

The Toronto World

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FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8.

The New Liberal Leader.

Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., C.M.G., is one of the best educated men in Canada, and one of the most experienced in practical politics, in sociological matters and in the problems of modern life and economics. He has been feared at his youth for a number of years, and now it is the greatest virtue he possesses. Born Dec. 17, 1874, he is not yet 45, in the very prime of life, for the first time in many years his selection as leader of the Liberal party of the Dominion is a rallying call to the young men of his time.

This is the significant note. The choice of the Liberal convention is a young man. The day of bald heads and gray beards has gone past. Their wisdom belongs to an ancient day. Between this world and them is a great gulf fixed—the war. The young men of today went thru that gulf and they want a leader. If Mr. Mackenzie King lacks anything this is his defect. He only saw the field of battle after the fighting was over. The bald heads and the gray beards of the Conservative party are the men who tried to help at home, but they make a mistake if they think they can lead the new generation into the world of tomorrow.

The Liberals have done well to have a convention and choose a young leader. It remains to be seen whether the Conservative party is wise enough also to have a convention and choose one of the Joshua and Caleb of the last five years to take the place of those who may not pass into the promised land.

The war is over and the Liberal convention recognized this, and have adopted a platform which touches many progressive policies. The labor platform of the peace conference, for which Mr. Mackenzie King was largely responsible, has been adopted in full. No party can hope to succeed which does not offer a similar or a more advanced program of social and economic and political reforms. The young men of the Conservative party who have fought in the war will not take kindly to "slacker" or pacifist fellowship, but if it is to be a choice between reactionary or inadequate measures of reform, and the leadership of a young and progressive man who actually leads, more tradition is not going to hold the man who knows what the country needs.

It should be obvious that to hold a convention and prepare such a platform and choose such a leader as the young men of the army forces will follow and support, must be the first task of the Conservative party. But it is not obvious to many who are given credence and authority. The interviews published in The World yesterday show how far removed they are from the opinions and views of the present generation. Thomas Hook, for example, is not in favor of a convention for Ontario Conservatives. Mr. George Gooderham thinks it is quite sufficient to wait till there is a general election and then see how people would vote. Undoubtedly this is an infallible way of finding out what is to become of the Conservative party. Mr. Thomas Crawford has not even given a thought to such a thing as a convention, so firmly is he fixed in those happy days when we prayed for His late Majesty Edward VII.

It used to be said that the war had changed everything, and during the war we continued to speculate on the new conditions that would arise. Everybody did. But now the war is over, and it is incredible as it may seem, the Conservative party is dreaming of no changes. They have observed that old things are passing away and they have decided to follow youth and destiny in the shape of Mackenzie King.

Guelph Sees the Light.

Sir Adam Beck's visit to Guelph last Tuesday had an excellent effect inasmuch as it convinced The Guelph Herald of the correctness of the position taken by the Hydro Commission. The Herald had always professed to be open to conviction, but unlike some others, it has been honorable enough to admit the force of Sir Adam's contentions. We have no doubt that with both the Guelph papers placing the facts before the people, the bylaw will be swamped, as it merits.

In Hamilton, without any local newspaper help at all, a similar attempt to block Hydro progress was resisted by the people, who had only The World to lay the facts before them. "Facts are chieftains that winna ding, and gairna be disputed" was the assertion

of one with whom Guelph is well acquainted. What is troubling Guelph at present is the annual deficit on the street railway, amounting to \$15,000 or \$16,000 a year. Such deficits arise in two ways: In the first, when they are deliberately incurred, as in Toronto, where an inadequate fare was charged as part of a civic policy of bonusing a section of the city excluded from the regular street railway service by the failure of the street railway to live up to its agreement. The city council chose the policy of running these lines at a loss in order to bring the citizens of these districts as nearly as possible on a level with those living elsewhere, and served by the regular car service at single fares.

