DEWART FLAYS HEARST GOVT. FOR TRICKERY

Provincial Liberal Leader Exposes Campaign Methods of the Government.

HOT SHOT FOR LUCAS

Temperance Folk and Farmers Can See Through Hearst's Hollow Mockery.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WESTON, July 11. — H. Hartley Dewart, Liberal leader for Ontario, delivered a stirring address to the West York Liberal Association here this afternoon. The hall was crowded, and enthusiasm was unbounded.

Mr. Dewart spoke as follows:

"I am glad to have the opportunity of speaking for the first time since my appointment as leader in the historic riding of West York, which, though temporarily mis-represented in both Houses, will, I am sure, redeem itself and be worthy of the traditions of the riding that returned a Howland, a Blain, a Campbell, a McLean, a Gilmour and a Hill to the Legislatures of the Dominion and of the province. Personally, I have a strong affection for West York, because it is here that I had my political baptism in Dr. Gilmour's first campaign when, as a young man, Mr. Robinette and myself met the late Clark Wallace on the platform. I feel the strongest feeling of gratitude to those who so splendidly supported me in the old township of Vaughan and Weston and the other portions of Centre York in the campaign of 1911, when we contended for better relations with our neighbors—since then so well understood and adopted.

White Leaves Legacy of Debt.

"Eight years ago, Mr. W. T. White paid me the compliment upon his entrance into political life on coming to this town of Weston to oppose me, and declaim against the mild measure of reciprocity then proposed, and his watchword was, 'No truck or trade with the Yankees.' This very week has witnessed his retirement from the cabinet as finance minister, leaving to his successor a legacy of unexampled debt and unchecked profiteering, with the boasted accomplishment of having secured by 'truck and trade' with the United States' a temporary loan of $75,000,000, which may tide the Dominion over for a few months until the success or failure of the reconstructed Unionist Government is assured.

"Today, on the first occasion I have had the opportunity since my appointment as leader to discuss provincial issues, I propose to refer to the attitude of the Liberal party to the temperance issues as expressed by the convention, to my own record and legislative stewardship during the time I have sat in the House, upon this question, and to some phases of the recent so-called investigation into the administration of the Ontario temperance act.

Agreement on Referendum.

"There has been no general election since 1914. In that election, the Liberals fought upon the policy of establishing the bar, and the Government, supported by the liquor interests of the province, was returned to power. During the session of 1915, Mr. Rowell reintroduced the same policy, and it was again rejected by the Government. But in 1916, the Ontario temperance act was introduced and accepted unanimously by both parties in the House as a war measure with the provision that a referendum should be taken on the first Monday of June, 1919. The question of prohibition to what was considered the fullest extent of prohibition jurisdiction was taken out of the questions of partisan consideration, and by the deliberate action of all parties in the Legislature it was not to be reintroduced into the sphere of partisan politics, but was to be submitted to the popular vote of the people as a separate and distinct question with no political entanglements. It was not surprizing that those whose support had been largely instrumental in returning the Government to power should have manifested a feeling of resentment against a government that had smitten the hand that helped them.

Hearst's Government's Slump.

"Under the law which provided for the holding of by-elections after a vacancy occurred, Mr. W. J. Lowe had been elected in February, 1916, by a splendid majority in Peel, and the profiteering horse-dealer was retired into private life, turning a Conservative majority of 627 into a Liberal majority of 305.

"In North Perth in July, 1916, the vacancy that had been caused by the resignation of the sitting member, Mr. Torrance, to accept a Dominion Government position, made another by-election necessary. The nickel issue then came to the fore, and Mr. Wellington Hay converted a Conservative majority of 1,100 by which Mr. Torrance had been elected, into a Liberal majority of 549.

"Then came the by-election in Southwest Toronto—seat A, on the 21st of August, 1916—a vacancy caused by the death of the sitting member, the Hon. Mr. Foy. At an independent Liberal convention, which perhaps did not expect that I would accept their nomination, I was nominated as the candidate. I thought then, as I think now, that I could be of public service, and I accepted the nomination.

The Nickel Issue.

