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VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,393

STRIKE OVER; CARS START AT NOON

Street Railway Men, By Vote of 1038 to 551, at 1.15 a.m. Today Agree to Accept Company's Offer of Six Cents Per Hour Wage Increase, Dating Back to June 16, Pending Final Adjustment By Conciliation Board.

BACON CURERS MAKE PROFITS OF MILLIONS

Flavelles, Limited, With Matthews-Blackwell Are Branded as Extortioners. DISCOVERIES STARTLE Investigation Reveals Greatest Profiteering in Any Country Supplying Allies.

By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, July 12.—A startling revelation of profits taken in the sale of food, during last year particularly, when prices rose so spectacularly, was made today by W. F. O'Connor, K.C., the cost of living commissioner, in a report to the minister of labor of his investigation of cold storage in Canada.

So great a sensation has the revelation made that members of parliament were in a commotion tonight, and drastic action was promised. It is understood that action will be taken to demand for the public treasury the cost of living regulations which were put into effect at the instance of Hon. T. W. Crothers. Action under these regulations was taken by the city of Ottawa last December, but when the action taken in December was completed in January, the present council did nothing further, nor was any assistance given the cost of living commissioner.

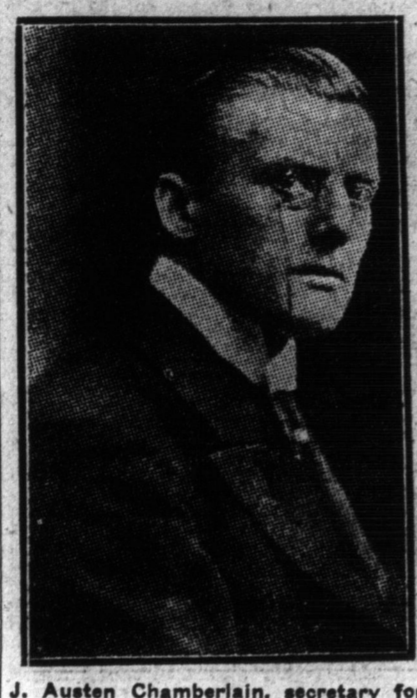
Five Million Profits. While the cold-storage report deals with all the articles stored in these warehouses, the most sensational profits are found to have been made out of bacon. Flavelles, Ltd., in 1916 exported 36,000,000 pounds out of a total export of 169,000,000 pounds of Canada last year. The margin of profit was 5.05 cents per pound. The average margin of profit by all the cold-storage warehouses of Canada was 4.58 cents per pound. If Flavelles' profit is subtracted, the average margin throughout Canada would be 3.3 cents per pound. The profits charged by the other warehouses varied from 1.5 cents per pound upwards. After showing that the Flavelle firm made a profit of 3.05 cents per pound on 36,000,000 pounds of bacon, which is a profit of about \$4,898,500 for the year 1916, on this one article alone, Mr. O'Connor points out that the margin of profit of the same company, the previous year, on bacon, was 3.67 cents per pound on 57,500,000 pounds, and says, "there is no evidence of corresponding increase in storage on other costs, 24,000,000 pounds at least of the sales of 1916 were for export. The margin of 3.67 was sufficient, satisfactory, and profitable in 1915 why not in 1916?" Referring to the Matthews-Blackwell Company, the commissioner says: "Company No. 5, it will be observed, sold 42,500,000 pounds of bacon. Its margin was 3.56 per cent. The margin of its competitors was small. They were, however, feeding the home market. Its need was not so great. This would indicate that the Matthews-Blackwell firm made a profit in 1916, on bacon alone, of about \$1,118,990.

In Case by Itself. Remark that "this bacon situation is in a class by itself and will be some time in the making." Mr. O'Connor says that Matthews-Blackwell were nearer the common margin in 1916, than were the Flavelle firm, and it was largely the figures of Flavelle which made the common margin so high. The bacon business and the profits on each pound by Matthews-Blackwell and

CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS LORD HARDINGE STAYS

Tribunal Will Deal With Soldiers and Civilians Arraigned in Mesopotamian Report—Chamberlain Stoutly Defends Course—Hardinge's Friends Rally to Support.

