

The men who compose the International Nickel Company," said Mr. Dewart. "The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, when speaking in Southwest Toronto, said he had a list of shareholders in his office. We have been curious to know who these shareholders were. We trust that in the delayed report that is now being so greatly refined—if nickel is not refined—(laughter)—the honorable Minister of Mines will give a list of the shareholders as an important contribution to the literature on this subject. (A laugh.)

Nickel and the Somme.

The speaker quoted Mr. Meighen, who in November, 1916, stated that were we to prevent the exportation of matte a year to a year and a half must elapse before there could be more nickel refined for the use of our friends and allies in the war. He suggested that if that course had been taken there would have been no battle of the Somme. "But," commented Mr. Dewart, "if the business of refining in Canada had been undertaken in the fall of 1914 it would have been refined in Canada before the battle of the Somme took place. It is a national and patriotic necessity that both the refining and selling of nickel shall be under Canadian control.

Why was there no control exercised in 1911? That was a time when gentlemen opposite were beginning to consider war conditions and a time when his hon. friends on the Government benches had control of the situation.

Minister Too Busy to Serve Country

The then Minister of Mines was too busy in 1911 serving his party to serve his country, too busy helping his political pal, Bourassa, in his mission work of stirring up partisanism and racial feeling at Sudbury. He was so incapable or so indifferent to national needs that not one effort was made to control what was vital, or even on the lower ground of party policy to insist upon a great industry being established in his own Province, when machinery and plant and buildings might be erected and hundreds of men profitably employed.

Old Nickel Policy.

"When Sir James Whitney died," said Mr. Dewart, "there was in the Cabinet a man of knowledge, force and brains, with progressive ideas on institutional policy. But the master of the Administration saw to it that his appointed Minister of Mines became Premier, and we have had continued under the present Minister of Mines the former and well-established nickel policy. The Premier and his Minister of Mines may take either horn of the dilemma. If they did see and did not act they were grossly negligent. If they did not see and would not act they approved their incompetence as Ministers of the Crown."

The Government had time to act since August, 1914, contended Mr. Dewart. Attention was called to the matter in the House as early as February, 1915.

"Was there ever a plant of such slow growth as nickel refining in Ontario?" asked Mr. Dewart. "If deliberately trying to delay their patriotic duty they could not have gone about it better."

Resenting the attack that has been made upon their lack of action and lack of patriotic instinct, they do not like to be told that they are permitting the conditions to still exist which made German bullets and German guns and German armament of Sudbury nickel possible.

Shipments of Nickel.

Dealing with the speech of Hon. Arthur Meighen at Mimico, Mr. Dewart gave figures showing shipments of nickel from the United States both to allied nations and those which were not allies of Britain. He said: Taking all the allied nations in detail, and taking those that are not our allies equally in detail, the figures are as follows:

Allies (Jan. to July, Inclusive, 1916.)

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| France | 1,960,880 |
| Italy | 1,173,533 |
| Russia in Europe.... | 3,018,800 |
| Russia in Asia | 1,148,366 |
| Japan | 3,963 |
| Canada | 5,646 |
| Australia | 679 |
| Great Britain | 10,437,968 |
| Total exports | 19,039,657 |

Not Allies (Jan. to July, 1916.)

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Netherlands | 312,760 |
| South America | 2,619 |
| Sweden | 100,163 |
| Norway | 20,963 |
| Spain | 45,250 |
| Philippines | 56 |
| Germany | 752,674 |
| China | 4,480 |
| Denmark | 18,356 |

Total

1,257,321

Mr. Meighen spoke of shipments to Russia in Asia which had not been specified under Russia in the printed returns. He was quite within his rights. There were 1,148,000 pounds going to Russia in Asia, and almost negligible quantities to Japan and Canada and Australia not so specified in the printed returns, but he referred to the shipments to Spain, to Denmark, to Shanghai: Spain, 45,250 pounds; Denmark, 18,356 pounds, and China, 4,480 pounds.

"If he could last November, when speaking in Toronto with authority, give these shipments from the information that he was then able to obtain, why was he not fair, why did he not add that the records to which he had access showed the export from the United States to Germany of 752,674 pounds of refined nickel in July of 1916, and of 312,760 pounds to the Netherlands in the first seven months of 1916. These figures were available for the use of the Solicitor-General. He must have been cognizant of them. Why should the shipment to Germany have been suppressed?"

Deutschland's Capacity.

"He preferred the estimate of his own colleague, the Hon. Mr. Kemp, that the Deutschland could only carry about 75 tons of nickel, to the statement based on knowledge of the Editor of The Providence Journal, estimating the second shipment at 374 tons. The figures in the Department at Washington prove that there was a shipment of 376 tons in July of 1916. There could be no stronger corroboration of Mr. Rathorn's statement in The Providence Journal.

Referring to Hon. G. Howard Ferguson's speech in which the Minister characterized The Providence Journal as "a yellow rag," Mr. Dewart said: "If we had a few more John R. Rathorns in the United States we would not have needed Mr. Graham Bell, the Accountant of the Railway Department at Ottawa, on guard, and 5,000 Secret Service men, to whom the Minister of Mines has referred, to see that none of our nickel got away."

Lands in Nickel Belt to Canadian Copper Co.

Alluding to Hon. Mr. Ferguson's statement on 4th of January that not one acre of nickel lands had been obtained by the companies since the present Government came into power, Mr. Dewart stated that he had occasion to go to the Registry Office at Sudbury, and he found that six patents regarding mining land in this very nickel belt were given by the department, over which the Hon. Mr. Ferguson presided, to the Canadian Copper Company. (Liberal applause.)

The patent dated 13th of December, 1916, signed by "W. J. Hanna," Provincial Secretary, and Albert Grigg, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, bearing the stamp of the Provincial Registrar of 19th December, 1916, recites "that the Canadian Copper Company have contracted and agreed for the absolute purchase of the lands and tenements hereinafter mentioned and described as mining lands under the mining act of Ontario, at and for the price and sum of \$117."

The patent grants to "the Canadian Copper Company in fee simple as mining lands that parcel or tract of land and premises in the township of Blezard, in the district of Sudbury, in the Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement thirty-nine acres, being the southeast quarter of the south half of lot ten in the first concession of the township of Blezard." There is a five per cent. reservation for roads and a reservation ninety-nine feet wide for the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway for surface rights only. As in all patents the pine is reserved. Section 112 of the mining act of Ontario is printed in full on the back of the patent. Reference No. 61,399 and sale No. 7,217 are endorsed upon the original patent.

There are five other registrations of parcels.