

THE EVENING JOURNAL

Delivered, per year, \$5.00
Delivered, per week, .10
By mail in Canada or United States (per year), 3.00
Single copies, .02

PHONE (Business Office) 59
Toronto Special Representative H. Smallpiece, J. P., 32 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

VIEW OF MANUFACTURERS

That there will not be much chance of getting the workers of the country and the employers together, so as to overcome the present industrial difficulties, if the labor men cling to the one big union idea, appears evident from the statement made yesterday at the annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Association. It is significant and sets out what that body, representing as it does, the industrial leaders of the country, has to say to labor. It reads:

"We are not opposed to labor unions; we are not opposed to collective bargaining; we are opposed to the One Big Union, and to sympathetic strikes in public utilities. Until those questions are settled you need not look for any adjustment of trade disputes in this section of the country."

This was spoken by Mr. W. J. Bulman, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association just before delivering his annual address to the association's annual meeting in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, yesterday, when he discussed for a minute or two the situation in Winnipeg, which is his home. Speaking more as a member of the citizens' committee than as the president of the C.M.A., Mr. Bulman said that in Winnipeg they had the labor situation in its most acute form. Nothing was being done regarding the question between employers and employees he said, until the question as to who governs the country was settled. The situation in Winnipeg, he said, was developing a "siege tactic"; when it would be over no one knew. Every one of the citizens' committee was determined to fight to a finish.

In his address to the association, Mr. Bulman went into labor troubles at considerable length. He touched upon the appearance in Canadian labor of the radical element, that did not want peace, but war, and said that labor would have to rid itself of such elements if it were to hold the public confidence. He incorporated in his speech a report of the American government to show the inability of the Soviet system of rule, and in one instance, "articles are dear now because they are scarce, and they will be dear until they become plentiful again," summed up his views as to the reasons for the high cost of living.

THE PRICES OF FOOD

(From the Farmers' Sun, Official Organ of the U. F. O.)
The proposed Parliamentary inquiry into the high cost of living will probably prove a farce. It is, at all events, doubtful if a committee of members of the House of Commons, who will presently be scouring the labor vote, will have the courage to say that the high cost of living is in large measure due to the high wages exacted by labor for war work. We shall listen for terrible humiliations against the packers and the storage people and for a rearrangement of Brother Playelle There will, doubtless, be an inquiry into the effect of food control by the state, which is now said by some to have operated to raise prices.

High prices of food, we know in a general way, are a consequence of war. Millions of men were withdrawn from the farms to serve in the armies or in the workshops, and it may be assumed that in the countries at war there was, at least, an appreciable diminution of food production. It is also assumed that the consumption of food by the soldiery

and by the well paid industrial laborers increased. The summer warfare was directed to the starvation of Great Britain and France and it succeeded to the extent of practically limiting the sources of food outside of Europe to the United States and Canada. As a precaution, Britain bid up the markets of origin to lay up a store of meats, dairy products and wheat, just as wool was accumulated last year at a price of sixty cents or more.

At the close of the war it was thought that food prices so bid up might fall. But, shipping had been greatly reduced; the troops were to be transported to their homes, and it is said that the distant supplies of food remained, in fact, unavailable. There was also the task of provisioning the conquered during the period of peace negotiations. It is suggested, too, that there is concerted action of Great Britain and the United States to maintain all prices, so that a sudden dislocation of finance and industry may be avoided, it can hardly be contended that the object is to pay off with artificially high priced commodities war debts created in a period of high prices, because no one suggests that the war debts will be paid in a generation and the interference of governments with prices for more than a few months is inconceivable.

There is also the bearing of finance on prices, which has not been frankly discussed by experts. There has been generally a vast expansion or inflation of credit and an inflation or depreciation of the currencies. In Canada, a stupendous business has been done on credit, and the government and the banks have materially increased their bills or paper in circulation.

"AEROGRAMS"

(Toronto Globe)

A new system of communication has just been announced, to be called "aerograms." It is intended by a combined use of telegraph, telephone and airplane to link together the business men of England and France.

The scheme aims to do three things: (1) To use the airplane for urgent messages between London and Paris instead of the cable thus obviating the delay which often occurs in cable transmission. (2) To put the conveniences of an "aerogram" service at the disposal of the entire business community of England, and not merely to confine them to those resident in London and Paris. (3) To save all the delays incurred by the land transport of an airmail letter between a city and the aerodrome on its outskirts.