"The failure of both Dominion and Provincial Governments to conserve our great nickel resources; the fact that the whole refining of so vital a production, of which the world's supply was controlled in the province of Ontario, had been allowed to pass into a foreign country; the fact that the business of handling our Ontario nickel had been allowed to be transferred to the great German metal trust; the fact that enormous supplies of this most vital war material had been shipped to Germany without let and hindrance, and that Sudbury nickel was at that very time being shipped by the submarine Deutschland from the United States to Germany; the failure of both Provincial and Dominion Governments to realize their duties and take any effective preventive measures—these were matters of burning interest and critical importance at that time, as now, to the people of Canada and this province. Nor was the fact that the provincial premier, Mr. Hearst, as minister of lands, forests and mines, had entered into an illegal agreement whereby the Canadian Copper Company, the representative of nickel in Ontario, was escaping taxation upon its product under an illegal five-year agreement, limiting the taxation to $40,000 a year, a matter devoid of interest to the people of Ontario.

His Charges All Proven.

"The by-election in Southwest Toronto was fought and won upon that issue. It is a matter of history that every charge that was made has been proven to the hilt. The royal nickel commission was appointed, demonstrated the falsity of the Government's position that these ores could not have been refined at Sudbury, and established the fact that the hybdonite electrolytic process in use in Norway was the one to employ in Ontario, but it further proved that we were right in our contentions about taxation and the unwilling Government was forced to collect $1,350,000 for two years' taxes instead of the $80,000 that they had already accepted—though it has failed to collect the taxes for three other years to which the province is still entitled.

"The seven sleepers on the hill were awakened from their lethargy. They had thought that by their passage of the Ontario temperance act they had lulled to sleep the mind and thought and criticism of the Liberal party on the great questions of honesty and efficient administration.

Not Lulled to Sleep.

"I took the position then, as I do now, that the prohibition question was out of party politics in Ontario. In reporting the meeting at which I accepted the nomination, the Mail and Empire, under the heading 'Hartley Dewart to lead Liberals,' puts in quotation marks, its report of what I then said:

"'Mr. Hearst and Mr. Rowell got together and deliberately agreed on this prohibitory law. I was not a party to that settlement, and I am not responsible for it, but that is the Liberal policy today, and as the Liberal policy I accept it. If you ask me what my view is as to what may take place if any emergency should arise, I tell you that I reserve to myself the right to exercise my own judgment and do as I think is right in every case. You will have to trust me, and you who have known me in the past know that I am not one to be driven around by popular winds of fortune. I think you can rely upon me to exercise sound judgment and sound discretion.'

"But while I had accepted that position, my opponent, Mr. Norris, appealed from the platform for the support of the liquor vote. He brought to his aid in that campaign three cabinet ministers, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. McGarry. The Toronto Star was not supporting me in that campaign. For reasons that seemed good to it, it did not consider that any Liberal candidate should be nominated. Mr. Norris secured the personal indorsation of the premier, Mr. Hearst.

Lucas' Ear to Ground.

"Let me quote from the Star of August 16, 1914:

"'Lucas Refuses Any Light on Peculiar Stand—The election contest in Southwest Toronto brings out nothing more clearly than the frantic struggle of the Conservative machine backing Mr. James Norris, to secure the liquor vote. Mr. Norris' attitude to the liquor or anti-prohibition vote becomes more distinct each day. That Mr. Norris and his supporters are making desperate efforts to secure the "wet" vote received abundant proof last night, when, following Mr. Norris' personal platform and printed appeals, Hon. I. B. Lucas, attorney-general, said: "If you elect Mr. Norris what does it mean? It will mean that you say to the Government of the province: 'We think you went too far in this legislation. We think that Jim Norris is about right, and we put up a good majority for him.' He said that he was a good Conservavative and you pile up a 3,000, 4,000 or 5,000 majority. Do you think that my friend Ferguson and I won't have our ears to the ground and attach the weight we can give in consideration of the sentiment of the province elsewhere?'

Tries To Bribe Constituents.

"Realizing if you will what this deliberate statement of the attorney-general meant in August, 1916, after the unanimous passage of the Ontario temperance act in April of the same year, I ask you who was bidding for the liquor vote in Southwest Toronto? I am perfectly sure that in the independent course I took I received the votes of both temperance and liquor people—the latter from no word or pledge of mine, doubtless from their resentment at what they deemed the treachery of a government that had used their support to get into power and then had left them without consideration for the conditions that the Government itself had created.

