FOOD CONTROLLER WILL CHECK PRICES

Hon. W. J. Hanna Promises Action Whenever it is Necessary or Warranted.

APPEALS FOR THRFT

Tells Mass Meeting, Canadians Must Consume One-Sixth Less Food.

Characterizing the food problems of the allies as "grave and vital questions" which have reached an acute stage, Canada's food controller, W. J. Hanna, in an address before a mass meeting in Convocation Hall last night, preliminary to the women's province-wide convention opening today, appealed to the people of Canada to eliminate food waste and adopt thrift and economy in the conservation of food resources.

In a speech devoid of oratorical phrases, the food controller reviewed the world's food conditions, quoting statistics, data and statements to support his arguments for self-sacrifice in food consumption by Canadians and Americans in order that the soldiers will not be defeated or compelled to retire and to prevent the peoples of the allies countries suffering from hunger.

He centred his argument on wheat figures. The requirements of the European allies are 1105 million bushels of wheat, and of this amount 645 million bushels has been raised in Britain, France and the other allied countries, he said. The difference, amounting to 460 million bushels, has been produced in India, Argentina, Australia and other countries, but cannot be shipped to the allied countries because of lack of tonnage. The ordinary amount which the United States and Canada send to these countries is 300 million bushels, which is 160 million bushels short of the amount required.

Must Reduce Consumption.

Reduction of the consumption of wheat in the United States and Canada is therefore necessary in order to send the European allied countries the additional 160 million bushels required. The food controller said that if the consumption of Canada and America is reduced one-sixth, the problem of the world's food shortage is solved. He declared that since all the people were in duty bound to decrease their consumption, but since some would not do so despite the plea for conservation, greater reduction than one-sixth must be expected of those who willingly sacrificed in the interests of the allies.

Frequent applause was given by the large audience, composed mostly of women, and it was particularly enthusiastic when he quoted the statements of Lloyd George and cited the assurance from President Wilson to Great Britain that that country would not want for food. Applause was evoked too when he read a letter he received from Lord Rhondda, Britain's food controller, who said "We look to the resources of Canada and to the indomitable energy of Canadians for an answer that will shatter Germany's threat of starvation."

Particular appeal to conserve food was made to women by the food controller when he declared that they could contribute more to the cause of thrift, economy and conservation than all the rest of the citizens combined. He appealed to them to reduce, if not entirely eliminate all food waste.

Food Controller Will Act.

That the food controller will not hesitate to exercise his powers of regulating prices whenever that action is necessary or warranted, was the declaration of Mr. Hanna in explaining the establishment of his office. He said the primary duty of the food controller was to see that the men at the front, or the peoples of the allied countries should not suffer for lack of food.

The food controller said, in part: "From the outbreak of war the women of Canada have been busy. The call first came for men, then munitions and then money. The time came when the money question was solved by the entrance of the United States into the war. The cry is now men, munitions and food.

"Why was it that in the fall of 1916 it was suddenly given to us that the great need was food? The facts are these: the harvest of 1914 was abnormally large and the harvest of 1915 overtopped everything in the world's harvests. Then the turning aside from agricultural pursuits of thousands of men began to be felt. The harvest of 1916 was short, and considerably short in the countries at war. All the "slack" of the preceding two years was used up.

"What is the need of Great Britain and the other allied countries of Europe? It is very acute. The food controller was appointed in the United States by the president because the people recognized that he was necessary if the war was to be prosecuted to a successful issue. The men at the front had to be fed, and normal consumption had to be cut down to liberate foods for export to the soldiers and civilians of the allies abroad.

"For identically the same reason was the food controller of Canada appointed, in order that the allies' soldiers would not need to retreat from the enemy.

Must Feed Soldiers.

"In order to feed the European allies and keep the men at the front supplied with sufficient food, there is required 1105 million bushels of wheat. There have been 645 million bushels only, produced in the European countries. If the soldiers are not to go hungry or the peoples of those countries suffer by lack of food 460 million bushels additional are necessary. Is that number available? Yes. But it is situated in India, the Argentine, Australia and America.

