

Winnipeg was deliberately intended to upset the government of Canada and establish a government of another type. The large bulk of the people do not know that. The purpose was obtained by the courage and determination of the ordinary citizenship of Winnipeg who have prevented disastrous consequences that might have followed in other cities also. Whether or not the government was aware of the revolutionary purpose it has permitted the strikers to show how far they could spread themselves. A great deal of unrest among our people was disclosed, and to this extent the policy of the government had served to disclose what was behind the strike.

Criticism Pringle.
Mr. Findlay referred to the commission on the cost of living and took exception to Mr. Pringle's method of contrasting the right capitalization of manufacturing companies with their turn over and profit in war time. He defended the addition year by year of profits to capital. He said: "Shortly my position is this, we must have revenue and I believe the easiest way is to get the bulk of the revenue thru the tariff."

Dealing with agricultural implements, he said: "The price is lower in Canada than in any country in the world, except in the United States, and as compared with the western states the Canadian price is lower because of the Canadian sales system thru commission agents and close connection between manufacturers and farmers. In this connection he said: "I am perfectly willing to abide by what the people of Canada decide. I am willing to abide by what the farmers alone decide if they are sure before they decide that they have all the facts." He said he was willing to show any member of the U.F.O. who came to his office facts that would convince him that removing the tariff from the natural industries of Canada would mean the removal of such industries to the United States. He believed the twenty years' agitation against the tariff in the west is based on misrepresentation. One simple misrepresentation is that implement manufacturers sell abroad at cheaper prices than in Canada. That is absolutely untrue. Where implements are sold more in Canada than in the United States is owing to the duty paid by the manufacturers upon materials coming in.

Score's Committee's Methods.
While holding no brief for profiteering, he believed the impression sent broadcast by the investigating commission is harmful, the original capital investment of ten or fifteen years ago is not an intelligent or honest basis for figuring the profits of last year in certain industries. Profit added year by year to capital is not water, but common stock bonus added to preference stock by companies securing outside capital for Canadian investment is water.

He deprecated as "rot" any impression that initiative energy and good management realizing profit means profiteering. The goods of successful companies are sold cheaper to the public by reason of their success and profit.

To regard them otherwise is to say they must decline to the level of unsuccessful companies. Mr. Pringle closed with a tribute to the character of Canadian citizenship and reminded all classes of the people who have common interests to preserve by unity that in the present unrest it is not the winds but the sails are the set that will determine the country's course.

"R.J." THINKS CITY SHOULD ACCEPT

Only Fair to Niagara Power Company to Continue Contract.

Speaking yesterday with regard to the contract with the Niagara Power Company, Mr. R. J. Fleming stated that the Toronto Railway Company buys its power from the Toronto and Niagara Power Co. at \$25 per horsepower per annum.

The total amount of horsepower for which the Toronto Railway Company is liable, which is the peak load created by the company in the past, is 21,431 horsepower.

Mr. Fleming said that the Toronto Electric Light Company made a contract for \$35 per horsepower per annum and the Toronto Railway Company bought its power on another contract at \$25 per horsepower per annum.

"To say that we pay \$35 per horsepower," said Mr. Fleming, "is putting the finger at 33 per cent. higher than we do pay and that is not in a power deal of say \$400,000 we are said to be paying \$600,000."

"The terms of the street railway power contract call for the acceptance by the Toronto Railway Company of all the power it requires during the life of the franchise, or until the expiry of the same if the franchise was extended."

D. H. McDougall, of the Toronto Electric Light Company, went into the terms fully of the contract with the street railway and that of the electric light.

"As the Toronto and Niagara Power Company," he said, "without this sale would be unable to meet its bond interest and other fixed charges, one can readily see that the carrying out of the contract with the railway is vitally essential."

"Never again must Toronto go thru an experience like that of the last two weeks, and if the city takes over, this road there should be a non-strike clause in the agreement," declared Mayor Church. "I am very glad that the policy laid down during the first few days of the strike regarding the cars, not being run by strike-breakers was adhered to, as it resulted in no strike breakers. There are better days in view for the employees in the city taking the road over."

YORK COUNTY AND SUBURBS

RIVERDALE LIBERTY LEAGUE APPLAUDS SENATE

Asks What Evidence Exists That Prohibition Favored by Majority.
Despite the sweltering heat, a well-attended meeting of the Citizens' Liberty League ward two branch was held in O'Neill's Hall, corner of Parliament and East Queen streets, last night. Roy J. Tanner, president, occupied the chair, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted, moved by John Furness and seconded by Berry Davis:

"Resolved, that the Citizens' Liberty League will in future discontinue to contribute any further financial assistance, directly or indirectly, to the Dominion Alliance, Lord's Day Alliance, Committee of One Hundred and W.C.T.U., all of whom are in the past one body, who have in the past inaugurated such prohibitive measures in regard to liquor, tobacco, ice cream and healthful recreation on Sundays generally interfering with the liberties of the people. And, further, we will endeavor to dissuade others from doing so, feeling that by our contributions in the past we have been blindly assisting these societies in their work of intolerance, oppression and hypocritical uplifting which has brought about such unbearable conditions."

