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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

Bringing Down Prices.

The American Federation of Labor prescribes as a cure for the high cost of living the organization of wholesale and retail stores under co-operative ownership and control. It is not a new prescription, but for some reason it does not work out on this continent with anything like the success that has attended co-operative commercial movements in the mother country. It is at best an effort to better conditions for a certain class instead of for the community at large. Organized labor has probably felt the pinch of high prices less keenly than many other members of the community. The rise in prices has been pretty generally accompanied by a rise in wages. It is the people living on fixed incomes, and to some extent, professional men and the salaried class who have suffered most.

Relief to the public must largely come through governmental action. This may be achieved by reducing the volume of currency and by contracting credits. But experience shows that any violent contraction of the currency of the country means a great loss to many people. If the purchasing power of the dollar is doubled it means that every dollar finds his burden doubled. He has bargained upon one basis and has to settle upon another. Inflation may work a similar inflation to the creditor. But the debtor being the more numerous class, we usually find more contentment when money is abundant, credits are easy and prices are high. What the people really want is to have the government pursue under extortion and unfair profiteering. Men who hide and hoard the necessities of life in order to make their prices high should be exposed and punished. Joseph when he was in control of Egypt made the government of that country the great hoarder and profiteer, and eventually the people of the country were reduced to slavery. The government of a free people in this stage of our civilization should not exploit the people nor allow them to be exploited.

No one expects the Dominion government to bring about a general fall of prices, but they do believe that the government should prevent the old common law crimes of forestalling, engrossing and regrading which have been denounced by statute for centuries. Under whatever names these practices appear they all amount to the same thing, namely that commodities are monopolized by certain persons or corporations and then sold to the consumer at extortionate profit. They mean artificial scarcity and unfair trading upon the necessities of the consumer. The people are right in looking to the government for the punishment of such law-breakers, and they will be more or less justified in thinking that the government is not in earnest until they see some notorious combiner in jail. The government at Ottawa should not only pass laws if any more are needed to prevent these abuses, but they should enforce the laws after they are passed. Passing the buck to the provinces will not do, nor will anything be accomplished by passing the buck to the judicial committee of the privy council.

An Old Delusion Revised.

Were Australia to buy nearly all her imported goods from the United States in place of from the American Isles, American methods and American life would gradually supplant our own there. The British merchant adventurer and his agent, the Elizabethan seaman, laid the foundations of our empire. The British merchant of today builds up by his enterprise overseas, the buttresses that support it.

How long will the dominions continue to be a market for British manufactured goods. I am sometimes asked. Will not their own home production surpass the home demand, making them our rivals and competitors? I see no possibility of this, save in certain isolated lines. They have not the men, they have not the machinery; they have not the conveniences for obtaining supplies of raw material.

It is our old friend F. A. MacKenzie who writes this, in The Empire Mail—the Mackenzie who is heralded as a great authority on imperial economics, and especially as a wonderful expert on Canada. The same who said that Regina is in Alberta, and that the parliament buildings on Wascana Creek rival the parliament houses on the Thames. He is dealing with "Empire Trade and the Empire's Future"; and it is exceeding regrettable that his points of view, as applied to Canada, involve so much fallacious pessimism, from the truly imperial point of view.

Look at the Canadian implications of this allusion to the possibility of United States trade with Australia. If Australia should buy the most of her imported goods from America, Amer-

ican ideas, methods and life "would supplant our own there." It is not often, that so experienced a world-traveler as Mr. Mackenzie betrays himself into the admission that it is not the Australian ideas, methods and life that should determine events in Australia, but "our own." Apply that to Canada, and what does it mean? We already import several times as many American as British goods. Mr. Mackenzie intimates that republican ideas, methods and life are supplanting British ditto. But what about Canadian ideas, methods and life? Their propagation and defence are up to Canada and Canadians. Prophets like our friend can render no help there—as his allusions to manufacturing in Canada, as one of the dominions, too clearly indicate.

