the man he favors, the surplus vote is taken and distributed according to the second choice. Or if his candidate has not sufficient votes to elect him these otherwise waste votes are distributed according to second choice. As a result the men who are elected are the choice of the whole community, because the system renews interest in elections and everybody goes to the polls.

It has also the effect of electing the best men in every party, because the voter of the opposite party naturally marks his second choice for the best man among his opponents.

## OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINIONS

The World will gladly print under this heading letters written by our readers, dealing with current topics. As long as these letters are not longer than 200 words and written on one side of the paper only.

## AS THE FARMER'S WIFE SEES IT.

Editor World: It seems that a great many of our city friends are taking holidays just now. There are strikes and rumors of strikes. I confess it looks rather strange to country people to see the laboring men demanding an eight-hour day, while we are working from five o'clock in the morning till nine at night, trying to produce something for them to eat.

I have plenty of sympathy with them in their demands for higher wages, in this time of high prices for all necessities, but why any able-bodied man wishes to stop work in the middle of the afternoon is beyond my comprehension. It has been extremely hard to secure help on farms for several years now, and I fear it will be much harder when the eight-hour day comes in force, as it is impossible to keep up to the work on the farm thru the summer months without putting in long days of labor. I am very much afraid that when farmers' help is going to be so hungry.

I wonder what they will do with the remainder of the day. I am pretty sure that the one who used to find mischief for idle hands to do, our childhood days, is still on the job and his methods are right up to date. If it comes to the men who do some of the discontented ones not come out to the country, get hold of some land and go to work producing the food that there is so much need for.

A Fifteen-hour-a-day Farmer's Wife.

PLANS TO COMBAT  
PLAGUE OF TYPHUS

Economic Council Suggests Using  
Surplus British and American  
Hospital Supplies.

Paris, May 29.—The supreme economic council will submit to the government a plan for combating the plague of typhus in eastern and southeastern Europe, which will include the placing at the disposal of the league of Red Cross Societies of the surplus medical and hospital supplies of the British and American armies. The economic council will also provide transportation while the Red Cross Societies will supply personnel endeavoring to obtain the best medical service that can be secured.

The League of Red Cross Societies is appealing to the societies in Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy, Japan and to 24 national societies in other nations to participate in the campaign against typhus.

The appeal says:  
"We feel justified in calling on all Red Cross organizations to do something they can at the present moment to stop the plague."

## BARRIEAU A WINNER

Vancouver, May 29.—Frank Barrieau, Canadian middleweight champion, last night was awarded the decision at the end of a fifteen-round fight with Mickey King, Australian champion. The match was for the Canadian-Australian middleweight championship.

## JOHN BRAMM PASSES.

Special to The Toronto World.  
Kitchener, Ont., May 29.—John Bramm, aged 67, passed away at his home here this morning following a long illness. Deceased was born in Kitchener and until his retirement 12 years ago was identified with the milling business. He is survived by his wife and one son and one daughter.

## A Line of Cheer

Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

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"IT CAN'T BE DID."

"It can't be did," a silly phrase.

We often hear upon our ways.

Our grand-dads might have spoken so

Less than a hundred years ago.

Had some one mentioned the unknown

Achievement of the Telephone.

They should have deemed that man insane.

Who prophesied the Aeroplane.

And laughed at hints of ships of steel

To travel on an even keel.

Across the oceans, seas, and steam

Plato have thought, an idle dream.

"It can't be did," Let's cut it out.

"This based on aught but fear and doubt.

Perhaps the New Thing 'neath the Sun—

With heart and soul let's go right to it.

AND DO IT!

