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PROBS—East and southeast winds; snow flurries; a little milder.

TWELVE PAGES—MONDAY MORNING JANUARY 4 1915—TWELVE PAGES

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Senate Reading Room
Jan15—15229
SENATE P O

RAIN FLOODS EUROPE AND CHECKS ALL FIGHTING

Britain Will Not Sacrifice Her Interests at Sea And Will Inform the United States to That Effect

R. W. Leonard (Coniagas) Says We Can Easily Refine Nickel in Canada

The nickel subject grows in interest. Today we print a letter from Mr. R. W. Leonard of the Coniagas mine, and of the Reduction Company at St. Catharines, who says there would be no trouble in almost immediately beginning the work of refining nickel in Canada. It all rests with "the powers that be if they so will." In that letter he shows how Norway has found a way to make finished nickel under much more discouraging circumstances. Mr. Leonard, it should be remembered, is not only a successful mine operator, but a success in refining, and was picked by Hon. Frank Cochrane as commissioner of the Transcontinental Railway. We ask you to read Mr. Leonard's letter further down this column.

* * * *

And we print a letter of some account from Mr. Kirkwood, whose name appears in the Ontario Order-in-Council that we printed last week, which in substance was to the effect that nickel could not at that time, 1905, be refined here, and that any way, the issue raised (refined in Canada) was a federal question, in other words, that Mr. Leonard's "powers that be" are at Ottawa.

* * * *

Our readers are already aware that another British warship was torpedoed on New Year's morning by a German submarine, built of Canadian nickel; and that others in the fleet will likely meet with a similar fate; Germany is at full fever now in building more torpedo boats, and probably she is making loud calls for nickel to use in these boats; **she will probably feel the need of them so strongly that she will give any price to anyone who will supply the nickel.** Perhaps she has not now large supplies at hand; perhaps the International Nickel Company were clever enough to feed nickel out to her somewhat slowly, but at a high price, and in that way cultivate the demand.

* * * *

No matter, therefore, what assurance the International Nickel Company have given our government The World refuses to take their word in this matter. In a supreme issue we should trust nobody but ourselves. Nor is it a fair thing to put the imperial government in the position of having to accept the assurance of the Canadian Government that the nickel product of Canada can be traced in the United States. As a matter of fact the imperial government is bound to accept those assurances, unsatisfactory as they are likely to be to the admiralty. And recall for a moment how all the neutral countries in Europe, not to mention the United States, are raising a row with Great Britain for searching their ships for contraband of war. There is the greatest temptation to the traders of other countries to get into the business of supplying contraband; and the governments under whose flags the trading is done, to do their best to help their ships to evade any search. Why does not Canada strike at the root of the evil and prohibit the export of the nickel out of our country. That is the only safe thing to do.

* * * *

We notice The Canadian Mining Journal for January accepts the statement of Mr. Monell. The Mining Journal says some Canadian newspapers refuse to accept the statement that the Krupp firm is not interested in the International Nickel Company. We are not surprised at this, nor is anybody who has seen the gyrations and re-organizations that have taken place in connection with the nickel trust controlling the Canadian product. We have been informed that the company that actually owns the property in Canada has made no money and paid very little of the mining taxes on its output, because it was without profit. Now as a matter of fact we are told that the International Nickel Company has made enormous profits and that it is next to impossible to find out who really own the various companies implicated in the nickel business, let alone the directors, not to speak of shareholders. The Mining Journal says those who are complaining have not presented sufficient information. That is the trouble; we want official information and it ought to be in the possession of the Canadian Government at Ottawa, and the provincial government at Queen's Park, and it ought to be available for the public. The only argument The Mining Journal appears to have is that it might ruin the nickel industry of Sudbury if the export was prohibited. Perhaps, but it is more than possible at the same time, under this condition, to ruin the empire. What about that? Which is of most account?

But there is no likelihood of ruining the industry as per Mr. R. W. Leonard's letter below.

