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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12.

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Leave the Buttons on the Coat.

Now that a sinking fund balance of about two-thirds of a million has providentially turned up to relieve the financial strain at the city hall there should be less desire to take it out of the health department or the part of the board of control. We confess that Controller Shaw's attitude is inexplicable in this connection. In any case, there is a great deal of straining at gnat and swallowing camels in the usual method of dealing with the estimates. If the heads of departments cannot be trusted to follow their instructions and cut their estimates to the bone, then the controllers would have a right to protest. But no attempt has been made to show that the estimates were not made up on the most generous basis consistent with efficiency. Some of the suggestions were equivalent to asking the auditor to leave his buttons off the suit of clothes in order to lower the cost. There is no sense whatever in the shaving process has been enforced to the last possible extent, of asking a department arbitrarily to reduce its expenditure by \$25,000 or \$50,000 or \$75,000. The of the present year has been an inevitable result, as we have seen in previous years, is an overdraw. In addition, we get inefficient and consequently expensive service, and the morale of the departments is lowered.

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Spanish Before German.

An excellent suggestion has been made to the board of education in the proposal to drop German and substitute Spanish in the schools. German has been used as a language to students of science and technology, but as a commercial language it has not excelled French or Spanish. As a literary language it does not even rival Spanish, Italian or French. In future it must give place to Russian both as a

commercial, a scientific and a literary language. Spanish has many features to recommend it. First of all it is a comparatively easy language to acquire. Secondly, it is of very great consequence in America, where it shares the honor of almost dividing the continents with English. Brazil is Portuguese, but Spanish and Portuguese are closely akin, and in this way Spanish becomes a key to another tongue, and, indeed, to French and Italian as well.

The matter has been left to Hon. Dr. Fyfe, as minister of education, to decide. He would be well advised to give the tongue of Cervantes and Calderon the preference over German.

Roosevelt is Right.

Theodore Roosevelt has the soldier's instinct, which prompts him to get as quickly as possible to the firing line. Hence he proposes to raise a division and get them overseas while the big expeditionary force is being recruited and trained in the United States. He wants to show the flag in France and to have the American soldier take some part in the fighting before the summer is over.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, Mr. Roosevelt threw up his job as assistant-secretary of the navy, and rapidly recruited the regiment of Rough Riders. If he was not the first man to get to Cuba, he was certainly the first man to reach the top of San Juan Hill. True, the war was settled by a naval engagement in Santiago Bay, but the Rough Riders appealed to the popular imagination and brought some enthusiasm to a war into which the president and people had entered half-heartedly.

It may be argued that this war is too vast for any dashing or picturesque incident, and that the president and people have gone into this war with wholehearted energy. None the less, it would be a good thing for American soldiers to be in the fight by autumn. They will certainly attract world-wide attention with Theodore Roosevelt at the head of their column.

Why Not Tractors on Our Farms?

Editor World: Government activity in the matter of greater production in Canada this year is attracting general attention. The co-operation of the business interest with the farmers is much to be desired, and while there will be many disappointments on both sides, much good can come out of it. But there is another way it seems to me that more satisfactory results could be secured if volume of production is the object. It does seem incongruous to see so many enthusiastic souls laboring away on a poor city back yard with a few potatoes or beans, when the farms adjacent to our towns and cities are lying idle, and many more fields in every township that are remaining in grass lands, all for the want of a tractor and a farmer.

The factories of the United States have been busy for the past year, turning out farm tractors of the light type for use on the farms of Great Britain and France. These are being pressed into service night and day. To show how big this business has been, one has only to read that 70 tractors went down in one torpedoed vessel, en route to Europe, this winter.

Now, if the old farms of Europe can become productive by the use of tractors, why would it not be equally patriotic for the government of Ontario to try to do this?

