The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14.

Make Some One Man Responsible.

If the Ontario Temperance Act is to be properly enforced some one official must be made primarily responsible for its enforcement. To import into or to sell liquor in this province or to consume liquor in certain places may be a crime in the eyes of the law, but it is not a crime like murder, arson, or theft, which all good citizens desire to punish. Even persons in entire sympathy with prohibitory legislation shrink from laying an information. The pecuniary reward to the informer repels rather than attracts the ordinary citizen. A man who would hasten to notify the police of a burglary would think twice before he informed on a neighbor who had violated the Ontario Temperance Act. The very word "informer" unmistakably carries with it in the minds of many a certain stigma.

This being the case the Ontario Government must prepare itself to enforce its prohibitory legislation, and as the first step in this direction it must place the responsibility for such enforcement squarely upon the back and shoulders of some member of the government. The attorney-general would seem to be the proper official and he cannot hide himself behind Sir John Gibson's famous declaration, "I am not a policeman." He must be made to be a policeman for enforcing the Ontario Temperance Act.

Our present long-winded statute could well be rewritten. Instead of containing 30,000 words the law should be couched in 300. It should be so simple that everyone could know what the law was, and many details that now load down the statute book should be committed to the regulatory power of the lieutenant-governor-in-council. But above everything else the law should provide for its own enforcement.

Our neighbors in the United States long ago discovered that certain laws will not enforce themselves, and will be illy enforced if they have to rely for their enforcement upon private citizens and village constables. Hence when the United States Congress passes a statute like the anti-trust law or the railway act they place squarely upon some official the duty of enforcing that law and provide him with the men and money needed for such enforcement. They recognize that certain statutory offences will go unpunished unless some official makes it his business to see that they are punished. They have something like a standardized clause in certain acts of congress which reads as follows:

> It shall be the duty of the attorney-general of the United States to enforce the provisions of this act and to institute and prosecute all proceedings, civil and criminal, that may be necessary for that purpose and to employ such agents, attorneys, experts and other assistants as may be required, and the sum of $........ is hereby appropriated for the enforcement of said act.

Liberal appropriations are made from year to year for the enforcement of certain statutes, in addition to the general appropriations for the administration of criminal justice. Our Dominion Government has special officials and special appropriations to enforce the laws against smuggling, to enforce inland revenue taxation, etc. Our provincial temperance legislation should be enforced by the province in the same businesslike way in which the laws against smuggling are enforced by the Dominion. There should be no passing the buck, but the responsibility for enforcing the law should be placed upon some official and upon his record that official must stand or fall.

They Will Not Be Unscrambled.

We venture to think that the railways now possessed and controlled by the United States Government will never pass out of that control but will eventually become the property of the nation. The new director-general of railways agrees with Hon. Mr. McAdoo and President Wilson that the roads should be retained and operated by the government for another five years. If this recommendation be adopted by congress, public ownership and operation will be so well vindicated by 1924 that a return to private ownership will be out of the question. There has been some increase in rates, of which we hear a good deal, but the cost of operation has enormously increased, and the government had to build up and lick into a unified system a totally demoralized and broken-down muddle.

In his annual report, Mr. McAdoo points out some of the good effects of government operation, including maintenance of heavy loads for cars, pooling of repair shops, elimination of circuitous routes, unification of terminals, maintenance of big demurrage rates and uniform rules of establishment of thru waybill freight from point of origin to destination, elimination of the old practice of paying in mileage or per diem rental for the use of freight or passenger cars of one carrier by another, simplification of the old practice of apportioning interline passenger revenue and utilization of water routes for the relief of crowded railway lines.

The railway executives do not favor government operation, nor do the Wall Street banditti who looted the New Haven, the Rock Island and other systems. They would like to sell equipment at fancy figures to the roads for equipment bonds, and they would like to form fast freight companies and other concerns to cream the profits. They would like to sell to the roads at fancy figures, and then pinch a percentage out of the most profitable traffic.

The Interstate Commerce Commissioners have published a languid and academic review of the situation leaning against the proposed nationalization of the American railways. These gentlemen may be sincere, but they are subject to the infirmities of human nature. If the roads are nationalized, they are thrown out of their job. One might as well expect to find a munition manufacturer enthusiastically in favor of permanent peace, as to find either the railway commissioners or the railway executives in favor of public ownership.