Mr. Mackenzie remarkably indicates that a strange illusion that underlay the advocacy of imperial preference seventeen years ago still haunts some of our friends across the sea. Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Glasgow in October, 1903, said that he believed that if Britain gave "the colonies" a preference for their food products, and other natural products, they would not expand their manufactures to the prejudice of British exports. Mr. Chamberlain had Cobden's idea that the whole of this continent would refrain from manufacturing its own natural resources. It was the same idea which impelled British manufacturers to ask Downing street to veto a Canadian tariff on British goods.

And now, in the year 1920, a writer for whom exceptional knowledge and insight are claimed, tells the British and overseas public that countries like Canada and Australia will never be able to manufacture for export except in certain isolated lines. Apparently, to compete with Britain as an exporting country would be against British ideas, methods and life. It would be to laugh, if the delusion were not so seriously entertained, and so gravely put forward, in a journal which is widely regarded as the most potential promoter of inter-Britannic trade.

POLITICAL NOTES

Ottawa, June 20.—(Special).—The commonsense is sitting today; it is expected that this evening both sides will devote themselves to mulling up the unfinished business as at 10 o'clock, and get thru by next Saturday night, with prorogation in the week following.

The government's most important measure yet to be handled is the bill regulating the export of the products of the government. In this way the government can prohibit export—as they have been and are now doing of sugar—or impose such conditions thereon that it will protect the public interests. As an instance, the wheat bill, the Ontario, Ontario some years ago allowed the export of wheat to be only sent into the United States, also the Laurier government passed an act that all export of electrical energy and natural gas exports, with conditions that the license with conditions that the government should have first consideration.

The government's bill will, in a word, allow any product of Canada, if it is a pulp, paper, or other export, to be exported after the Canadian newspaper, Sir Robert Borden has taken charge of the bill and he named a special committee to consider the bill and to discuss it out before the house is asked to discuss the merits of the measure.

There is a big scandal in connection with the existing war measures act which regulates in a similar way the export of sugar. Certain American sugar buyers made deal with a Montreal sugar refinery to deliver to them 10,000 tons of refined sugar. These Americans say that a prominent official of the refining company went to Ottawa and tried to get the government to allow them to export the sugar. The government refused to allow them to export the sugar, but they made a bigger money by selling it in Canada. That official is no longer in the government service. There are many members of the house ready to say that similar things might happen in any case. The committee will review this case; it may be anticipated by the export of this immense amount of sugar being allowed. The profit involved is about two million dollars to the American firms who made the deal. But the government and it may be the act of their officer, and it may be that criminal proceedings will be instituted against the officer and those who are said to have intrigued with him. They now get the sugar and the profit in any case. It is believed that the government will stand for the statute on its being put to their bill and book. The enormous profits in sugar will alone justify the bill. Paper also must be regulated.

Fighting Adam Beck.

From The Sunday World.
The Mail of Saturday is out against Sir Adam Beck's Hydro radicals. It says that "the Drury government will not be warranted by anything in the Murray report (published three days ago) by proceeding to authorize actual construction of any part of the projected line [to the Falls via Hamilton] on the basis of present estimated costs, which are about twice as high as the original estimate. We must recollect that the bill is not permanent. The Mail does not want to see the radicals succeed. The people of Ontario had better indicate to the Drury government that they want to see the radicals built.

But Sir Adam Beck is continuing on in the struggle notwithstanding the strike at the Chippewa Canal development, he has had to shut down the work until the hours of labor can be settled. In the meantime the Hydro Commission is going on with the building of a



MR. BUSINESS MAN: So that's why my entire staff want to start their summer holidays Wednesday morning.

seven million dollar steam plant at Hamilton for generating power as an emergency relief of the Hydro plants at the Falls.

The Trusts that Premier Drury will see his way to stand by the public power and radial program of Sir Adam.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Time Table Changes, Sunday, June 27, 1920.