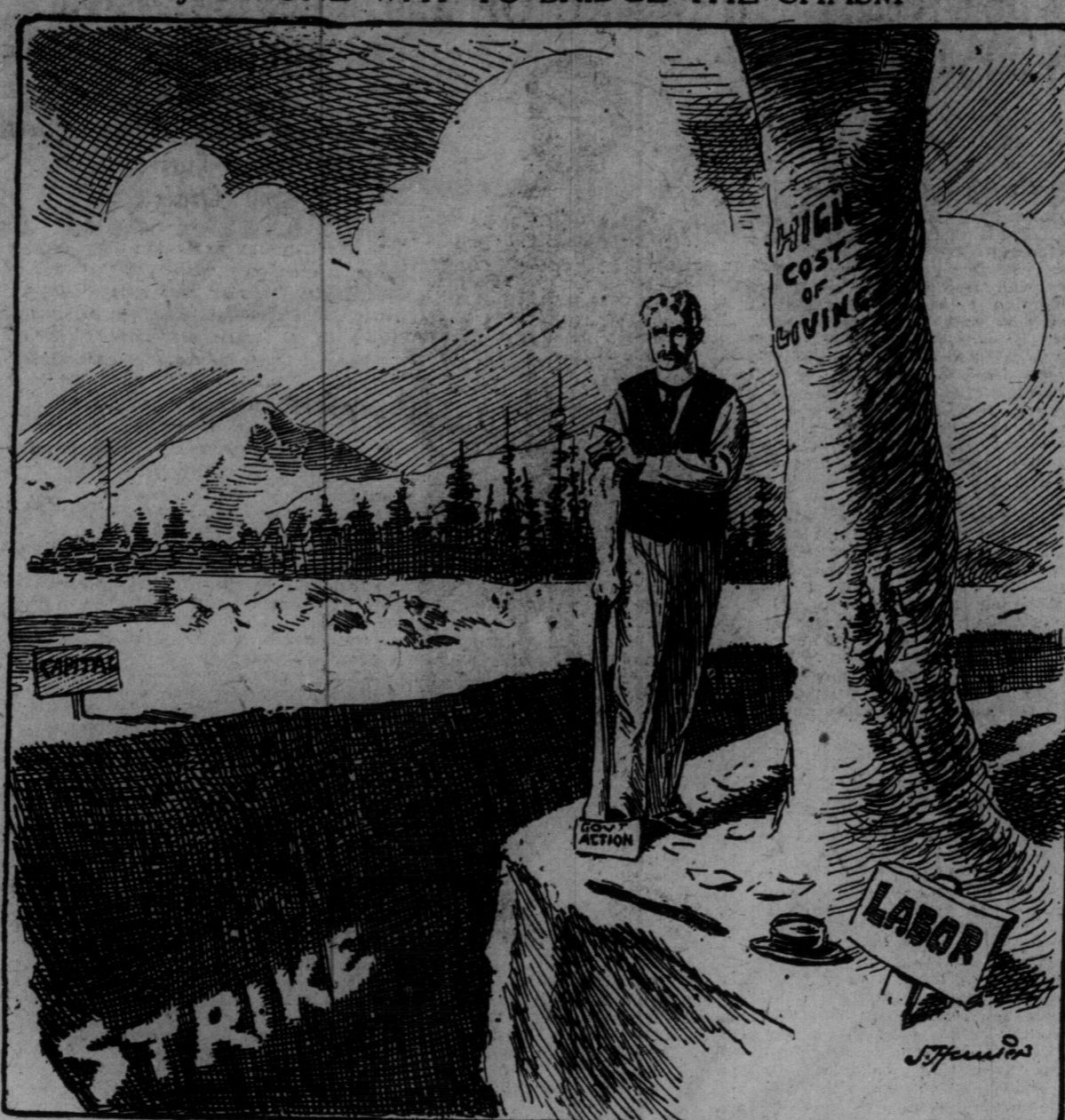
Pay City Taxes now, and avoid rush on last day.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

TORONTO STREET - TORONTO.

Established 1855.

## JUST ONE WAY TO BRIDGE THE CHASM



## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

The Associated Press issues the following:  
The representatives of the allied and associated powers at last have before them the answer of Germany to the terms of the peace treaty.

Under the procedure adopted by the peace congress, the reply of the German government to the terms of the peace treaty, consisting mainly of counter-proposals seeking to lessen the severity of the allied terms, the members of the council of four will digest the views of the enemy and report back their decision as quickly as possible.

This decision is to be final, and Germany will be compelled either to sign or reject the treaty.

In case of a declination to sign, British, French and American troops are prepared to take such steps as Marshal Foch may deem necessary.

while at sea the old blockade against Germany is ready to be tightened again. A plan of the allies to have Switzerland, in the event of a refusal by Germany to sign, to enforce a more severe blockade against Germany, if necessary, is reported to have failed.

Switzerland claiming this would infringe Swiss neutrality.

It had been believed possible that on Friday the terms of peace to Austria would be ready for submission by the council of four to the representatives of the smaller nations. This, however, has been found impracticable, owing to the necessity to embody in the treaty the new agreement as regards the Italian claim in the Adriatic region.

Nevertheless, the envoys of the smaller nations will hear the document read Friday, and it is possible that the early week will witness the handing of the treaty to the Austrians at St. Germain.

Unofficial advice concerning the settlement of the Adriatic issue are to the effect that Fiume, the chief bone of contention between the Italian and the other members of the council of four, which Italy desires as her own, but which the French, Premier Lloyd George and Clemenceau and President Wilson declined to concede her, is to become independent. Italy reports that it is to obtain certain of the Dalmatian islands, but whether she is to get the Dalmatian coast seems to be in doubt. One report declaring that she will and another declaring she will not.

HON. G. H. BOVIN, K.C., VISITS TORONTO K. OF C.