* * * *

REFINING NICKEL IN CANADA

The Canadian Mining Journal, Jan. 1: In this issue we publish a letter from Mr. R. W. Leonard, president of the Coniagas Reduction Co., on the subject of refining nickel in Canada. Mr. Leonard seems to be of the opinion, after careful study of the matter and consultation with his technical staff, that a nickel refinery could be economically established in Canada. He intimates, however, that the two companies now operating would have to sacrifice a few million dollars now invested in the United States and Wales.

The establishment of a nickel refinery in Canada is, as we have asserted before, greatly to be desired. We are pleased to have Mr. Leonard's opinion that the project is a feasible one, if we neglect consideration of present investments in plants abroad. Possibly the plants now in operation could in time be put to other uses and not become a total loss if Canadian plants were established.

RE REFINING NICKEL IN CANADA.

To the editor of the Canadian Mining Journal:

Sir—The editorial on page 790, Canadian Mining Journal, Dec. 15 last, answers an article in The Toronto Star, re the above subject, which was one of a number of articles recently appearing in the public press in Canada in favor of and against export of nickel from Canada, refining of nickel in Canada, etc.

Your editorial states that an experienced company might erect a plant for refining nickel in Canada in a few months. You are right. You cannot guess how long it would take to "establish" such a plant, and suppose that what the Toronto Star means is a plant that can be economically operated.

I have gone into this subject in a general way with our staff, and reach the following conclusion, which, without quoting actual figures, prices, etc., will give a fair idea of this much discussed subject.

If one of the established companies operating nickel refineries in Wales and New Jersey wanted to, they could "establish" and economically operate such a plant from date of erection plus a short "tuning up" period, provided they shifted skilled superintendents and foremen from existing works.

The Welsh works of the Mond Company use for raw materials: Bessemer matte (made in Canada), coal, coke, sulphuric acid, power (small), labor. Lastly and most important, the Mond refinery has had the wonderful genius and engineering skill of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond, and of his technical staff, of which Dr. Carl Langer was most instrumental in perfecting the nickel process.

The relative prices of coal, coke and acid in Clydach and certain points on the great lakes can be ascertained. Surely the freight differences on matte would offset considerable differences in fuel costs.

The labor question has never prevented a company from building and "establishing" works for all sorts of purposes where natural resources invite exploitation. It is premised that the technical skill is supplied from existing establishments.

The Orford Company's works in New Jersey use: Bessemer matte (made in Canada), coal, coke, saltcake, nitercake, muriatic acid (trifling), sulphuric acid (small), firebricks.

It is doubtful if this company would have to pay more for saltcake at a Canadian point on Lake Erie than it does now.

Comparisons of coal, coke and firebrick can easily be had for Constable Hook and any Canadian point. If for any reason saltcake could not be bought cheaply at lake ports, the raw materials salt and pyrites are abundant in Ontario, and a big Hargreaves saltcake and hydrochloric acid works would neither cost very much to build nor require too much technical skill to operate. A good use for the hydro-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

CONSCRIPTION HINTED AT FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Significant Speech by Rt. Hon. Thomas J. Macnamara in London

MANY RECRUITS FOR WAR

Young Men Without Dependants Will Not Enjoy Freedom Much Longer.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 6.45 p.m.—A hint that the British Government contemplated the introduction of conscription for increasing the army and navy was dropped by Thomas J. Macnamara, parliamentary secretary to the admiralty, while speaking at the Browning Settlement this afternoon.

Referring to the fact that there were many thousands of young men in the United Kingdom without dependents who had not answered the call to the colors, Mr. Macnamara said:

"If they think they are going to enjoy a life of freedom at the other fellow's expense they won't enjoy it much longer."

The recruiting boom which commenced after the holidays continues. As the result of six open air meetings at Cardiff, addressed by wounded soldiers, there was an extraordinary rush to the recruiting offices last evening and the recruiting officers were kept busy until an early hour this morning. At one meeting alone 6,000 men bared their heads when the national anthems of the allies were played.

NERVY POLICEMAN CAUGHT TWO MEN

Handcuffed One to a Post While He Chased Second

OFFICER CAMPBELL WON

Was Knocked Down by Alleged Burglar—Cornered Man Under Verandah.

Shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning Officer Campbell (437), while on duty along Gerrard street, arrested Jos. Meyers, 30 years, and Joe Donald, 26 years, on a charge of attempting shopbreaking. He had been knocked down and chased one of the men several blocks before completing his round up.

Campbell saw the two men crouching in the doorway of the Gerrard Fur Company, 619 East Gerrard street. He slowly crept up behind them and, according to his story, saw Meyers trying to get the lock off the door with a screwdriver. He grabbed both of them. Then the fun started. Meyers, who was a strong man, was able to free himself. He hit Campbell and fled. The blow make the officer fall, but he took Donald down with him. After struggling on the sidewalk he was able to place the handcuffs on him, fastening him to a post.

Meyers by this time had a good lead on him. He saw his man turn south on Logan avenue. Undaunted by the distance Meyers had gained, the officer kept after him. Down Logan they ran. Soon a civilian joined in the chase. Along First avenue the fleeing man turned. Officer Bass (541) was there. The civilian called to him to stop Meyers. He did. Both rolled in the middle of the street. Again Meyers was able to escape. Rising he kicked Bass in the face. By this time Campbell, having outdistanced the civilian, arrived, and the man ran down an alley between two houses at the corner of First avenue and DeGrassi street. Campbell was only a few steps behind and was gaining fast. Meyers, becoming winded, crawled under a verandah at the rear of one of the houses. Under went Campbell and brought his prisoner out by the neck.

He walked Meyers back to where Donald was striving in vain to get free from the post, and then conducted them to the Pape avenue police station. The prisoners gave their addresses as 78 Lewis street.

Enemy's Loss in East Is Two Million Men

Four Hundred Thousand Taken Prisoner, and Killed and Wounded Three or Four Times Larger—Twenty-seven Army Corps Face Russians.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A Petrograd despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"It is officially estimated that 27 German army corps (about 1,500,000 men), are operating against Russia, in addition to the Austrian forces. 400,000 Germans and Austrians have already been taken prisoners and their killed and wounded are three or four times heavier. This would make the Austro-German losses in the east about two million men.

"The Germans," the despatch adds, "have not only not crossed the Bzura, but the Russians are even on the left bank of that river. Warsaw is in no danger."

RAIN TORRENTS CAUSE LULL IN BIG OPERATIONS

Great Downpour Hampers Big Armies in East and West

ALLIES STILL PRESSING

Germans Take Russian Position at Borjimow—Turks Invade Caucasus.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 10.40 p.m.—The extremely rainy winter, the worst Europe has experienced in years, causing floods in the river valleys of the continent as well as those of England, has prevented any operations on a large scale on the western battlefront and has seriously interfered with those in the east.

There have been heavy artillery engagements from the sea to the Swiss borders and occasional attacks by the infantry of the opposing armies, which, when not repulsed, have added a few yards to the territory in the possession of the attacking force, but have always proved costly adventures.

The French have gained a little ground between Albert and Roye, just north of the point where the line turns eastward and to the east of Rheims, and southwest of Verdun, where the attempts to make the German positions at St. Mihiel on the Meuse untenable are proceeding slowly. They have also made some advance in Alsace, but have suffered a repulse to the northward of St. Menehould.

Russians Lose Borjimow.

In the east the Germans have captured the important Russian position at Borjimow, but elsewhere they have been unable to make headway against the Russians, who, as defenders of well fortified positions, are aided by the wet weather and muddy roads which hinder the German movements.

The Austrians claim to have checked the Russian advance near Gorlice, on the south Galician railway, west of Jaslo, but apparently the battle here has not yet been concluded.

The Russians, on the other hand, have taken the Austrian positions near Uszok Pass, which would open another entrance for them thru the Carpathians into Hungary, while the Austrian retreat in Bukowina is described by the Russians as a rout.

Turks Aggressive.