By rounding up the various manufacturers' supplies, and by using those tractors already owned by farmers on Ontario farms, a sufficient number could be secured. Start these out with two capable men to the township where labor is scarce, and where conditions for their operation are suitable. Run them day and night shifts. Allow the farmers to use the services of these tractors at a reasonable fee. These tractors can plow as much as half a dozen teams of heavy horses in the same time. The farmer himself can easily get the seed drill into commission. Seed difficulties could be financed through municipal representatives and co-operative societies, as they are doing in France, and many unproductive areas brought into use this season. Those tractors already owned by farmers could be operated day and night, for the owner, that is, the other farmer, under government management, either by purchase or compensation.

There are hundreds of acres of grass lands lying idle near our towns and cities. There is no farmer on 100 acres or more, and a sufficient number of his farm to lie in grass that would be under cultivation if labor could be had. By the use of 500 tractors scattered over Ontario, fully 50,000 acres of this land could be put under crop during the season. This would add a greater total of extra cereal production this year than by any other means.

Added to that, the tractors could be employed in getting corn, potato and root land into shape. There will be a tendency, owing to the help shortage, for farmers to reduce crop acreages, with a consequent shortage of ensilage next fall. A big corn crop means more butter, cheese and milk, all next winter. In fact, the whole scheme is of so practical a nature, that the agricultural department would be justified in putting a live general on the job at once, who would assemble these tractors, secure the men and survey the field with the aid of the present country agents, within the next week. Impossibilities can be done, as was demonstrated at Valcarlos. Some man can surely be secured now to mobilize these machines and to direct operations to such a worthy end. What British agriculture and French farming can do, can be done in Ontario.

F. M. Chapman,
Editor The Farmers' Magazine,
Toronto, April 12, 1917.

UNCLAIMED GOODS SALE.

At the semi-annual sale of unclaimed goods at the customs house yesterday morning, a large case of women's headgear was unsold, not enough being bid to pay the duty. In case of doctor's glasses brought \$9, and two bags of salt were sold for \$2.50, while a case of pills fetched \$8. The highest price paid was \$71 for a box of tools.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

In the non-jury county court yesterday before Judge Coatsworth, Arthur E. Stephens sued Wilson Patterson, of the Patterson Land Company, for \$119 garage charges. Patterson counterclaimed for \$154, alleged to be for motor tax and \$225 for 15 days' use of his car at \$15 per day. Judge Coatsworth reserved judgment.

REGAINED FOR FRANCE



MORE ABOUT GERMAN DULICITY IN CANADIAN NICKEL.

The World's reproduction yesterday of the graphic chart published by the trade commission of the United States to show how Germany controlled the metal supply of the world opened the eyes of many Canadians to the fact that the nickel mines at Sudbury controlled by the International Nickel Co. are really owned by the Krupp and the German Government. And if a lot of the stock is held in American and Canadian names, the bulk and control of it is held by trustees for Germany.

It has taken a long while to get out this fact, and if it had not been for the fact that the German "penetration" has been covered up until after the war, it has certainly been covered up in Canada so far, although the facts are at last coming out. The World will be surprised if any Canadian politician hereafter will undertake to show that the representatives of Germany and the German Government have not had selling control of the output of the nickel mines of the Canada Copper Co. (International Nickel Co.).

Even The Mail yesterday had to comment on the speech of Sir Robert Borden at Edinburgh the day before, wherein he stated that the Germans knew more about the resources of Canada than did British people. The Mail then goes on to say: "Australia also affords a striking instance, more than Canada, of German penetration." The World very truly in line with the facts. It is true that the Germans "penetrated" Australia, but as soon as Australia discovered the fact it confiscated the German properties, stopped the German "penetration" and put the Germans out of business in Canada. The Germans penetrated our nickel fields at Sudbury, and are still in possession of them; and while charges have been made both in parliament and press that the Germans really controlled nickel mines, they have been allowed to keep in possession, and have even been defended in parliament and the legislature, and the pretence that the ownership was American allowed to pass current.

