

WINNIPEG POLICE



(1) Donald McPherson, chief of the Winnipeg police for many years, dismissed as an outcome of the strike; Chris H. Newton, the former deputy chief, made chief.

MILLING COMPANY'S IMMENSE PROFITS

Ogilvie Company Made Net Profit of 72 Per Cent—Other Millers Give Evidence of Recent Transactions

Ottawa, June 23.—The net profits of the Ogilvie Milling Company on the common stock last year were 72 per cent. The total net profits amounted to \$1,938,414. After paying seven per cent on the preference stock there was left \$1,315,414. The company paid 12 per cent on the common stock, gave a bonus of 18 per cent and carried forward \$1,140,414.

W. A. Black, vice-president of the Ogilvie company, appeared before the cost of living committee of the commons this afternoon and was examined as to the profits his company has been making. He said the company was incorporated in 1902 with an authorized capital of \$4,500,000 of which \$2,000,000 was preference stock and \$2,500,000 common stock. He could not say how much had been paid for in cash, but the new company had taken over the old Ogilvie company which had been in business since 1891.

Mr. Black said that the rest of the account amounted to \$2,500,000, the contingency accounts \$1,294,407 and investments \$6,275,149. The directors were: Charles R. Hosmer, W. A. Black, Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Montague Allan, Shirley Ogilvie, Charles Chaput, Sir Augustus Nanton and Sir Charles Gordon.

It was brought out that originally the common stock amounted to \$1,250,000 but in 1908 this had been doubled and allowed to the shareholders of that date. Mr. Black stated that they had paid for it at par.

When Mr. Black mentioned that the common stockholders last year had received 27 per cent, Mr. Pringle remarked: "You could have paid them 72 per cent but that would not have looked very well, would it? I suppose you would not because that was profiteering."

Mr. Black demurred and Mr. Pringle declared that these profits had been taken out of the public. "The public have enabled you to accumulate this surplus," said counsel. "What public?" asked Mr. Black.

Mr. Pringle grew angry. He retorted that the human race were the people out of whom these profits had been made, the men who have got to eat bread. 48 1/2 Per Cent Profit.

For the year 1917 the profits of the company were stated to be \$1,308,847 and the net profit on the common stock after paying dividends was 48 1/2 per cent. Mr. Black said he did not have the statements regarding the three previous years with him.

Mr. Pringle said to the witness that these large profits were causing unrest in the country, those profits on textiles and food, and they found that these men who were at the head of commissions were the men who had been making the very large profits.

Mr. Black—"These are very abnormal profits."

Mr. Pringle—"That is your profit on a barrel of flour?"

Mr. Black—"I don't know."

Mr. Stevens—"Do you keep books?"

Mr. Shaw remarked that it was difficult to separate flour from the other products of the mills.

made in 1918 by selling wheat on hand. "We have paid to the government all they asked," said the witness.

Mr. Stevens declared emphatically that these profits should not occur and the public should get some benefit from them. This statement would help the committee in advising the government as to what action should be taken.

Reduce Price, He Says. "You could have afforded to drop the price of flour 25 cents a barrel and still have made a handsome profit. I think you ought to reduce the price 25 or 50 cents right away and it would be a very fine act on the part of the Ogilvie company. It would be a fine advertisement," said the member for Vancouver.

Mr. Black replied that it could not be figured down so that the public would benefit.

Mr. Pringle remarked that they all agreed that the public had to pay the bill, and the public were interested in having wheat converted into flour at the lowest possible cost. It was vital to the country to have cheap foodstuffs.

Donald Sutherland, M.P., pointed out that the cost of food had also a great effect on the price of foodstuffs.

Hedley Shaw, of the Maple Leaf Company, was again on the stand this afternoon. He stated that the capital stock of the old Maple Leaf Flour Milling Company was \$1,000,000 and of the Hedley Shaw Milling Company, \$180,000. These were absorbed by a new company called the Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited, and the stock of the new company was placed at \$4,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 was common stock and \$2,000,000 preferred. The directors were Sir D. C. Cameron, of Winnipeg; Hedley Shaw, Charles W. Bond, John Hunt, Robert Cooper, J. P. Barker and W. Steed.

When the new company was formed, he said that the assets were appraised at \$3,750,000. There was a long argument as to whether these were accumulated profits or what they really were, and at one stage of the proceedings Mr. Stevens remarked: "We are not quite so simple as to let you get away with an accumulation of that kind."

Mr. Shaw said that the old company took stock instead of cash, but it was not bought out on the appraised value. Wonderfully Blank.