London, July 12.—The announcement of the resignation of J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India, which is the first fruit of the Mesopotamia commission's report, lent a dramatic touch to the debate on that report in parliament today. It was also announced that Baron Hardinge, former viceroy of India and now under-secretary for foreign affairs, had thrice offered to resign, but that Mr. Balfour, the foreign secretary, had declined to accept his resignation. Nothing is known as to whether other resignations are pending, but it is considered quite possible that further developments may occur on the return of the King to the capital. It is understood that Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues have done their best to persuade him to withdraw his resignation, but without avail. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Chamberlain, who is regarded as the victim of the peculiar Indian administrative system.



J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India, who has resigned office.

Mr. Chamberlain made the announcement in the house, in a speech defending his position as affected by the commission's report. The report has proved a severe blow to the government, which had to make a further concession to popular resentment.

BRITISH AVIATORS RAID FIVE FLANDERS TOWNS

Naval Airplanes Confine Bombing Attacks to Military Objects, Causing Fires and Explosions—Tons of Explosives Dropped. London, July 12.—British naval airplanes last night carried out raids on military objects in and near five towns in Flanders, says an announcement made tonight by the admiralty. Fires and explosions were caused by the several tons of bombs dropped by the raiders. The statement reads: "Bombing raids were carried out last night by naval machines on Varsenaere, St. Denis-Westrem, Ghistelies and Ostend. Railway lines and an electric power station and railway siding at Zarren were attacked by gunfire from the air and bombs were dropped on a train near St. Denis-Westrem. A fire was caused by bombs dropped near the Ostend electric power station and a heavy explosion also was caused at Varsenaere railway dump, followed by an intense conflagration which was still burning a half hour later. Several tons of bombs were dropped. All the machines returned safely."

RUSSIANS ATTACK FOE BEYOND LOMNICA RIVER

After Capturing Kalusz, Ally Forces Passage of River Line South of Dniester—Takes Many Prisoners. London, July 12.—Reports received from enemy sources tonight show that the Russians have reached the Lomnica positions at points south of the Dniester River and that they have also advanced near Kalusz and developed engagements on the western bank of the river. The Germans also admit the fighting of local actions on the Dniester, but they refrain from mentioning the localities. The capture of Kalusz, the headquarters of the enemy, represents a gain of about 20 miles by the Russian infantry from Stanislau. They had to fight a sanguinary battle before entering the town. Official announcement that Kalusz, the headquarters of the enemy in Galicia, had been occupied by the Russians, is made, coupled with the statement that the occupation was effected after a sanguinary battle. Continues Advance. According to information received at the ministry of war, the Russian troops are continuing their successful advance, and have taken a large number of prisoners. The report reads: "Yesterday our operations along the Rivers Dniester and Lomnica continued to develop. After a stubborn and sanguinary battle the enemy was forced out of the town of Kalusz, which was occupied by us. To the west of Bohorodzyany, on the Grabovka-Rossina-Krivitz front,

STREET RAILWAY MEN VOTE IN FAVOR OF A SETTLEMENT

DRASTIC ENFORCEMENT OF LAW IS APPROVED

Meighen Amendment Passed in Committee With Less Friction Than Anticipated—Glorious Twelfth Echoes Stir Some Discord in House.

By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, July 12.—The house spent another day in committee of the whole on the Meighen amendment providing for the drastic enforcement of the law by the government with much less trouble than had been anticipated. Mr. Meighen himself retired, and the amendment was put into the house by the minister of justice with some assistance from the prime minister. The "Glorious Twelfth" was apparently not forgotten, and Hon. Frank Oliver appealed to parliament to preserve the liberties won at the battle of the Foyne, which he declared to be in jeopardy. Judge Doherty and Mr. Lemieux also crossed swords when the latter sought to secure a resolution on Sir Edward Carson and home rule. Generally speaking, however, the heat of good humor prevailed, and the bill should get out of committee tomorrow. As soon as the house went into committee, Solicitor-General Meighen announced that clause three, providing for the order in which men shall be called out, would stand over for further consideration, and moved the adoption of clause four, which provides how the local tribunals shall be constituted.