Class Legislation.
"The prohibition act was purely class legislation of the worst kind, and an insane measure," said John Furness, a member of the central branch, who pointed out that it was a mortal injury to some members of the community to see other people enjoying themselves in a moderate manner, even in such a simple matter as the enjoyment of Sunday sabbath.

"The war is over and there is now absolutely no excuse for the sale of liquor, which was done as a supposed war measure. The senate has thrown the prohibition bill out, and it has gone back to the government, who hold no other mandate from the people but to reject it."

"The people of Quebec, who are one-third of the population of Canada, showed it under, and the population of British Columbia did likewise. Is there any evidence that there is an overwhelming vote in Ontario in favor of prohibition? I am certain there is not," said Mr. Furness, who contrasted the methods adopted in Great Britain with regard to the liquor traffic during the war with the Canadian method.

"Who are fanatics in Great Britain as well as Canada," said the speaker, "but Lloyd George said when the matter was brought before him, that he was in favor of temperance, but the people who are to be prohibited don't want to be prohibited, and the work would simply stop work if the measure was put into effect."

Principle of Liberty

"The British people look upon prohibition as a curtailment of their liberties, which they wrested from kings and oligarchies in the past, and no man dare bring in such a bill as the O. T. A. in Lancashire or Yorkshire. The Citizens' Liberty League is not a gutter snipe organization and is a great deal more honest than its opponents, and has such men as Sir J. Aldrich, Sir Ed. Carter, Sir Henry Pellatt enrolled in the ranks of its membership."

David Williamson doubted that the conservation of grain was a necessary act, but only in respect to brewing and distilling. It was simply another piece of the standard of the so-called religious people, who wanted to deprive others of their rights and liberties.

"The Warburton, Spence, Grundy Society," it is stated, intend to make a house to house canvass to guide people in the way they should vote at the referendum. "If they come to my house," said the speaker, "this action would be an infringement of the ballot act," said Mr. Tanner, who then referred to the tag days, which he said were also an infringement of the ballot act, and the police commissioner had authority to legalize vagrancy. "Don't give money on tag days in future," concluded the speaker.

Sorry British Leaving.
"I am sorry that so many of our good British people are going away from this country owing to the drastic measures adopted by the present government," said Roy J. Tanner. "Ten of my own friends have secured passage to England and do not intend to return."

"I am informed that Britishers are freer under the British than the Canadians are at the present time," said Mr. Tanner. "We have a splendid country in Canada, which should be developed, and it is the duty of every member of the league to work to that end."

Charles S. Townsend, secretary, said very satisfactory progress has been made in the ward two branch. There are now 400 members and 20 branches throughout Canada. New branches have been formed among the Italians and Hebrews, and also in ward four and central Toronto.

The proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

TO JUDGE BACK YARDS.
A. J. Smith and George Baldwin will inspect the back yard gardens in the River Don and Woodbine avenue, in connection with the Riverdale Horticultural Society show this afternoon. A second inspection will be made in August.

DANFORTH RESIDENTS COMPLAIN OF VIADUCT DELAYS

"What is holding up the works department in respect to the completion of the Bloor street viaduct new roadway between Sherbourne and the head of Parliament street? Is the question which is being repeatedly asked by residents of the east end."

J. A. Hill, real estate broker, Danforth avenue says: "The neglect of the civic authorities in completing the Bloor street viaduct job is positively disgraceful. There is no reason why the roadway between Sherbourne and Parliament could not have been completed early last spring. Mr. Hill, who pointed out that the ever-increasing motor and pedestrian traffic along Howard street caused considerable delay in the roadway work, said: "There will be a serious accident at this point one of these days and the department we wake up to the fact that they neglected to finish the Bloor street viaduct," he said.

PREPARE PARADE FOR PEACE CELEBRATION

A meeting of the North Riverdale Ratepayers' Association "peace celebration" committee was held last night in Frankland School, Logan avenue. Dr. E. A. McDonald, president, occupied the chair. It was decided to hold the peace celebration on Saturday afternoon and evening, July 12 and the proceedings will open with the big parade already arranged. Over 1000 prizes in the peace evening and the events are open to all residents of the district from six to fifty years old. All prizes will be given to the winners. A parade, music, decorated buildings and one hundred and one special attractions will be arranged.

PUTTING UP STORES.

Three large stores and apartments are at present being erected on Danforth Avenue and the northwest corner of Ferrier avenue by A. S. Clifford. The land is valued at \$350 a foot.