The other way to make a loss is the Guelph way, which comes of lack of expert management. No one doubts the necessity of a street car service in Guelph, but the management is not up to the requirements of the place. A more frequent service and cars of a type to suit the traffic are needed. There is no difficulty in achieving these improvements. All that stands in the way is the unwillingness of those in authority to adopt them. Where private ownership has been successful it is due to expert management. Where public ownership has been unsuccessful it has been due to lack of expert management. Public ownership can secure as expert brains as any private corporation, but brains have to be paid for, and the pull and influence of private friendship for particular associations must be excluded. The Hydro-Electric system has been successful in the degree that it has had expert advice to rely upon. The Toronto Hydro system has been a success on account of the same kind of expert guidance. Guelph can secure competent management for her street railway and reorganize the present system and can begin to wipe out her deficits within a twelvemonth.

Mayor Carter will have a chance to explain why he has not adopted this course tonight, but prefers to hand over Guelph's great municipal asset to the C.P.R.

New Field for the Police.

New York Morning Telegraph: The war has not only made the world safe for democracy, but it has freed the American girl from foreign detraction. She can wear the motor car and drive it, and she has the price and the police do not interfere.

OTHER PEOPLES' OPINIONS

The World will gladly print under this head letters written by our readers, dealing with current topics. As space is limited, we cannot print more than 200 words and written on one side of the paper only.

Labor and the Social System.

Editor World: We notice that you often refer to the public, which is being punished or sacrificed between the wedges of capital and labor in their present struggle for supremacy. With your permission, we will endeavor to find out why this is so, and then we will let you know what we think. Let us observe that labor and capital have for about 200 years been developing the individual traits of the race, and labor has been able to identify itself for what it really is, namely, the producer of all wealth. We do not now allow ourselves to be limited by the old theories of labor, but we are inclined to dispute at this time of day that wealth or capital is anything but a social product. Labor is what we shall be glad to see, demonstrate it. That accumulated labor, in the shape of wealth, has produced a type of individualism, which is the outcome of our individualistic system of commercialism. He is a long way ahead of the race in this particular respect, but he is not the only one who is at all thoughtful will claim that the results are at all harmonious, or to be lauded. We find that sudden changes in industries and all other wholeheartedness are found in the wake of this form of individualism run mad. We claim here that it is bad, because it is a social product, and we are inclined to believe that it is allowed to become the arbiter of thousands of other lives in the name of commerce, and so we submit the idea to the professional and small merchant class, that they are suffering between the extremes of wealth and poverty because they fail to become conscious that labor is fundamental to all that the capitalist is only incidental. We take it that the middle class referred to is largely made up from the teaching element, including ministers, doctors and lawyers, but in our dealings with these professions we find that with a few exceptions they are painfully ill-informed on most things, and just outside of their own particular calling, and their lack of knowledge of the ethics and economics of labor would fill a library. They have certain things and ideas to sell, such as books, objects of art, luxuries of all sorts, etc., etc., but when Sandy, Bert and Taffy decide to take a holiday of any length there is no money to buy these necessities of life. If our professional class were to give up their calling, and let them come to life and recognize who and what it is that makes all these things possible in the first instance. We do not want to convert the professional and small merchant class, but we do think that we could schedule, docket, and pleon-hole the capitalist. We recognize his abnormal abilities to make money, but we would suggest that he be employed to do it on a salary. We would give him a big one, but we do not like such glaring disparities in income, and we do not think that he enjoys it either. We are inclined to think that it is our professional classes who have by their indifference and cowardice made our present commercial system seem possible or respectable, as for instance, when one of our prominent ministers at a recent convention voiced his astonishment at the idea of trading for use without the incentive of profit, clearly demonstrating by his words that he himself did