The Turks have crossed the Russian border in the Caucasus, and, according to their own account, have defeated the Russian garrison at Ardahan. They are, however, displaying anxiety for their remaining possessions in Europe by feverishly fortifying the whole coast line. What they fear is not disclosed, for it is considered hardly possible for the allies to land a sufficient force to prove a menace to them. It is possible that they anticipate an invasion from another source.

Annie Russell in Play of the English-American Alliance.

Annie Russell and her company will be seen at the Princess Theatre all this week in a new romantic comedy by Mrs. Everard Cotes, the Canadian novelist, entitled, "His Royal Happiness." The play deals with the romantic marriage of a prince of England with the daughter of the president of the United States, and how, after four years, she became Queen of England. Both countries favored the union as a treaty of alliance between the two nations that had just been ratified. Many persons believe that such an alliance will some day be a reality.

BIG BATTLE OF FOUR RIVERS IS DEFEAT FOR FOE

Russians Have Apparently Gained Upper Hand After Hard Fighting

HOLD STRONG POSITION

Austrians Reported to Be Evacuating Bukowina in Mad Haste.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1.05 a.m.—A Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"In the opinion of experts here the battle of the four rivers, as the long series of engagements on the banks of Bzura, Rawka, Pilica and Nida is popularly known, may be considered ended, for not only have the Germans and Austrians failed to advance on the Russian north and south line, roughly lying from the Vistula to Warsaw, Kielce and Pinczsow, but everywhere they have been repulsed with heavy losses, and the attacks now proceeding may be construed as an effort to gain time, pending new operations. By the occupation of Krem nz Zeteten, Sereth and Radautz, in Bukowina, on the Roumanian frontier, Russia not only holds the strategical railway line connecting Bukowina with western Galicia and Hungary, but is within 100 miles of Hun-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3).

TORONTO WANTS TO SEE

Mr. J. W. Leonard land here forthwith and start his monumental task of building the new Union Station.

Hon. Robert Rogers and the Ottawa Government start work on the new post-office, the new custom house, etc.

Quinlan and Robertson start to excavate and concrete the foundations of the Bloor street viaduct.

Commissioner of Works Harris start on the two new civic car lines, on the grading and bridging of Mount Pleasant road and other civic work he can put under way.

The Sensation of the Season in Fur Selling.

To the women folk in Toronto and district it is hardly believable that Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, are clearing every fur garment and fur piece for ladies at half price and less. It's thrilling and will surely crowd this popular store with eager buyers. Nothing so drastic has ever been known in the fur trade at this time of year. Dineen's are determined that they will carry absolutely no ladies' furs over, and are taking this vital step to ensure positive clearance regardless of the loss it incurs. If you are wise you will waste no time in getting down to this wonderful sale. Think of the enormous savings with the hardest months of winter still to come.

INSURGENTS MAKE GAINS IN MEXICO OF EUROPE

Albanian Situation Worse—Neutral and Austrian Consuls Expelled From Dardanelles.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The situation in Albania is much worse. The insurgents are said to have occupied Berat and to be marching on Dibra. This statement is made by the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, who also sends the following:

"The authorities at the Dardanelles have expelled all the consuls of neutral countries and also those of Austria-Hungary."

ARDAHAN IN CAUCASUS IS OCCUPIED BY TURKS

Ottoman Troops Have Penetrated Fifty Miles Into Russian Territory.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Turks have occupied Ardahan, penetrating 50 miles into the Russian Caucasus, says the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. at Constantinople. Fighting between the Turks and Russians has been going on in the vicinity of Ardahan for several days.

ITALY COMPLAINS OF SEARCHING OF SHIPS

Stoppage of Imports of Raw Materials Inspires a Protest.

Canadian Press Despatch.

ROME, Jan. 3.—The Rome newspapers publish statements to the effect that Italy has adhered to the note of protest which the United States Government has sent to the British Government. As a matter of fact the Italian Government has already made representations to Great Britain regarding the treatment of her merchant vessels and the stoppage of raw materials which Italy sought to import.

The Giornale d'Italia, referring to this, says: "The Italian Government has been obliged to echo many complaints from commercial and industrial classes against the attempt of the belligerents practically to annul the rights of neutral states."