HARTLEY H. DEWART

"I did not bid for support by a covert promise to revise an act unanimously passed. If the attorney-general meant what he said, it was an attempt to bribe the constituency by a promise. If he did not mean what he said it was surely an attempt to obtain support by false pretence. I wonder if he consulted any of the officials in his department to ascertain on which ground he should be prosecuted. The Toronto Star endeavored to get some explanation from the attorney-general, but Mr. Lucas had nothing to say. Let me quote from the Star's report of the same issue from which I have already quoted:

"'Hon. I. B. Lucas, attorney-general, today declined to explain several statements made by him at the Southwest Toronto by-election meeting last night, as expressing his view upon what the election of Mr. Norris, the Government candidate, would mean.

"'What did you mean by the statement: If you elect Norris you will say to the Government of the province, We think you went too far in this temperance legislation? asked the Star. "I have nothing to say," replied Mr. Lucas.

"'What did you mean by promising that my friend Ferguson and I will have our ears to the ground and attach that weight we can give it, in consideration of the sentiment of the province elsewhere? "I have no comment," was the reply.

"'How do you reconcile this attitude with your position as a member of the Hearst Government? Do you consider such a stand in harmony with the time-honored principles of cabinet responsibility. "Again I have nothing to say," replied Mr. Lucas. "I have made my speech and the public must interpret them selves."

Scared Into Action.

"I venture to think that the result in Southwest Toronto did as much for the cause of good government in the Province of Ontario, following as it did in the elections in Peel and North Perth, as any election that has taken place for some time. Mr. Foy's majority of nearly 3,700 was turned into a Liberal majority of 550. I prefer to quote from the sober judgment of those who spoke at that time than from the attacks that are being made since my selection as leader of the party with a hope to disrupt the Liberal party upon its general policy. Nobody in the province was more strongly interested in this question than was the Ontario Women's Liberal Association. In the leaflet, 'Facts For Women'—Notes on Ontario public affairs issued in 1917 under Mr. Rowell's supervision—the attitude of the Liberal party upon women's suffrage and prohibition is concisely stated, and the effect of the election in Southwest Toronto as then viewed by Mr. Rowell, and the Liberal women of the province is stated in the following paragraph:

Were Ready For Wine and Beer.

"'Even after the passing of the prohibition act the Government in Southwest Toronto supported a candidate favoring wine and beer licenses, and it was only the defeat of the Government's own candidate in that contest which saved the province from wine and beer license.'

"During the three sessions that I have sat in the Legisalture I have never deviated from the consistent course that has been followed by the Liberal party in the House, and both Mr. Rowell and Mr. Proudfoot have had my hearty and energetic support, as I was prepared to support whoever might be chosen as the leader of the Liberal party. As the result of the convention—that kind of support I ask from the Liberals of the Province of Ontario today.

Issue Is For the People.

"The present form of the referendum is the form upon which the Government decided to submit the question to the people—whether it is the wisest form or not is not now a question—it was accepted by the Liberals without opposition. The question was taken out of the partisan arena in 1916, when the people were not consulted, on the understanding that they should be consulted now. The issue is one for the people to decide. It has always been good Liberal policy to trust the people, and I adhere to that policy—not only have the issues of the referendum vote been taken out of party politics, but they must be kept out.

Government Trying Tricks.

"There must be no mixing of the vote upon the referendum with the vote upon a general election in this province. There are veidence that the Government still proposes to make a party football of this question, but this cannot and will not be tolerated.

"In the amendment to the Ontario election act brought in last session I opposed a clause which expressly provided for the taking of the double vote upon the same day. This clause was as follows: 'If the day fixed for taking the vote upon such question is the same day as that upon which polling takes place at the election of a member to serve in the assembly or at the election of members of a municipal council, the polls for voting upon such question may be held in the same places and by the same officers, and at the same time as the polls at the election to this assembly or municipal election as the case may be.'

"After insistent objection this clause was struck out. But it may be said that there is still the right to take both votes upon the same day, even though there is no such express legislation as was proposed, but I contend that when the Government dropped this clause for the bill under consideration, it is in honor bound to see that the voting does not take place upon the same day and to keep distinct in their submission to the people the separate issues, so that the people may fairly and squarely pass upon the general record and administration of the Government.

"The convention in Toronto has determined the policy of the Liberal party upon the question of temperance. The resolution embodying the policy of the Liberal party was moved by William Proudfoot, M. P. P., and seconded by Mrs. J. Wesley Bundy, as follows:

"'Whereas the people of the province of Ontario by referendum vote will decide the question of provincial prohibition;

"'And whereas after the referendum vote is taken it will be necessary to see that proper legislation is provided and the will of the people is carried out:

"'Therefore be is resolved, that the Liberal party of the province of Ontario, in convention assembled, affirm its attitude in favor of progressive temperance legislation to the fullest extent of the provincial jurisdiction, and pledge itself to take all necesary steps to vigorously and effectively carry into effect the will of the majority of the people as expressed by the said referendum vote.'