WASHINGTON WILL AID CANADA TO GET COAL

Dominion Fuel Controller Secures Services of Two American Experts to Provide Central Canada During Winter. Ottawa, July 12.—C. A. Magrath, fuel controller, has returned from Washington where he had been in conference with Francis S. Peabody, chairman of the coal production committee of the national defence board, in regard to coal supplies for Canada. In order to facilitate the filing of contracts and the prompt forwarding of shipments, the fuel controller has now secured the services of H. P. McCue of Pittsburgh, who is one of the foremost authorities on coal and transportation in the United States. Mr. Magrath reports that the authorities at Washington have undertaken to give him every possible support in his task. Mr. Magrath points out that the coal situation in the United States is just about as critical as it is in Canada. The speeding up of industry there is taxing the coal mines, as well as the transportation facilities to the very utmost. The greatest concern of the fuel controller is to get water-borne coal shipped as early as possible. Commenting on the cost of fuel to the consumer, Mr. Magrath did not anticipate trouble with the coal agencies in Canada.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS INCREASING RATES

Freight Consigned to States to Cost More, in Line With American Roads. Montreal, July 12.—Canadian railways are increasing their class rates from points in Canada to points in the United States in line with the decision recently given at Washington by the interstate commerce commission on the application of the American companies for a 15 per cent advance. These companies have been allowed something in the neighborhood of from 12 to 14 per cent, which also will apply to freight consigned to Canada, in order to maintain the same relationship Canadian railways have advanced their international rates to the same extent. The new tariff will come into effect between July 14 and Aug. 1.

ARABS BEAT TURKS IN NORTH ARABIA

Grand Sheriff Extends Victorious Sway Toward Sinai Peninsula. London, July 12.—A little has been heard of him recently, it develops that the "King of the Hejaz," the former Grand Sheriff of Mecca, has been continuing his activity in Arabia. This Arab leader, who assumed his royal title by virtue of the Hejaz region along the Red Sea, has been in revolt against the Turks since July, 1916, and recently has apparently been extending his authority northward. Replying to a question in the house of commons today, James Ian Macpherson, parliamentary secretary to the war office, said that the Turkish posts between the Taffia-main district and Akaba were now in Arab hands. The total Turkish losses in the fighting that has taken place were 700 killed and 600 prisoners, including 25 officers, he stated, while one mountain gun also was captured. A Turkish battalion was destroyed on July 12 and the Hejaz railway damaged at many points.

Death of Kilkenny Member Removes Irish Party Whip

Dublin, July 12.—Patrick O'Brien, who has represented Kilkenny in the house of commons since 1895, died in a private hospital here today. He was a Nationalist and whip to the Irish party. The vacancy in Kilkenny will probably mean a new test of strength with the Sinn Feiners, who have already wrested three seats from the Nationalists in by-elections.

FINE ITALIAN SOFT FELT HATS.

A newly-arrived shipment of light-weight Borsalino soft felt hats, pearl gray in color with black or self-color band. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

Mass Meeting of Strikers Accepts Compromise Offer of Six Cent Increase and Arbitration of Other Issues Brought Before the Company by Ontario Cabinet and Presented to the Men by Hon. T. W. McGarry.

After a fifty-five hour tie-up of Toronto's transportation system, the strike of the street railway men has come to an end, and the wheels of the cars will turn in operation for passengers at noon today. This was decided by the mass meeting of the men in the Star Theatre at 1.15 this morning, when they agreed to accept the offer of the railway company, which provided for an all-round increase of six cents per hour, retroactive from June 16, and subject to the decision of a conciliation board. Should the conciliation board refuse to award the increase made by the company the men will again go on strike and submit the matter to an arbitration board, but there is little probability that this will occur and the leaders of the men are confident that a substantial increase on the figure temporarily accepted will be granted them. Somewhat Surprising. The result of the ballot was in doubt up to the last minute and came as somewhat of a surprise on account of the strong and determined opposition to anything less than an increase to 40 cents per hour by a large section of the men. But when the figures were announced, showing 1,038 to 551 in favor of the offer, there was a feeling of relief and satisfaction among the leaders and the public, who had been striving earnestly for the last two days to bring about a settlement. When the offer was first made the meeting emphatically and unhesitatingly rejected it, but after almost five hours of solid argument and a lucid statement of the situation and its effect, the feeling of the men took a dramatic turn, which resulted in a complete overthrow of the opposition. Besides the representatives of the men, Mayor Church, Controller Cameron, Hon. T. W. McGarry, Hon. W. D. McPherson and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson laid the facts before the meeting and placed the onus for the continuance of the strike and inconvenience to the public squarely and solely upon the men's shoulders. Everything, they said, had been done in the matter and they had obtained the best offer that possibly could be obtained at present from the company. They advised the men to accept the temporary settlement of the dispute and leave the entire agreement to arbitration, otherwise there was a strong probability that they would lose the support and sympathy of the public, who up to then had been behind them in their fight. Stress was laid upon the fact that munition orders had been seriously affected, and that the workers had expressed their intention of refraining from work unless they were given transportation on the street railway system. There was also a hint to the patience of the people, and if the strike continued after a substantial increase had been granted, the interests of the men would be prejudiced. Had Made Sacrifice. The offer of the company was announced to the meeting by Mr. McGarry, who declared that it had just been made by the company thirty minutes previously after much discussion of the general situation. He declared that the company had made a sacrifice in submitting the offer, and asked that a sacrifice be also made by the men. He with the members of the cabinet agreed that they had been in receipt of an inadequate wage, and they had endeavored to obtain the best terms possible for them. The offer he submitted to them was final as far as the company was concerned, and he thought that for the present it should be accepted. When the meeting declared its disapproval of the statement, the latter appealed to the men's manhood and patriotism to consider the matter not only in their own interests but in the interest of the city and the Dominion.