"The United States and Canada would bring forth 300 million bushels if the consumption were normal. And 160 million bushels are needed. There isn't the tonnage to draw from India, Argentina and Australia. The conditions at the first of the year have grown from worse to worse. Great Britain and the other allied countries are depending upon half the normal tonnage for supplies of food. The attitude of the people of the United States and Canada must be that if we by thrift can release food for shipment, than we must have the courage to do so that the allies abroad shall not go hungry.

"The necessary sacrifice is the reduction in the wheat consumption alone by one-sixth. Thus we would practically have the 160 million bushels of wheat necessary. Since some of the people won't reduce their consumption we must ask more of those who will. We can cut down our consumption of wheat and substitute other products which usually go to waste.

Alarming Statements True.

"I have made alarming statements, it is true, but I have not overdrawn the picture. Lloyd George did not misrepresent the fact when he said before the house of commons: "So far from starving; our food supply for 1917 and 1918 has been secured." But this was subject to reasonable economy by America and based upon the assurances of the president of the United States, which are not a mere scrap of paper.

Lloyd George too had the assurance of the government of Canada. Without that assurance he could not have made his statements.

"The question of food is a grave and vital question which must be grappled with and met if we are to win the war." Food Controller Hanna read a recent message of President Wilson to the women of the United States in which the chief executive declared that unless waste was eliminated and the food conserved to release exports for shipment, the primary object of the United States would fail. The speaker then read the following message he received from Lord Rhondda, the British food controller:

"We look to the resources of Canada and to the indomitable energy of Canadians for an answer that will shatter Germany's threat of starvation. In normal times the mother country is dependent on your Dominion for a large part of its food supplies. War has increased that dependence to such an extent that it is now vital for the United Kingdom and the allies in Europe to obtain from Canada foodstuffs in far larger quantities than under peace conditions. That must necessarily entail effort and far-reaching economy with their attendant sacrifices on the part of Canadians.

"I know that like ourselves at home the pick of your manhood have gone and are going to take their splendid share in the front line of battle and that therefore you are faced with the difficulty of a supply of labor. I also realize that an increased export of food supplies must entail diversion of effort from other enterprise, yet I am convinced that the people of Canada will surmount all obstacles and that the harvest, as far as human labor can achieve, will be a striking demonstration of Canada's efficiency and determination. The willingness of the Canadian people to permit control of their products for purposes of winning the war is naturally welcomed by all the allies as tending to increase the supply and to regulate prices. The certainty that we can rely on your whole-hearted co-operation not only in utilizing every ounce of national energy to increase production, but in equitable adjustment of prices, gives me the greatest encouragement. I most heartily wish you every success in your all important work."

"Does this message leave any doubt as to what our duty is in the premises?" queried the food controller in continuing. "We have done well in our production campaign and are now in a splendid position to answer this latest call. The women can contribute more to the work of conserving food than all the men and children combined, but everyone must help.

Will Regulate Prices.

"The primary duty of the food controller is to see that the soldiers at the front shall not suffer for want of food, and that the peoples of the allied countries shall not go hungry. The food controller has the power to check prices and shall not hesitate to use it whenever necessary or warranted. Bread is selling in some places at seven cents a pound which is a fair price, while in others it is selling as high as 14 cents a pound.

"The question of prices will be taken up. The price of fish will be reduced." Here a voice on the platform interrupted the speaker, asking him what would be done in the matter of the price of bacon. The speaker replied that a special committee had been appointed to inquire into the subject. He advised all the people to know the facts before criticizing, explaining that those men who had been the subject of the recent publicity in bacon profits had been responsible for the appointment of the committee.

The food controller closed his address by citing the fact that the people of the United States wasted annually in garbage cans food to the aggregate value of $700,000,000, an average of $7 per capita. Canadians wasted on the same basis $56,000,000, which the speaker said could be saved by the women who looked into the garbage before turning it into the cans. He paid a tribute to the work and objects of the organization of resources committee.

Practical Suggestions.