The witness, questioned closely, said he had no idea how much he himself got, and Mr. Stevens said: "For the head of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, you have got one of the most wonderfully blank minds I have ever seen."

He added that if the witness did not know they had better get the information, the member of Vancouver remarking: "I think Mr. Shaw could give it to us now if he wanted to."

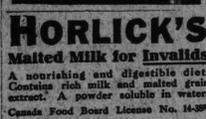
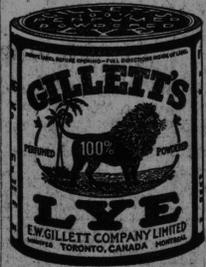
Mr. Pringle summed up the situation in this way: "There was created in 1910 a new company which took over the two old companies and gave the owners \$4,000,000 and \$1,180,000. They had been paid over \$800 a share for their stock."

Again Mr. Shaw said he could give no information when Mr. Stevens asked him as to the accumulated profits of the company. The latter volunteered the opinion that this organization was getting extraordinary profits, was accumulating a big reserve and that it would be re-equipped. Mr. Shaw said he could give no information as to what had been done a few years ago as there had been a fire and the books were burned up.

The chairman—"What is your profit on a barrel of flour?"

Mr. Shaw—"I don't know."

Mr. Stevens—"Do you keep books?"



The night watchman? I think you have a good set of books tucked away somewhere? Lake of Woods Manager.

The examination of William Hutchinson, manager of the Lake of Woods Milling Company, was comparatively brief. He told the committee that from 1912 to 1918, the company had paid eight per cent dividends on its common stock. In 1917, ten per cent was paid on the common stock, while in 1918, the common stock yielded twelve per cent dividend. For the year ending August 31, 1918, the gross earnings of the company were given by Mr. Hutchinson as \$687,914.

"Your banner year," suggested Mr. Pringle. "No, our banner years were 1908 and 1912."

Mr. Hutchinson stated that the capitalization of the company is \$2,500,000, of which \$2,000,000 had been paid up. On the paid capitalization the gross earnings for 1918 were slightly over twenty-eight per cent.

During the year the company handled 2,248,888 barrels of flour, representing a turnover of something over \$46,000,000. The per cent of profit on the complete turnover was 2.48. The profit per barrel of flour made by the company was 16.9 cents. He regarded this as a reasonable profit, more particularly when it was compared with the earnings of other concerns.

APARTMENT HOUSES TO MEET HOUSING PROBLEM. The apartment house has come to stay, in this age no one doubts that, and it is being built in the most rapid manner in the history of the world. In the country was critical during the years of war and now that the men are returning from overseas there is a great need, both for housing accommodation.

Building operations, which have been through the high war cost of materials, have boomed for the past few years. Apartment houses are included in the list of new buildings in the city.

The advantages of the apartment for small families are many and too well known to enumerate. A disadvantage, however, which is not often thought of until its inconvenience is forced upon the apartment dweller, is the lack of soft water for washing and bathing purposes. Snowdrifts and Ammonia makes the hardest water soft and does not injure the most tender skin or the finest article of clothing. Its use is for this purpose a growing habit to those who live in apartment houses. Snowdrifts can be obtained from any grocer.—ADVT.

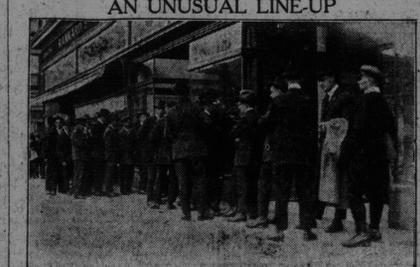
MANY SOLDIERS SEEKING LAND. Government Has Granted 12,000 of 17,000 Applications and Made Loans Totalling \$14,000,000.

Ottawa, June 23.—That loans aggregating \$14,000,000 have been made to returned soldiers who propose to take up farming, was an interesting statement made in the House of Commons today, when the soldiers' land settlement bill was under review in committee. Mr. Meighen dealt at length with the operations of the Land Settlement Board up to the middle of the present month, showing that nearly \$6,000,000 had so far been spent on land, and nearly \$5,000,000 on the purchase of stock and equipment. The total number of loans granted has been 46,292, and the average amount has been \$3,894.

Applicants for certificates, qualifying men to go on the land have exceeded 17,000, while over 12,000 have been granted. Ex-soldiers have chosen all the provinces for farming operations, the province of Alberta heading the list with slightly over 4,000, and P. E. Island being at the bottom with 241.

