

Wishing our Clients a Merry Christmas and Prosperous New Year. See us for your real estate bargains. Tanner & Gates, Tanner-Gates Building, 26-28 Adelaide West.

# The Toronto World

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PROBS.—Strong winds and gales; local snowfalls and furrles; partly fair; much colder.

TWELVE PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 30, 1914—TWELVE PAGES

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## AMERICAN BELIEVE Russians Have Completely Defeated the Austrians in Galicia and Have Checked German Attack on Warsaw

### Toronto Business Man Dropped Dead After Speaking at Election Meeting

#### We Must Prohibit the Export of Nickel Forthwith!

We have received many letters, and many extracts from papers, on the nickel issue. We have read the over-wrought article in yesterday's Globe. It is for the International Nickel Company being allowed to continue in its monopoly and its freedom to send our nickel into the States, whence it can be supplied to Germany, as it has in the past. We absolutely object thereto. We ask the Borden Government to forthwith prohibit the export of nickel out of the empire in any form as long as the war lasts.

Our reasons are as follows: We have taken up a lot of our space this morning to print the order-in-council of 1905, of the Whitney Government, and the report on which it is based, and which favors export of nickel to the United States (without refining in Canada), and takes the further ground that if anything other be needed from an imperial or national standpoint the responsibility therefor rests on the Dominion Government. We disagree with this policy. Mr. Hearst, as far as we can gather, endorses the view that Hon. Frank Cochrane took in that order-in-council.

But notwithstanding the Globe's article, largely because of the Globe's wild attitude, we say, stop all export for imperial reasons, for the reason that once the nickel gets out of Canada, we cannot control its destiny. We have no jurisdiction over the exports of the United States. Of all the absurd things presented in a supreme war struggle like the present, when Germany, mad with rage and hate, seeks to destroy Britain and her dominions, with a navy and ammunition made from Canadian nickel, nothing is so absurd as for us to say we can check our nickel once it leaves our country. Don't let us fool ourselves. Don't let us jeopardize the empire, endanger the lives of our own sons and fellow subjects—nearly ten thousand British sailors have already gone to the bottom, victims of German ships, built with Canadian nickel—by allowing Germany to get a metal which she cannot get any other place than from us.

And did you read that powerful protest that the American Government served on England yesterday, that she would not stand for the searching by British men-of-war of her ships with cargoes for Europe? It is an ultimatum to us. Do you, Sir Robert Borden, or you, The Globe, think that once our nickel has left us and got into the States the British navy can find it, and if it finds it at sea, can seize it as contraband of war? How great the illusion!

The United States is so bent on selling its stuff and its goods to Europe that it will stand for very little search at sea unless England takes the serious consequence.

Why take that risk? God knows we have enough on our hands without taking more troubles, and unnecessary troubles, on our hands. Why not save the trouble of nickel by the one sure way—let none of it out of our country?

What would Germany do if she had a monopoly of nickel? Prohibit the export of an ounce, and shoot the men and destroy the railways or ships that handled it.

To talk about our patriotism, and then help the enemy to get our nickel by letting it go freely into a neutral country, is national, is imperial suicide. It is treachery to our fellow subjects, and nothing else. And we repeat it, treachery!

Sir Robert Borden, it is up to you. The concern of the International Nickel Company is not our main concern. But the safety of the empire is everything.

Read the order-in-council and see how it can be used, has been used, to help the enemy.

The war is a long way on yet: Germany is turning somersaults to build more torpedo boats with our nickel. Canadians, are you willing to assist her to get it? We think not.

Copy of an order-in-council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 29th day of December, A.D. 1905.

The committee of council submit for your honor's approval the annexed report of the honorable the minister of lands and mines, having reference to the enquiries made by the imperial authorities as set out in the despatch from the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, late secretary of state for the colonies, dated 9th July, 1904, and accompanying communication from the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, dated 6th May, 1904, on the subject of the nickel resources and nickel mines of Canada, in which certain suggestions are made as to steps that might be taken with the view of insuring adequate supplies of nickel, in case of necessity, for imperial purposes, and advises that a copy of the said report and of the memorandum of the director of the bureau of mines thereto attached be forwarded to the honorable the secretary of state at Ottawa, for transmission to the secretary of state for the colonies.

The committee further advise that the attention of the secretary of state for the colonies be directed to those matters arising out of the correspondence which appear to come within the purview of the government of Canada, and that if he considers advisable the same may be referred to the said government for consideration.

Certified, J. Lonsdale Capreol, Clerk, Executive Council.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Having reference to the enquiries made by the imperial authorities as set out in the despatch from Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, late secretary of state for the colonies, dated 9th July, 1904, and accompanying communication from the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, dated 6th May, 1904, on the subject of the nickel resources and nickel mines of Canada, in which certain suggestions are made as to steps that might be taken with the view of insuring adequate supplies of nickel, in case of necessity, for imperial purposes.