Mrs. W. Buchanan of Ravenna, Ont., in an address containing numberless homely truths and pointed, practical suggestions of food conservation, appealed to the women to serve oatmeal with milk and without sugar, corn cakes, rice cakes, salads of perishable foodstuffs cooked at home, and good, thick soups and stews containing nourishing food. She declared that city women were in the habit of serving thin soup, and that the wealthy people placed three or four spring chickens in an oven, wasting the greater part of them.

The most enthusiastic applause greeted many of her remarks, and general laughter was evoked several times. She appealed for the elimination of the "fourth" meal in a day, and supported the idea of garden parties if a regular supper was served and eaten instead of a lot of fancy foods which tended to waste. She said the farmers had not stinted their tables, but worked hard and had to eat more than the male residents of a city.

In opening his address, Premier Sir William Hearst expressed his conviction that the women of Ontario would assist the food controller in fulfilling the task he has undertaken. He reviewed the work of women in the last three years, calling attention to the fact that they have assisted in furnishing men, munitions, money and in production.

"Now there is another call for thrift and economy and the women can render signal help," he declared. "Controller Hanna's work will fail without their material aid by seeing that food is conserved in the hotels and public places and in the homes.

"There have been slackers among the women as well as among the men. They have in some instances held the men back from the front, and some of them haven't taken the interest in food conservation which they should have taken.

The Call to Women.

"The present situation is critical and serious. Produce as you may in the United States and Canada unless there is greater economy there will be a shortage in Great Britain and the other allied countries."

The premier called upon the women of Ontario to reinforce the soldiers at the front by conserving food and eliminating waste. He asked them to take the place of men wherever possible to release men to aid the farmers in their harvest. He said the demand for harvest hands was three or four times greater than the supply of men ready to aid in the harvest.

He particularly referred to the fire waste in Ontario, quoting figures which showed that the 4,529 fires which occurred in the first six months of 1917 entailed a loss of $5,988,314, seventy-five per cent. of which represented foodstuffs and munitions. He declared that two-thirds of the fires resulted from carelessness.

"Now is the time for self-sacrifice," he said, "I appeal on behalf of the men in the trenches. See that those who come after us shall not blush for shame for the women and men who stayed at home in this, the greatest war the world has known."

Other speakers were Mrs. H. H. Loosemore, who presided, and who explained the purposes of the meeting and the convention which opens today, and W. E. Rundle, of the organization of resources committee, who made announcements.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

THE insubordinate Russian seventh army continues to fall back before the enemy in the region between the Rivers Sereth, Stripa and Zlota Lipa, and the Germans have occupied the Villages of Nastasov, Neniav, Uvse and Slavatin. Tarnopol, according to an unofficial despatch, has fallen to the enemy, but neither the Russians nor the Germans officially confirm the report. The news has alarmed the Russian Provisional Government, and the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates has conferred a virtual dictatorship on Premier Kerensky and has authorized the military authorities to fire on deserters. The Cossacks and the artillery will probably support the government in wiping out the mutinous detachments, which are causing all the trouble. Besides, the army commanders have the power of refusing supplies to the insubordinates. Brains and superior intellect on the part of the Russian higher command may save the situation.

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The German advance north of the Dniester is assuming the shape of a huge wedge, with its apex near Tarnopol and its base between Zlochoff and Halicz. If the Russian higher command should manage to secure fresh and disciplined troops for an attack, the Russians might strike near the neck of the salient from the Dniester and the Brody region, so as to cut off the German troops inside of the salient. It is unknown, however, whether the Russian higher command has large bodies of chosen troops near at hand for an emergency. The enemy is making the most of his easy successes.

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The instability and weak morale of some Russian detachments are jeopardizing the development of a further Russian success in the Vilna region, north of the Pripet Marshes. The Russians had captured a portion of the enemy's positions in the Tsary-Bogushi district, near Krevo, had advanced two miles in the form of a wedge and had taken 1000 prisoners. Then the disaffected men apparently refused to obey orders and to exploit the advance. Berlin claims that German counter-attacks regained all but a small portion of the defences lost. The Germans also report Russian attacks near Smorgon and Dvinsk.