It expresses the belief that explanations will be offered and that the situation will be ameliorated.

MONEY POURED IN, PLATES TOO SMALL

Ushers Had to Carry Bundles of Subscriptions Under Their Arms

AT ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN

Means Over a Thousand Barrels of Flour to Go to Belgians.

So great was the collection made at St. Paul's Church on Bloor street last night for the Belgians that the thirty-five plate bearers had to abandon the conventional receptacles for the offertory and literally "lug" the money to the foot of the altar steps in bundles under their arms. A total of $4898 had been reached late last night, when the busy wardens finished their counting. The usual money-handling staff and the usual church money bag were hopelessly inadequate to meet the demands of the occasion. The money represents 2700 bags of flour or sufficient to sustain 2700 Belgians for several months.

Yesterday was a "Peace Prayer Sunday" in St. Paul's, as in all churches in Canada. But in St. Paul's Ven. Archdeacon Cody decided to make an appeal not only for the spiritual benefits of prayer but for the more material and eminently necessary things such as flour for the hungry. "If you will pray you will also give," was, in effect, the well-known rector's argument. At morning and evening services he made his appeal. He made no heroics of the matter but insisted upon the plain fact that people were starving in the same cause as the empire's. The well-dressed audience showed no signs of having been unusually stirred, until the offertory was taken.

It was pointed out that less than $3 would buy a bag of flour and that one bag would feed a man for several months. St. Paul's has thus provided well over 2700 bags, all of which go to the Belgians transportation free. A further collection in the same cause will be taken next Sunday, when it is expected to double the amount.

BRITAIN CANNOT GIVE UP RIGHTS GAINED BY NAVY

Desire to Conciliate United States Will Not Change Decision

NECESSITY MUST RULE

Naval and Military Experts' Opinion to Be Taken as Guide.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Press Association, in a paragraph declaring that the British reply to the American note has not yet been delivered or drawn up, says:

"The government will not be actuated by diplomatic considerations alone, but will be guided largely by naval and military expert opinion, and there is not the remotest question of relinquishing the right which would militate against the interests of the allies to the advantage of the enemy. The most that can be expected is that every care will be taken to ensure that that right is exercised with the maximum amount of care and the minimum of hardship and friction."

The Press Association adds that at the the American ambassador, Mr. Page, called at the foreign office Saturday afternoon his visit was not prompted by an expectation of the delivery of the reply. The whole matter is receiving careful consideration by the government, and the reply will duly be made in considerable detail.

PAY FOR CARGOES SEIZED.

Canadian Press Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The British embassy tonight issued its first statement on the shipping situation since the publication of the American note. It cleared up one point on which the United States had asked for information by announcing that turpentine and rosin shipped from this country before those articles were declared contraband would be paid for when seized. The statement said:

"Turpentine and rosin shipped before the publication of the order placing them on the contraband list will be paid for.

"All copper shipped before the date of the declaration that copper was contraband has been paid for or released.

"No cargoes for Italy have been held up at Gibraltar since December 4. Italian ships carrying cargoes of commodities of which export from Italy is prohibited are not interfered with unless there is clear evidence of fraudulent intentions on the part of the shippers.

"Negotiations are proceeding in London with a view to the removal of the embargo on rubber against a pledge not to export, similar to that arranged with regard to German aniline dyes. The negotiations have been retarded by the discovery of shipments of rubber from the United States to Europe under disguise."

TWO MORE DEAD AT SALISBURY

Spinal Meningitis and Broncho-Pneumonia Carry Off Members of Canadian Force.

Canadian Press Despatch.

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—The following deaths in the Canadian expeditionary force at Salisbury Plain are announced by the militia department:

Jan. 2. No. 13,798, Pte. William Douglas Saint, Fifth Battalion, of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Next of kin, William Saint, Tenison road, Cambridge, Eng.

Jan. 2 No. 46,971, Bugler George Macdonald, 17th Battalion, of broncho-pneumonia. Next of kin, Mrs. Charles Macdonald, North street, Westville, N. S.