not even grasp the moral justice of the Mosaic law. In our homes and hospitals our men are the bodies of our women broken on the wheels of labor and childbearing, because after all, it is the poor who keep the race alive, and our doctors view these conditions with more or less indifference; our clergy view the people in their homes with more or less apathetic ideas as to what all means, and our lawyers do the rest. Strange, is it not, that it took a Scottish collier of no schooling, except the hard school of experience, to show our legal luminaries that many lands were in their owners' hands without title deeds. To the extent that our professional classes are lending their moral or spiritual force to help the race, they will not suffer; to the extent that they are dependent on the hard school of experience, they will suffer. Let me submit this idea to them, that the life of the worker who produces a necessary commodity for the immediate purposes of life is to that extent sacred. These demands of this standard, many of our self-styled superior ceilings could easily be displaced with the open sky. Open your eyes to see people, take look at the broken, misshapen and old-hardened hands, yes, dirty, they do it for a few months, go clean and soft. The builder of beautiful homes lives himself in a table of 20, in a land where there are millions of unemployed, and he gets a summer holiday he gets a trip to the island, with all the attendant luxuries and discomfort of a one-day trip with a lot of little children, and an over-fed wife. His capitalist employer sends, or takes, his wife across to Europe to see the Holy Land, and he is to Paris, and so on and so on, until now Demos is tired of it all and has lain down on the job, and he will suffer, but that is nothing new. Every scoundrel, every abuse, every insult and degradation has been practised on him and his wife and children, and they can stand a lot of it, as they think they might as well want idle as want working, and so we have our middle and capitalist class wondering why the wheels won't go round. Well, let them recognize who keeps the wheels in motion. When they take out a first-class mortgage at 6, 6 or 7 per cent, let them realize that the money they are getting is not made by magic, neither do the banks. There is only one thing that can make money in investments, and that is labor applied to enhance value in some commodities. Most people who want to make money, they will make money. No, brethren, the only thing that makes money is labor, and your disposal are put out to invest in concerns which are not doing it to the men, and they also owe it to the country, in fact, what we do not owe to the chaps who did the fighting? But to get back to the direct issue. This real world would be only too eager to permit them to leave their tasks a couple of times in the morning and also in the afternoon, it will help materially. These periods of relaxation need not be lengthy, but they must be given, because the fellows are breaking down under the strain, and in a short time they are not going to be able to stand the job at all. When that happens, it is safe to say that numbers of folk will credit them with being lazy and people who want to make money will be a case of nerves.

Manufacturers should especially try to carry out this scheme for their workers, and they should be allowed to leave their tasks a couple of times in the morning and also in the afternoon, it will help materially. These periods of relaxation need not be lengthy, but they must be given, because the fellows are breaking down under the strain, and in a short time they are not going to be able to stand the job at all. When that happens, it is safe to say that numbers of folk will credit them with being lazy and people who want to make money will be a case of nerves.

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The Housing Problem.

Editor World: The Ontario government in introducing legislation to assist people to buy homes for themselves, and assist them to do so, is limited in its operations and does not in any material degree relieve congestion in large centres of population, and does not solve the situation in suburban localities where the population is steadily increasing. Even should a man be able to buy one, under the housing commission, he'd be obliged to wait steadily for ten years or more—minus sickness and minus the infirmities that humanity is generally the heir to. In the writer's opinion the benefits are exceedingly limited in their scope. I, therefore, would like to introduce the following suggestions to all all-wise and paternal government:

It is a well-known fact that in the matter of production of foodstuffs we are miles behind the rest of the world. It is my firm conviction that encouragement to produce in a manner to give adequate results, in indicating what might be done, take Toronto's outskirts as an example. There are large tracts of good arable land, too far from regular transportation, which are cut up into 20 or 25 foot lots, probably by 100 feet deep, and enough such lots to build four times their value, with the minimum at large. No, if the government were to appropriate 10,000 acres with a ten-mile radius of the city and cut up the farms into small holdings of say two and three-acre lots, build on them houses, with rooms, sheds, fences, etc., together with transportation facilities, the housing and production problems would, in a large degree, be solved. It would give an impetus to poultry raising and hogs and cows. This could be inducted into a plan of housing and production that could be carried out on a wide scale.

PAPERS CONDEMN PROFITEERING BILL

Many Adverse Comments on the Measure Are Appearing in the London Press.

