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FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6,

Exhibition Shake-Up.

Reorganization of the National Exhibition is to be dealt with today. There has been a good deal of criticism, open and suppressed, going on for the last few years. A good deal of this was to be expected in connection with an enterprise of the size and importance of the annual fair. But there have been other matters about which a satisfactory explanation has never been afforded, and there has been a feeling in some quarters that perhaps the last degree of efficiency had not been attained in the management.

Dr. Orr's health has been the subject of another excuse for any tendency to slackness, and the proposal to give him leave of absence on salary will no doubt commend itself to the Exhibition authorities. Dr. Orr has done good work in his time and has earned a rest. It is no reproach to him that new days have arrived and new conditions. These will be better faced by new men.

The Exhibition has always been fortunate in eliciting the services of some of the most public-spirited men in the city. The suggestion that Mr. J. G. Kent may be persuaded to accept the honorary acting management is one that all who are familiar with the situation can only hope will be adopted. Mr. Kent has already shown self-denying energy in his connection with the big fair, and his familiarity with the huge institution and the devoted interest he has already shown in it are not the least of the recommendations that should ensure his appointment. Mr. Kent is well known as a citizen of sterling business ability, and his own personal success and his independent position are a guarantee of good judgment and progressive ideas in promoting the success of the Exhibition.

If Mr. Kent is to have the management of the Exhibition he should be absolutely unfettered in any reorganization he may consider necessary. The mayor, no doubt, means well in his suggestion about appointments, but with all due respect to his worship, Mr. Kent knows the Exhibition too well to require city hall prompting or instruction. Either he is the man for the place or he is not. If he is, as we believe he is, he should not be handicapped by any conditions that outsiders would impose upon him.

Proportional Representation.

Little more than the bare fact that the British House of Commons had rejected proportional representation was cabled yesterday, but the close vote of 201 to 169, or only a majority of 32, against the measure indicates that much time cannot pass before the principle is finally adopted.

The plan seems so little understood that one newspaper has described it as representation by population. Population has very little to do with the matter, but its success is chiefly looked for in urban constituencies and the British measure did not contemplate its application to rural seats. It is, in fact, only practicable where at least three members are returnable for a constituency. In a city like Toronto where eight members are returned, the plan works admirably. In one Belgian constituency fifteen members are returned, each representing the proportional vote of his party.

The merit of the plan is that minorities all get representation, but no minority is ever able to dominate a majority. It is, therefore, thoroughly democratic in principle. It would do away with the sweeping majorities that make all opposition either futile or false, and it gives a voice to all respectable minorities on the floor of the house. Much of the agitation carried on by various brands of socialists, anarchists and other nondescriptes is due to the fact that they have no political outlet for their views, and they make up in loud shouting for their lack of numbers. Under proportional representation they would have no complaint and their true influence would be estimated at its correct value.

There are so many radical changes in the "Representation of the People Bill" that the rejection of proportional representation may have been due rather to the fear of overloading the measure than to any strong objection to the plan itself. The abolition of plural voting, the adoption of woman suffrage, and the limiting of the elections to one day, are reforms so important and far-reaching that it may well have seemed to the "safe and sane" legislators that they were doing enough for once.

It is obvious, however, that there are three parties in Britain now of outstanding importance, not to mention lesser interests. It should be obvious also that three parties cannot be fairly represented by a system of

voting which only recognizes two parties. Under the present system the whole of the votes of one party is always thrown away. Very frequently a candidate is elected by a minority of all the votes cast. Under proportional representation this is impossible. Every vote counts. If the third candidate be in a minority then the votes of his supporters are divided according to their second choice between his rivals, and that candidate is elected who has an absolute majority of all the votes cast. This is the only fair and just and democratic system, and Canada should follow the example of the various nations that have adopted it.

Co-operative Charity.

Among many good gifts which Toronto owes to the bureau of municipal research not the least is the latest contribution of the bureau to the literature of charity—"A Discussion of Haphazard Versus Planned Philanthropy." There are two ways of being charitable, and the one that does the giver most good is that which takes him or her to the person to be benefited. This kind of charity is almost non-existent. The cause of real charity that comes under the attention of busy people are few and far between. A few years' experience in helping people who seek charity usually takes the edge off the most charitable disposition. In small communities only as a rule does personal charity directly administered persist. Yet it is in small communities that charity is least required.