The undersigned submits herewith a memorandum by the director of the bureau of mines, dealing with the nickel situation in this province, and with the practicability of giving effect to the suggestions made by the late colonial secretary and the lords commissioners of the admiralty. From his personal knowledge of the nickel fields, the undersigned is convinced that the position taken in memorandum regarding the lack of feasibility of the proposal to retain under control of the crown any considerable area of nickel-bearing lands is justified by the facts of the case; indeed, in his opinion, doubtful whether at the time the offer was made in 1881 by the provincial government of the day, to enable the Government of Great Britain to acquire "a special, possibly a controlling interest in the nickel deposits of Ontario, was one which was even then within that government's power to implement. Subsequent explorations made on behalf of the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario have had the effect of more clearly delimiting the possible nickel-bearing territory, and it is now apparent even in 1914 the crown had already parted with much the larger share of the nickel lands that had as yet been discovered. The number of nickel ore deposits that have since that time been brought to light is comparatively few, notwithstanding that there has been much activity in prospecting for the same; consequently the late government's offer, the undoubtedly made in bona fide, was one which it would have been very difficult for that government to carry into effect.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

#### SPEAKER DIED ASKING VOTES FOR F. SPENCE

A. W. Martin Was Stricken While Leaving Howard Park School.

#### BURST A BLOOD VESSEL

Was a Prominent Temperance Worker and Well Known in Business.

Ten minutes after he had concluded a powerful and stirring appeal on behalf of his personal friend Ald. F. Spence, who is ill at his home, Arthur W. Martin of 58 Binscarth road, Rosedale, lay dead in a room in Howard Park School, where a meeting of the ratepayers of ward 6 was being held last night.

The late Mr. Martin who was a prominent temperance worker, had just made an eloquent appeal, rousing the enthusiasm of his audience to high pitch. But, apparently carried away by his fervor and earnestness on behalf of his friend, he had apparently overtaxed his strength. He donned his overcoat and rubbers, left the platform and was walking out, when he stumbled, fell and was picked up unconscious. He expired within a few minutes from a hemorrhage in the brain.

It was noticed that as he approached the conclusion of his speech, and while in the act of reciting a poem, he paused for the first time in the middle of a second, stumbled over a word and finished "mid a storm of applause. At this moment that the blood vessel gave way and the clot began to form which, passing on the brain, resulted in death.

Immediately upon resuming his seat, after the speech, Mr. Martin drew on his rubbers, gathered up his overcoat and hat, and after bidding good-night to the chairman, rose and made his way at a quick pace to the door, bound for another meeting. He had scarcely taken ten steps when he fell. It was thought at first that he was suffering from some form of epilepsy, and he was quickly carried to the hospital, where he was attended by Dr. John Hunter, 265 Kensington avenue, who endeavored by every means at hand to bring him to.

Few in the hall realized that he had collapsed, and no one saw the physician considered the case serious. The meeting continued until the death of the speaker by David Spence, W. H. Price, M.L.A., entered and conveyed the message of Mr. Martin's death to the chairman, who at once adjourned the meeting.

Died Praising His Friend. In his speech on behalf of the absent Alderman, Mr. Martin paid high tribute to the moral and business qualities of the candidate, "I bring this message from Alderman F. S. Spence," he said, "eleven times you have sent me to the council, eleven times I have done my duty to the citizens of Toronto to the council; therefore I call upon you to return me again."

A. W. Martin was a graduate of Manitoba University where he obtained his M.A. He is survived by a widow and two children, Marguerite and Gypsy. He was for a number of years associated with William Croft and Sons, but of late years had been president and manager of the Anchor Bedding Company of Toronto and Preston. Mr. Martin was a very active worker on temperance and moral reform lines, having been president and vice-president of the Canadian Temperance League. He was a member of the executive and campaign committee of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance. He was always ready to help and when asked to attend meetings in the interests of the Dominion Alliance, he gladly consented. After speaking at the Howard Park School, he was about to leave for Kent School, when his illness overtook him.

#### UNDESIRABLES ORDERED TO QUIT COAST TOWNS

British Authorities Exclude Alien Enemies and Descendants From Tyneside District.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Dec. 29, 10:45 p.m.—No. 10,000 to quit the areas have been served by the police on persons regarded as undesirable in the coast towns adjoining the Tyneside district and Sunderland. The persons affected include aliens of enemy countries and naturalized aliens of both sexes and also British-born descendants of aliens, including the second generation. Exceptions are made in cases of advanced age or extreme youth. Those affected must leave within eight days to an area 10 miles from the coast, approved by the military authorities.

#### United States' Attitude Regarded As Friendly

Times Says It Is Inconceivable That Differences Over Contraband Issue Cannot Be Adjusted—Note Not Looked On As Peremptory.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Dec. 30, 1:30 a.m.—All the morning papers comment at length on the American Government's note to Great Britain concerning the treatment that is being accorded American commerce by the British fleet, and agree that the American protest should be met by the British Government in the same spirit of friendly good will as is shown by the note.

The Times, in an editorial, says: "If anything in the telegraphic summary of the note as received here should seem peremptory, we feel assured that this appearance is entirely due to the necessities of compression, and will vanish when the text of the document is before us. The note deals throughout with unshaken faith in our sense of justice. That, at least, we shall assuredly do our best to preserve. It is quite inconceivable that two sensible peoples on the friendliest of terms with each other should not succeed in devising a modus vivendi in accordance with the general principles of international law, which will at the same time meet the peculiar facts and circumstances of this unprecedented war."