The practical working would be something like this: A man in London wishes to send an urgent communication to Paris. He calls up the aerodrome by telephone, dictates the message, which is at once sent by high speed airplane to Paris. There the message is telephoned direct to its destination. This would probably all be accomplished in less than three hours.

The man in Manchester would also be enabled in this way to send an urgent message to some business house in Lyons, with which he has dealings. This would go to London by telegraph, and then on to France as above.

What is aimed at is to connect the whole of the telegraphic and telephone systems of the two countries by means of this high speed aerial link. Cable delays are often serious and the practical value of the proposed plan is obvious.

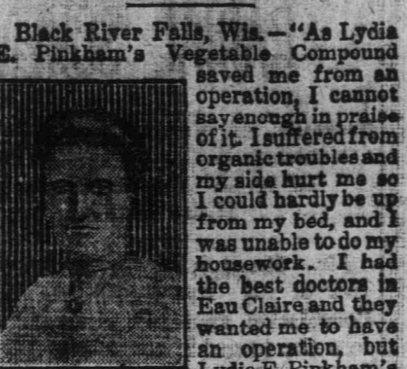
As to the charge to the sender of the "aerogram" this will depend on the Postoffice Department of the two countries, who have to decide the form in which this new facility shall be put before the public. But, if the business world adopts it, the charge, it is said, will be extremely small.

Many in Canada will watch with keen interest this new development. The possibilities of the airplane seem almost unlimited.

Michael Brady of Oakley has replaced C. H. Hoffman of Philadelphia as leader in the American national open golf championship as a result of the second day's play.

THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.



Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my household work. I had the best doctors in East Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. BINDER, Black River Falls, Wis.

WHAT EXCHANGES SAY TROUBLESOME PANTHERS

Victoria Daily Colonist: Those who are most closely in touch with the situation believe Vancouver Island could be swept clear of panthers within a very short time, and that only a small expense would be involved. It would be small, indeed, compared with the benefits which would accrue to the sheep breeders. In the Court enar district at present a large number of returned soldiers are engaged in preparing land for a community settlement, and no doubt many of them will wish to engage in sheep-breeding. While they are awaiting the clearing operations, would be glad to take part in panther hunting, provided it was made worth their while. We say to the Government, double the bounty, divide the Island into districts, engage salaried hunters and set to work systematically to clear out these wild animals.

PRICES AND WAGES

(Toronto Times)

A review of current prices in Canada and other countries appears in the May number of The Labor Gazette. The average family budget for staple foods was \$13.35 at the middle of April, as compared with \$12.57 in April, 1917, and \$9.51 in April 1914. The Index Number showing the whole price of 271 commodities, calculated in accordance with the average demand for such wares, is \$79.6. The normal of 100 is based on the prices of the same goods during the period 1890-1899. The purchasing power of the dollar has fallen to 36 cents in thirty years. In April, 1914, the Index number was 136.7, so that the dollar of 1914 buys today only 4 cents' worth of goods at the pre-war prices.

That is a fact to be reckoned with. The buying power of the people has been blown away, not only in Canada, but the world over. Food prices are also high in the United States and in European countries. South America is not exempt, and the neutrals are no better off than the belligerents. It is no wonder that there is unrest. Workmen see that wages are inadequate for the times. The salaried classes, unorganized and helpless, find themselves in a doubtful situation.

There is apparently little chance of an early reduction in the cost of production. World-wide scarcity will maintain high prices, and will give farmers a chance to gain a decent reward for their labor. They will pay more than formerly for clothing and other manufactured goods; but in general they will have little cause for complaint. There will be no letting down of transportation charges. The railroads have increased freight rates, in an endeavor to overtake the immense outlays required for advancing wages, and rising costs of materials.

The only hope of easing prices lies in a closer supervision of the methods of distribution. That is the direction in which Government investigators should move. How far could the principle of co-operative buying and distributing be extended? The Budget Speech promised the removal of customs dues on certain foods, but no striking-price reductions are likely to follow immediately. A peace-harvest is the one thing needed before the world can discover where it stands.