In the great cities the need for charity is constantly in evidence. The extremes and depths of poverty, fretfulness and disease make the city the true home of charity. In the very nature of the case such charity cannot be personal and direct, but is largely vicarious and conducted through agents. The result is an immense amount of overlapping, a wasteful amount of deceit and fraud, and a general waste of effort and failure to reach those most in need of help, unless systematic arrangements are made to cover the whole area in a business-like way.

Several efforts have been made in Toronto to effect this result, but never with full success. The associated charities have been able to accomplish something, but there has been much criticism, open and concealed.

The time is ripe for such a survey of the situation as the bureau presents. "Can a community plan its giving for community purposes?" is asked, and further, "Must individuals continue to give without a knowledge of the community's needs and what resources exist to meet these needs?" These questions are answered by the bureau's report in a way that leaves nothing to be demonstrated. The whole case is set down in these 48 pages. It is a plea for co-operation in charity, a public utility of the most essential character.

"Poverty, too great wealth, oppression, parasitism, slothfulness, ignorance, indolence, cynicism, sentimentalism, brutality and crime" are factors that are mentioned as the disturbing aspects of all modern societies. These are regarded as proceeding from identical or related causes. "The tap root of them all is unenlightened selfishness. They are all symptoms and, therefore, should be regarded as symptoms and not treated as causes."

This is the keynote of the new philanthropy, and failure to recognize it is set down as waste and destruction of human material. We are only touching the fringe of the conditions, and we are not making the most of the funds and the effort at our disposal.

We purpose to return to this valuable report and place some of its material before our readers on future occasions.

Skylarking Soldier is Shot

At Fort Howe by Guardsman

St. John, N.B., July 5.—In a thick fog which enshrouded Fort Howe last night, Lance-Corporal W. S. Hamm, in charge of the guard there, approached Pte. Arsenault, the sentry, in a skylarking spirit and disobeyed the halt order. He ran away, calling out: "You can't get me now." Arsenault, not knowing Hamm, fired, and he fell mortally wounded. He died early today. Arsenault is under arrest. Hamm exonerated him.

SMALL ITALIAN LOSSES.

Paris, July 5.—The Italian Government announces that only one Italian merchant steamer, eight small sailing vessels and four fishing boats were sunk by submarines during the week ended mid-July, July 1, according to a Havas despatch from Rome. During that period 450 merchant vessels cleared from Italian ports, and 610 vessels arrived.

GOLD FROM CANADA.

New York, July 5.—An additional \$12,000,000 worth of gold from Canada has been received by J. P. Morgan & Co. and sold to the Federal Reserve Bank. It was announced here today. This makes total imports from Canada received in the present movement \$119,531,000.

WHY WAIT?

When the happenings of the previous day can be learned from The Toronto Morning World, which is delivered before breakfast to any address in Toronto and suburbs or Hamilton and suburbs.

Sign and send the following order blank or telephone your order: Deliver The Toronto Morning World before . . . a.m. until for. I will pay monthly.
Name
Address
Date

Diary of a Well-Dressed Girl

By SYLVIA GERARD
Solving the Problem of a Party Costume.

There is just as much fuss being made over Cicely's graduation as there would be for her wedding. Uncle Fred and Aunt Molly have certainly "spread" themselves trying to make this event the happiest in the life of their "only chick." Dad, mother and I have followed their lead, and if Cicely isn't a "spoiled child" by the time commencement is over it won't be our fault.

Her graduation frock is the daintiest concoction of lace, hand embroidery and sheerest linen that I have ever feasted my eyes upon. Mrs. Jacqueline made it, and she is a wizard at such creations.

Mrs. Mathon, with my help, just finished the prettiest lingerie frock imaginable for Cicely to wear at the garden party. This one of the nicest of the commencement affairs. The girls all wear lovely froilly frocks and pictureque, flower-trimmed hats with drooping veils and long, flowing conventional course bouquets, they carry small baskets of flowers.

I wanted Cicely's frock to be particularly attractive, so Mrs. Mathon copied a French model that was priced at \$125.

It is of flesh-pink French organdie and flut lace. There isn't a machine stitch in the entire frock, and the flut lace is an excellent imitation, and unless examined very closely it is almost impossible to tell it from the real thing.

