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FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 8 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,149 TWO CENTS

The Toronto World

LABOUR BATTLE EARLS ON SHOULDERS OF MACKENZIE KING TO BRING RELIEF FROM HIGH PRICES TO SUFFERING PUBLIC

President Wilson, in Address to Congress Today, Will Suggest Remedies—To Ask That Food Control Act Be Made Peace-Time Measure—Will Prosecute Price Gougers and Hoarders

Washington, Aug. 7.—President Wilson put the finishing touches on his high cost of living address to congress tonight and prepared to deliver it in person tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. One possibility loomed up to threaten the president's plans. It was that the leaders might not be able to round up a quorum in the house and that some member insisting on parliamentary rule, by raising a point, might forestall a joint session of the house and senate.

Republican and Democratic leaders, however, expressed confidence that a quorum would be on hand.

The address will be confined to laying before congress what measures, in the opinion of the president and of the sub-committee appointed by Attorney General Palmer, should be enacted to bring relief to the public from the existing high prices. All the elements that have helped to create the condition the country finds itself in today, in the view of these men, will be dealt with. These include, it is believed, labor problems and strikes resulting from them and production which would be interfered with by strikes.

No recommendation will be made for a licensing system of producers, manufacturers or dealers.

Asks No Concrete Law.

No concrete law, clearly defining hoarding and profiteering will be asked, although recommendations will be made for laws designed to better the existing laws under which the

EARL HAIG OF BEMERSYDE.

London, Aug. 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, who has been raised to the peerage by King George, will take the title Earl Haig of Bemersyde.

BILL TO REGULATE SALE OF LIQUOR

Announcement Made in British House That Government is Preparing One.

London, Aug. 7.—There is virtually no change in the labor situation tonight. The strike of bakers and Yorkshire miners are still unsettled, but the railway position in Liverpool is resuming its normal condition. The situation in Liverpool is greatly improved, but the tramway strike continues and there is a great scarcity of bread.

It was announced in the house of commons today that for the week ending July 26 the coal output was nearly 50 per cent. under the previous average. Other interesting announcements in parliament that the government was preparing a bill for future regulation of the liquor trade, and also that in a few exceptional cases Germans were being admitted to England to trade, under close scrutiny. No indication as to the contents of the bill with regard to the liquor trade was given.

Rush on Baker Shops

In the east end of London where the bread shortage is most acute, queues formed this morning outside the independent bakeries, but were mostly disappointed, for the bakers, after working continuously for thirty hours, displayed signs reading "closed for the day for rest." A rush was made for a shop where a notice appeared that another batch of bread would be ready in the afternoon.

The strikes on the Southwestern Railway and in the south London tube are virtually ended.

SURROUNDING TOWNS WATCH GUELPH VOTE ON RAILWAY BYLAW

Citizens of Fergus, Elora and Arthur Much Concerned Over Radial Policy.

Special to The Toronto World. Guelph, Ont., Aug. 7.—The whole country between Guelph and Arthur is anxiously waiting to see what the Royal City will do on Monday when the railway bylaw is submitted to the ratepayers here. Citizens of Fergus, Elora, Arthur and the farmers in the rich and fertile district to the north are deeply concerned in the big question which will decide Guelph's future radial railway policy. When the 1919 Hydro bylaw was carried, the north people saw visions of their dream of years — better railway connections with their county town — drawing nearer. But in the proposition now before the ratepayers of Guelph, they feel that their passing their dream is due for another jolt.

This feeling is particularly noticeable in Fergus. The Hydro survey is already made to this thriving village from Guelph, and the people also have the C. P. R. The opinion of the citizens there is that Hydro is sure to come if the scheme is not blocked in Guelph, whereas the C. P. R. is already there and they do not think the latter company will build another line to compete against itself. But the people of Fergus are so aroused over the railway question at the present time, that no matter what Guelph does on Monday next, they are going to make a strenuous effort to better their railway connections, and they are going to look to Hydro to assist them.

Fergus Watches Guelph.

George C. Tomlin, the reeve of Fergus is very outspoken in the matter, and said: "We are watching Guelph very carefully, for we realize that if the bylaw is carried there next Monday it will mean that we will never get the connection with Guelph that we desire. If Guelph turns down the Hydro bylaw, we will be glad to see a new Hydro line from Fergus and the north and down through Ermos to Georgetown. We want a radial line to Guelph, and anything else that it will never come if the C.P.R. bylaw is passed there. The time has come when Fergus is going to better itself, and we are watching Guelph very carefully to see what they will do on Monday." Mr. Clark hopes the bylaw will be defeated.

VETERANS ASK WHY CANADIAN NICKEL REACHES GERMANY

Call on Both Federal and Provincial Governments for Explanation.

The nickel scandal was a notable feature at a crowded meeting of the Riverdale branch of the G. W. V. A. held in Oddfellows' Hall, Broadview Ave., last night, under the presidency of Comrade A. Jennings. It was put up to the federal and provincial governments to show cause for the nickel from Sudbury reaching Germany, and to furnish the names of owners of the mines before and during the war. The high cost of living was also dealt with, and after a discussion, in which it was claimed that Canada had more trusts and combines than any country in the world, and the suggestion that a co-operative society be formed, further consideration was deferred for a week.