NEWMARKET CANE CO. REBUILDS KILN.

Work on a new dry kiln for the Cane factory has commenced and it is stated the new structure will be considerably larger than that destroyed in the recent fire. The people who were injured in the explosion are now pronounced out of danger and on the high road to complete recovery. The coroner will again convene his jury on the eleven and the court will continue until a finding is returned.

GORDON MANNING SURPRISED.

A pleasant surprise party was given the other evening by Newmarket Bowling Club to a member who recently joined the benefactors. Gordon Manning and his bride arrived on the club lawn and the evening expected to have a quiet game of bowls, but found the members of the club determined to honor the new couple. Manning was presented with silver electric grill and his wife received a large bouquet. A dainty lunch was served and afterwards sundry matches were played.

TODMORDEN ST. ANDREW'S MEN'S CLUB.

The inaugural meeting of St. Andrew's Men's Club was recently held in St. Andrew's Hall, Pape avenue, when the following officers were elected: J. Usher, president; Rev. J. H. McCreagh, secretary; J. Rathmell, vice-president; Fleming, W. Zouby, J. Dalling, Dr. H. H. Fleming, jun., executive committee.

CHURCH GARDEN PARTY.

The annual congregational garden party in connection with St. Andrew's Park Church, Todmorden, will be held on Wednesday afternoon, July 10, on the church grounds, Pape avenue.

MEMORIAL HALL COMMITTEE.

In connection with the proposed memorial hall for Todmorden, the local branch, G. W. V. A., has been organized in conjunction with the committee of the hall. The committee of the hall is now in the process of raising funds for the building.

DENTAL COLLEGE ADDITION.

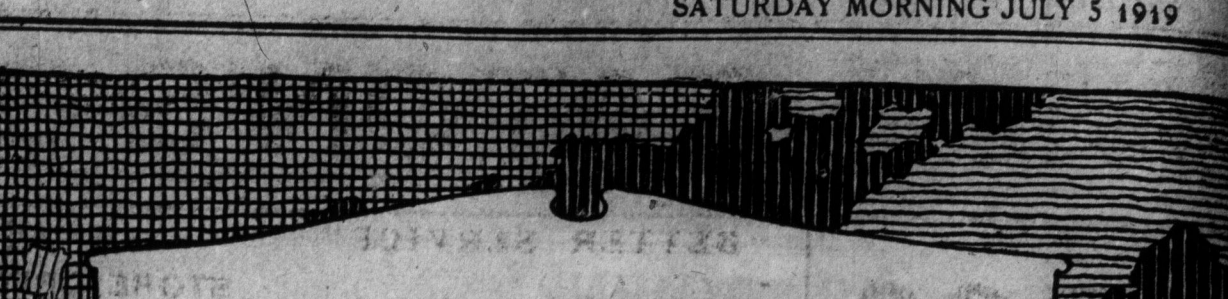
The Royal College of Dental Surgeons yesterday laid a proposition to erect a \$40,000 brick and reinforced concrete addition to the college at the corner of College and Huron streets.

BOARD OF COMMERCE BILL IS RUSHED

(Continued From Page 1).
tension of the powers and jurisdiction of the commissioner and controller of paper after the declaration of peace. It also provides for an extension of the authority of the paper control tribunal.

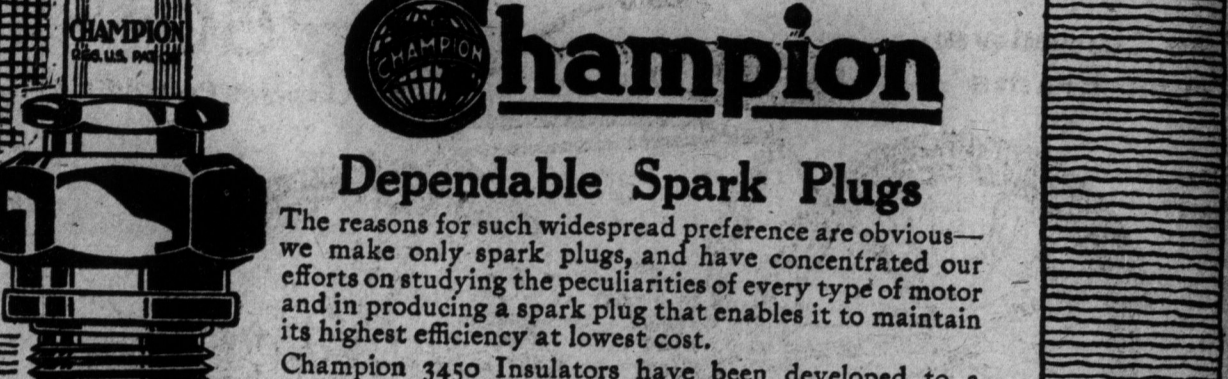
Sir Thomas White explained that the object of the resolution was to enable the commissioner and the paper control tribunal to complete all matters undertaken and determine all questions which had arisen prior to the declaration of peace. There was no intention of continuing the powers of the commissioner or tribunal after the declaration of peace. This work had been done by the Hon. Jacques Bureau and the commissioner was appointed and at the same time the Hon. Jacques Bureau was appointed by the government to ensure a supply of newspaper to the papers which had been during the war. The appointment had been made on the representation of certain Canadian newspapers that they might have a fair price for the high price of newspaper continued. He explained that the war had resulted in forcing up the price of newspaper, due partly to the shutting off of export pulp from northern Europe.