The front and the back of the bodice are trimmed with groups of vertical hand tucks. I made a chemise of finest white net and tucked it in horizontally.

Mrs. Mathon cut the sleeves so that they were without fullness at the top but formed deep pouches below the elbow. I made a group of tiny tucks about the pouchy part of each sleeve. The sleeves are joined to the drop-

ped shoulder seams with a row of hemstitching, and the same effective trimming is used where the wristbands are fastened to the sleeves. I made the deep square collar and the flaring, turned-back cuffs of the lace. Then I added a row of small crocheted buttons to trim the chemise and the blouse was ready to be stitched to the skirt.

While I had been putting the finishing touches on the blouse Mrs. Mathon went ahead with the skirt. She made it quite full, giving the seams so that there would not be too much fullness about the top. She also made tucks at the waist-line that extended well into the skirt.

The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with a wide band of the lace, with the material cut away from beneath it.

After gathering the top and sewing it to the bodice, Mathon joined the blouse to the skirt. Her final touch to the frock was to knot a sash of pale, old blue faille ribbon about the waist, tying the ends in a bow with long streamers at the back.

The milliner made a charming hat to correspond with Cicely's garden party frock. It is quite large, with a transparent net crown, a slightly mushroom and rolled up at one side. The brim is of white Georgette crepe, and the crown is a solid mass of pink roses in different tones. The base of the crown is banded with narrow, old blue faille ribbon to match the sash of the frock. The ends are drawn thru slashes made at the sides of the hat, and are tied in a bow with long streamers ends at the back.

"Cicely," Uncle Fred, says, "will look like a peach blossom in this outfit."

Now that our graduate is "rigged out" I must think about getting some pretty clothes together to wear to the commencement "shines," as Cicely calls them.

Some Kitchen-Covering Hints

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

By ISOBEL BRANDS

When you make changes in the kitchen, don't not only be durable and good to look at, but also be economical. It is not the least of the recommendations that should ensure his appointment.

For example, how many housewives are there who do not spend time and money frequently renewing the paper or oilcloth on kitchen and pantry shelves? Any old decorative papers are used and the paper is changed every week or so. The result is a waste of money and a waste of time.

Experiment has shown again and again that both paper and oilcloth coverings for shelves are an unnecessary expense and do not make for greater cleanliness or save time. The paper has to be changed frequently, and the oilcloth has to be kept looking clean, and sufficient in those cases where the shelves are used frequently.

Better than both oilcloth and paper covering is a coating of good white paint. Paint the shelves in your pantry, your kitchen and your bathroom. A coat of white wood can be cleaned quickly with a damp cloth, and will look clean and new for a long time.

Also, if you must cover your kitchen table again, it will pay to spend a little more on a good oilcloth. A good oilcloth is easily soiled and burned by hot dishes. There are metal and glass coverings for the table top and they are easier to clean and will last longer. Galvanized iron is a cheap covering, if you can afford it, and it is just as satisfying a sight to the eye as looking at a well-worn and stained oilcloth.

Another surface to be considered carefully is the floor. Here a good covering of linoleum—mild linoleum costing about \$1.50 per square yard—is the most far-reaching economy. Cheap oilcloth for the floor wears out very quickly and the expense of replacing and relaying equals in the long run the cost of a good linoleum.

For a little extra cost, the cork between the end of the linoleum and the floor will be a smooth joining of floor and wall that is impervious to insects.

Other Good Surfaces.
If you own the house you live in, the best floor covering—one that will be permanent—is a composition flooring that is made of a mixture of rubber, asphalt and cement and can be laid in many colors and patterns. It is easy to the feet, smooth, dry, impervious to grease and water and will last as long as the kitchen. Prices vary, but you can make a rough estimate of the cost by looking at the floor from the estimate of a kitchen 14 x 14 with a one-foot baseboard which costs about \$20.

Also, if you must cover your kitchen table again, it will pay to spend a little more on a good oilcloth. A good oilcloth is easily soiled and burned by hot dishes. There are metal and glass coverings for the table top and they are easier to clean and will last longer. Galvanized iron is a cheap covering, if you can afford it, and it is just as satisfying a sight to the eye as looking at a well-worn and stained oilcloth.

Before applying blacklead for polishing, make a pad of cloth and rub soot from the back of the grate or from the flues on all the greasy parts. The grate will then take the polish readily, and much labor will be saved.