With regard to the railway executives and their antipathy to railway nationalization one is tempted to say:

> No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
> With good opinion of the law.

IDA AT THE CITY HALL

BY IDA L. WEBSTER.

Amid oceans of flowers the inaugural meeting was held yesterday at the city hall. To say that the chamber was a veritable bower would be putting it mildly. It was a fairy land minus the fairies, because even with the most elastic stretch of the imagination, one could hardly liken the somewhat "hefty" representatives of this city to fairies.

Mr. Chambers and his men certainly outdid themselves when they decorated, and personally, we were surprised to know that there were so many different kinds of flowers, heretofore our education in that line being limited to petunias and roses.

And next to the flowers were the ladies who so kindly attended, and who sat in the chairs immediately in front of the aldermen. As these members of the fair sex were mostly relatives by marriage and friends of the various gentlemen around the board, it is only natural to surmise that they were favorably impressed with the whole business. Because who in this great big cold world does not like to hear the voice of a loved one? And at the same time, does that voice ever sound like a cross-cut saw to them, even supposing that it strikes the stranger's ear in that way?

Our worthy mayor made an excellent speech, which lasted perhaps 30 or 40 minutes. In any case, it was quite long enough, but it also showed that the young man would have made a wonderful professional "speechifyer." If there is one thing which we like about Thomas more than another, it is his ability to get over lengthy documents in a hurry.

Sam McBride made quite a hit when he started on the subject of the eight-hour day. In fact, he stopped the show for a couple of minutes, and it was necessary for his worship to remind the folks in the gods that they were merely spectators, and not members of the city council. No doubt some of them thanked the holy heavens for that, but at the same time we rather think that the mayor might have stood for the little outburst of approval, because, after all, too many of us are ready to knock, and too few to applaud.

We have just thought that perhaps Thomas Langton Church had gotten out of bed too early to feel very much like listening to hand-clapping. If that be so, who among us can blame him? Certainly not this part of the audience, because personally we do not know of anything which is more detrimental to good nature than arising in the grey cold dawn of the morning after.

There were any number of other motions besides that of Sam McBride, but they were not of very much consequence, that is, they did not appear to create the sensation which the controller's did, but, then the men who were responsible for them did not slip them over with the correct amount of speed. Either that or they are not the sort of men who can hold the attention of the masses. And when it comes down to a fine thing, is that not the secret of success?

Your old friend, Mister Plewman, got himself in the limelight by suggesting that the board of police commissioners be resigned. This alderman did his utmost to get this over at the last meeting of the old council, but at that time he was left without an audience. However, let us all hope that this trip something will come of his efforts.

And now the rush is all over for another year. From now on peace will likely reign supreme, that is, until those fighting gents get into a battle some night about midnight over the granting of a garage license. And in the meantime, the Toronto Jail is still doing business at the old stand.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the regular supplies, the Belgian Relief Committee, 95 King street west, has received many valuable donations during the past week from the women's institutes and Red Cross societies, who have transferred their energy to relief work. Materials in the piece, infants' outfits, pyjamas, socks, hospital supplies and quilts have been gratefully received.

Cash received for the week ending Jan. 10 amounted to $691.63, making total to date, $216,070.99.

The sum of $4,000 was forwarded to the Belgian Children's Fund last week.

THE PARROT APPEARS TO BE STILL ON TOP

Another Interesting Chapter on Nickel---For Canadian Workmen and Canadian Taxpayers!

The World returns this morning to the Mond Nickel Co., and begins by quoting from the advertisement in the London papers offering an issue of 7 per cent. non-accumulative preference shares in that company to the extent of about $7,000,000, tho issued in sterling. It is worth reading by the people of Ontario and the people of Canada generally in view of what has taken place in connection with the International Nickel Co., now located in the Province of Ontario:

PROSPECTUS.

The Mond Nickel Company was incorporated on the 22nd July, 1914, to take over as a going concern the entire business of the original Mond Nickel Company incorporated in 1900.

The industry carried on by the company is one of the most important Key Industries within the empire, viz., that of mining, smelting, and refining nickel-copper ores. The supply of ore is derived from the company's own mines which are situated in the SUDBURY DISTRICT OF ONTARIO, CANADA. The extensive smelting works of the company at Coniston, Ontario, in the vicinity of the mines, concentrate these ores. THIS CONCENTRATE (MATTE) IS SHIPPED TO ENGLAND AND IS REFINED AT THE COMPANY'S WORKS AT CLYDACH, NEAR SWANSEA, SOUTH WALES.