No Rift in Party.

"This resolution, as it was drawn, had the approval of Mr. Proudfoot, Major Tolmie, Mr. Elliott and myself. It met with the approval of the representatives of the women's Liberal associations. We have all accepted it as the platform of the Liberal party that I have the honor to lead. The will of the majority of the people must and will be the law, and we shall see that the law which the people demand will be effectively and vigorously enforced.

"As I said at the convention, there is no rift in the Liberal party.

"And yet while the convention was still sitting, before the choice of a leader had even been made, Premier Hearst was warning the farmers at Eugenia Falls to 'avoid camouflaged politicians.' He was speaking at a picnic, following a convention which had again nominated Mr. Lucus, the attorney-general, for Centre Grey. Let us see what the premier said. He was apparently apprehensive, and he tried to bring down both the temperance and the united farmers votes with one shot. He said:

"'Mr. Dewart, who by this time will be the leader of the Liberals, was elected in Southwest Toronto on an anti-prohibition vote, and is avowedly the leader of the anti-temperance forces in the House. He is trying to use the United Farmers as a donkey-engine on which to ride into power, and I ask that your clubs do not be made camouflaged Grit clubs. Don't be led by designing men. Do not be misled by any red herring drawn across the trail by Mr. Dewart.'

Hearst Some Fish Dealer.

"Fancy the premier speaking in Mr. Lucas' constituency in the hearing of the man whose ear had been to the ground in Southwest Toronto in 1916 listening for the majority in favor of Mr. Norris that never came. How his grounded ear must have burned when he listened to his leader, the premier, appealing to the farmers whom he (Mr. Lucas) had denounced in round terms in East York for their formation of the farmers' clubs, and heard his chief talk of camouflage Grit clubs and using the farmers as a donkey-engine. I wonder if he did not realize that both temperance men and women and farmers alike saw through the hollow mockery of the whole game. Drawing red herring across the trail, forsooth! When men talk about drawing red herrings in the way the premier did, you know very well that he is a fish dealer on a very large scale himself.

"I will not allow any man or woman, much less the premier of this province, who in 1916 indorsed a wine and beer teresta in his own election in 1914, who in 1916 endorsed a wine and beer candidate against me in Southwest Toronto, who now in 1919, speaking in the constituency and in support of his attorney-general, who had shamelessly bid for support by a covert promise to amend the law—I will not allow them to wantonly misstate my position, and attempt to poison the minds of the people of this province against me, with the hope that it may save their own desperate position.

"As leader of the Liberal party in this province, I do not intend to be dragooned by either political, journalistic or clerical dictation, or drawn aside from the clear-cut Liberal principle that issues which are submitted to the people must be decided by the people, and that on the questions of general policy the people must independently judge and decide between us and our opponents. To the people of this province we confidently appeal."

WINDSOR CARMEN OUT FOR THEIR DEMAND; REFUSE LESS MONEY

Will Not Accept Anything Less Than Scale of Fifty to Sixty Cents.

WINDSOR, July 11.—Although Manager Ingram of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Street Railway, at a second conference today with the striking street railway employees promised to pay them the entire earnings of the company, the men absolutely refused to accept, declaring that they will stay out until their demands for a 50 to 60 cents scale is met. "I am the father of ten children, and rather than accept the pittance offered and let them starve, I am prepared to go to the penitentiary," declared one employee, when Mr. Ingram intimated that any interference offered, should be decide to operate the cars with outside labor, was a penitentiary offence.

According to a statement issued for publication today by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board the board is prepared to pay the men the 40c to 50c wage rate agreed to by both parties when a tentative agreement was drafted by the board sitting here in June. Beyond this the board will not go, and as a result the possibility of speedy resumption of the service is remote.

Mr. Ingram is determined that the people of the border municipalities will be provided with service within the next few days, and although he would not state what his next step will be it is generally thought that he will take the cars out with outside labor, and should there be riots he will call in the militia.