London, Aug. 7.—The government's sudden decision to introduce a profiteering bill, in all, has elicited many adverse comments in today's papers. Many of the papers condemn the terms of the bill, which demands that the government should be able to take a holiday of any length there is no money to buy these necessities of life. If our professional class were to give up their calling, and let them come to life and recognize who and what it is that makes all these things possible in the first instance. We do not want to convert the professional and small merchant class, but we do think that we could schedule, docket, and pleon-hole the capitalist. We recognize his abnormal abilities to make money, but we would suggest that he be employed to do it on a salary. We would give him a big one, but we do not like such glaring disparities in income, and we do not think that he enjoys it either. We are inclined to think that it is our professional classes who have by their indifference and cowardice made our present commercial system seem possible or respectable, as for instance, when one of our prominent ministers at a recent convention voiced his astonishment at the idea of trading for use without the incentive of profit, clearly demonstrating by his words that he himself did

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IDA ASKS LENIENCY FOR RETURNED MEN

By IDA L. WEBSTER.

We have been specially requested to write an article asking the employers of returned soldiers to be a little bit lenient with them, and not expect them to sit or stand, as the case may be, on the job day.

It must be remembered that the men have been holding down a job for the last few years, where nature was their atmosphere. Their work, the hard work of the breed, which lent itself to variety. That is, if they drilled four hours at a stretch, they were in the open air, and they were able when the sergeant was looking to sneak a puff from a cigarette, or pass a few complimentary remarks to their neighbors.

After the season of drilling, there was an entirely different stunt for them to perform, and so on and so on, so that life was not monotonous, nor was it a few months' confinement.

Then the life in the front line was full of excitement, which will remain in the men's blood for possibly a year, or two, and they are not physically able to endure what was "apple pie" to them before enlisting.

We realize that it is hard to ask that employers permit the returned men to have a little leniency, that is, to permit them to leave their tasks a couple of times in the morning and also in the afternoon, it will help materially. These periods of relaxation need not be lengthy, but they must be given, because the fellows are breaking down under the strain, and in a short time they are not going to be able to stand the job at all. When that happens, it is safe to say that numbers of folk will credit them with being lazy and people who want to make money will be a case of nerves.

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GERMAN FOKKERS ARE RULED OUT

French Officer Protested Against Their Competing in International Flights.

New York, Aug. 7.—German Fokker type airplanes which were to have been piloted by the German and American army officers in the international flying contest between New York and Toronto on August 25, have been ruled out. It was announced tonight by the American Flying Club.

The planes, which are trophies of war surrendered to the British and American armies, were originally entered, according to a statement by the Flying Club, to demonstrate the superiority of allied models over the best type of German machine, but when a vigorous protest was entered by Capt. Bosc of the French high commission against what he termed the "advertisement of German-made goods," the club immediately canceled the entries.

It is understood that Capt. Bosc has cabled the French government for permission to enter three French machines in place of the Fokkers.

NEW YORK POLICE HAVE FORMED UNION

Sad to Be Ready to Demand Minimum Wage of \$1500 and Other Reforms.

New York, Aug. 7.—Police of New York have formed a labor union, according to Louis Fridger, counsel for the striking car men of Brooklyn, who says he also is attorney for the new policemen's organization.

Fridger announced that the union has been in process of formation for three and a half months, and that a set of demands already have been framed, which will be presented to the city authorities soon. These demands include a minimum wage of \$1500 for newly-appointed patrolmen, with an annual increase of \$100 until a maximum rate of \$2000 is reached, and the abolition of the reserve system now in force.

It was also stated that a committee representing 9302 patrolmen and 765 sergeants in the department called upon Commissioner Enright Tuesday to learn what his attitude would be toward the new organization. The commissioner would neither deny nor confirm this when the matter was brought to his attention.

The authorities, however, it was learned, have become thoroughly exercised over the report, apparently "fearing" a repetition of the police strikes in London. Mayor Hylan summoned the police commissioners to his office late in the afternoon to discuss the matter, and it is understood Enright denied all knowledge of the existence of the new union.

The police union announcement declined to make public the names of the present heads of the union. He said, however, that the organization was well perfected in Manhattan, Bronx and partly so in Brooklyn, and that it included a substantial part of the entire police force, including patrolmen, sergeants and detectives.

"So far," said Fridger, "all our meetings have been held in secret. Excellent progress has been made, and we shall apply very shortly for a charter in the American Federation of Labor. There need be no alarm over the possibility of a strike, however, because we expect to accomplish results by moral suasion."