THE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY THE COMPANY ARE METALLIC NICKEL, COPPER SULPHATE, NICKEL SALTS, AND CONCENTRATES OF PRECIOUS METALS CONTAINED ORIGINALLY IN THE ORE.

THESE PRECIOUS METALS ARE MAINLY PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM, besides GOLD AND SILVER. THE VALUE OF THESE CONCENTRATES IS VERY CONSIDERABLE AND THE QAUNTITY OF PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM RECOVERED THEREFROM IS BY FAR THE LARGEST PRODUCED WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The directors desire to point out that the whole of the company's products, from beginning to end, are entirely produced within the British Empire. The Mond Nickel Company is the only company producing nickel matte in Canada, the whole of which is refined in the United Kingdom.

Owing to the continued growth and development of the company's business, considerable extension of the company's works has been found necessary, and the capital provided by this issue will be utilized to complete the extension of the company's refining works, part of which is already erected. When these extensions are completed, the output of the company's products will be increased by 50 per cent.

Further working capital is also necessary for the company in order to carry on the increased volume of business and to pay off certain liabilities.

Profits.

The profits earned by the original Mond Nickel Company during the last four pre-war years as shown by the balance sheets certified by the auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co., chartered accountants, were as follows:

For the Financial year ending	
30th April, 1911	£148,214
30th April, 1912	154,364
30th April, 1913	201,102
30th April, 1914	261,145
30th April, 1915	300,296
30th April, 1916	322,589
30th April, 1917	327,248
30th April, 1918	531,845

Showing an average annual profit for the last four financial years of the company, based on the above figures, of £370,494.

The amount required to pay 7 per cent. on all the preference shares issued by the company, including the shares now offered, is £175,000.

* * *

Let us call attention to some of the important statements in the above: first, that all of the mines owned by this company are in the Province of Ontario and that the ore mined there is smelted in the province and that the matte resulting from this smelting is shipped to Wales, where it is refined, and that the proceeds of the new issue are to be largely used for the extension of the refining plant in Wales. Next in importance, and of even greater importance, is the admission that out of this nickel matte sent to Wales for refinement certain precious metals are extracted, namely, platinum and palladium, as well as gold and silver, and that the amount recovered of platinum and palladium (two of the rarest of known metals) is the largest produced within the British Empire. But there is no information as to how much is recovered or what the net value of it is.

Altho for ten years now The World has been trying to find out just how much platinum and palladium is taken out of the Sudbury mines; tho the price of these two of the rarest metals was an enormous one thruout the war, and the United States Government had to pay several times over the regular price to get the supply it wanted for its own use, yet here is The Mond Nickel Co., recovering the largest amount produced in the British Empire and no return is made thereof to the Canadian Government or to the Ontario Government.

* * *

And a still more surprising thing follows, namely, that if the Mond Nickel Company recovers a large amount of these precious metals so also must the International Nickel Co., whose mines are right alongside, yet no return on this score is made, altho The World has repeatedly challenged the Hearst government to demand the information.

* * *

The International Nickel Co., it will be remembered according to The World of a couple of days ago, now pays to the Ontario Government a revenue tax of $1,300,000 a year, and has established its plant in Ontario as well as doing all its smelting here. Why is not The Mond Nickel Co. compelled to do its refining in Canada and give its work to Ontario workmen? And if it were compelled to do its refining in Canada it would also have to pay a war tax, percentage on its profits, as probably the International now does. The International paid over three and a half millions last year as a contribution to the war taxes of the United States on one year of its profits made in smelting Canadian nickel in New Jersey.

* * *

What The World wants to know is why is not the Mond Nickel Co. compelled to do its refining work in Canada, and why the International Nickel Co. is allowed to do business in this province without making a return of its output of platinum and palladium and gold and silver to both governments, and what the policy of the Dominion Government is to be in the way of taxing the profits of these two great monopolistic corporations which draw all their profits out of Canada?

Perhaps Sir Wm. Hearst and Hon. T. W. McGarry will take the Ontario public into their confidence and give this information and tell us what is to be their policy in the future. And, perhaps Sir Thomas White will have some information to give the public later on.