Ferguson's Statement. Hon. Mr. Ferguson agreed that the wages paid the strikers was insufficient and asked the men to consider the new terms. If the offer was rejected, he said, the railway would be taken over in the morning by the Ontario Railway Board, which would ask them to operate the cars until a settlement of the strike was effected. And there was a probability that the terms offered by the board would not be as satisfactory as now offered. Calm and dispassionate consideration of the matter was the request of Hon. W. D. McPherson and the mayor added his support to the speakers. He believed arbitration would get them still better terms and advised them to accept the temporary offer. For the events of the past two days, he said, had proved a strong argument in favor of public ownership and had taught a lesson to the company. A. E. Donovan, M.L.A., put the men in good humor with a number of stories, but finished on the serious discussion with good argument and effect. Controller Cameron in a blunt manner told the meeting that it would have to accept responsibility for a serious tie-up of the transportation system, and declared that it was the last effort that the cabinet and the city officials could hope to make for a settlement. The arguments of the speakers in almost five hours of discussion succeeded finally in swinging the undecided element, and at 12.45 the vote was taken and the result announced with cheers at 1.15. The Meeting Opens. When the meeting opened the chairman called upon Mr. McGarry to make the report of the negotiations that had been conducted by the Ontario cabinet and railway board. "Let Joe Gibbons make that report," said a voice from the gallery. This was greeted with applause and in consequence Aid. Gibbons, the business agent of the union, was called upon to make the report. Aid. Gibbons made the report of the negotiation conducted by the Ontario Railway Board, which called a meeting of both parties a number of times. He said that the committee had not met any of the company, and that the offer from the company would have to come thru the railway board or members of the Ontario cabinet. He asked the men to give a considerable hearing to everyone, and told them that he knew nothing of the offer the company had to make thru the cabinet, which had met with the company since the men's committee had met the cabinet. "You have had an exhilarating walk and are feeling good, but act like gentlemen at this meeting," said the business agent.

Offer is Announced. "Permit me at the commencement of this talk," said Provincial Treasurer T. W. McGarry, "to say that when this question was brought to the attention of the Ontario Cabinet, my sympathy was for the men. This was probably because I did not come of rich parents and was a workman in my younger days. During the deliberations, your committee knows that we have been careful to take note of all your arguments. I do not come here to appeal to you. We have been endeavoring to get the company to make that kind of an offer which would be acceptable. "Your men are overseas and are not losing faith in your loyalty. We must approach the question in a spirit of sacrifice. I agree that you were not paid a sufficient salary. "We have received in the last half hour the offer which I am prepared to submit to you. During the several hours we were in consultation, we heard several offers. "You have been receiving 26 cents, 28 cents and 30 cents an hour. You ask 36 cents, 38 cents and 40 cents an hour. I did not believe that 2 cents an hour increase was sufficient. The company has met the question with a sacrifice, and we are here to ask you to do the same. "The government has interested itself in the strike because of the importance of Toronto as an integral part of the empire. I don't blame you for striking. "Men Shout 'No.' "The company thru the offer made by its manager, R. J. Fleming, is willing to pay you at the rate of 32 cents, 34 cents and 36 cents until the settlements of the differences." There were immediate shouts of "No" and the chairman called for order. After the interruption, Mr. McGarry continued, "It has taken us two days to obtain this offer, after seriously and strenuously debating it. "After you have considered this offer, it is your right to refuse it or accept it. Under this offer you have three-fifths of the increase you ask

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