* * * * *

The German infantry action against the French on the Californie and Casemates Plateaux had resulted in another German reverse. The first lines penetrated by the foe are in the sections where the enemy's trenches are so close to the French that it is impossible to use artillery for the checking of the attack, so the French have turned these first line trenches to their profit by converting them into death traps for the enemy. After the enemy's big failure on Sunday he did not renew his infantry charges, but he liberally sprinkled the two plateaux with his shells. The French, undertaking a small operation east of Cerny, made progress and took some prisoners. They beat off a German night attack northwest of Mont Carnillet, in the Champagne, and their batteries opened an extremely active fire against the German batteries in the Moronvilliers region.

* * * * *

The Canadians carried out a large and successful operation near Lens yesterday morning. They penetrated the German lines on a front of 600 yards to a depth of 300 yards, took more than 50 prisoners, killed many Germans and greatly damaged his defences. Their losses, it is said, were fewer than the number of prisoners taken. The British troops, east of Messines, also did as the Canadians did against a farm strongly held by the enemy east of Oosttaverne. British aviators dropped three tons of explosives on the German aerodromes, ammunition dumps and railway sidings.

HAMILTON NEWS

Hamilton, July 23.—In the death of Alfred Ward, which occurred at the family residence, 171 West Jackson street, this morning, Hamilton lost one of its best citizens. He was a Conservative in politics, and had been a member of the board of education since 1904. Soon after coming to this city from Montreal 30 years ago, Mr. Ward interested himself in Centenary Methodist Church, and he had held nearly every office of importance during that period. He was for many years a member of the firm of Semmens, Ward & Evel, casket manufacturers.

Whether it was murder or suicide that snuffed out the life of the unknown man, whose body weighted down with a chain, was found in the bay near station 10, Burlington Beach, a week ago, will probably never be known. The jurors empanelled under Coroner Hopkins, who heard the evidence of Detective Miller and the medical testimony of Drs. Jones and Langrill, at the inquest held at the beach tonight, could not decide the cause of death. Their verdict was that the man came to his death in some unknown manner, and that the evidence pointed to suicide or murder.

Hamilton, with other cities, will interest itself in the Toronto and Niagara Power Company's bill, when it comes before the senate. City Solicitor Waddell has been instructed by the board of control to oppose the bill, which provides for the stringing of lines across those municipalities where company charters are operative and where charters might be secured in the future.

RUSSIANS DECREE DOOM OF TRAITORS

Organizations of Soldiers, Workmen and Peasants Order Advance.

Petrograd, via London, July 23 — (British Admiralty per wireless press) —The executive councils of the All-Russian workmen's and soldiers' and peasants' organizations have issued the following proclamation:

"Fellow soldiers: One of our armies has wavered. Its regiments have fled before the enemy. Part of our front has been broken. Emperor William's hordes, which have moved forward, are bringing with them death and destruction.

"Who is responsible for this humiliation? The responsibility rests with those who have spread discord in the army and shaken its discipline, with those who, at a time of danger, disobeyed the military commands and wasted time in fruitless discussions.

"Many of those who left the lines and sought safety in running away paid with their lives, for having disobeyed orders. The enemy's fire mowed them down. If this costly lesson has taught you nothing, then there will be no salvation for Russia.

No Mercy to Traitors.

"Enough of words! The time has come to act without hesitation. We have acknowledged the provisional government. All those who disobey the commands of the provisional government in battle will be regarded as traitors. Towards traitors and cowards no mercy will be shown.

"Fellow soldiers in the rear: Be ready to advance to the front for the support of your brothers, abandoned and betrayed, fleeing from their positions in the regiments.

"Fellow soldiers: You are being watched by those who work for Russia and by the whole world. The ruin of the Russian revolution spells ruin for all. Summon up all your manhood, your perseverance and sense of discipline and save the fatherland."

IRISH CONVENTION IS BOUND TO FAIL

William O'Brien So Says in Letter to Lloyd George.

