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KEEP SMILING IF YOU'D AVOID "FLU"

New York's Health Department
Issues Sound Warn-
ing and Advice.

New York, Sept. 15.—As a measure of preparedness against a recurrence of influenza, as predicted by the United States Health Service, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor began yesterday distribution of leaflets containing rules for health and personal hygiene. The leaflets are being distributed among 12,000 families under the care of the organization's nurses, visitors and dietitians. Among the rules are: Obey all regulations of the city health authorities. Stay away from anyone having a cough or cold. Drink plenty of fresh water. Keep the home well ventilated and see that there is plenty of fresh air day and night. Sleep with the windows open. Avoid fatigue and get plenty of rest in particular, avoid fatigues of the stomach and excessive eating or unsuitable foods. Sleep is one of the most important things, and the thing that is most neglected by the average man as well as possible in the open air and walk to your work if practicable. Eat three uniform meals a day and avoid a breakfast of mere coffee, and a mere piece of cake or something of the kind for lunch. Special precautions should be taken against going to dinner-time, when the stomach is least able to cope with the largest meal of the day, and which practice is bound to lower the resistance of the system. Keep warm and keep dry; wrapping up the neck or exposing the neck and arms unduly are undesirable in the changing weather of the fall. Bathe frequently. The skin is part of the breathing system of the body, and must be aired. Exercise regularly, both in the open and indoors if possible. Avoid the common drinking cup or glass. If you feel sick and have a cold coming on, go to bed. Call the doctor. Stay in bed until the doctor says you can get up, and don't receive callers or visitors until the doctor says that danger of infection is passed. Above all things, try and keep cheerful.

Two returned men
struck by motor car

Two returned soldiers undergoing treatment at the General Hospital were struck by an automobile on University avenue, near Christopher street, at 8:15 o'clock last night. Thomas Cowan, 37 Melville avenue, was wheeling his arm, Roy Hopson, in a rolling chair north on the road of University. The motor car was northbound and the driver was dazed by the reflection from front lights of southbound automobiles. Cowan was struck and hurled to the pavement, and the chair was turned over, throwing Hopson to the ground. Hopson recently underwent a skull operation and he is suffering from shock and slight paralysis. Robert Walker, 246 Robert street, driver of the automobile, gave a statement to Detective-Sergeants Koester and Williams, and later was allowed to go. Both injured men were taken back to the hospital.

Young girl arrested
on serious charge

Louisa Jordan, an 18-year-old Hamilton girl, was arrested last night by Plainclothesmen Ward and Koester on a charge of "concealment of birth of a child." It appears that the young girl came here a few days ago and rented a room on McGill street. Saturday morning she gave birth to a child, without receiving medical attention. After the infant was born, according to the police, the girl got out of bed, and, wrapping it in one of her waists, placed it in her trunk. Yesterday afternoon she got up and went out for a walk. The landlady entered the room, and after seeing the condition of the room, called the girl aside and questioned her. It is alleged that the girl confessed and allowed her to place the dead baby. The police were notified, and in a statement to them the girl declared that the baby was dead when it was born. Chief Coroner Johnson ordered the girl removed to the General Hospital for treatment. The body of the child was removed to the morgue, where a post-mortem examination will be performed prior to the holding of an inquest. The prisoner stated that her mother was dead, but her father and sisters were living in Hamilton.

Jewelry and clothing
stolen from students

Charged with the theft of over \$600 worth of jewelry and clothing, Walter Ellsbury and his wife Amy were arrested last night at a house on George street. The police claim that the prisoners were keeping house for a number of returned soldiers living on St. George street, and attending the university. A few weeks ago Ellsbury and his wife left the house and could not be located. A search of trunks and the rooms by the students revealed the news that their belongings had been taken. The detectives were informed and yesterday Policeman Cowan was told that the Ellsburys had returned to the city and where they were staying. The arrest was then made. Ellsbury told the police that he had been staying in Campbellford, Ont.

Is your name on voters' list?

The Toronto Liberal provincial election committee have opened information rooms as follows: For all Toronto—166 Bay street, Room 102, Adelaide 3523. For Southwest Toronto—585 West Queen street, Adelaide 2254, and 1236 Dundas street, near Ossington avenue, College 761. For Northwest Toronto—262 West Bloor street, Cor. Dovercourt road, College 3553; 569 1/2 West Bloor street, College 5585. Telephone if your name is not on voters' list and we will see you are put on. Appeals close Sept. 25. Send in names you want put on voters' list now.

