

# DEWART EXPOSES THE NICKEL TRUST

(Continued From Page 1)

German affiliations. But who, Mr. Dewart asked, were the chosen "organ agents" of this company? Did it consort and employ the friends of the King or the friends of the Kaiser?

"I propose to show," Mr. Dewart continued, "that not only in 1914 was the International Nickel Co. selling the refined Canadian nickel to the German firms, who later saw to it that it reached the Deutschland as 'The Providence' Journal has shown, but also in 1915, and down to this very month of November, 1916, this International Nickel Co. is employing as its agents, men who are hostile to the interests of the allies, and who have been proven to have knowingly traded with the enemy during the progress of the war, and therefore to be our enemies.

In March of 1915, a gentleman whose prominence in Canadian mining circles brought him in touch with those who represented important allied interests, was asked by a representative of the Russian Government where he could get quantities of nickel for shipment to Russia. This was March 17, 1915, and the gentleman in question, Neilson, of New York, came from his hotel to the International Nickel Co., whose head offices are in the Wall Street Exchange Building, at 43 Exchange place, New York. The reply to his letter is dated New York, March 19, 1915, and was sent to him at Toronto. It is signed by Mr. "F. S. Jordan," the general manager of sales, upon the letter paper of the International Nickel Co., from "43 Exchange place," New York. The letter is as follows:

The International Nickel Co., General Offices: Wall Street Exchange Building, 43 Exchange Place, New York, March 19, 1915.

F. S. Jordan, Gen. Manager of Sales, Mr. Geo. G. S. Lindsay, C.O., Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 15th inst., written to me from "The Windsor," New York, is at hand this morning.

We note with interest your statement as to large business in refined nickel with Europe. On account of the conditions abroad at present, we find it necessary to handle all our export business on metallic nickel through our London agents, therefore beg to ask that you communicate with Messrs. Henry R. Merton & Co., Limited, No. 2 Metal Exchange Buildings, Leadenhall Avenue, London, E.C., England, whose cable address is "Merton, London," and who are handling all of our export business at this time. Sorry I could not have seen you when in New York that I might explain more in detail the reasons why this is necessary. However, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt of your city is fully conversant with this whole situation, and I would suggest that if you have the opportunity, you have a talk with him. Nesbitt, who will be very glad, I am sure, to tell you the conditions.

Prices can be obtained from Messrs. Merton on our status of metallic nickel in New York, and if such prices are given, they will be free alongside steamer, New York free.

Very truly yours,

F. S. Jordan, General Manager of Sales.

"Now it strikes one as curious," Mr. Dewart continued, "that it was impossible for the general manager of sales of the International Nickel Company to make quotations in New York unless he was so tied to the firm of Henry R. Merton & Co. that he had to deal through them. However, we have never learned from the company the reasons why it was necessary that this London firm should handle all the International Nickel Company's export business.

"But I think you will come to the conclusion that the real reason lies in the alliance between the International Nickel Company and the great German Metal Trust of Frankfurt, Germany. I have been at some trouble to look up the records of the firm of Henry R. Merton, Company, Limited."

Quotes From Times.

"The London Times of Saturday, Sept. 25, 1915, contains some interesting information. It is the report of a trial in the prize court in the high court of justice in London, England, before Sir Samuel Evans, president. I quote the report from The Times. The solicitor-general, who acted for the crown, was the Right Hon. F. E. Smith, K.C., the well-known Unionist member of the British coalition cabinet.

"The Times, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1915, page three. High court of justice prize

court. The German supply of zinc concentrates. Before Sir Samuel Evans, president.

"In this case the crown applied for the condemnation of a cargo consisting of zinc and lead concentrates, seized on board the British steamship Manningtry on the ground of its being an enemy property. The vessel was on a voyage from South Australia to Antwerp. On Sept. 20, 1914, she put into Torbay for coal and her cargo was seized on Sept. 23 by the collector of customs. Under the bills of lading the zinc concentrates were deliverable at Antwerp and had been shipped by the order and on account of Hirsch & Sohn of Halberstadt. The cargo consisted of four parcels of zinc concentrates and one parcel of lead concentrates.