London, July 23.—Premier Lloyd George has written a letter to William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, expressing regret at the unwillingness of Mr. O'Briend to nominate representatives of his party to the Irish convention and asking him to recede from his stand.

Mr. O'Brien in the course of a lengthy reply, says the type of convention selected defeats the object in view with fatal certainty by leaving the great mass of Irish Nationalist opinion almost wholly unrepresented and by conferring the power of a majority "upon a party of politicians who have notoriously lost the confidence of the Irish people—a party morover, whose de facto leaders have devoted all their energies for years to making conciliation with our northern fellow-countrymen impossible."

TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND UNION MEN OVERSEAS

Ontario Leads Provinces by Big Margin and Toronto Outstrips Cities.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, July 23.—There are 22,192 members of trade unions in the overseas forces, according to the sixth annual report on labor organization in Canada. Of these, 8175 went from Ontario, 2729 from British Columbia, 2726 from Alberta, 2179 from Manitoba, 1881 from Quebec, 1700 from Nova Scotia, 917 from New Brunswick, 872 from Saskatchewan and 66 from Prince Edward Island.

Amongst cities, Toronto was by far in the lead, with 4383, Winnipeg coming next with 1964; Montreal sent 1397 trade unionists, while 1160 went from the coal fields of Cape Breton.

There was an increase in membership of trade unions during the past year. The following is the membership for the past four years: 1913, 176,792; 1914, 166,166; 1915, 143,343; 1916, 160,407.

Montreal is the greatest trade union city in the Dominion, with 127 unions and a total membership of 13,337. Toronto comes next, with 111 unions and a membership of 13,015.

FIREMEN ASK MORE PAY.

Special to The Toronto World.

Guelph, July 23.—The high cost of living is given by the members of the Guelph fire brigade for the demand they made on Mayor Newstead today for a substantial increase in their salaries. They are asking that every man from Chief Smith down be given an increase in pay of 30 cents a day. It is generally concede dthat the firemen are entitled to more money and no doubt they will get an increase.

CANADIANS TAKE FIFTY PRISONERS

Dominion Troops Raided Six Hundred Yards of German Front.

GREAT AIR ACTIVITY

British Machines Drop Three Tons of Explosives at German Rear.

London, July 23.—The official report from British headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads:

"Information concerning the raid by our troops south of Avion shows that the enemy's positions were penetrated on a front of 600 yards to a depth of 300 yards. In addition to over fifty prisoners captured, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and much damage was done his defences.

"We also carried out a successful raid this morning against a farm strongly held by the enemy east of Oosttaverne and secured prisoners.

"An attack by the enemy early this morning on one of our posts northwest of Cherisy was repulsed.

"Yesterday there was great aerial activity on both sides. Fighting took place continuously from dawn to dark. The visibility was excellent, and much successful work was accomplished by our airplanes in co-operation with our artillery. Over three tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy's air dromes, ammunition dumps and railway sidings, and good results were observed. Nine German machines were brought down in combat, including one brought down in the sea, when endeavoring to return from England. Four other enemy airplanes were brought down out of control. In addition, one enemy machine was shot down out of control by our anti-aircraft guns. One observation balloon was brought down in flames. Nine of our airplanes are missing."

TO PROBE ACCOUNTS OF PACKING HOUSES

G. F. Henderson, K.C.; A. B. Brodie and Geoffrey Clarkson to Act.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, July 23.—An order-in-council was passed by the cabinet today appointing an examining board of three to investigate the operations and dealings of the large packing and cold-storage companies. The acting commissioner, W. F. O'Connor, K.C., expressed in his report the opinion that such further investigation and examination should be held.

G. F. Henderson, K.C., of Ottawa, the chairman of the board, has had considerable judicial experience as drainage referee in the Province of Ontario, and is widely known thruout the province.

Associated with him are A. B. Brodie, a leading member of the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co., Montreal, chartered accountants, and Geoffrey Clarkson of the firm of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, Toronto, chartered accountants. Both these gentlemen are expert accountants of great ability and experience, whose service on the board is the most absolute guarantee that the necessary examination and investigation will be carried out with thoroness.