Women in China are taking seven-league strides to rid themselves of the environment of practical vasaledge under which they have lived for ages past.

NECESSITY OF UNITY URGED AT OTTAWA

(Continued From Page 1.)

ed, and these were representative of every branch of industry and labor. The speeches and proceedings are being followed with a close interest, and it is expected that the sessions will continue morning and afternoon until Saturday. Sir William Hearst was among those present at the opening sessions, and it is expected that more of the provincial premiers will be on hand when the meetings are resumed tomorrow morning.

"I hope some man will rise big enough and broad enough to put the word 'brother' back into the brotherhood of man," cried Sir William Hearst as he concluded his address. "The word 'brother' has been missing as to-day," concluded Mr. Stone.

Senator Robertson, reviewing briefly the reasons for which the conference had been called, spoke of the serious nature of the reconstruction period. "Half a million men and women in Canada had to be switched from the peace work after November 11, 1918, said Senator Robertson. With the repatriation of the soldiers this was regarded as a prodigious task.

Previous to the war, said Senator Robertson, the alien had been employed largely in the construction work, and when this work ceased with the opening of the war these men drifted into the factories. When war ceased and the men were returned in many cases to their former positions or better ones—Canada's record in this regard was better than that of most countries—no particular hardship to anyone had resulted, and this year we are absorbing the labor displaced by the return of the soldier, instead of absorbing immigrants. In a short time, said Senator Robertson, it was expected we would be seeking immigrants to fill our demand for laborers. Views and ideas of employers and labor had been found not to be widely divergent in Canada as had been expected when last year representatives of these two classes met in Ottawa and agreed on representations to be made to the government.

Three Big Principles. He said he wished to emphasize the need of the principles of justice, co-operation and co-operation to add to the measure of happiness for every citizen as had been pointed out by the prime minister in his message to the conference this morning.

The report of the joint committee on procedure was then presented by Hon. Robertson.

The committee's recommendations were dealt with and in regard to voting it was decided that on delegates standing, a vote on any resolution presented should be taken by the delegates confined to the duly accredited representatives and the groups will vote separately.

Committees are to be named on the following subjects: Industrial disputes and other labor laws, hours of labor, minimum wages legislation, employees' right to organize, recognition of labor unions and right to collective bargaining, joint industrial councils, state insurance against old age, unemployment, sickness, etc.

Joint Committees. It was recommended that there be joint committees, having three members of each of the labor and employer groups. Delegate R. A. Rigg of Winnipeg submitted an amendment asking for a special committee on the subject of business hours, the findings of the royal commission on the subject of business hours, who such was possible. Tom Moore, rising to second the motion, regretted that he had not found a recorder among the representatives of employers. He said there arose the question of the condition of child servants or public employees. Whitley Councils had been formed for the civil service in Britain, but there appeared to be difference made here between public and private employees.

A motion by M. P. White, Toronto, that this matter be referred back to the agenda committee, on the ground that there had been no reference to the matter previously, and no time for discussion, met with some opposition, but found a second. It was later agreed by the labor and group that the matter should be referred back.

Borden's Message. Sir Robert Borden, who was unable owing to illness to be present, sent to the gathering a message which was read by Hon. Gideon Robertson. It was in part as follows:

"To my great regret, I am prevented from addressing you in person, but it is my privilege, thru this message, to bid you welcome and to express my earnest and confident hope that you, laborers will be crowned with such success as to justify most amply the morning of this conference. "The first great essential is to keep constantly in our minds a thorough realization of actual conditions and of the needs by which they are attended. The second and not less vital essential is to bring to bear upon the problems of peace the unity of purpose and of action which maintained our effort thruout the war."

Need More Production. "For half a century or more Canada has been a great borrowing country. The interest on borrowings constitutes a heavy charge upon our future which can only be met by constantly increasing production of all commodities for which we can find a profitable sale in the markets of the world. "Five years ago the interest charge upon the federal debt of Canada was less than \$13,000,000. During the coming fiscal year the interest payable on the federal debt will be at least \$115,000,000. One grave governmental problem is to find such means of raising the enormous sums annually required for meeting these charges. "For many years before the war there had been an adverse balance of trade against Canada. During the war this condition was absolutely reversed, but the change was due in no small measure to the enormous production and exportation of munitions of war and to the higher prices obtained for our grain, foodstuffs and other exports. Unless there is largely increased production of all commodities under such conditions as will enable us to compete in the world's markets, there is serious danger of an unfortunate return to pre-war conditions."