After using a bowl of starch do not throw away what remains. Place it on one side, and when the starch has settled, pour off the clear water. Place the basin in an oven for a few minutes, and when it is taken out the starch will be found in a hard cake, which can be put away ready for future use.

Various origins of the slang phrase "twenty-three" in connection with the word skidoo—which means to escape or vanquish—have been given at various times. The most interesting of these is that in the days of the old theatrical stock companies an actor would be given by a manager 15 parts to memorize in five weeks or be dropped from the salary list—15 and 5, you see, make 20. Another interesting explanation is that the expulsion of Adam from the Garden of Eden occurs in the third chapter of the book of Genesis in the 23rd verse.

Other PEOPLE'S OPINIONS.
The Toronto World invites correspondence on subjects of current interest. Letters must be short and to the point—not more than 200 words at the outside. The editor reserves the right to cut any letters to make space for other contributions. Names will not be published if the writer wishes them withheld, but every letter must be signed with writer's name and address, to ensure authenticity.

BEAN SOUP.

Soak half a pound of beans in a pint of water overnight, adding a pinch of soda to the water. The next morning put the beans in one quart and a half of water, with a small piece of turnip, two onions, one piece of celery, and one ounce of butter. The beans should be boiled for about two hours until they are soft, and then press the whole mass thru a wire sieve. Rinse the pan, return the soup to it and boil. Season to taste and add a cup of scalded milk. Dices of toast should be served with the soup.

STRAWBERRY TRIFLE.

In order to make this satisfactorily, line the bottom of a glass dish with stale sponge cakes, cut in slices. Re-

VACATION TIME

is here. Have you some money saved to pay the expenses of that little trip you propose taking, or of sending your family away for the summer? You know how you have regretted it when it has been necessary to discount the future for this purpose.

A deposit account, to which small sums may be credited from time to time as they can be spared, prepares you for this important time of the year, as well as for emergencies or opportunities.

We receive deposits of one dollar and upwards. Your dividend is always available when wanted. Meantime we credit interest at

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. Compounded twice each year.

CANADA PERMANENT

MORTGAGE CORPORATION
Paid-up Capital \$ 5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 5,000,000.00
Total Assets \$10,000,000.00
TORONTO (Established 1855).

NURSES REQUIRED

FOR HOME SERVICE

Convalescent Hospitals Now in Need of Qualified and Trained Graduates.

Camp Borden, July 5.—Need has arisen for a number of qualified nurses for home service with convalescent hospitals. Formerly there was a large working list and owing to this fact large numbers of applicants had to be turned down, so that now the list has dwindled to a point at which the supply is not equal to the demand. Applicants, who should be graduates of a recognized hospital with a three years' course, should communicate with Col. Ryerson, A.D.M.S., M.D., No. 2, Camp Borden.

Authority has been granted for a construction draft of 50 n.c.s. and men, under the command of Lieut. A. W. Hughes, 12th York Rangers. This draft will be attached to the forestry and construction depot, the O.C. of which will be accounting officer for the draft.

The Y.M.C.A. made a distribution of fruit to the patients in camp hospital today.

The following officers of the 208th machine gun depot have been awarded attendance certificates at the school of bayonet fighting and physical training: Lieuts. A. F. Inch, H. Fleming, H. E. Rowlands, A. G. Ghent, A. W. Kaye, M. B. Boyd, S. F. Slater, H. E. Lounsbury, W. G. Martlett, M. A. Wallace, G. W. Hague.

Pte. J. Levesque, of the cyclists, has been struck off as a deserter. Lieut. G. S. Perry, forestry depot, gets a week's leave of absence.

On Recruiting Duty.
With the brass and pipe bands of the regiment, a detachment of 100 men of the 48th Highlanders, making some 200 men in all, will leave Toronto, Sunday, July 15, for a week's trip to the United States in connection with the work of the British recruiting mission in that country.

Monday and Tuesday will be spent in New York city, and Wednesday the kitlies will leave for Chicago, where they will remain for Thursday and Friday. The intention is to take some of the men of the 48th, now here, the remainder being furnished in Toronto and brought to camp for a week's preliminary training.

Soccer football results: Machine Gun Depot vs. 48th Highlanders: 48th won, 3 to 0.
Baseball results: A.S.C. Depot Co. vs. Mechanical Transport: Mechanical Transport won, score 25 to 5. C.M.R. vs. Special Service Co.: C.M.R. won, score 18 to 15.