Chief Inspector John Daly declared he had never heard of the new union, while other officials of the department were equally ignorant of its existence. The heads of the various police associations denied that such a union exists.

Archduke Joseph Has Been Appointed Governor and Given Supreme Control.

Paris, Aug. 7.—An official statement regarding the change in the government of Hungary was made by the French government this afternoon. The statement reads:

"Hungarian gendarmes surrounded the palace in Budapest, and arrested the government at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. Archduke Joseph assumed power with the title of governor of the state and announced that he would organize a coalition cabinet."

The French official statement regarding the new government reported the announcement of Herr Friedrich as premier and of two generals, Schmitzer and Tanez as ministers of war and foreign affairs respectively. The statement adds that a university professor, name not given, had become minister of nationalities, and a doctor, also unnamed in the statement, had been appointed minister of hygiene.

Archduke Joseph has been invested temporarily with supreme powers in the government.

OSGOODE HALL NEWS

Master's Chambers.
Before N. F. Patterson, K.C.
Simpson v. Ruback: J. Roebuck (B. W. Essery) on consent obtained order dismissing action without costs and for discharge of mechanic's lien.

Wells v. Keystone: W. H. Osborne (McMaster, Montgomery) for plaintiff, obtained order for issue of writ and service of notice on defendant Davis in Chicago. Appearance in 15 days.

Miller v. Phillips: Cassels, Brock & Falconbridge obtained order for issue of concurrent writ and service of notice out of jurisdiction. Appearance in 20 days.

Judge's Chambers.
Before Falconbridge, C.J.K.B.
Re Lynette: H. S. White for William Lynette et al; E. C. Cattnach for certain absentees who might have interest. Appeal from inspector of titles.

Judgment: The matter is quite arguable, and I am by no means free from doubt, but I think that the view taken by the inspector of titles is the correct one. Appeal dismissed. No costs.

Before Logie, J.
Re Ellen Armstrong: W. Lawr, for William Milner, moved for order declaring Ellen Armstrong incapable of managing her own affairs. Order made; reference to master at Guelph to appoint committee and propound scheme.

Arnold v. Arnold: F. H. Barlow for Walter Arnold, obtained order allowing applicant to mortgage certain lands to secure \$450 in city of Kingston and dispensing with concurrence of wife for purpose of barring order.

Re Anderson & Cain: E. L. Corcoran for applicant, mortgage; H. L. Steele for mortgagor. Order made dismissing motion if by September 15 defendant has paid mortgage or complied with covenant otherwise order to go allowing plaintiff to proceed. Costs to follow the result in either event.

Re Andrew Howell, sr.: C. H. Hewitt for Andrew Howell, jr., on motion to have Andrew Howell, sr., examined by an alienist appointed by the court. F. Forgie for Andrew Howell, sr. Order made appointing Dr. C. H. Clarke to make examination and to report in writing to judge personally as to his findings in the alternative. Dr. W. P. Caven appointed. Motion to declare incompetency to stand till 21st inst.

Weekly Court.
Before Kelly, J.
Battle Creek Treated Cornflakes Co. v. W. K. Kellogg Cereal Co.: D. L. McCarthy, K.C., and H. S. White for plaintiff; L. F. Helmuth, K.C., for defendant. Motion for judgment on plaintiff's package. Judgment: Motion for injunction till trial refused; defendant must keep an account in relation to the matter complained of. Plaintiffs to proceed promptly to trial. Costs in cause unless trial judge otherwise orders.

Before Masten, J.
Wedell v. Larkin & Sangster: L. E. K. Stewart for defendants on appeal from local master at Belleville; E. G. Porter, K.C., for plaintiffs. Claim under sub-contract for submarine excavation on river section of Trent canal between stations 30 and 65. Judgment: By his report the master, dated which was in latitude 46-22, longitude 55-39, ordered very close to St. Pierre, was due to the heavy fog.

News of the catastrophe came to the Halifax in radio messages to the marine and fisheries by the Atlantic Withy and Company, agents of the Warwith. The despatch contained the situation of the accident and the names of the survivors but no further details. Those rescued, presumably from the Gallis, as no mention is made of the Warwith are L. Hoopla, C. R. May, R. X. Cassidy, J. C. Cunebar, passengers, and J. Cresuet, A. Davis and M. Lecore, members of the crew.

