

DECIDED IMPETUS GIVEN RECRUITING

Hamilton Council Will Be
Asked by Controller
Cooper to Help

A NATIVE BATTALION

Purely Canadian Corps May
Be Started if Plans
Carry

HAMILTON, Ont., July 24.—A decided impetus was given to recruiting among the employees of the city, when Controller Cooper announced this morning that he was prepared to ask the city council to authorize the payment to all permanent employees of the city who enlist for active service, the difference between their present pay and the money they will receive as soldiers.

"I find," said the controller, "that many of our young men are willing to enlist but are held back because of financial obligations which are pressing them. For instance, I know of more than one young man in the city who is the support of his parents, the support of a family. They are all willing to enlist, but naturally are deterred by reason of family pressure. If the city can ease the burden for any of these chaps so that they can don the King's uniform, then it is up to us to do what we can."

A Better Standard.

Last evening's enlistment was brisk. In fact, the officers reported the best night's work since the Hamilton Recruiting League's campaign commenced. "Not only did we take in more men than usual, but they were of a better standard," remarked one of the recruiting officers late last night.

An active service battalion of native-born Canadians is the latest proposal emanating from the public committee of the Hamilton Recruiting League, and if the plans formulated at a meeting yesterday afternoon materialize the corps will be a reality before many weeks have passed.

The idea was suggested by Major Robertson of the Royal Thirteenth, and was enthusiastically endorsed by all present. It was felt that at least half the number of men required for such a battalion could be secured right in Hamilton, and that there would not be any difficulty in securing the balance from the district.

FRECKLE-FACE

Sun and Wind Bring Out Ugly Spots.
How to Remove Easily.

Here's a chance. Miss Freckle-face, to try a remedy for freckles with the guarantee of a reliable dealer that it will not cost you a penny unless it removes the freckles; while if it does give you a clear complexion the expense is trifling.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from any druggist and a few applications should show you how easy it is to rid yourself of the homely freckles and get a beautiful complexion. Barely is more than one ounce needed for the worst case. Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine as this is the prescription sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

The Immense Profits on Ontario Nickel! What is the People's Share?

We are pleased to observe that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mond Nickel Company, Limited, recently held in London, Eng., "terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman." The chairman, the Right Honorable Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., has been making a lot of money for his stockholders. The company controls copper and nickel deposits in the Sudbury district of Ontario together with water powers and undeveloped lands. The nickel is mined and roasted in Ontario, but is refined by the company at their works in Wales. During the past year the company's net profits aggregated £285,000 or nearly \$1,500,000. The war has brought the company a large increase in business, necessitating its reorganization with larger capital. It has been doing business since 1900 and since 1905 has been paying handsome dividends. The figures for the last seven years are interesting. The London correspondent of The Montreal Financial Times gives them as follows:

For each of the three years to April 1910, the ordinary and deferred dividends were 15 and 45 per cent, respectively. For 1910-11 they were 14 and 42 per cent. For 1911-12 they were 14 and 42 per cent. For 1912-13 the ordinary dividend was 21 1/2 and the deferred 55 1/2 per cent, while for the last twelve months of the old regime the rates were 35 and 100 per cent, respectively.

A 128 per cent dividend indicates that the company is doing fairly well, nor is its large dividend considered abnormal. Sir Alfred Mond was at pains to assure his stockholders that he is not charging the British government anything like as much for nickel as his competitors, although wages, freight rates, insurance and operating expenses are much heavier than formerly. The net profits of the company for the past three years were:

1912-13 1913-14 1914-15

\$860,000 \$1,240,000 \$1,425,000

Until its recent reorganization the company was capitalized for \$800,000, or a trifle less than \$4,000,000. Its capital share issues now amount to \$1,700,000, or if we include debentures outstanding the capitalization of the company now stands at \$2,755,000, or about \$13,775,000.