Commencing Saturday, June 26, train No. 55 will leave Toronto 10.00 a.m., daily except Sunday, and run thru to Port Huron, Michigan, and North Bay; connection made at Huntsville dock for all points on Lake of Huron, running via Magnetawan Wharf, Burck's Falls, connection at Scotia Junction for Port Huron and at Penetang for points on Georgian Bay. Southbound train No. 56 will leave Scotia Junction 9.30 a.m., commencing Monday, June 28, daily except Sunday, making same connection as train No. 55 northbound.

Commencing Saturday, June 26, and on each Saturday thereafter, train No. 49 will leave Toronto 1.30 p.m., daily except Sunday, for Muskoka Lakes, making connection with the Muskoka Lakes Navigation Company's steamer for all points on Muskoka Lakes.

Commencing Saturday, June 26, and on each Saturday thereafter, train No. 49 will leave Toronto 1.30 p.m., daily except Sunday, for Muskoka Lakes, making connection with the Muskoka Lakes Navigation Company's steamer for all points on Muskoka Lakes.

Commencing Monday, June 28, train No. 84 will leave Toronto 12.45 p.m., arrive Toronto 4.45 p.m., daily except Sunday.

Commencing Sunday, June 27, train No. 45 will leave Scotia Junction 4.45 p.m., daily, running via Huntsville Dock and Muskoka Wharf, arriving Toronto 11.25 p.m.

Commencing Monday, June 28, train No. 88 will leave Hamilton 5.30 a.m., daily except Sunday, arriving Niagara Falls, Ont., 7.15 p.m.

Commencing Monday, June 28, train No. 97 will leave Suspension Bridge 4.30 p.m., daily except Sunday, arriving Hamilton 6.30 p.m.

Commencing Saturday, June 19, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays thereafter, Steamship Special, No. 23, leaves Toronto 10.02 a.m., arrives Sarnia (Point Edward Dock), 3.45 p.m., connecting with Northern Navigation Company steamers, and commencing Monday, June 21, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays thereafter, Steamship Special, No. 22, will leave Sarnia (Point Edward Dock), 9.00 a.m., arriving Toronto 2.40 p.m.

Commencing Sunday, June 27, train No. 5 will leave London 8.20 p.m., daily, for Port Huron and Chicago.

Commencing Sunday, June 27, train No. 110 will leave Port Huron 12.10 p.m. (C.T.), Sarnia 1.35 p.m. (C.T.), daily, arriving London 3.40 p.m.

Commencing Monday, June 28, train No. 94, now leaving Toronto 5.00 p.m., daily except Sunday for Lindsay, Peterboro and Port Hope, will leave Toronto at 4.40 p.m.

Commencing Sunday, June 27, train No. 47, now leaving Toronto 7.45 p.m., daily except Saturday, will leave Toronto 8.45 p.m., daily, for North Bay, arriving latter point at 6.20 a.m.

Commencing Sunday, June 27, The National, now leaving Toronto 9.15 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for North Bay, Coburn, Winnipeg and Western Canada, will leave Toronto 11.00 p.m., daily.

Commencing Sunday, June 27, The National, now leaving Toronto 9.15 p.m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Toronto 10.30 p.m., arriving Sarnia 6.02 p.m., daily except Sunday, will be run daily, leaving Toronto 12.45 p.m., Saturdays only for Hamilton and Inland stations, will be discontinued, last trip Saturday, June 19.

Commencing Saturday, June 26, train No. 17, leaving Toronto 12.45 a.m., for Hamilton, London and Detroit, Sundays only, will be discontinued, and train No. 21 will leave Toronto 11.45 p.m., daily, for these points.

Time of trains shown above is Eastern Standard Time.

DRURY REVIEWS SESSION'S WORK

Essential, He Says, for Public Good, That There Be No Class Government.