A letter was read from Earl Haig thanking the veterans for their kind message regarding the action he had taken respecting pensions for soldiers. It was decided to have the letter framed.

The Nickel Scandal.

Comrade E. L. Cochrane moved, Comrade Starrat seconded, and it was agreed: There has been a great deal of unrest and suspicion among members of the G. W. V. A. Canadian miners during the war has found its way into Germany, where it has been used for war purposes. Reports of representatives of the Dominion and provincial parliaments have at various times asserted that Canadian nickel was not

SIR WILFRID'S SUCCESSOR CHOSEN ON CONVENTION'S THIRD BALLOT

Graham and McKenzie Retire on Second Vote, and Choice is Later Made Unanimous.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—William Lyon Mackenzie King is the leader of the Liberal party in Canada. He was nominated by the national Liberal convention today on the third ballot, the vote standing: King 476, Fielding 438. Mr. Fielding immediately moved to make the nomination unanimous, and this was seconded by Hon. George P. Graham and Judge D. D. McKenzie. The announcement of the result was received by the vast audience with great enthusiasm. The delegates rose and cheered lustily, nor could they be quieted until the newly-elected leader advanced to the front of the platform to bow his acknowledgments and deliver a brief speech of acceptance.

As such was naturally cried Mr. King invoked the memory of his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, and the spirit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Wilfrid, it appears, with prophetic eye had marked Mr. King's great ability years ago, and had called him to his cabinet. Since then Mr. King had loyally supported the dead chief, and now was true to his memory.

Quebec Was Determined.

This was touching upon somewhat delicate ground, because the nomination of Mr. King was undoubtedly forced by Quebec. The French-Canadian members of the Quebec delegation had a caucus and practically served notice on Sir Lomer Gouin that they would not support Mr. Fielding even though he was the choice of the general assembly. He declared that he had turned turtle at the last election, and that his leadership would mean the loss of twenty-five seats to the Liberal party in the province of Quebec. They objected also to Hon. George P. Graham, because he had wobbled on conscription and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1917, and announced that they would throw their solid support to Mackenzie King. Mr. King would have had a respectable vote without Quebec, but without Quebec he could not have been nominated. It was the almost solid vote of Quebec that gave him his surprising lead on the third ballot, and which did much to bring about his nomination.

Upon the first ballot Mr. King had 46 more votes than Mr. Fielding, with Hon. George P. Graham and Judge D. D. McKenzie tied for third place. It at once became evident that the fight was between King and Fielding and they lay largely on the side of the fact that King had run as the Laurier candidate in 1917, while Fielding had been returned to parliament as a supporter of the Union government. Over the platform adopted by the convention was in many respects radical and progressive and it was felt that a young leader should be chosen.

A Young Man.

Mr. King is the first leader of a political party to be chosen by a national convention. He is not yet forty-five and looks even younger, but he has a pleasant manner and address. When scarcely more than a boy he was appointed deputy minister of labor in the Ottawa government under Sir William Mulock and attained no little distinction by reason of his successful dealing with labor disputes. It was after settling the great western coal strikes of 1906 that Mr. King drafted the industrial investigation and conciliation law, commonly known as the Lemieux act, which has been in successful operation for many years in Canada, and has been copied by many countries.

In 1908 Mr. King was returned to the house of commons from North Waterloo and entered Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government as minister of labor. He lost both his portfolio and his seat in the house at the general elections of 1911. He is not yet forty-five and looks even younger, but he has a pleasant manner and address. When scarcely more than a boy he was appointed deputy minister of labor in the Ottawa government under Sir William Mulock and attained no little distinction by reason of his successful dealing with labor disputes. It was after settling the great western coal strikes of 1906 that Mr. King drafted the industrial investigation and conciliation law, commonly known as the Lemieux act, which has been in successful operation for many years in Canada, and has been copied by many countries.

CANADIAN LIBERALISM'S NEW LEADER.

Mackenzie King is in his forty-fifth year, was tall and thin as a youth, blondish and thin-haired with a disposition to baldness. His voice is thin and not very attractive. He is unmarried, but fond of the drawing-room and is supposed to have sat for one of Mr. Humphrey Ward's men in a novel ten years ago. He was always devoted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, something similar to what a young man from Quebec, Armand Lavergne, failed to be. Mackenzie King is a good deal after Sir Wilfrid, but getting much stouter.

He is a product of the schools of Ontario and the University of Toronto; also of Harvard. He is well read in economics, including the branches that run to labor and social problems. He has been minister of labor at Ottawa; also a worker in one of the social departments of the Rockefeller Institute. He is well read, but eloquent neither in speech nor writing. But he can argue and present a case. And he will be a matter of fact, however, the Ontario delegation was not up to the strength.

Graham's Support Light From Ontario Members

Special to The Toronto World. Ottawa, Aug. 7.—An analysis of the vote for leader in the national Liberal convention disclosed the predominant influence of Quebec. On the first ballot Mr. Fielding received 75 votes from that province and this block remained faithful to him.