A. E. Fripp, Ottawa, during the course of the discussion, asked what the government proposed to do to enable returned men who do not intend to farm to rehabilitate themselves. Would they be given an opportunity to start shops or set themselves up in some other way? he asked.

Mr. Meighen answered the question by explaining that aid to soldiers other than that given to those who will go upon the land is one which would have to be settled by the government as a



During the earlier part of the Winnipeg strike discharged soldiers could not get their gratuity checks through the mails owing to the strike of the postal employees. The military authorities, therefore, arranged for them to receive their gratuity checks at the Bank of Montreal, and the photo shows them standing in line waiting their turn to enter the bank. Some of the recipients were themselves on strike.—British and Colonial Press Photograph.

whole and not by the minister of the interior. D. D. MacKenzie was not inclined to be enthusiastic over the government's plan. He expressed the fear that men who do not profit by the scheme might be dissatisfied. He suggested that it might have been better to have given each soldier a sum of money and let him subsequently depend upon himself.

The minister explained that the order-in-council passed in February giving the board the right to acquire private lands for soldiers' settlement did not give the right to expropriate land. That power was being sought in the bill before the House. After a long debate the committee reported progress.

Late in the evening consideration of the resolution providing assistance for the construction of highways was resumed. Dr. Michael Clark wanted to know where the \$20,000,000 to be spent through

the provinces was coming from, while J. H. Maharg advanced the view that in the west railways are required more than highways.

Mr. Sesamith, of East Peterboro, defended the government's programme and said its carrying out would aid production.

Mr. Meighen speaking with reference to settling soldiers on the land said that the total applications by returned soldiers for qualification certificates as farmers numbered 17,109. Applications for certificates approved totalled 12,294. Applications for loans approved totalled \$4,392. Of the loan applications approved 101 are in Quebec, 124 in New

Brunswick, Nova Scotia, ninety in Prince Edward Island ninety-six in Saskatchewan and other necessary pliable all over the country where settlers could obtain implements, farm lumber, hardware and other necessaries for making a start at the lowest price. As a general rule the wholesale price was charged the soldier, and in a few cases it was even lower. Reductions ranged from 10 to about 40 per cent the retailer's price. It was not necessary for a man to be taking advantage of government loans to secure these advantageous prices but he must be a soldier who had been before a qualification board.

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This action on our part is in line with the Dunlop policy to give motor truck owners the immediate benefit whenever we can see our way clear to lower prices and still maintain the high standard of Dunlop Tire quality.

You will see upon an examination of the new list, one of which we shall be glad to forward on request, that the decrease in prices is very substantial indeed. In fact, it represents an average reduction of approximately twenty per cent, so that you can figure out exactly just what this will mean to you as a direct saving in dollars and cents.

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Canadian Dunlop Motor Truck Tires, which are available to you, are identically the same in formulae and construction as the Master Product manufactured by the English Dunlop Company.

The Motor Truck owner who invests in Dunlop Tires—whether Pressed-on or Quick Removable—is assured of not only a fair return for his money, but matchless service under every condition of load and road.

If you are a user of one or more Trucks equipped with Pneumatic Tires, you, of course, benefit from the general reduction made on Dunlop Pneumatic Tires as announced in the daily press of June 2nd.

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MANY SOLDIERS SEEKING LAND. Government Has Granted 12,000 of 17,000 Applications and Made Loans Totalling \$14,000,000. Ottawa, June 23.—That loans aggregating \$14,000,000 have been made to returned soldiers who propose to take up farming, was an interesting statement made in the House of Commons today, when the soldiers' land settlement bill was under review in committee. Mr. Meighen dealt at length with the operations of the Land Settlement Board up to the middle of the present month, showing that nearly \$6,000,000 had so far been spent on land, and nearly \$5,000,000 on the purchase of stock and equipment. The total number of loans granted has been 46,292, and the average amount has been \$3,894. Applicants for certificates, qualifying men to go on the land have exceeded 17,000, while over 12,000 have been granted. Ex-soldiers have chosen all the provinces for farming operations, the province of Alberta heading the list with slightly over 4,000, and P. E. Island being at the bottom with 241. A. E. Fripp, Ottawa, during the course of the discussion, asked what the government proposed to do to enable returned men who do not intend to farm to rehabilitate themselves. Would they be given an opportunity to start shops or set themselves up in some other way? he asked. Mr. Meighen answered the question by explaining that aid to soldiers other than that given to those who will go upon the land is one which would have to be settled by the government as a