ESSEX TEACHERS ARE MOVING FOR MINIMUM SALARY OF $1,000

ESSEX, July 11.—A party of eight engineers, in charge of N. A. Burwash of the provincial department of public works, are in this section making a survey of Talbot road for the provincial highway. They started from Windsor a couple of weeks ago. While the engineers state they do not know for certain that Talbot road is to be taken for the highway, the fact that they are surveying this route would seem to indicate that it has been selected as the route.

Public school teachers in Essex County, particularly in the southern district, are endeavoring to interest school boards in a movement to place teachers' salaries on a uniform basis. The teachers have an organization, but it is not deemed advisable to launch the movement through this body. Instead a quiet propaganda program is being conducted, which it is hoped will have the desired effect. The teachers in the rural district are anxious to have a minimum salary of $1,000 per year.

W. Vern Synder, recently discharged from the U. S. army, was admitted to the bar of the state of Michigan on Thursday, July 10, before Hon. George P. Codd, circuit court judge. He is a graduate of the Essex High School, and lived here for several years. Later he attended Detroit College of Law, from which he graduated, receiving the degree of LL.B. He will practice in Detroit.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT TO VISIT OWEN SOUND

OWEN SOUND, July 11.—Ex-President W. H. Taft of the United States, is to visit Owen Sound, according to arrangements which have just been completed by President Patterson of the local board of trade. The visit is to take place next February, and while here he will give a lecture on one of the world topics of the day. Arrangements are being made to give him a big reception while in Owen Sound. The distinguished statesman has been secured to lecture on twelve days only in Canada, and Owen Sound is fortunate in securing one of them. The board of trade had to give a heavy guarantee to secure booking on that date, but the seats will be sold at as low a figure as possible, as the board of trade states that it is not trying to make money out of the proposition.

GOES TO ST. THOMAS.

INGERSOLL, July 11.—Capt. T. R. Richardson, who recently succeeded W. T. Carthew, removed to St. Catharines as accountant at the Imperial Bank, has been transferred to a similar position at St. Thomas.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE LOCAL MARKET

Not a load of oats was offered on the local market this morning. In fact no oats has been offered this week. If a load comes in, however, the price will probably reach $2.50 per cwt. or higher. Potatoes, both wholesale and retail, jumped 25 cents per bushel. Berries advanced a few cents per box, creating disappointment on the part of the consumer, who expected that they would drop. Butter was firm and eggs were scarce. Farmers' wives asked more for dairy butter than the corner grocer is charging.

Spring chickens were bringing from 90c to $1.10 each. New hay sold at $14 to $16 a ton. It was the only kind on the market. Live hogs are expected to drop in the near future. The market was a very small one.