The allied governments might declare a blockade of the North Sea, of the Baltic, and of the Mediterranean, and could doubtless make it effective. That would injure neutral states, but it would make an end of sea trade with Germany.

#### U.S. NOTE STIRS BRITISH PUBLIC

Sensation Felt of Its Kind Since Famous Cleveland Message.

COMPLETE SURPRISE Danger of Unfriendly Feeling Being Created is Not Great.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Dec. 29, 10:20 p.m.—The American note of protest against the British treatment of American commerce and insisting upon an early improvement came as a complete surprise to the British public, as there had been virtually no intimation that any friction had arisen between the two governments.

The placards posted by the evening papers were given over exclusively to the American note, and the papers gave it the largest headlines they have given any news during the past month. Consequently the British people regard this as one of the most important occurrences of the whole war, and the newspapers point out that it specifically states that the representations were made in a friendly spirit.

The first impression of the public is that the note may create friction and perhaps some unfriendly feelings, although the newspapers point out that it specifically states that the representations were made in a friendly spirit. The note is a surprise to the British public, as there had been virtually no intimation that any friction had arisen between the two governments.

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#### OUTLOOK DARK IN GALICIA IS BERLIN'S VIEW

Russian Left Wing Admitted to Have Defeated Austrians.

#### DAMPER ON OPTIMISTS

Activity of French in Vosges is Viewed With Alarm.

#### (GERMAN OFFICIAL)

Canadian Press Despatch. BERLIN, Dec. 29.—(By wireless to Staville).—Among the items given out for publication today by the German official press bureau were the following: "The Russians have strengthened their forces opposing the Austrians in Galicia, and the latter, it is understood, will be compelled to make new dispositions, which will require some time. Local military experts are making attempts to picture Russian occupation of the line of Krono-Jaslo as being no real gain for the Russians, but, on the contrary, as weakening their position. This view, however, is considered too optimistic, and the fact must be faced that the extreme left wing of the Russians has proved itself superior to its opponents. The present action of the Russians in strengthening their forces there is due to their realization of what an encroaching of their flank in Galicia would signify."

"News of importance is likely to come from the Vosges district at any time. Among the French have assembled strong forces all along the line of Belfort-Epinal-Toul-Nancy. They still hold all the Vosges passes and appear to be developing new activity along an extended line against Alsace and Sundgau."

"Major Morsh, military expert of The Tagblatt, in an article discussing the English reconnaissance at Cuxhaven, declares that the landing of troops on the Holstein or north Hanover coast would be extremely difficult in winter, but says even if it were carried out the invaders would get a warm welcome."

"The German Government will permit private traffic on the Belgian Railway from Jan. 1."

"A personal letter from all the German Catholic archbishops and bishops calls the world war a divine judgment for human wickedness. The letter lays emphasis on the statement that Germany was not to blame for the outbreak of the war."

"The Daily Graphic justifies the American action because, it says, there never has been a war in which the neutrals and belligerents agreed upon their respective rights, and if the Americans made no protest their attempt to come was an admission of the right of the neutrals to trade with the enemy."

"The Daily Mail considers that the question is thorny and complex; it is not possible of solution by two business nations that thoroughly appreciate each other's difficulties and have no desire to add to them."

"The Daily Mail continues, 'The Americans must be aware that the greater the economic pressure the allies are able to bring to bear upon the enemy, the more will the latter over and trade free to follow its normal course.'"

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#### AUSTRIAN BOUT IS COMPLETED

More Than Third of Huge Force Out of Action.

#### ST. GEORGES RETAKEN

Heavy Fighting is Again Reported in Argonne District.

#### (GERMAN OFFICIAL)

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Dec. 29.—News coming from the Russian front was highly gratifying to the allies. There has been a slackening of the fighting in northern Poland between the Russians and Pilsa Rivers, where the Russians have captured some German trenches, and some guns—an indication, it is believed here, that the German frontal attack on the army guarding Warsaw has been definitely checked.

In southern Poland the Russians also record some successes, while in Galicia they have apparently inflicted a defeat on the Austrians almost as serious as that which Emperor Francis' troops suffered in Serbia.

Since their latest offensive commenced the Russians have taken 50,000 Austrian prisoners and captured many guns, according to the Russian official reports, and if, as was estimated, Austria had between three and four army corps on its re-entry into Galicia, it must have lost more than a third of the number in killed, wounded and prisoners. The state of the roads, which are deep in mud, has prevented the Russians from making the pursuit as effective as it might have been. The German report says a firm footing for their horses.

Of the fighting in the west (the French and German reports are in direct conflict). The French claim to have occupied the village of St. Georges, which is a strategic point along an extended line against Alsace and Sundgau.

"Major Morsh, military expert of The Tagblatt, in an article discussing the English reconnaissance at Cuxhaven, declares that the landing of troops on the Holstein or north Hanover coast would be extremely difficult in winter, but says even if it were carried out the invaders would get a warm welcome."

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