From what appears to be the official report of Sir Alfred's speech in moving the adoption of the annual report, we quote the following:

It might interest shareholders to know how much of the capital was invested in Canada, and how much in this country. The total amount of property they had in Canada, including their mines, freehold land and smelting works, now stood at £1,427,000, a very large increase over the previous year. In spite of this large increase, he had no hesitation in saying that it was an extremely moderate capitalization of the extremely valuable properties they possessed. In this country the refining works stood at \$267,000, as compared with \$222,000 in the previous accounts. Their shares in associated companies stood at \$161,000, against \$29,000, showing a very considerable increase. The vast bulk of that sum was represented by a subsidiary company formed in Canada, to comply with the laws of Ontario, to obtain charters to develop water-power for the purposes of the mine and smelter. It was as much part of their ordinary business as any other, and it was merely to comply with the local conditions that the company was registered.

The net profits of the Mond Company, Limited, from 1907-1914, inclusive, amounted to \$5,353,835. This money was made in Ontario nickel. This province has a virtual monopoly of nickel, and there is no other place where the Mond Company could get it. The New Caledonia deposits are nationalized, and there are no deposits of commercial value anywhere except in Ontario and New Caledonia. It would, therefore, be interesting to know to what extent the Province of Ontario shares in the profits of the Mond Company, Limited.

For some reason of public policy, we do not venture to criticize the Ontario Government declines to give the amount,

but we venture to say without fear of contradiction that the Mond Company has never paid over \$30,000 in any one year, and some years not half that much. The mining tax law of 1907 requires all mining companies to pay a tax equivalent to 3 per cent of their profits. The Mond Company, the International Nickel Company, and a great many gold and silver mining companies are subject to its provisions. For the fiscal year ending Oct. 30, 1913, the profit tax yielded to the province only \$173,532. By far the greater portion of this was collected from seventeen silver companies in the Cobalt district. It is a fair surmise that the International Nickel Company paid more than the Mond Company of the balance. We are certainly doing no injustice to the Mond Company in assuming their contribution for that year at \$30,000. If a greater sum was paid, we will be glad to publish the exact amount whenever the government sees fit to tell us what that amount was. From the government report of the director of the bureau of mines, we quote the following statement:

"For the past few years there is no material alteration in the total amount that will be paid as profit tax in sight."

But something of the kind should be in sight. Some new method of taxation should be devised by which the nickel company will be required to share the profits with the province. The people looked to the Hearn government for some progressive legislation. Premier Hearn is a New Ontario man and ought to know a great deal on this subject, and the mines are under the direct supervision of Hon. Mr. Ferguson. But it is our provincial treasurer who ought to get busy. Does he think Ontario quite got its share when it received \$180,000 and the stockholders of the Mond Company received \$1,500,000 last year? Mr. McGarry is a striking figure, a born fighter and a great orator. His flowing locks and silver tongue suggest an almost tragic genius, and the way the nickel situation has been handled in this province up to date is little short of a tragedy.

Sir Alfred Mond is good enough to tell us that many of his workmen have enlisted for military service. Some of them have already died in the defence of the empire, but we do not hear of Sir Alfred himself presenting 500 machine guns to the Canadian Government, nor has the president of the International Nickel Company galloped to the front with an offer of this kind.

Just now they are making big war profits by taking the nickel which belongs to a British province and selling it at a high price to the British Government. As they have a monopoly they



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can sell at least to our allies at their own price, and we agree with Lloyd George that if there is no other way to stop this profiteering altogether, a large share of the profits should come back to the public by way of restitution. That is why we think the machine guns should be paid for by the nickel companies. The companies are absolutely dependent upon the bounty of Ontario. They can get their nickel nowhere else. Is it a fair division of profits when the stockholders of the company get \$1,500,000 and Ontario which makes them rich receives \$30,000 or less?

The royal commission just appointed to examine into the nickel industry will no doubt recommend the province to alienate no more nickel deposits and to go into the business of refining nickel on its own account. Possibly it will recommend that the nickel industry be nationalized and made a government monopoly.