Grain, Cwt.—			
Oats, per cwt.	$2 45	to	$2 50
Wheat, per cwt.	3 52	to	3 53
Seed oats, cwt.	1 50	to	1 75
Barley, per cwt.	2 40	to	2 50
Grain, Bushel—			
Oats, per bu.	83 3-10	to	85
Wheat, per bu.	2 10	to	2 12
Barley, per cwt.	2 50	to	2 55
Vegetables—			
Cabbage, per dozen, wholesale	60	to	80
Cabbage, each, retail	5	to	12
Potatoes, bag, retail	2 00	to	2 00
Potatoes, bag, load	1 75	to	1 75
Beans, per bu	3 50	to	3 70
New beans, quart	15	to	20
Lettuce, per dozen	40	to	50
Cabbages, dozen	1 00	to	1 00
Cabbages, per head	10	to	15
Sage, savory, doz.	40	to	40
Parsley, per doz.	40	to	40
Spinach, per bu	75	to	75
Rhubarb, doz.	40	to	50
Green onions, doz.	40	to	50
Beets, per dozen	50	to	50
New carrots, dozen	50	to	50
Radishes, doz.	35	to	40
Tomatoes, per lb.	30	to	30
Cucumbers, doz.	1 00	to	1 25
Green peas, shelled, per quart	40	to	50
Green peas, in pod, per quart	10	to	10
Fruit—			
Raspberries, wholesale per box	25	to	27
Raspberries, retail, per box	27	to	28
Black raspberries, retail, per box	25	to	27
Gooseberries, per box, retail	10	to	12
Cherries, box, retail	12½	to	15
Cherries, qt., retail	18	to	18
Cherries, wholesale, 11-qt basket	1 75	to	1 75
Cherries, retail, 11-qt basket	1 85	to	1 90
Red currants, box	12	to	15
Black currants, box	25	to	25
Black currants quart	30	to	30
Hay and Straw—			
Hay, per ton	16 00	to	19 50
New hay, per ton	14 00	to	16 00
Straw, per ton	8 00	to	9 00
Dairy Products, Retail—			
Butter, dairy, lb.	55	to	55
Butter, creamery, lb.	57	to	58
Butter, crock, lb.	54	to	55
Eggs, per doz.	45	to	47
Dairy Products, Wholesale—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	51	to	52
Butter, dairy, lb. rolls	50	to	52
Butter, crocks, lb.	48	to	50
Eggs, crate lots, doz.	42	to	43
Poultry, Dressed, Retail—			
Chickens, per lb.	32	to	35
Turkeys, per lb.	38	to	40
Live Fowl—			
Chickens, per lb.	25	to	27
Ducks, each	1 25	to	1 25
Spring chickens, each	90	to	1 10
Live Stock—			
Fat sows, cwt.	18 50	to	18 50
Small pigs, pair	22 00	to	30 00
Hogs, live, cwt	22 00	to	22 50
Meats, Wholesale, Cwt.—			
Hogs, dressed, cwt.	29 00	to	29 50
Veal, per cwt.	20 00	to	22 00
Beef, per cwt.	16 00	to	18 00
Heifer beef, cwt.	20 00	to	20 00
Mutton, per cwt.	18 00	to	20 00
Spring lamb, cwt.	14 00	to	15 00
Hides and Wool—			
Cow hides, No. 1	17	to	17
Cow hides, No. 2	16	to	16
Cow hides, No. 3	15	to	16
Horse hides, each	5 00	to	5 50
Calfskins, No. 1	50	to	50
Calfskins, No. 2	45	to	45
Kip	15	to	18
Sheepskins	1 00	to	2 00
Wool, unwashed—Coarse	40	to	42
Fine	52	to	55
Wool, washed	60	to	70

GRAIN

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 11.—Board of trade cash grain quotations follow:

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.24½; No. 2 northern, $2.21½; No. 3 northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C. W., 85⅞c; No. 3 C. W., 83⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 83⅝c; No. 1 feed, 81⅞c; No. 2 feed, 77⅞c.

Manitoba Barley—No. 3 C. W., $1.25½; No. 4 C. W., $1.21½; rejected, $1.16½; feed, $1.16½.

American Corn—Track, Toronto: No. 3 yellow, nominal; No. 4 yellow, nominal.

Ontario Oats—No. 3 white, 78@80c.

Ontario Wheat—No. 1 winter, carlots, $2.14@2.20; No. 2 winter, $2.11@2.19; No. 3 winter, $2.07@2.15; No. 1 spring, carlots, $2.09@2.17; No. 2 spring, $2.06@2.14; No. 3 spring, $2.02@2.10.

Peas—According to freights, outside, No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, $1.18@1.22.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 11.—A strong feeling developed in the local cash grain situation and prices at the close of the day were marked up 2@3c per bushel, but the demand from local and country buyers for supplies was limited and business dull, with car lots of extra No. 1 feed quoted at 93½c; No. 1 feed at 91½c; No. 2 feed, 88c, and Ontario No. 3 white at 91c per bushel, ex-store.

FLOUR

Toronto, July 11.—Flour—Manitoba, Government standard, $11, Toronto.

Millfeed—Carlots, delivered, Montreal, freights, bags included: Bran, $40@42 per ton; shorts, $43@44 per ton; feed flour, $2.90 per bag.

HAY..6 ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6;ahrd

Toronto, July 11.—Hay—Track, Toronto: No. 1, $21@23 per ton; mixed, $18@19 per ton.

Straw—Carlots, $10@11 per ton.

Montreal, July 11.—Flour market unchanged, prices being fully maintained.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat, war grade, $11@11.10.

Rolled Oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $4.25@4.40.

Bran—$43@43.50.

Shorts—$45.50@46.

New York, July 11.—Rye Flour—Firmer; fair to good, $8.25@8.50; choice to fancy, $8.55@8.75.

White Corn Flour—Firmer; $4.85@5.25.

HAY

Montreal, July 11.—Baled Hay—Quiet; No. 2, per ton, carlots, $30.

WALL STREET REVIEW.