"In respect of the zinc the Union Bank of Australia, Limited, and the Zinc Corporation, Limited, claimed three parcels as the goods representing the first three parcels were enemy goods 'in transit' the claim by the Union Bank of Australia, Limited, as pledgees—the zinc corporation not having put in an appearance—was barred by the decision in the 'Odessa cargo' case. His lordship accordingly pronounced a decree of condemnation of that part of the cargo.

"The lead concentrates were claimed to Messrs. M. R. Merton & Co., Ltd., of London, Messrs. Fyfean, Younger & Bond of London, and the Australian Metal Co., of Sydney. There was also a claim as to the zinc on behalf of the 'Compagnie des Minerais de Liege,' and the ship owners put in a claim for freight.

"The Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. Smith, K.C., the solicitor general said that according to the ship's papers the characters of the vessel were the Metallgesellschaft of Frankfurt, and the three firms who had put in a claim were really the fingers on the hand of the German metal trust. The Australian company had purchased the ore as the agents of the German metal trust. Messrs. H. R. Merton & Co., Ltd., who were the so-called British firm with many German commitments, were asking the court to help them in setting up a partnership, mainly carried on in enemy country in defiance of the crown.

"The position of the claimants, Mr. Morris Hill submitted on behalf of the claimants that this was a case of shipment before the outbreak of the war. There was no question here as to the trading with the enemy. The only question to be considered was whether the cargo was the property of the enemy or not. With regard to H. R. Merton & Co., Ltd., which was formed in 1900, the majority of the shareholders and all the directors except two were British and they held a large number of shares in the Frankfurt metal trust, which was formed in 1882.

The reference to the status of the other firms is omitted.

"Evidence was given by Mr. M. Wilson, director of the firm of Messrs. Merton, showing the connection which was alleged to exist between the German metal trust and Messrs. Merton.

The Judgment.

"The report of the judgment of Sir Samuel Evans is given in The Times of Thursday, Oct. 7, 1915, and is as follows:

"He commented on the conduct of Messrs. H. R. Merton & Co., who put in a claim for repayment of £5000 freight paid as cost found (in order to preserve the goods for the owners whom they knew to be enemies). Dealing with Messrs. Merton's claim, his lordship said that they could not recover the £5000 freight against the shipowners who had discharged their part of the bargain in giving up on payment to them of the £5000 their lien on the goods. That was all that they had contracted to do. They did not guarantee that in any event delivery should be given to Messrs. Merton. The fact that the crown afterwards seized the cargo did not affect the shipowners and gave no right whatever to Messrs. Merton to have the £5000 repaid by the shipowners. Falling in this Messrs. Merton asked that the amount should be paid by the crown to them out of the proceeds of the prize. Where freight had been innocently and honestly paid by persons for cargoes afterwards seized, which would have had to bear the burden of the freight if unpaid, it might be equitable that the payment should be recouped by the captors, but broadly speaking in such a case the payment would be made in the usual course of business, and in circumstances where there was a request expressed or implied by the captors that the payment should be made or where the captors had done some act showing their acquiescence in or adoption of the payment as voluntary payment by persons for motives or purposes of their own would not be sufficient ground for a claim for recoupment. Still, would it be sufficient if there were no involvements in the desire to defeat the right of a belligerent or