Must Solve Problems. "It is perfectly idle to expect that the grave and difficult questions will not arise between employer and employee in this country. Those questions must be solved in such reasonable manner as will command the confidence of both capital and labor. The employer, if he is wise, will concern himself with all the recommendations and suggestions laid down in the peace conference as to hours of labor, sanitary conditions, protection of women and children, and the general welfare of the laboring men. There can be no permanent or satisfactory industrial development which is not founded upon the welfare of the laboring population which maintains it."

Keep Agreements. "On the other hand there are con-

siderations which the labor organizations of the country will do well to bear in remembrance. The right of organization on the part of both employees and employers has become so well recognized a principle that those who do not accept it are in a small and short-sighted minority. The rights of both employees and employers are thus molded and governed by agreements reached thru negotiations between such organizations in the different trades. But there can be no hope of the co-operation and confidence which are not only desirable, but vital, unless obligations thus entered into are maintained inviolate and unbroken on both sides. If they are to be regarded as mere scraps of paper to be cast aside when convenience or advantage dictates, there can be no faith and security.

"We are grateful for the presence of so important and representative an assembly. To the representatives of the provincial governments we pledge our own co-operation in all matters of common concern. To employers and to employees we commend the ideal of such purpose and of such action founded thereon as will inspire a just confidence. That confidence will be born of a truer understanding, but it must be nourished and kept alive by the quickening spirit of justice and fair dealing. Upon such confidence, must rest in the last analysis the honorable and unfettered co-operation so vital to our national development."

King is Confident. Hon. A. L. Sifton, speaking briefly, told the conference of the fight made by Canada at the international labor conference for recognition. He asserted that it had taken six weeks for the Canadian delegates to gain their rights. The Dominion delegates had asserted that they would have nothing to do with the conference excepting on the basis of equality.

Hon. N. W. Rowell regarded the gathering as a "Canadian peace conference." He thought it a matter of congratulation that there had been less unrest in Canada than in other countries. There must, he said, be co-operation between capital and labor.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King voiced his regret because of the absence of Sir Robert Borden and expressed the hope that the prime minister would speedily recover. He expressed confidence in the outcome of the deliberations of the gathering and declared that in its deliberations party politics should be avoided. The Liberal party, he said, had adopted as a part of its platform the labor features of the peace treaty. Mr. King emphasized the desirability of avoiding insofar as possible the danger of class division in the realms of industry.

Mr. King predicted that no class group formed with the purpose of controlling government could permanently succeed and asserted that any man who refuses to negotiate with other men should be regarded as a public menace. In closing he said there were four classes to industry: labor, capital, management and the community. Each of these four was entitled to a voice in the shaping of industrial policies and there must be consideration of the rights of the community without which industry could not progress.

Speech by Col. Carnegie. Col. David Carnegie, formerly of the imperial munitions board, Ottawa, but more recently associated with industrial development in England, dealt with the progress of Whitley councils in English industries. They had proved the best means for bringing together masters and men, breaking down suspicion and averting strikes. He said that the recent big strike had occurred in industries where there were no Whitley councils and he felt that if Whitley councils or some similar plan were introduced in Canada it would be a very great step towards solving the labor problem.

Some sections of labor feared the Whitley councils would affect their rights; that they do not give them the controller profit expected, or that their labor unions give them sufficient bargaining power. There are also the classes of labor who either look forward to a fight against capital and those who believe they can deal with the employers without consulting the unions.

Some employers feel they are able to settle any difference with their staffs without any recourse to Whitley councils, while others who have had little trouble with their employees have but little regard for the need of councils.

Councils Bring Co-operation. The councils have created an attitude of co-operation instead of hostility, said Col. Carnegie, strikes have been prevented and often those who formerly had suspicions and almost hatred of one another have met together for their mutual benefit.

Col. Carnegie said he had been impressed by the value of having employers and employees meeting in common discussion and he gave several instances where either side had given way on vital points for the benefit of both.