No Remuneration.

It should be added that all three members of the board have offered to serve without compensation, regarding the task which they have undertaken as a patriotic duty to the state under present conditions.

Mr. Hoover, the food controller of the United States, has very kindly offered to place at the disposal of the board in an advisory capacity the services of a very competent man who is connected with the staff of the food controller of the United States, and who has had great experience in the matter which will be under investigation by the board.

SCORE'S OUTING SHIRT SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

In a stock as big and varied as we carry in the hundred-and-one things in men's high-class "toggery," there's

opportunity afforded you most every day to select something good—something seasonable—something at a special price, and today it's a choice from a ten-dozen lot of Outing and Sport Shirts — The "younger set" will especially appreciate these garments of Summer Oxford Cloth; made with the large turn-out self or striped collars and soft cuffs—really a joy to wear such summer apparel when the mercury is hitting the high spots—Selling regular $1.75 lines at $1.30, and $2.00 lines at $1.65.—R. Score & Son, Limited, Tailors and Haberdashers, 77 West King street.

CROWD AT PETROGRAD LYNCHES ANARCHISTS

Petrograd, July 23.—Three occupants of a motor car dressed as sailors and soldiers, shot at a group of officers on the steps of the People's Palace. Two soldiers were wounded at the first shots from the assailants. The guard of 150 soldiers rushed from the building and fired on the three men who attempted to escape, but who were lynched by the crowd. Fifteen civilians were wounded in the firing, some seriously.

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MINISTERS OF GOSPEL PUT TANLAC TO TEST

Well-Known Ministers of the United States Come Out Openly and Fearlessly and Tell What They Know to Be the Truth About the Medicine That Has Helped Them.

RARELY will a minister of the Gospel indorse a proprietary medicine. The preacher's high calling, the influence he commands puts a grave responsibility on his every word. He will not jeopardize his reputation by commending a thing without first assuring himself it is all right. His word carries as much weight in the home, on the street, or in the public prints as in the pulpit.

When ministers of some of the greatest communions in the land endorse Tanlac their words carry conviction. They say what they know to be the truth. They have put Tanlac to the test of personal service and have not found it wanting.

The proprietors of Tanlac have received countless testimonials from people in every walk of life, earnestly commending it. Among them are a number from prominent ministers of various churches. A few of these are printed below.

Rev. W. C. Norton is pastor of the Wesley Memorial church of Jacksonville, Fla. He says:—"I suffered from chronic indigestion for years. I seldom slept well and had severe headaches. Since taking Tanlac I feel as well as ever I did—sleep splendidly and eat anything I want. Tanlac has restored my health and I feel it my duty to recommend it."

Rev. A. H. Sykes, pastor of Watkins Park Presbyterian church, Nashville, Tenn., says:—"Mrs. Sykes suffered from stomach and kidney troubles and a nervous breakdown. Tanlac restored her health—she is gaining strength and flesh rapidly—her full restoration is but a question of time."

Rev. E. G. Butler, pastor of Central Baptist church, Muskogee, Okla, says:—"I had attacks of acute indigestion. Results from taking Tanlac have been most satisfactory—am glad to recommend it as the best medicine I have ever tried."

Rev. F. M. Winburn, Methodist, San Antonio, Tex., says:—"I had no appetite—suffered from weakness and general debility—could not work without quickly tiring. Found Tanlac just what my system needed. I consider Tanlac a good medicine to build up run-down systems."

Rev. R. J. Taylor, pastor St. Pleasant Baptist church, Franklin, Tex., says:—"Grippe left me in very bad shape—had indigestion, nervous headaches—could not sleep well. Tanlac gave me a good appetite, strengthened my nerves, I sleep well as ever—have gained five pounds."

Rev. A. L. Tull, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga., says:—"My granddaughter was a nervous wreck from indigestion. Tanlac gave her an appetite—she can eat anything. She is on the road to recovery."