NO MERCY TO CREW.
Washington, July 5.—Without giving the crew any opportunity to escape, a German U-boat sank the Danish barque Lynx on June 27. Despatches from the state department today told of the statement by the crew before a maritime court in Copenhagen.

In spite of the shells the crew succeeded in the clearing of the ship. They were picked up by a fishing boat and made the charges against the submarine before the court.

Montreal, July 5.—Reduced to wearing their pink silk flannels in lieu of stockings, the Toronto chorus girls of the "Oh, Cecil!" stranded but for the help of some racing men staying at a Montreal hotel, who made up a purse to help them out.

In Ontario the plant of the company sloped with a soldier. Certain men of rows too frequently to drown their sorrows in the flowing bowl.

Whenever it looked like getting a good house, the proceeds would be taken in a fair-sized town it happened to be a night when the soldiers were leaving, and the house was empty. The leading lady was taken suddenly ill when the show opened in Montreal, and the manager's wife was so upset that she was unable to take the part as understudy.

The manager sold his gold watch, diamond pin and other jewelry to help the company out.

Montreal, July 5.—Confidence that their gunners had another victim in the list of German submarines sunk, was expressed by the officers of a British liner which reached this port today. Attacked on the morning of June 28 by a boat which suddenly appeared about 500 yards off, the liner's course was promptly changed. Almost at the same instant the stern gun was fired and a shell sped toward the submarine. The sum of \$100,000 was paid for the capture of the boat, which sank under the waves, leading the observers to believe a hit had been scored.

British Liner Officers May Have Sunk Sub. by Gunfire.
An Atlantic Port, July 5.—Confidence that their gunners had another victim in the list of German submarines sunk, was expressed by the officers of a British liner which reached this port today. Attacked on the morning of June 28 by a boat which suddenly appeared about 500 yards off, the liner's course was promptly changed. Almost at the same instant the stern gun was fired and a shell sped toward the submarine. The sum of \$100,000 was paid for the capture of the boat, which sank under the waves, leading the observers to believe a hit had been scored.

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POOR SEA SERVICE HOLDS BACK TRADE

Thoro Reorganization is Necessary, Says Canadian Commission's Report.

WOULD STOP BOUNTIES

Allied Countries Found to Favor Preferential Tariff System.

By a Staff Reporter.
Ottawa, July 5.—That action should be taken by the government to improve the ocean transportation system between Canada and Great Britain, France and Italy and that Canada's resources should be systematically advertised abroad, was a point of special trade commission appointed a year ago to conduct inquiries overseas. The commissioners were: James W. Woods, Toronto, president; Walter H. E. Dure of Quebec, W. Frank Hatheway of St. John, N.B., and George W. Allen, Winnipeg, with a Campbell of Montreal as secretary. They made extensive investigations into trade conditions and trade opportunities in the countries mentioned and their report was laid on the table of the commons today by Sir George Foster.

Transportation inadequate.
The commissioners state that established lines have not given that service in linking up Canada with other countries which might have been expected, and freight rates have been such a character as seriously to impair their usefulness as a means of developing Canadian trade.

They assert that Canadian transportation across the ocean will have to be completely reorganized if the Dominion is to derive the fullest benefit from her natural resources and manufactured products. Imperial control, they believe, might adjust the employment of tramp ships that the different needs of the empire might be met, as requirements of the crops for the season might demand. Mr. Foster dissents from this view.

Shipbuilding Program.
They put forward the opinion that no subsidies, bounties or concessions should be granted to steamship companies or individual vessels until the question of transportation has been thoroughly studied and the plan of moving Canada's grain and other products has been scientifically worked out.

As regards the fiscal trade, they found the impression in the countries visited that a preferential tariff should be created by the allies for one another, an intermediate tariff for neutral countries and that enemy countries should be penalized as far as possible by a tariff wall in order to restrain unfair competition.

The commissioners believe that a very large trade between Canada and Great Britain can be developed, and that after the war trade with France will undoubtedly increase. Good openings will also be found in Italy and Russia.

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Two Washboards

For the Price of One

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of

INDURATED FIBREWARE

(which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process), it cannot splinter or flake apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

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THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY, LIMITED

HULL, CANADA