The World does not think the Canadian Government, in view of the revelations made by the American commerce

SAVE SAFELY

Having decided to spend less than you earn and to save the surplus, the next step is to deposit the surplus in a strong, safe financial institution, where it will be absolutely safe and earn a fair rate of interest. This should be done regularly and systematically. Whatever you can spare from your weekly or monthly income, if only a dollar, should be immediately deposited to your credit. Open an account now—one dollar will do it—and add to it at regular intervals. Saving will thus become a habit, and your surplus will be safe and growing. Three and One-Half Per Cent. Interest will be credited to the account twice each year.

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ESTABLISHED 1885.

relations with the American Metal Co. and the German Metal Trust. The people in this country would like to know why there is such a silence in Canadian newspapers, and especially among the Toronto newspapers, in regard to International Nickel; in fact, they are asking who did the chloroforming, and if it is possible for newspapers who have so much to say about public affairs to lose their eyes and voice in regard to a vital matter like that of nickel.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, Sir William Hearst, Hon. Howard Ferguson, will have to tell their constituents and the Canadian people what they think of the exposure made by the United States Commerce Commission in the matter of the German metal trust and its relations to Canadian nickel. It will not do any longer to put forward the explanations and to fill the press with information supplied by Hon. Wallace Nesbitt. That has been handed out until it becomes tiresome as against the exposures at Westminster, the statements of Lord Robert Cecil, The Providence Journal, The London Times, and the discussions in the British Parliament, the Australian Parliament and at Ottawa, and in the Queen's Park, Toronto. Why should not Hon. Frank Cochrane be as ready as anyone else to have the truth out, if it is a fact that German duplicity has been as active here as it has been in Britain, in Australia, in the United States? Why must we protect enemy concerns once their treachery has been exposed? True, Canada is to pay anything from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 a year that it has avoided paying hitherto. Hardly a newspaper in the country mentions it. But the people see it and they say so, and we are glad to note that one paper, The Restrictionist, has the courage to express these facts in its issue of April 6th.

In fact The World has done one of the real pieces of substantial service to the Canadian people in the matter of International Nickel in exposing the German metal trust, and in exposing the German duplicity in the matter of nickel. It is to be hoped that the Canadian people will see the need of this exposure, and that they will see the need of this exposure, and that they will see the need of this exposure.

The people of the Province of Ontario owe The Toronto Daily World a debt of gratitude for its exposure of the German metal trust, and for its exposure of the German duplicity in the matter of nickel. It is to be hoped that the Canadian people will see the need of this exposure, and that they will see the need of this exposure, and that they will see the need of this exposure.

A surprising thing in this whole nickel situation is the absolute silence of the bulk of the Canadian newspaper press, whether Liberal or Conservative. The Globe will not open its mouth in regard to International Nickel, although it talks of the armament trust which dominates the world, and certainly dominates Canadian nickel. Nickel is the one metal which makes the armament trust possible, more than any other metal; and yet one would think that The Globe, for political purposes, would be anxious to have the truth come out. But, for some reason, The Globe has been an apologist for the International Nickel Co. for a great many years now; and the same thing is true of The Toronto Star. And one would almost think that these two organs were apologists for Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, just as The Montreal Gazette might be similarly described, and the Hamilton papers; in fact, "five city papers" in Toronto are dumb about nickel, and not one of them up to yesterday had even heard of the Commerce Commission report, and about Merton, and about International Nickel.

ITALIANS EJECT ENEMY FROM ADVANCED LINE.

Skirmish Takes Place to East of Vertoba on Carso.

Rome, April 12.—The following official statement was issued today by the Italian army headquarters: "Artillery action has been normal along the whole front. Last night, after violent artillery and trench mortar preparations, the enemy succeeded momentarily in entering one of our advanced trenches to the east of Vertoba, but he was immediately driven off on the arrival of our supporting troops. The enemy left in his hands a few prisoners and some materials."

VON SCHLEYER MADE MINISTER.

London, April 12.—Field Marshal von Schleyer, chief of the war control department, has been appointed temporary minister of war for Austria-Hungary, according to a Vienna despatch to the Central News by way of Amsterdam. Field Marshal von Schleyer succeeds General von Krobatin, who recently resigned.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Why not grow flowers this summer for our military hospitals? Free seeds given. See Sunday World.

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