The workers are not unreasonable in demanding higher wage-schedules. They are unable to wait and see. They have families to support and rent to pay. We have no doubt that in time cost-of-living and wages will be balanced as they were to some extent before the war; that is to say, wages, as well as prices, current will follow the fluctuations of the Index Number.

FALL FAIRS PAY WELL

Prepare Now to Harvest and Store Root Crops.

Best Mixture and Methods of Making Bread With Flour of Various Cereals Grains.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto)

TO the general farmer who grows good grain for seed, to the specialist in garden and truck crops, and particularly to the live stock man the Fall Fair offers an opportunity. It pays to advertise and the Fair is the place where the people see the goods produced, and seeing is believing. Moreover, the papers report the winnings and through these the exhibitor gets a large amount of advertising free. This would otherwise cost him a considerable amount of money. Winning in close competitions under a competent judge adds dollars to the value of stock shown and increases market price of any commodity as well as giving the exhibitor a standing not only in his own community but over a section of the country corresponding to the size and influence of the show at which prizes are won. The Fair is a good place to make sales. Prospective buyers see the good exhibits made and enquire about the breeding stock at home. Stockmen show at Fairs largely to make sales rather than to win prizes although the latter is a factor in the sales and they are not disappointed as evidenced by the growing interest in the Fall Fair. Showing at the Fair, coupled with a judicious newspaper advertising policy which should never be neglected, is good business. The two go together and work hand in hand. It pays to let others know of your good stock. Use printers ink and show at the Fall Fair.—Prof. Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.

Roots for Harvesting Root Crops.

Root crops should be taken up before the weather becomes too wet and disagreeable in the fall. If in any quantity, it is slow work at any time and becomes much more so under cold damp conditions. Lift the roots with a digging fork and twist off the tops. If the tops are to be saved, cut them in small pieces and covering with the tops. If a large area is to be lifted, and one is expert with a sharp hoe, he can very quickly remove the tops, but they will not keep quite so well. The tops should be piled out, covering them with sand. Carrots should not be deeper than two feet in a bin, others may be four feet. Where cellars are not available use pits. Trenches should be three feet wide, two or three feet high and of any length. Run the pits north and south where possible, and have them on well-drained ground. Put a layer of straw on the ground and cover each trench with straw 6 inches deep then 6 inches earth, and as the frost gets harder cover with fresh straw manure. Have ventilators every 15 or 20 feet. These should be filled with straw during cold periods.

All roots should be as free from dirt as possible when put in storage. It is often advisable to have a few rows in an open place so that the second lifting may be made when the weather is not so cold. —A. H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

Cereal Grains for Bread-making.

On this continent and in Europe we use wheat in much larger quantities than any other grain. This is because the flour made from wheat contains the constituents necessary to form gluten. Gluten is a substance to a lesser extent, while the other grains do not have any of this material. Gluten is a tough, elastic, tenacious substance, capable of considerable expansion. Consequently, when the gas liberated through the action of yeast ferments the wheat bread, the gluten dough expands, retaining the gas and causes the dough to rise. When the bread is baked the gluten is "set" or coagulated, and this accounts for the light porous structure of wheat bread. When surrounded by a proper crust the moisture is retained and the bread may be kept for several days and still be an attractive article of food. Rice, oats, and barley cannot be used for bread to prepare bread of this type. They cannot be expanded by means of yeast for their "no cohesion in the mass. They may be used in making biscuits and cakes or quick breads which breaks easily, dries out readily, cannot be safely transported, and must be consumed within a few hours after being prepared.

On the other hand, there is comparatively little difference in the composition of the various cereal grains and, consequently, one will furnish about as much digestible nutrients as another. If, then, in a time of wheat shortage, like the present, we substitute some of the flour of corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, etc., for wheat flour in making bread, we do not decrease its nutritive value. We do decrease the gluten and thus limit the power of expansion of the dough and we make the bread darker, but we have retained the desirable features of bread. Sixty-six per cent of the flour of crumb were counted points of excellence in the bread of the old high patent flour, but under the present conditions of longer extraction of the wheat grain and the introduction of substitutes, it is wrong for the consumer to place a high valuation on these points.—Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. College, Guelph.