War Service of the Press.
During the war, he said, the press performed a most important function.



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Not only did it disseminate the news, but it rendered a high service in encouraging the people and maintaining that spirit so necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. Therefore, it was essential that the press should be assisted in getting newspaper at a fair rate. That was their reason for the appointment of a paper commissioner and a tribunal. No one had been hurt by the government's action. He had looked over the books of the manufacturers and they appeared to have done well during the war. He was glad that they had done well.

Mr. McCrae charged that they had done well without any hearing on the part of the manufacturers the minister of finance had first fixed the price of newspaper at \$60 a ton.

The manufacturers asked for an investigation, and Mr. Pringle found that the average cost of production was \$50.70, and the manufacturers were forced to sell at \$60.

The manufacturers had asked that the profits of publishers should like to be investigated. Many publishers are able to pay a good deal larger dividends than before the war, but nothing was heard about them. Mr. McCrae claimed further that the president of the privy council had written to Mr. Pringle telling him not to investigate the publishers.

White Challenges.
Sir Thomas White challenged the statement that the price of \$50 was fixed without giving the manufacturers an opportunity to state their case. Sir Thomas declared that when he was notified that, owing to the price of newspaper, a number of newspapers might have to go out of business, he called manufacturers and publishers together, and for five weeks tried to respect to prices. In his opinion, a more serious thing was never done by the manufacturers than when they refused to meet the situation.

Mr. D. D. McKenzie said he thought the government should give an answer to the charge made by the previous speaker, that instructions had gone forth which prevented an investigation of the newspapers.

Mr. N. W. Rowell replied that the statement had absolutely no foundation. The resolution carried, and a bill of the affairs of the manufacturers was passed for a free conference on the prohibition bill. Sir Robert Borden thereupon moved that Messrs. Chisholm, Lemieux, Loggie, Myers, Pedlow, Rowall, Stacey, Steel, Trahan, White (Sir Thomas), and Whidden be appointed as managers to represent the commons at the conference. The motion was carried.

The house then went into committee on the bill respecting investigation and restraint of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers, and withholding of an enhancement of the price of commodities.

Mr. Cahill asked if this Board would be able to investigate watered stock and Mr. Meighen replied it would be able to do so with respect to those companies which came under the scope of the act.

Attacks Committee.
Mr. I. Fellow made a strong attack on the cost of living committee, which, he said, did not bring out the proper facts as to costs of articles between the time of leaving the manufacturers' hands and that of reaching the consumer.

The house then considered the bill which embodies clause 474 of the consolidated railway bill, which the senate refused to pass. The bill provides that no company may enter upon the streets of a municipality for the purpose of distributing light, heat, power or electricity without first obtaining the consent of the municipality. The bill also provides that if the company cannot obtain the consent of the municipality it may apply to the railway commission for leave to exercise its powers upon the streets of the municipality.

Power Co. Bill's Chances.
Mr. E. W. Nesbitt thought that it was very little use to pass the new bill because the senate would refuse to let it thru.

The minister of railways explained that he had promised to bring down this bill, and therefore he thought it his duty to introduce it in justice to the members of the house who were greatly interested in its passing. If the house persisted long enough the senate might let such a bill thru. The bill was, of course, subject to amendment.

Hon. Jacques Bureau strongly opposed the bill. He said that if the people in Toronto wanted to take away the right granted to the Toronto and Niagara Power Company, they should apply to parliament in the ordinary course requesting an amendment to the bill incorporating that company.

SCOTS PROTEST AGAINST ULSTER NOT ALLOWED

The council of the U.D.P.L. met in the Sons of England Hall last night to hear the protest of Scottish against Ulster in the right of the latter played an ineligible player in their recent semifinal of the Toronto district of the Ontario Cup. After a lengthy hearing, the council gave their decision to the effect that, in their opinion, the man in question was a duly registered player of the Ulster Club, in accordance with the rules of the O.F.A. amateur challenge cup competition, under Rule 5 said competition. The protest was, therefore, lost, and the same stands as played.

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