SPEAKS AT DUNDAS

Tells Wentworth Farmers to Be Ready for a Federal Election.

Dundas, June 19.—The work accomplished by the government of Ontario at the recent session was reviewed by Premier Drury this afternoon before a large assembly of farmers of this district, at a picnic held under the auspices of the Wentworth U.F.O. In his opinion, the first session of the government has been a successful one. "It is essential for the public good that the government should not be a class government," the premier said. "Farmers as a class could not control permanently the province of Ontario, nor could farmers and labor together, if their powers were used selfishly. The government should be for the benefit of the people, and to curb the thief, whether he steals a dollar, a timber limit or robs 100,000 people. The public services have been growing year by year, and the government had added to those already existing. Instituting the department of health, despite the fact that there were many who declared that it would be economy to reduce the services. "We must see to it that the proper revenue is collected, and that the taxes are levied upon those who best can pay them." Hon. Mr. Drury pursued.

Temperance Bill Private.
The government had not lacked in courage. "It may be that we have rushed in where the old parties feared to tread," the speaker said. "The temperance measure would go to the people free and untrammelled, not as a government measure, but as a private bill. Altho he believed the Ontario government to have done good service, its powers were limited, and there were matters of great moment to the farmers which could only be dealt with by the Dominion parliament. "So I say, keep your powder dry. Be ready for the next Dominion election."

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD.
9 Minutes to Answer This.
No. 225.



The census man meets many knotty problems in the course of the day's travel. The picture illustrates one of those moments when he must work his wits, as well as his lead pencil. "How many people live in this house?" inquired the man. "I don't live here," replied the boy. "I don't know that there are two fathers and their sons, and two mothers and their daughters, also there are three married couples who have no children." Can you tell the census man what is the fewest number that might live in that house?

Answer to No. 224, MERMAID minus MAID plus CUR plus V leaves MERCURY.
(Copyright, 1919, by Sam Lloyd.)

IRRIGATION PROJECT IN ALBERTA URGED

Lethbridge, June 19.—That the Dominion government stands ready to go to the extreme limit in aiding in the financing of the Lethbridge northern irrigation project, covering the territory in southern Alberta, where the crops were so badly blown out last week, is indicated in a special despatch to The Herald from Ottawa. Strong resolutions have been wired to the provincial and Dominion premiers by the boards of trade and farmers' organizations in the south, urging that the two governments co-operate to finance the construction of the project. Many of the farmers in the area covered by the project have had all their crop blown out, and are in need of work to tide them thru the year.

C. E. F. CANTEN FUNDS STILL UNDISPOSED OF

Halifax, N.S., June 19.—Among the passengers on the steamer Royal George, which arrived here this morning from England, was Col. Dowie, of Montreal, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, who was on his way to the front. Col. Dowie, questioned regarding the probable disposition of the surplus funds of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, said that he knew nothing about it and that those who did know would say nothing.

JUDITH OF BLUE LAKE RANCH
By JACKSON GREGORY.

CHAPTER III. (CONTINUED).

"And one thing I tell you, senior," he added, confidentially. "Her papa was a wild devil before her. Her mamma sees grow up on the ranch, and when she marry el senior, Sanford was like a wild boy. And mi seniorita, she sees the cross between a wild devil and a sweet saint, senior! Madre de Dios! I would go down to Hell for her to bring back fire to warm her little feet een weenter!"

Lee went thoughtfully on his way to the bunk-house. The cook, an importation of Bayne Trevors, a big, upstanding fellow with bare arms covered with flour, was putting on the breakfast to which a dozen rough-garbed men were sitting down.

"I've got orders for you fellows," said Lee from the doorway. "The boss of the outfit, the real owner, you know, just blew in. Up at the house. Says you boys are to stick around and take orders straight from headquarters. You, Benny," to the cook, "are to have a man's-size breakfast ready in a jiffy."