But there is, first, urgent need for some investigation by the government. They should know or find out whether the mining tax law of 1907 has been enforced against the nickel companies. Have they really paid their taxes; or have they by subsidiary companies and other devices escaped with a nominal assessment? A responsible government cannot turn this duty over to a commission. We are paying Mr. McGarry to be the watchdog of the treasury.

The statute may be lame in not imposing a tax upon the ore at the pit-mouth. It is easy to cover up profits by having one company to do the mining and another to do the refining on such terms that the mining company will make nothing. It is all the same to the men who hold all the stock in both companies, but the public, as usual, is the goat.

The present law, however, requires the companies to pay three per cent of their net profit each year. Have they done so? Nobody is allowed to know how much they have paid, but it is easy to estimate. If the royal commission just appointed is set to the task of this, and, what is more, also ascertaining how much ought to have been paid, it will be a reflection on those in office.

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TRENCH WARFARE IN NOTE WRITING

British Press Sees U. S. Establishing Diplomatic Stalemate

LONDON, July 24.—"These are the strongest words diplomacy could employ without actually breaking relations with the power to which they are addressed, and if we apply the usual standard of interpretation to them we must call this note at least a penmanship." The Westminster Gazette's opinion of the new American note to Germany.

It leaves nothing to be desired in the directness, brevity and the principles laid down in the previous notes.

Commenting on the clause to the effect that recent developments have indicated it is practicable to conduct submarine operations in accordance with accepted practices of warfare, The Westminster-Gazette says:

Clearly President Wilson and his colleagues have information on this subject not accessible to the belligerent powers, which are only aware of the contention in the second German note to America that as the submarines cannot conform to the accepted principles, therefore the principles must be changed so that the submarines may kill in safety.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "President Wilson's much criticized self-restraint has enabled him to intervene at last in a fashion which invokes the national honor and the national conscience of America, both at their highest intensity."

"Today's note is an explicit rejection of the familiar doctrine of 'neutrality' which has been the German excuse and explanation."

Referring to the use of the expression "deliberately unfriendly," The Pall Mall Gazette comments: "Its place at the end of the note will deprive Berlin of all excuse for misreading or ignoring the frame of mind wherein the document has been composed."

The Evening Standard says: "By judicious paragraphs it would be possible to prove that President Wilson is splendidly firm or miserably weak." While holding that President Wilson "seems to be establishing a sort of diplomatic trench warfare," The Standard considers that the note marks a substantial advance over its predecessors. It is true it does not in itself commit the president to any particular action, but it puts the onus of the German responsibility which they will not hesitate to assume.

The Standard says it is quite sure the Germans will not abandon the practice of sinking merchant ships at sight, and believes Berlin will act as the he note never had been written.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

OTTAWA, July 24.—Casualties are reported as follows:

1st Battalion—Wounded and missing: Pte. George Charles Barker, Galt, Ont. Missing: Lance-Corp. Arthur Metcalfe, Windsor, Ont.

3rd Battalion—Wounded and prisoner of war: Pte. John Swanson, Clearwater, Minnesota; Pte. Hugh McAlpine, Edmonton, Alta.

7th Battalion—Prisoner of war: Pte. Richard William Richardson, Swift Current, Sask.

8th Battalion—Wounded: Corp. John McLaughlin, South Saskatchewan, Ont. 10th Battalion—Prisoner of war: Pte. McGovern, Michel, B.C. Pte. Jim Dunn, Calgary, Alberta.

13th Battalion—Slightly wounded: Pte. George Murray, Westville, N.S. 14th Battalion—Wounded: Pte. Patrick Mitchell, Fergusville, Ont. 15th Battalion—Missing, April 29: Pte. William H. Millard, New Toronto, Ont. Killed in action, April 29: Pte. Dundas McCool, 22 Dufferin street, Toronto. Previously reported missing, now on duty: Pte. F. X. Gauthier, St. Sixte, Que.; Pte. Milburn H. Hart, St. Lambert, Que.; Pte. Allan Bruce, Copper Cliff, Ont.