A strike of railway shompen that would be up every railway in Canada is threatened if the demands of No. 4 Division are not granted by 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning.

THE PASSING JEST

What do they mean by wealth untold? There's no such thing anymore. Everybody has to make an income tax statement.—Kansas City Journal

What do you know of international affairs? Nothing, but that doesn't keep me from discussing them as though I knew all about them.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dearest, he said, I have lost all my money. How careless of you! she replied. The next thing you know you'll be losing me.—Boston Transcript.

I saw an announcement that you will not be a candidate. Did you? rejoined Senator Sorghum with mild interest. Surely you knew about it.

Not definitely. But it's all right. My campaign manager always put that statement out about this time. It stimulates interest without starting serious dispute. His next job will be to give out a string of reasons to show why the public interest compels me to change my mind, regardless of personal sacrifice.—Washington Star.

CITY OF ST. CATHARINES

Taxes Year 1919

Under the authority of By-law No. 3200 passed on the 25th day of March, 1919, notice is hereby given that all taxes for the year 1919 are now due and payable but may be paid in three instalments as follows, subject to the following exceptions and conditions.

Taxes which are not payable by Instalment:
Taxes in Income Assessment, Arrears of Taxes and charges collectable as taxes for any work done or services rendered by the Corporation are due and payable in full on or before the 25th day of June, 1919 (and not by instalments.)

Payments by Instalments
1st Instalment—due and payable on or before the 25th June 1919. One-half of the taxes will be the amount of the 1st Instalment.
2nd Instalment—due and payable on or before the 25th September 1919. One-quarter of the taxes will be the amount of the 2nd Instalment.
3rd Instalment—due and payable on or before the 25th November, 1919. One-quarter of the taxes will be the amount of the 3rd Instalment.

Taxes not paid when due.
If default is made in the payment of any instalment on the above dates, the privilege of payment by instalment becomes cancelled and the whole of the taxes or the balance unpaid, as the case may be, at once becomes due and payable together with percentages in addition, as follows:

On default in payment of taxes on the dates appointed,
Penalty On amounts paid within ten days of time of such default, a percentage charge of one per cent. will be collected.

Penalty On amounts paid within twenty days of time of such default, a percentage charge of two per cent. will be collected.

Penalty On amounts paid within thirty days of time of such default, a percentage charge of three per cent. will be collected.

Penalty On amounts remaining unpaid after thirty days of time of such default, a percentage charge of five per cent. will be collected.

Failure to pay the above instalments of taxes as they become due not only forfeits the right of settlement by instalments but brings the parties under the penalty of the Assessment Law, which enacts, that in case any party shall REFUSE OR NEGLECT to pay the amount imposed upon him for the space of fourteen days after demand, the Collector shall levy the same, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party who ought to pay the same.

1. Ratepayers who do not receive their tax bills by the 1st day of June should notify Tax Collector's Department of the fact.
2. Cheques tendered in payment of taxes must be "marked" by bank and made payable at par to the City of St. Catharines.
3. Taxpayers sending amounts by mail for payment of taxes should also enclose the tax bill and a self-addressed and stamped envelope for the return of receipted Tax-bill.
4. Taxes are payable at the office of City Tax Collector.

STUART K. WATTS, City Treasurer.
CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. CATHARINES, 17th May, 1919. m19181151413821

"Salada" Quality and Salada Value, are Best for you in a Thousand Ways

"SALADA"
Sales exceed 27 Million Packets Annually
Try - a - Packet "TO-DAY"

Capital and Reserve, \$8,600,000
Total Assets, Nov. 30th, 1918, over \$153,000,000
DON'T KEEP MONEY
lying around the house. If it is not convenient to go and deposit it in the nearest branch of the Union Bank of Canada, send it in by registered mail. This is called "Banking by Mail" and thousands of savings accounts are operated in just this way. Payments and withdrawals can be made by cheque.
UNION BANK OF CANADA
St. Catharines Branch & Safety Deposit Boxes, R. H. Kilby, Mgr.
Fenwick Branch & Safety Deposit Boxes, F. E. Papp, Mgr.
Smithville Branch, H. G. Parrott, Mgr.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
Announce that a branch of their bank has been opened at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. This bank has now 433 branches in Canada and foreign countries, and is in a position to offer the public unexcelled service.
St. Catharines Branch—R. G. W. Conolly, Manager
Thorold Branch—S. H. Falkner, Manager
Niagara-on-the-Lake Branch—F. W. Wilson, Manager