Whalen v. Donovan: A. H. Robertson for plaintiff, on motion for judgment; J. M. Forgie for defendant has no instructions. Judgment to go as asked.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. v. Cataract Electric Light Co.: J. Q. Henderson for plaintiff on motion to continue injunction; J. G. Smith for defendant. Injunction by consent personally restraining defendant from permitting electric current to be conducted by wire across plaintiff's line in Orangeville subdivision. Costs reserved. Time for appearance extended to 21st inst.

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FOOD STOCKS HELD FOR WORLD DEMAND

Amount in Storage 20 Per Cent Greater Than Same Period Last Year.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Altho prices of practically all important foods have shown a substantial increase during the last year, stocks of food held in storage on June 1, this year, were approximately 20 per cent. greater than those held on June 1, 1918, according to a memorandum showing the relation between storage figures and prices issued today by the federal trade commission. Government stocks were excluded from the comparison.

"The fact that stocks of many important foods were much larger on June 1 this year than on the same date last year," said the memorandum, "while prices were as high or higher, apparently means that they are being withheld speculatively for a world demand, which is not now here, but which is expected when hunger impelled strikes secure higher wages with which higher food prices can be paid."

To show that the "law of supply and demand is not working," the commission listed eight staple foods which on June 1 showed an increase in stock with a decrease in price. Wheat, for example, was withheld from the market, ranging from three to 28 per cent. over stocks on June 1, 1918, and in each instance there was shown to have been a substantial advance in the wholesale price during that period. Stocks of frozen fowls showed a maximum increase of 174 per cent., with an increase in price of 21c; four stocks an increase of 21 per cent., with an increase in the price per barrel of nearly 88c; eggs showed an increase of 3.8 per cent., with an increase in price of 12c per cent., with the price soaring 12c above last year's figure. Salt beef, canned salmon and canned corn completed the items in this table, the latter showing an increase of 91 per cent. in stock with an increase in price of 1c. All dry storage stocks, according to the commission's figures, showed an average increase of 124 per cent.

ALLIES WILL DEMAND BELA KUN'S SURRENDER

Berlin, Aug. 7.—It is expected that the entente powers will demand the surrender of Bela Kun and other Hungarian leaders who have fled to Austria, government, according to dispatches received here from Vienna. It is said that the Austrians will be asked to hand them over to the entente powers when it is finally constituted. At a meeting of the Vienna Workers' Council, President Karl Seitz of the German-Austrian National Assembly stated that Austria will be open as an asylum to fleeing members of the Hungarian soviet regime.

A despatch from Vienna states that search of the Hungarian legation in London, Newfoundland, and the other islands, one bomb and a rifle which were concealed in the building.

FEAR MANY LIVES LOST NEAR SYDNEY

Collision Between Warwith and Gallia—Twenty-Five May Have Perished.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 7.—Twenty-five people may have lost their lives in a collision which occurred during the night between the steamer Warwith, bound for North Sydney from Wabana, Newfoundland, and the Tern schooner, Gallia, from the Conception, France, with St. Pierre as her destination. It is believed that the accident, which was in latitude 46-22, longitude 55-39, occurred very close to St. Pierre, was due to the heavy fog.

News of the catastrophe came to the Halifax in radio messages to the marine and fisheries by the Atlantic Withy and Company, agents of the Warwith. The despatch contained the situation of the accident and the names of the survivors but no further details. Those rescued, presumably from the Gallis, as no mention is made of the Warwith are L. Hoopla, C. R. May, R. X. Cassidy, J. C. Cunebar, passengers, and J. Cresuet, A. Davis and M. Lecore, members of the crew.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AGAINST FIVE PACKERS

Washington, Aug. 7.—The government's case against the five big packers will be placed before the federal grand jury, which meets at Chicago three weeks hence. This means that criminal prosecution will be instituted.

Charles F. Kline, federal district attorney at Chicago, said today that the criminal sections of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law civil suits would be brought under that statute and that in addition the packers would be prosecuted under the food control act on charges of hoarding.

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