* * *

And there is still that hitherto unanswered question: How much of these two companies was owned in Germany at the time the war began, and what changes have taken place during the four years intervening in the ownership of the stocks which have been subject to manipulation both in the United States and England, and what were the actual relations between both of these companies and the German metal trust?

* * *

Perhaps The Toronto Star, which had a lot of illustrations of the new International Nickel plant at Port Colborne, will be able to present these facts. Perhaps The Globe might be able to dig them up. The Hon. N. W. Rowell, who looked into the question very carefully after The World had repeatedly called his attention to the situation, may have some important information to give to the federal government. Also, The Toronto Telegram, which is very much interested in Mr. Rowell's career, may also look into the situation and take the public into its confidence in regard to what it may find out. And then there is that very worthy gentleman, Mr. Proudfoot, who is now leader of the opposition in the Province of Ontario, and who took up Mr. Rowell's mantle. What is he going to do about these questions when he meets the legislature in a few weeks?

Just to repeat one of our most important questions: Will Sir Wm. Hearst tell the people of Ontario why the International Nickel Co. has to pay $1,300,000.00 a year into the Province of Ontario, and why the Mond Nickel Co. escapes free?

Also, why are you, Mr. Proudfoot, silent on this question? The war truce is over. Mr. Proudfoot, and you have taken up the work of Mr. Rowell. Now, will you tell us?

* * *

And speaking of the need of greater revenues for both Canada and Ontario on account of their war commitments, we beg to quote for the information of Sir Thomas White and Hon. T. W. McGarry, the two honorable gentlemen responsible for financing the powers at Ottawa and Toronto, the following pointed deliverance from a Toronto Star editorial of yesterday:

> It will be necessary to raise a very large revenue to pay the pensions and the interest on the war debt as well as the ordinary expenses of the country. Mr. Carvell says that the interest charges will be $100,000,000 a year, and the pensions between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000.
>
> It would be a wise policy for the government to look as far as possible to sources of revenue other than the customs tariff, and thus as far as possible relieve the consumer as well as the producer of this kind of taxation. THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX AND THE INCOME TAX SHOULD BE MADE PERMANENT, AND IF POSSIBLE MADE TO YIELD A GREATER REVENUE. This will tend to simplify the problem of revising the customs tariff.

* * *

But besides sermonizing would The Star do a little spade work of its own, and tell its readers how Mr. McGarry can get a revenue out of Mond Nickel, as he now gets it out of International? The Star, as said above, has just printed some nice pictures of the plant at Port Colborne that may have come from Hon. Wallace Nesbitt. And also suggest to Sir Thomas White, who so badly needs income from a tax on profits, that he might follow the example of the United States and make these two companies do something in the same way for Canada! The Star said a while ago that The World is just "tub-thumping" on nickel! And yet we think to some purpose. But we're only beginning!

* * *

Doesn't it make your hearts glad, oh, you Canadians, and oh, you Protectionists, and oh, you Super-Loyalists, to hear the son of that fine old German (Dr. Mond) glorifying over the fact that the **one Key Industry** Canada has is in the hands of the Monds and the Mertons, and located out of Canada? And the metal content, of whose refined ores in platinum and palladium is denied to the Canadian governments! Do you still think, oh, you Patriots, that the German undersea boats didn't load up with this Key Industry metal in American ports two years ago?

Oh, great is Allah, and Rowell and Hearst, Nesbitt and Ferguson. Atkinson and Jaffray are his profits. And, speaking of newspapers, how many more in Toronto were Nesbittized or Fergusonized? And so delighted was The Montreal Gazette with the honors paid to this Key Industry [of ours] in Wales that it put rings and bells on its editorial announcement of the flotation! The Gazette must have used up a dozen editorial pages in the past four years in defending the Monds and the Mertons, and their agents that went in and out of the cabinets at Ottawa and Toronto, in and about the lights of the oppositions, in and out of the editorial sanctums of our newspapers!

THE WIFE

By JANE PHELPS

Arthur Mandel Renounces Ruth

CHAPTER CXXXVII.

When Ruth, shocked by his appearance, asked Mandel if he were ill, he pulled himself together with an effort and reassured her.