Special to The Toronto World.  
Montreal, May 29.—It is announced here today that Hon. George H. Bovin, K.C., M.P., deputy speaker of the house of commons, will be the guest next Monday of the Toronto Council of the Knights of Columbus.

GREECE WILL ASSUME CHARGE IN SMYRNA

Paris, May 29.—The Greek government has sent a high commissioner to take charge of affairs in Smyrna, according to news received in French circles. From the same source it is learned that the Turks have called a meeting of the great council for today.

The populace of Constantinople is reported to be very nervous, but no disturbance has occurred.

Canada has to remit to foreign countries a sum of well over half a million dollars away simply to pay our indebtedness abroad, according to the Canadian trade commission.

Gold, ounces . . . . . 118.87  
Silver, ounces . . . . . 118.87  
Copper, blister, lbs. . . . . 118.87  
Copper, in matte, tons . . . . . 118.87  
Nickel in matte, tons . . . . . 118.87  
Iron ore exported, tons . . . . . 118.87  
Iron, pig, tons . . . . . 118.87  
Cobalt, matte, lbs. . . . . 118.87  
Cobalt oxide, lbs. . . . . 118.87  
Nickel oxide, lbs. . . . . 118.87  
Other nickel and cobalt compounds, lbs. . . . . 118.87  
Lead, pig, compounds, lbs. . . . . 118.87  
Molybdenite, concentrates, lbs. . . . . 118.87  
Totals . . . . . 14,297,905 10,182,479

Quantity . . . . . 1918 1919 Value . . . . . 1918 1919  
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81,780 127,954 130,486 186,036  
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Marked Slackening in Mineral Production Follows Signs of Peace.

GOLD OUTPUT LESS

Nickel Declines in Quantity and Market for Stellite Disappears.

The immediate effect of the peace in Europe upon the mining industry of Ontario is indicated by the first regular quarterly report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, for the first regular quarterly period succeeding the armistice. These are the three months ending March 31 last. This report saw a general and marked slackening in mineral production.

Nickel and copper production show a marked decline, both in quantity and value. The situation, however, is expected to improve gradually. Silver production has decreased by over one million ounces, but the effect in valuation is not so great owing to the present high price of the metal. Cobalt and nickel production, however, show an increase in value over the 1918 figures.

Copper in matte was valued at 184c and nickel at 30c per pound in 1918. For 1919 the values have been placed at 11c and 24c per pound respectively.

Total shipments of iron ore to both foreign and domestic points in 1919 were 32,278 tons, valued at \$146,741.

Total output of pig iron was 170,325 tons, worth \$4,807,614.

Gold Mining Must Improve.

Altho the gold output shows a decrease of 24,104 ounces as compared with the first quarter of 1918, the outlook is expected for the full year. With the Domes, the Kirkland Lake and Tough-Oakos mines at Kirkland Lake, an improved showing is anticipated for the half year report. A great deal of interest is being shown in the gold fields of northern Ontario, and much prospecting and development of new properties is going on.

During the period reviewed, only two mills were operating at Porcupine, namely, the Hollinger and McIntyre. At Hughes Lake the Lake Shore and Tack. For the quarter 206,603 tons of ore were milled as compared with 262,577 tons in 1918. Of the total 94.3 per cent, was milled at Porcupine. In addition, 13,630 tons of silver worth \$18,677 were recovered from the mill.

Rich Silver Market.

Silver from Cobalt and outlying silver camps was marketed to the extent of 2,080,104 ounces. In addition, 24,872 ounces were recovered from the refining of gold ore and nickel-copper matte.

Mineral production over one-quarter million ounces are given in order: Nipissing, McKinley-Dunsmuir-Savage. Of these Nipissing marketed over one million ounces over 8000 ounces to the ton, has been taken from the Foster mine, under lease to Messrs. Campbell and Fairbairn. The price of the metal remained stationary at \$10.14 during the three months, also removed by the federal reserve board of the United States, and the price has advanced.

Southern Ontario refineries treated 1237 tons of ore and concentrates, 1919 tons of residues, recovering therefrom 1,534,441 ounces of silver, in addition to the cobalt and nickel-copper matte, as enumerated in the table. Altho 170,478 lbs. of metallic nickel were produced only 18,284 lbs. were marketed. The market for stellite, used for high-speed cutting tools, has fallen off since the war ended. New uses, however, are being found, and a market developed for this product, which is an alloy of the metal cobalt.

Decreased Nickel-Copper.

There were 229,822 tons of nickel-copper compared with 354,680 tons smelted, as compared with 1918 and 1919, respectively, for the first quarter of 1918.

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## GENERAL SURVEY OF METAL MINING

Marked Slackening in Mineral Production Follows Signs of Peace.

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