New York, July 12.—Many further indications of general improvement in important lines of trade and industry, in addition to normal peace demands, gave fresh impetus to the trading on the stock exchange this week, the advance, however, being checked at one period by renewed strength in the money market. Call loans mounted to 17 per cent, and as much as 20 per cent was said to have been paid in isolated cases, but normal rates were soon restored, although banks and other financial institutions issued further warning against excessive speculation. Dealings covered the widespread range of any period since the second stage of the bull market, encompassing many issues hitherto neglected or unknown to the general stock list, but the bulk of the trading again concentrated in such favorites as oils, motors and allied shares.

Rails Revived.

Rails, especially reorganized or low-priced stocks, experienced a revival of the previous month's inquiry, the demand extending to dormant issues of the western and southern systems. High grade rails were firm, but only moderately active at best.

Noteworthy factors in the industrial situation included United States Steel's favorable tonnage report for June, and the strength of coppers, which was concurrent with several advances in the price of that metal and kindred shares.

International conditions found their clearest reflection in the weakness of exchange on London, Paris and Rome, and in further enormous exports of gold to South America and Spain, and to Japan and other Oriental points.

WALL STREET.

New York, July 12—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—Gains of 1 to 2½ points were made by shippings, tobaccos, leathers, Industrial Alcohol and Midvale Steel in the early dealings on the stock exchange today. Oils and minor rails also displayed firmness with United States Steel and leading coppers, but changes elsewhere were nominal. Trading was comparatively light and restricted to the more popular issues.

MONEY.

London, July 12.—Bar silver, 53¼d per ounce.

Money, 2¾ per cent.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per cent; three months, 3⅜ per cent.

PETITION FOR PAROLE OF JAMES McCRACKEN STARTED AT BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, July 11.—A petition has been circulated asking for the parole of James McCracken, who was sent to Kingston penitentiary for fifteen years, charged with manslaughter in the shooting of his wife. He has spent two years now at Kingston. His parents and a young son live in this locality and are respected people, as was their son up to the time of the crime.

The 97th Highlanders' Band of Hamilton, has been engaged for Brussels reunion on July 28 and 29. The members are all returned men, who did duty overseas as a musical organization.

Brussels football team lost the protest against Listowel and the latter thereby won the district.

Before Robert J. and Mrs. Bowman left their farm, which they recently sold, owing to ill-health, to E. Campbell of Michigan, they were presented with a divan and a club bag, accompanied by an address, by neighbors and friends. Mr. Bowman's health is somewhat improved.

Among soldier boys home during the past week are W. Armstrong, J. Garton, O. Doll and Harvey Fox.

A new town flag and flagstaff have been purchased by the council. The school board has also invested in one.

St. John's Church Sunday school picnicked with St. George's School of Walton, on Thursday afternoon and had a good time.

Fred Ennis had his right arm damaged while cranking a car, and C. J. Rintoul has a sore right arm caused by injury in a sawing machine.

A 40-foot cement smokestack is being built on the mill of John Logan.

WOODSTOCK LADY HONORED.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 11.—At the closing session of the King's Daughters' Dominion convention today, Mrs. W. A. MacMonagle of Woodstock was elected vice-president.

The office of vice-president was newly created, and Mrs. MacMonagle is taking a position on the executive for the first time. She was also appointed a member of the central council.

J. FERGUSON'S SONS
176-178 KING STREET.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers.
Handsome Motor Car or Hearse Equipment.
Day or Night Service.
Phones:
Office, 543; Residences, 2056-4101.

N. J. GRIFFITH
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER,
104 Dundas Street, London.
Residence on premises. Phone 459.
Private Ambulance Service.
Delaware Branch, W. Acres, Mgr.

GEORGE E. LOGAN
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
418 RICHMOND ST. PHONE 1963.
Finest Motor and Horse Equipment.

Fred W. Hunter. W. S. Beam.
Successors,
Smith, Son & Clarke,
HUNTER & BEAM
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Finest Motor Funeral Car and Horse Equipment.
Also
Private Motor Ambulance
Residence on Premises.
115 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 586.
ywt

TO SAVE IS EASY
Saving is a most beneficial habit, and an easy one to acquire.
Place a certain amount of your income in this Bank at regular intervals. Deposits have a marvelous way of growing and in a short time you will have a Savings Account of four figures.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
London Branch, - - A. J. Goodall, Manager.
Branches also at St. Thomas and Sparta.