At the afternoon sitting of the industrial conference, R. G. Henderson said the delegates wished to express their great good will resulting from the conference and a resolution of thanks to those who had addressed the conference.

All Cards on Table. President Tom Moore of the Trades Congress, in seconding Mr. Henderson's motion, said he hoped the conclusions of the conference would be of the best for the country as a whole. The conference had been called, he said, for the purpose of bringing ideals into realities.

"For years the workers had been attempting to reach a position where they could discuss their problems openly and with all cards on the table. If the employers came in similar spirit, he felt that the objects of the conference could be reached. Another important matter was that any necessary legislation decided upon should be enacted by the government without delay. He said that there should be an assurance from the government that there would be action by all the governments, federal and provincial, where such was needed."

The resolution, expressing regret at the illness of Sir Robert Borden, was then put by Senator Robertson, who said the prime minister sincerely desired to be present and carried with loud applause.

Social Unrest in U. S. Senator Robertson spoke of the importance of transportation to industry and called upon Mr. Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the United States. Mr. Stone said the problems on the other side of the line were the same as here. The social unrest was only

slumbering under the crust and could easily be fanned into flames.

The war was won but the present period was even more critical, said Mr. Stone, and in the next few months, the clock of progress must either be moved ahead or retarded.

The peace period must end war profiteering and the cost of living must come down. Wages only mean what you can buy with them. A 20 per cent increase and a 40 per cent increase in living costs will never bring peace, said Mr. Stone. The question must be settled "man fashion" face to face across the table. The question before the question between capital and labor is the human touch.

Price Mark Every Article. Labor is always looked on as a producer. It is also your biggest consumer. "In the United States if we can't solve the problem any other way we will have the price plainly marked on every article," said Mr. Stone, "and if there is profiteering we'll trace it."

TORONTO-PHILADELPHIA SLEEPER VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Through sleeping car is now operated between Toronto and Philadelphia via Grand Trunk, Lehigh Valley and Philadelphia and Reading Railways. Leaving Toronto 5:45 p.m. daily, arriving Philadelphia 10:25 a.m., and leaving Philadelphia 6:30 p.m. daily, arriving Toronto 9:40 a.m. Dining cars also operated on these trains.

CAPTURED TWELVE BOTTLES. Plainclothesman McIlwraith captured a

barber shop at 1089 1/2 West Queen street last night and seized twelve bottles of whiskey. William McKernan was arrested and taken to No. 6 police station, charged with a breach of the Ontario Temperance Act.

Charged with selling whiskey, Frank Dehaerens, 121 Centre avenue, was arrested last night by Plainclothesmen Ward and Clarkson. The police purchased a bottle for \$5 from the accused.

GRAND DUKE WITH KOLCHAK. Paris, Sept. 15.—Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, brother of the former Russian emperor, who made his escape from Perm, where he was imprisoned, has reached Admiral Kolchak's headquarters, according to Humanite. He is known only to a few of Kolchak's officers, the paper adds, and is preparing to act in the role of pretender to the imperial throne.

Has Cut Railway. London, Sept. 15.—A Russian communication received by the war office says an airplane reconnaissance shows that General Kamontov, commander of anti-Bolshevik Cossacks, who about the middle of August broke thru the Bolshevik lines, is still operating behind the Bolshevik 100 miles west of Pskov. He has cut the railway seriously interfering with Bolshevik ammunition and supplies.

It is estimated that there are 3,123,965 females in New York City.

Over 30 per cent. of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad is owned by women in New York City.

Have You A "Twenty Pay Life Policy?"

A true story of a Canada Life Policy issued over forty years ago.



At age 30 he secured his \$5,000 Twenty Pay Life Policy.



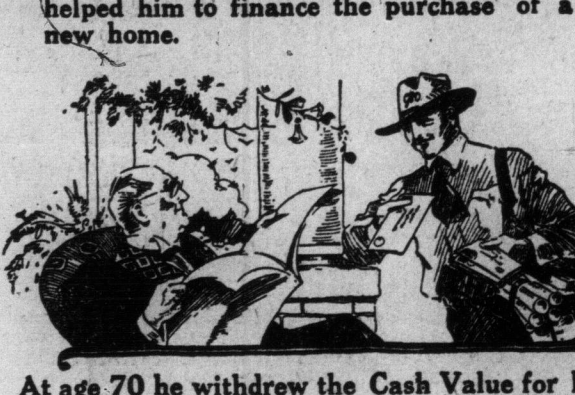
At age 35 he received his first Dividend, which was added to the Policy.