2nd Field Artillery Brigade—Previously reported missing, now dead: Pte. Reginald MacCallum, 20 Dufferin street, C. Swain, Hymers, Thunder Bay, Ont.

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PROSPECTS CONTINUE FOR A RECORD CROP

Latest Reports Indicate Good
Conditions in Majority
of Districts

WARMTH AND SUNSHINE

Rain Has Been Plentiful, and Fine
Weather is Needed
Now

General conditions of the western crop are favorable to a good yield, according to the western crop report just forwarded for the week ending July 17. In the districts comprising the Kamsack division, which includes the Towns of Dauphin, Gilbert, Elaine, Grandview, Robins and Togo, heavy rains have fallen, and a desire for warm weather is felt. Wheat is now 75 per cent in head, and the grain is growing well. If warm weather does not arrive, the harvest will be late.

Indications of a bumper crop are shown from the district of Humboldt, where 80 per cent of the oats and all wheat is headed out. There has been plenty of rain, and a little warm sunshine is all that is necessary to produce a fine yield.

In the districts surrounding Prince Albert, it is reported that the grain is filling out rapidly, and the prospects are towards a very heavy yield. The wheat is now 75 per cent in head, and the grain is growing well. If warm weather does not arrive, the harvest will be late.

In the Swan River district a good deal of unsettled weather has been encountered, and a recent heavy rain fastened much of the grain, but if warm weather is received it is felt that the growth will be very good. A general survey of the district says 50 per cent of the wheat is in head, and warm weather is urgently needed.

Heat and Sunshine Needed.
In the Thunderbolt district reports have been received from Kenville to the effect that the weather had been dull and cool, with heavy rain; the crops are looking well, but heat and sunshine are needed.

Oats are doing well in the neighborhood of Wapauville, where 40 per cent is in full head. Ample rain and hot weather are the immediate requirements.

Growth in the Winnipeg district expect the harvest will commence in the middle of August. The weather has been cool and wet around Regina, but the growth has been good, and all grains are nearly headed out. Warm weather is needed to promote the growth. Rain has fallen copiously up to July 16. If fine weather soon arrives there will be an enormous yield. Other nearby towns report that wheat is 75 per cent headed out and 14 to 16 inches high.

Cool weather in the Kindersley district has somewhat retarded rapid growth and in most parts of the district it is felt that all grains will be late. August 20 is set as a probable date for harvest, and there is now a keen desire for moisture and warm weather.

Reports from the Duck Lake, Carlton and Shellbrook divisions speak of heavy rains during the past week and plenty of sunshine in most parts. Grains are all headed out and in splendid condition. The wheat is 90 to 100 inches high and an average yield of 18 to 20 bushels per acre is expected. An early harvest is also expected.

Weather Was Good.
Favorable weather in Dallis, Elrose and Shellbrook divisions has been beneficial to a rapid growth and an early harvest. The recent local showers, followed by warm sunshine, have made a very rapid growth. A few towns in the district have reported cool weather, but the general situation is highly satisfactory.

Rain has been falling almost daily, but the weather has been somewhat cool in the third district of the western division, which comprises Vermilion, Edmonton, Sturgeon River, Cut-Knife, Stone Plain and Athabasca. In the neighborhood of Fort Saskatchewan, which is in the Edmonton subdivision, the weather has been very wet and cool, but the grain continues to grow and looks excellent.

Harvesting will be done in about six weeks. Crops around Battleford are in splendid condition and with warm weather it is expected that a good average yield will be secured.

The Hanna subdivision in the fourth western division has been most satisfactory, and the wheat is heading out quite up to expectations. At least 90 per cent of wheat and 10 per cent of oats are headed out.

Little Too Much Rain.
Reports from Calgary state that rain continues to fall daily and need for warm sunshine became urgent. Green feed will be abundant. There are some grains which show no signs of heading yet all.

In the Battle River subdivision the weather has been very wet and cold, causing considerable grain in summer fallow to lodge. Over 90 per cent of the wheat is headed, and 10 per cent of the oats. The prospects are still good, but if rain continues considerable damage will result.

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