Naturally Benny led the clamor with a string of oaths. What in blazes did the owner of the ranch have to show up for, anyway?—he wanted to know. He accepted the fact as a personal affront. Was this owner's demand on Ward Hannon, the foreman of the lower ranch, where the alfalfa fields were.

Bud Lee explained gravely that the newcomer was some sort of relative of old Luke Sanford, who had recently acquired a controlling interest in the ranch. Ward Hannon grunted contemptuously. "The Lord deliver us from the know-all-about-it brand, huh, Bud? I'll bet he combs his hair in the middle and smokes cigars out'n a box! The putty-headed loons can't even roll their own smokes."

"Don't believe," hazarded Lee indifferently, "from the looks of our visitor that—that the owner smokes anything!"

"Listen to that!" grunted Ward Hannon. "Softly, huh?" "Well," Bud admitted slowly, "looks sort of like a girl, you know. I wouldn't that choke you," demanded Carson, the cow foreman, a thin, awkward little man, gray in the service of "real men." "Taking orders off'n a fool easterner's had enough. But old man or young, Bud?"

"Just a kid," was Lee's further dampening answer. And as he nonchalantly buttered his hot cakes, he added, carelessly: "Something of a scrapper, tho'. Just put two or three calls into Trevors."

They stared at him incredulously. Then Carson's dry cackle led the laughter.

"You're the biggest liar, Bud Lee," said the old man, good-naturedly. "I ever focused my two eyes on Lee, I have even bet there ain't nobody showed a-tall up this morning."

"You, Tommy," said Lee to the boy at his side, "shovel your grub down lively and go hitch Molly and old Pie-face to the buckboard. That's orders from headquarters," he grinned. "Trevors is to be hauled away first thing."

Tommy looked curiously at his superior. "On the level, Bud?" he asked doubtfully. "On the level, laddie," was the quiet response. And young Burkitt, wondering, but doubting no longer, hastened with his breakfast.

The others, looking at Lee's sober face questioningly, fired a broadside further information. "Lordy, I've told you boys all the news," he announced positively. "Lordy, isn't that an awful for this time of day? The real boss is on the job; Trevors is winged; you are to stick around for orders from headquarters. If you want to know any more'n that, why—ask me up to the house and ask your blamed questions."

Out of the tail of his eye he saw the swift approach of Bayne Trevors. The general manager's face was black with rage and thru that dark wrath showed a dull red flush of shame. He walked with his two arms lax at his sides.

"Give me a cup of coffee, Ben," he commanded curtly, slumping into a chair. "Hurry!"

Benny looking at him curiously brought a steaming cup and offered it. Trevors moved to lift a hand; then his face twisting in his chair, he said: "Put some milk in it," he snarled. "Then hold it to my mouth. For the love of Heaven, hurry, man!"

Then no man there dared longer than the mad tale Bud Lee had brought them. Down from Trevors' sleeves, a broadening trickle of blood. Trevors set his teeth and waited. Benny at last cooled the coffee and held it, draining the cup.

"Get this coat off me," he commanded. "Curse you, don't tear my army coat!"

Benny's big, razor-edged, butcher-knife cut away coat and shirt sleeves. And at last, to the eager gaze of the men in the bunk-house, there appeared a broadening trickle of blood. Trevors set his teeth and waited. Benny at last cooled the coffee and held it, draining the cup.

"I am Judith Sanford," she said in her abrupt fashion, quite as she had made the announcement to Lee and Trevors. "This outfit belongs to me. I have fired Trevors. You take your Cookie, give me some coffee."

She came in without ceremony and sat down at the head of the table. Benny gasped, stood for a moment rooted to the floor, and then, Judith's eyes hard upon him, hastily brought the coffee. From some emotion certain not clear to him he went a violent red. Perhaps the emotion was just sheer embarrassment. He brought hot cakes with one hand while with the other he buttoned his gaping shirt-collar over a bulging, hairy chest.

(Continued Tomorrow Morning)



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