- ### These Firms Use Daltons
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  - American Radiator Company
  - Baillie, Wood & Co.
  - Bank of British North America
  - Barton, T. Joy, Limited
  - Walter H. Barry & Co., Limited
  - Berliner Gramophone Company
  - Henry Birks & Sons, Limited
  - Boston Insulated Wire & Cable Co.
  - Union Bank of Australia, Limited
  - W. R. Brock Company, Limited
  - Campbell Flour Mills Company
  - Canadian Bar Company, Limited
  - Canadian General Electric Company
  - Canadian Vickers, Limited
  - Carroll Company, Limited
  - L. Chaput, Fils et Cie, Limited
  - Cheese & Debbage
  - City of Montreal, Treasurer's Office
  - Conduits Company, Limited
  - Duffell Bros., Limited
  - Dobehans Canada, Limited
  - Department of Public Works, Ontario Government
  - Dominion Coal Company, Limited
  - Dominion Express Company
  - Dominion Paper Box Company
  - Duchessan & Duchesneau
  - Federation Company, Limited
  - Fowles Brothers & Co.
  - Frankel Bros.
  - The Fraser Brace Company, Limited
  - General Supply Company, Limited
  - Gillette Safety Razor Company
  - Grand Trunk Railway
  - Gray-Harvey, Limited
  - Gurney, Massey Company, Limited
  - Hamilton Importing Company
  - Harbor Commissioners, City of Montreal
  - Harwood, Limited
  - Hupfield, Ludecking & Co.
  - Hydro-Electric Power Commission
  - J. J. Joubert, Limited
  - Kenney Construction Company, Limited
  - Lamontagne, Limited
  - Landis, Forests and Mines Department
  - Laurentide Company
  - A. C. Leslie & Co., Limited
  - London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
  - Walter Lowmyer Company, Limited
  - MacDonald Manufacturing Co.
  - Mackenzie, Mann & Co.
  - MacKenzie, Limited
  - Jas. MacLaren Company, Limited
  - Maple Leaf Mills Company
  - Jno. S. Metcalfe Company, Limited
  - Malcolm & Souter Furniture Co.
  - Montreal Biscuit Company
  - Montreal Dairy, Limited
  - Montreal & Southern County Ry.
  - Montreal Tramways Co., Street Ry.
  - McArthur, Irwin, Limited
  - N. A. Peck & Sons, Limited
  - North-West Novelty Company
  - Northern Electric Company, Limited
  - Ogilvie Flour Mills, Limited
  - Ontario Furniture Company
  - Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford
  - Proton Car & Coach Co.
  - Provincial Life Assurance Company
  - Quaker, Dinan & Co., Limited
  - Geo. W. Ross & Co., Limited
  - R. A. Reed & Co.
  - Royal Distillery Company
  - Rumley Products Company
  - Saskatchewan & Western Elevator Co., Limited
  - Smeadon Shoe Company, Limited
  - Standard Fashion Company
  - Chas. Tilley & Sons
  - Toliet Laundry Company, Limited
  - Toronto Hydro-Electric System
  - Vineberg's, Limited
  - Wasszama Pulp & Paper Co.
  - Western Insurance Company
  - Westmount School Commissioners
  - York Press
  - And practically every department of the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

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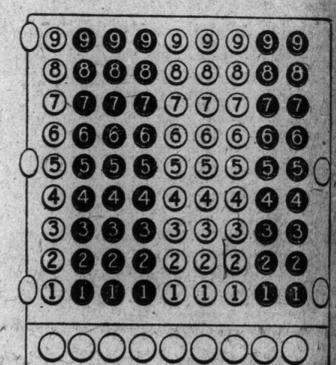
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to escape a rightful seizure by the crown.

"In the present case for whomsoever the £5000 was paid Messrs. Merton made the payment in order to try and preserve the goods for the owners whom they knew to be enemies and to gain some possible advantage for themselves, or their principals or co-adventurers, the German metal trust. In acting thus they appeared not to have hesitated to help the German metal trust with the enemies of this country. The claim was one which had no foundation. To launch such a claim much assurance was needed, and

making enquiry in the following terms:

"F. S. Jordan, sales manager, International Nickel Company, 43 Exchange place, New York, N.Y.

"Dear Sir:—Having regard to enquiries with reference to refined nickel for munition works of the allied powers, we shall be obliged if you can advise us to whom to direct them in England. We understood that Henry R. Merton & Company, Limited, of London, Eng., were handling your export business last year. Are they still acting in that capacity?

"Yours truly,

"The Iron and Metal Supply Co., Ltd., 409 Power Building, Montreal, Canada, in reply to this letter as follows: The International Nickel Co., General Offices: Wall Street Exchange Building, 43 Exchange Place, New York, Nov. 8, 1916, No. 9.

F. S. Jordan, General Sales Manager, The Iron and Metal Supply Co., 409 Power Building, Montreal, Canada.

Gentlemen:—Answering your letter of the 7th inst., Messrs. Henry R. Merton & Co., Limited, Leadenhall Avenue, London, E.C., England, are still acting as our agents in the sale of metallic nickel for export.

Very truly yours,

F. S. Jordan, General Manager of Sales.

Must Be Probed.