"Just a passing faintness," he explained, "The room is pretty warm." He raised a window. "There, I feel better already." He smiled at her in his old fashion, so dispelling any feeling that she had said or done anything to cause him to look as he had.

But after she had closed the door, Arthur Mandel quietly locked it. Then, in the next half hour, he bade good-bye forever to the only dream of married happiness he ever had indulged in; and in manly fashion determined that never would he allow it to interfere with his work, or his friendship for Ruth.

At the same time Ruth was thinking of him. She had not been really sure that she was not learning to care for Arthur Mandel. He had been so considerate, so kind, so much the real friend as well as the employer, that she had not been absolutely certain just what her feelings were toward him. She respected his business acumen; his success. She knew his character was beyond reproach, and she also knew—deny it as she would—that he cared for her. The depth, the strength, of his love she had not—never would—plumb. But she knew he cared. Yet as she thought of him, it was calmly, as she would any good friend who had been so dear to her. Then when her thoughts veered to Brian, they were no longer calm, but she thrilled with love for him—pride in his accomplishments.

"Dear Brian," she murmured as she bent to her work, "I do love you."

Ruth had found a location that she thought ideal for a lawyer's office. The rooms were light and airy, overlooking the bay, and were newly decorated. Almost she felt like engaging them. But common sense came to the rescue and she simply took the refusal of them; explaining that she was Mrs. Hackett. When the real estate agent asked:

"Not the wife of that Lieutenant Hackett, who bagged those Huns unaided?" she had answered with such pride as she never before had felt in any one.

He had given her the refusal of the rooms, and had agreed in her opinion that the war would soon end. But he also had said as had her aunt:

"They will keep a standing army over there for some time."

But some way Ruth felt that Brian would be allowed to return to her, and so expressed herself.

"A woman's intuition is often right. I hope sincerely that yours is," the agent had answered smilingly.

While Ruth told her plan to no one, that is no one who could understand, she did not quite keep it entirely to herself. She would whisper what she hoped to do for his father to Brian, jr., as she held him in her arms, and crooned over him.

"You have a very brave daddie," she would whisper. "He's coming home soon to get acquainted with you. You'll love him just as mother does. We will be very happy, you and daddie and I. I am going to fix up a lovely place for him, and he will make a lot of money—you see if he doesn't." Some way, when she referred to Brian's business ability, she always hesitated.

"You see, baby mine, we have to be very good, you and me. Daddie is a big man now, and wears two crosses. That means he was very brave, very wonderful. We must be wonderful, too, in some way, to keep up with him. Your daddie looks awfully handsome in his uniform, baby. I wonder if you will ever be as handsome as he is? You look like him now, but there may be enough of me in you to spoil your looks when you grow older. I hope not, I'd love to have you look just like your dad." All this and much more did Ruth confide to her tiny boy.

Somehow, since Ruth had decided that Brian was so superior to anyone else—even to Mandel—she had loved him in a different way. The old feeling, not that he was inferior personally, but that he possessed business inferiority, had given way to the pride in his accomplishments in the army, and forgotten she had his former failures.

She seldom thought of Mollie in the days after the news of Brian's bravery came to her. If she did, it was to think that she, Mollie, couldn't be with him while he was fighting; and that if the papers were right in their reports, the war would soon be over and he would return to her.

"I'd like to see Mollie King, or anyone else, get him away from me!" she muttered to herself.

Tomorrow—A False—Then a True—Peace Proclamation.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

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BETTER THAN ENVY.

> I'll covet nothing that they hold
> Who dwell with me as neighbors,
> But try to win such stores of gold
> By my persistent labors.
> That if they have some treasures I
> Sigh over when I spy 'em,
> My pleadings they will not deny
> When I stop in to buy 'em.

AN UNPLEASANT CASE.

A case which sounded like a page from a decadent novel was heard in the county court before Major Brunton. A soldier leaving home in 1916 to fight for freedom, returned recently and discovered that his wife had lately given birth to a child. The woman claimed that her brother-in-law was the father of the child, but that she was innocent of intentional immorality as he had administered a noxious drug. The man emphatically denied the latter charge, but admitted that he was the father of the child. The husband offered to take his wife back, but refused to keep the child. Major Brunton decreed that the child be taken care of by the Children's Aid Society and that the total cost of maintenance be paid by the father.