A Good Investment
THE money you save earns interest when deposited in our Savings Department, and both principal and interest are safe and can be obtained whenever required. Open an account to-day.
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Security Loan & Savings Company
26 JAMES STREET, ST. CATHARINES
DIVIDEND NO. 98
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE PER CENT being at the rate of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Company, has been declared for the half-year ending on the 30th June, inst. and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, 26 James Street, St. Catharines, on WEDNESDAY, July 2nd, 1919; to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 16th day of June, inst. If stock transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st days of June, inst., both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. F. DWYER, Sec'y-Treas.
St. Catharines, Ont., June 4th, 1919.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA
You can always trust your bank to help you out of difficulties.
READ THE EVENING JOURNAL

ARRIVED!
NEW STOCK OF Bathing Caps
Just Received
All colors. All styles.
Also
Water Wings
ABBS & McNAMARA
Quality Druggists
30 Queen Street Phone 102
Agents for Vinol, Nuxated Iron, Bairo Phosphate, Tyrell's Cascade

ARRIVED!
NEW STOCK OF Bathing Caps
Just Received
All colors. All styles.
Also
Water Wings
ABBS & McNAMARA
Quality Druggists
30 Queen Street Phone 102
Agents for Vinol, Nuxated Iron, Bairo Phosphate, Tyrell's Cascade

ARRIVED!
NEW STOCK OF Bathing Caps
Just Received
All colors. All styles.
Also
Water Wings
ABBS & McNAMARA
Quality Druggists
30 Queen Street Phone 102
Agents for Vinol, Nuxated Iron, Bairo Phosphate, Tyrell's Cascade

ARRIVED!
NEW STOCK OF Bathing Caps
Just Received
All colors. All styles.
Also
Water Wings
ABBS & McNAMARA
Quality Druggists
30 Queen Street Phone 102
Agents for Vinol, Nuxated Iron, Bairo Phosphate, Tyrell's Cascade

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1919
ORDER W. D. 3706
TAKE NOTICE
Improvements, and intensive amount (estimated)
A petition against
NO.
465—Concrete Pavement
466—Concrete Pavement
467—Concrete Pavement
468—Concrete Pavement
469—Concrete Pavement
470—Concrete Pavement
471—Concrete Pavement
472—Concrete Pavement
473—Concrete Pavement
474—Concrete Pavement
475—Concrete Pavement
476—Concrete Pavement
477—Concrete Pavement
478—Concrete Pavement
479—Concrete Pavement
480—Concrete Pavement
481—Concrete Pavement
482—Concrete Pavement
483—Concrete Pavement
484—Concrete Pavement
485—Concrete Pavement
486—Concrete Pavement
487—Concrete Pavement
CANA
A handsome tribute of
Shaughnessy was paid by
shareholders of the annual
to-day. Mr. Huntly R.
removed the following record
Resolved: That here be
in the record of this most
prestigious of the provincial
shareholders of the great S
owed to the Canadian and
million of Canada by the
Lord Shaughnessy who has
retired from the Presidency
served the Chairmanship of
party.
The outstanding position
the Canadian Pacific Railway
in the markets of the world
also in the respect and
the Canadian people have
greatest of all tributes to
us with which Lord Shaugh
directed the affairs of the
but the shareholders cannot
Canadian people have a
tribute of their thanks for
he has rendered during the
years with which he has
associated with this enterprise.
Through Lord Shaughnessy's
skill and executive
immense transportation
been built up and consolidated
such efficiency and economy
Canadian people have a
clear service at moderate
seen their resources dev
yond all expectation and
encouraged during normal
a steady flow of immigr
the financial returns of the
itself have amply justified
dence placed by investors
and industry and manage
services to the cause of
shareholders that und
Shaughnessy's Presidency
Pan-Pacific Railway Com
not only have rendered a
service to the cause of
during the recent Great
should also have maintain
ency and financial stan
face of the difficult condit
ed by that war. The
consider it too largely
sighted policy that und
circumstances the Canadi
Railway Company should
have received the assist
the Canadian Government