Mr. Dewart said that the Deutschland had carried back to Germany one cargo of Canadian nickel, and was ready to carry back another. The whole business must be probed to the bottom, and Hon. Frank Cochrane, Hon. W. H. Hearst and Hon. Howard Ferguson must be driven from public life. They would be fortunate to escape so easily. Mr. Cochrane, before entering public life, was a prosperous storekeeper up in the mining districts, always anxious to serve and to please the Government. He had organized the Cochrane Hardware Co., and had found Mr. Cochrane its right-hand man when he became provincial minister of mines. When Mr. Cochrane went to Ottawa he made Mr. Hearst his successor, and later on Mr. Hearst premier. Cochrane, Hearst and Ferguson, Mr. Dewart said, were so absorbed in the nickel trust and so subservient to it that they probably did not realize how recent they were proving to the empire during this war.

Mr. Dewart, after paying a tribute to the courage and perseverance of the nickel trust and keeping the nickel trade out of the hands of the nickel cur-

rency in the Deutschland were Canadian nickel. The supervisor employed by the Dominion Government consisted in sending a bookkeeper down to New York City, and he was chosen not from the department of mines, but from Mr. Cochrane's own department by Mr. Cochrane himself. His conduct had been denounced by an independent paper like The Ottawa Citizen as "disingenuous." When the first cargo of Canadian nickel got away on the Deutschland and Major Bell was asked for an explanation, he had replied that it might be New Caledonian nickel, but it could not possibly be Canadian nickel. Mr. Dewart showed by the statistics of the U. S. Government that no nickel ore or nickel matte had been received from any country except Canada for four years past, but that there had been a considerable exportation of refined nickel from the United States to countries other than Great Britain and her allies since the commencement of the war.

INDIANS OF CANADA SHOW TRUE LOYALTY

Contributions of Men and Money to Cause Are Liberal.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—A general improvement in the conditions of the Indians and a considerable increase in popularity, reported by Duncan Campbell Scott in the annual statement of the department of Indian affairs for the year ended March last.

The total Indian population is estimated at 108,557, distributed as follows: Eskimos, 2295; Alberta Indians, 862; British Columbia, 25,737; Manitoba, 11,958; New Brunswick, 1874; Nova Scotia, 2119; Ontario, 26,305; Prince Edward Island, 392; Quebec, 13,848; Saskatchewan, 962; Northwest Territories, 3749; Yukon, 1534.

A gratifying spirit of loyalty has been evinced by the Indians throughout the Dominion. Their contributions to the war effort and many have enlisted. Nearly one-half the total strength of the 109th Indian Battalion was recruited from Indian reserves. In all about 1200 had enlisted up to March as follows: Ontario, 82; Quebec, 101; Manitoba, 95; Saskatchewan, 87; P.E.I., 24; British Columbia, 17; Nova Scotia, 14; New Brunswick, 12; Alberta, 9; Yukon, 2. Of this number eight are commissioned officers.

CHRISTMAS SEAL ON BACK OF ENVELOPES ONLY

Postmaster Issues Edict on Regulation Regarding Charitable Stamps.

It is contrary to postal law to place Christmas seals or stickers on the face or address side of a letter or any item of mail, according to Postmaster W. B. Rogers.

It has been found in the past that many persons who have purchased charitable stamps or stamps of a decorative nature, place them on the face of letters, parcels, etc., sent by mail, and as this is contrary to postal regulations, such items cannot be delivered, or sent forward with the stickers affixed thereto, and are consequently delayed, he says. There is, however, no objection to these seals or stickers being placed on the back of letters or other articles of mail.

TO ASK CITY'S AID.

Brantford, Nov. 19.—At a meeting of prominent local citizens held here last night to discuss means of raising funds for the British Disabled Soldiers' Relief Fund, at which M. P. Fennell, secretary of the fund, outlined the cause, it was decided that a committee should confer with the city council on Monday, Nov. 27, and ask for a vote of ten thousand dollars to this end. Paris has already given \$200,000, and the city of Brantford has already given \$25,000. The committee will also ask for a vote of ten thousand dollars to be made by next year's council.

BRANT COUNTY LOSES MEN.

Brantford, Nov. 19.—Out of 2500 men actually fighting, Brant County has lost 133 have given their lives, and 393 have been reported wounded. In the two years the war has lasted, more than 50 are either missing or in German prisons. The Somme fighting cost fifty lives, with 123 wounded and six missing.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES PREVENTED BY BRITISH PREPARATION

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