At age 50 he received notice that his Policy, with 20 years' Dividends, was fully paid for.



At age 60 his Policy, still earning Dividends, helped him to finance the purchase of a new home.



At age 70 he withdrew the Cash Value for his own personal use. He received a Canada Life cheque for \$6140 in return for his \$2830 paid in premiums. For many years his home had been protected by insurance of \$5,000 and Dividends.

A Policy on your life may do much that you intend to do—if you live. It may pay off the mortgage, supply food and clothing for your family, keep the children at school and prevent a forced sale of your other property.

It may be all that is left of your life work—to keep you in comfort in your old age.

But—your Policy must be large enough.

The Twenty Payment Life

Our new up-to-date policy provides—

1. That premiums will cease in 20 years.
2. That dividends will be paid during the 20 years, and afterwards.
3. That if you should be totally and permanently disabled before age 60, all premiums will be cancelled, and a monthly income paid to you.
4. That such monthly payments will not be deducted from the policy at your death.
5. That after 3 years you may take a Cash Value, or receive a paid-for policy or pledge the policy as security for a loan.
6. That the policy cannot lapse while a cash value exists; that the policy is indisputable after one year; that you may reside or travel in any part of the world or engage in any occupation without affecting your insurance.

(There are many other valuable privileges.)

An Immediate Estate

The great advantage over any other form of investment is that a small percentage paid yearly creates immediately an estate of \$5,000, \$10,000 or more.

These active, progressive years of life in which you are earning the most money are the years in which premiums can be more easily met.

Twenty years is a convenient period and premiums spread over that length of time are moderate and easy to handle.

Do not delay this important matter. Ask for particulars today.

Canada Life

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TORONTO
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MAIL TODAY—
FILL UP—
Dear Sir—Without obligation on my part please send me particulars of your
Canada Life Insurance Company,
New Twenty Payment Life Policy.
Name _____
Address _____
Born _____ Day of _____ 19____

EXPLAINS THE REASON WHY CABINET RESIGNED

Belgrade, Sept. 15.—Liouda Davidovich, the premier, has made public his letter to Prince Regent Alexander by which ministry resigned. The letter, which was dated Friday, September 12, says the latest news from the peace conference has been unfavorable, and the "cabinet has been unable to obtain the suppression or attenuation of the disputes dealing with minorities, which infringe upon national sovereignty, and cannot sign a document of an international character which does not proscribe reciprocity."

The prime minister has accepted the cabinet's resignation, but has asked the ministers to continue in office until the crisis has been settled.

GREAT OIL PLANT FIRE NOW UNDER CONTROL

New York, Sept. 15.—The Long Island City oil fire, which, since its start Saturday afternoon, in the works of the Stone & Fleming Co., reduced to ashes several other industrial plants nearby, causing damage running into the millions, tonight still was burning furiously, but, according to officials of the fire department, was definitely under control.

These officials said they believed it now would be only a day or two before the last of the blazing oil had burned itself out.

CAPTURED TWELVE BOTTLES.

Plainclothesman McIlwraith captured a

To Daily World Subscribers

The World promises a before-7 a.m. delivery in Toronto and Hamilton. Readers will confer a favor by notifying the office promptly of delayed or irregular delivery. It is only by co-operation of the reader that a satisfactory service can be maintained. Telephone complaints to Main 5308, Toronto, or Regent 1946, Hamilton.

MAKING PRIN. MORRISON PRINCIPAL AT LARGE

Principal Morrison of Pape Avenue Public School will be made a principal at large, with full salary but no school, if the action of the finance committee of the board of education yesterday afternoon is concurred in by a majority of the members of the board of education at the regular meeting on Thursday night. It is expected that if this wedge can be driven into Principal Morrison's hold upon his position as a principal on the school staff that it will eventually lead to his withdrawal. Some observers, however, assert that the fight over the Morrison case has only just begun.

In response to an appeal from a York township deputation, it was decided to waive the payment of high school fees for two weeks pending action by the township council.