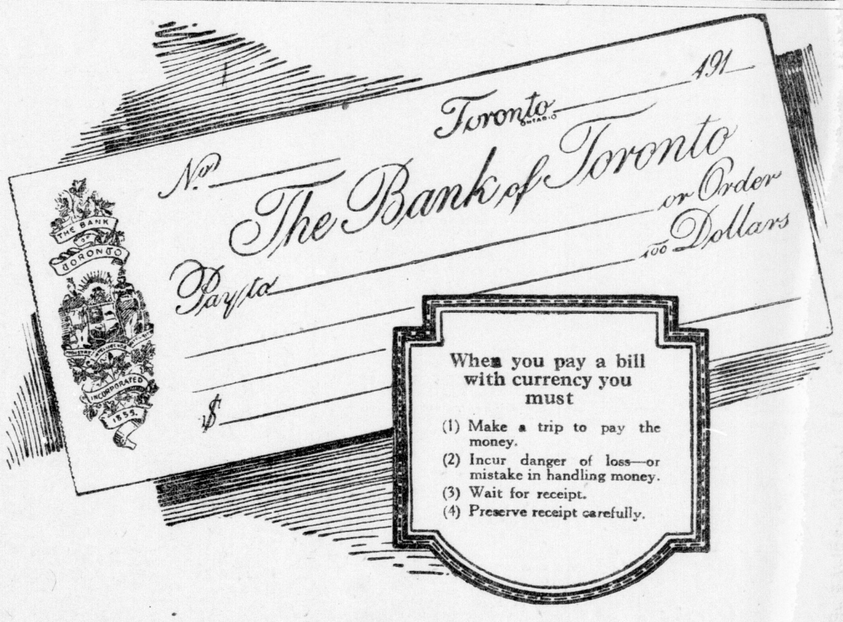
STOCKS. BONDS.
Thomson & McKinnon
8 The Rookery, Chicago.
Members New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, etc.
Private wires to New York and Chicago, Toronto and Winnipeg.
Phones 213-294.
ROYAL BANK BUILDING.
Ground Floor, London.
COTTON. GRAIN.

Out of the Forest Grew a Business
That business has had over 40 years of prosperous operation.
Now a 30-ton-a-day Sulphate Pulp Mill is being built, whose output for ten years is already contracted for.
Clarke Brothers, Limited
7% First Mortgage Bonds
Carrying a 20% Stock Bonus
enable you to participate in the success of an old-established business now entering on an era of greater expansion.
It has the backing of reputable business men, proximity to raw material, coal supply and markets, and its own water power.
Bonds mature serially April 1, 1921, to April 1, 1930, giving choice of short or long term. Margin of safety increases from year to year. Stock bonus gives you share in surplus profits.
May be purchased on the Partial Payment Plan.
Graham, Sanson & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
85 Bay Street, Toronto
Phone Main 388

EDWARD CRONYN & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENTS
Cronyn Building, 71 Bay St., Toronto.

The Day Will Come
When somebody must take stock of your affairs. That will be a day of reckoning. Your dependents will be beneficiaries, or otherwise, according to the degree of care you take in handling your affairs today.
Provide for, and make your departure easier for those who depend on you, by making your Will now and making us your Trustees.
A private Trustee cannot possibly give the time required for the proper handling of your estate. Our organization exists to do this work. This is a permanent organization, and experienced officials are employed who do everything that should be done to look after the affairs of infants, widows and all those who have property and possessions which need expert management.
Ask for our pamphlet "Your Estate."
THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS CO. LIMITED
GEO S. GIBBONS, President
JOHN S. MOORE, Manager

Safety for Savings
FEW people are sufficiently alive to the need of carefully selecting a depository for their savings.
In transacting business with this Bank it should be remembered that you are dealing with an institution that has grown to be one of the great Banks of the world.
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
CAPITAL PAID UP . $15,000,000
RESERVE FUND . . $15,000,000



The simple way—the easy way—the safe way is to pay by cheque
You can fill in a cheque in a few minutes, send it safely by messenger or through the mail, and have no further care in the matter. It is not necessary to obtain a receipt, the cheque is the receipt.
Paying by cheque lends a dignity and system to personal transactions.
You will be accorded checking privileges on a personal account with any Branch of this Bank.
THE BANK OF TORONTO
MAIN OFFICE—Richmond and King Streets - - J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Dundas and Talbot Streets - - J. C. McDONALD, Manager.
East End - - - - - - W. G. PATERSON, Manager.
North End - - - - - - T. C. MARGRETT, Manager.