Rev. Jas. H. New, Baptist, Clarkston, Ga., says:—"My wife had severe cramps, headaches, was very nervous, badly run down, weak and thin. Tanlac caused her troubles to disappear—she never complains now."

Rev. A. J. Vallery, former superintendent Bethany Home, Monro, La., now of Memphis, Tenn., says:—"Three years ago I had a general breakdown with indigestion—had rheumatic pains in legs. Since taking Tanlac am relieved of indigestion—rheumatic pains have stopped—feel like a new man. I give Tanlac my unqualified endorsement."

Rev. John M. Sims, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga., says:—"I suffered from nervous indigestion and inactive liver—digestion badly impaired. Tanlac corrected these troubles entirely—gained ten pounds taking two bottles."

Rev. W. T. Roby, Pastor West Lonsdale Methodist church, Knoxville, Tenn., testifies from personal experience as to the great benefit he derived from taking Tanlac for disordered stomach.

No greater praise can be given a remedy than the unsolicited testimony of men whose lives are devoted to the betterment of their fellow men. Their integrity cannot be doubted. They serve their calling often at great personal sacrifice. Tanlac has helped them—they say so because they want to do you good.

Tanlac is sold in Toronto by Tamblyn's Drug Stores, and by one established agency in every town.—(Advertisement.)

RAILWAYS ALLOWED TO RAISE GRAIN RATES

Dominion Board of Commissioners Grants Application of Companies.

Ottawa, July 23.—The board of railway commissioners, in a judgment handed down today, has granted the request of the railways for increases in both the thru and local grain rates from Fort William to Toronto and Montreal. An adance of one cent in both lake and rail rates is allowed, making the charges now 16 and 21 cents respectively. The commissioners refuse to add an extra two cents to the lake and rail rates asked for by certain of the companies in order to prevent the Canadian Northern Railway's competition from breaking the all-rail rate.

EXECUTION AGAINST GENEST.

Must Pay Costs of Litigation In High Court.

Upon the certificate of Taxing Officer Thom, a writ of execution has been issued at Osgoode Hall against the property of Samuel McCallum Genest, chairman of the Ottawa Separate School Board, fixing the costs of R. Mackell and others at $1237.70. This only covers the litigation in the high court and the court of appeal in the action over bilingual schools.

AMERICAN STEAMER SINKS LARGE U-BOAT

Paris, July 23. — An American steamer recently sank a large German submarine according to a despatch to The Times from Havre.

While on a voyage from the United States, the steamer was attacked by a submarine, and, replying to its fire, sent 35 shells at the underwater boat, which assumed a perpendicular position and disappeared beneath the water.

PROTECT HIM WITH A DAYFIELD SHIELD

The Dayfield Shield is the recognized Body Shield, made of good English steel, constructed to give maximum protection to both front and back of wearer, with complete freedom of action. Nothing but well-tempered steel can be the soldier's real defence. This metal is tested and proved to stop a British Service Revolver Bullet fired at a striking velocity of 1,000-ft. per second, and also shrapnel bullets at the same velocity. Proof against bayonet, sword, lance and spent bullets, yet flexible, scientifically made, and therefore easy to wear. Rides well under the tunic or in the pack, and is the best all-round protection for the man at the front. Covered with khaki drill, but the shield itself is made of Government recognized material, with which nothing can compare as a proved life saver.

Sergt. Trigg, C.H., says:

"I am pleased to say I owe my life to your wonderful shield. I was buried in the trench and came off lightly with a small shell wound in the head. The shield had an awful dent in the back, but it held good. The doctor said there was no doubt that it had saved my life, so the least I can do is to recommend it to every soldier I come in contact with, which I can assure you will be a pleasure to me. I might say you will receive an order for another one before I go back."

Hundreds of others can give like testimony because the Dayfield Shield is being worn by over 80,000 troops in France. It is authorized by the British War Office. Your order received today will mean a shield delivered to your man wherever he is in a few days—shipped direct from our London stock. Write or call for information and demonstration. Stephen Brown & Company, Room 403, 59 Yonge street. Main 4582.

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SHEET LEAD

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