On the last ballot Mr. Fielding received 75 votes from Quebec while Mr. King received 222. On the first ballot some Quebec delegates voted for Graham, and others for McKenzie, but it is evident on the final ballot all these delegates voted for Mr. King.

Judge McKenzie's support on the first ballot came mainly from the maritime provinces and the west. His eastern supporters evidently went over to Fielding on the second ballot, thereby reducing the Judge's vote from 153 to 60. These 60 votes were mainly from the west, and when Judge McKenzie withdrew they went to King and elected him.

The surprising feature of the balloting was the poor showing made by Hon. George P. Graham. His largest vote was 153 on the first ballot, and it is probable that not over 100 of these votes came from Ontario, which was entitled to cast nearly 400 votes. As a matter of fact, however, the Ontario delegation was not up to the strength.

NEW LIBERAL LEADER WILL RUN IN OTTAWA

Special to The Toronto World. Ottawa, Aug. 7.—The Liberals of Gengary have offered Hon. Mackenzie King the nomination for the Dominion parliament at the coming election. Hartley Dewar and a number of Ontario Liberals cancelled their reservations to the Toronto train and stayed over tonight for a conference with the new leader. It is thought best that Mr. King should get an Ontario constituency, instead of running in East Quebec.

BERLIN MUSIC FIRM SEEKS KITCHENER TRADE

Special to The Toronto World. Kitchener, Ont., Aug. 7.—The aggressiveness of German business concerns is signified by the receipt in this city by a local merchant of a circular from a Berlin music company soliciting business. The circular bears no date and makes no mention of war.

A GENUINE HAT SALE.

Every feature of Dineen's hat sale is genuine. The Panama hats are genuine bargains, and the import of sailor straw hats are from the most exclusive makers in London. The occasion for our sale is also genuine. We are selling off all summer hats to make room for fall importations. \$5 Panama hats for \$3.95, \$2.50 and \$3 sailor straw hats for \$1.95, \$5, \$6 and \$7 English straw hats, the best import for \$3.95, fine pearl soft hats, tweed and other summer caps, \$5 to \$1.50. Bargains also in men's raincoats and motor dusters. This is a bargain month at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance. Store closes at 6 daily.



PRICES CRASHED IN NEW YORK MARKET IN THE LAST HOUR

Rumors of Coming Struts Against Profiteers, and Railway Unrest Chief Causes.

New York, Aug. 7.—Prices fell with a crash in the last hour of trading on the stock exchange today. Reactions of five to almost 20 points from the best prices of the session were accompanied by many disturbing rumors and led to an orgy of selling.

Reports from Washington to the effect that President Wilson's address before congress tomorrow would deal summarily with profiteers were supplemented by rumors that action contemplated by the department of justice would involve many industrial corporations which flourished during the war.

Apprehension was heightened also by the attitude of the railroad brotherhoods whose representative before the house introduced a commerce committee bill giving utterance to serious accusations against Wall Street "interests."

Another disturbing feature was the further collapse of French exchange to a point never before recorded in this market, bills on Paris falling to levels where they reported a discount of 33 per cent. from par.

Money Was Easy.

The one reassuring feature was the ease of money. Call loans were in free supply at less than 2 per cent, while moderate amounts of time money were offered for the first time in many weeks at 7 per cent.

Aside from its irregularity, the market gave no hint of demoralization until heavy offerings of U. S. Steel and other leaders caused recessions of one to two points between sales.

Other and more speculative issues were hurriedly pressed for sale, as weakly-margined customers. Many such transactions were made "at the market," or for any price that might be offered by the buyer.

Transactions amounted to 1,350,000 shares, of which no less than 40 per cent. changed hands in the last 60 minutes. So heavy was the selling that the stock ticker kept busy until 3:25 o'clock recording the day's operations.

Calls for Margins.

After the market's close countless calls for additional margins to strengthen over-extended bull accounts were sent out by telegraph.

The decline was the most severe yet encountered by the stock market, since the inception of the bull market last February and wiped out millions of dollars in "paper profits" made in the last few months.

In addition to U. S. Steel, which lost 6 3/4 points and related industrial issues, there were several highly speculative features, notably U. S. Rubber, which replaced a six-point early rise with a net loss of nine points; United Cigars, which yielded fourteen; and Edcott-Johnson, with a loss of sixteen points.

SITUATION IS GRAVE BUT NOT BEYOND COMPASS OF RESOURCES OF BRITAIN

If Everyone Will Work Together Nation Will Emerge Triumphant, Says Lloyd George—Will Not Shirk Responsibility Regarding Ireland—Government Has Scheme.

London, Aug. 7.—Sir Donald MacLean, national Liberal, in the house of commons today, raised the question of the government's Irish policy, which he wanted a discussion of it. David Lloyd George, the premier, replying, expressed the belief that a discussion now would not conduce to a favorable settlement. He had an Irish policy in view, he said, but realized that there existed fresh difficulties which might induce the government to modify or alter particular views they might hold.

"It is not a credit to the country that after hundreds of years of British rule in Ireland we have failed to succeed in reconciling Ireland to the partition," the premier continued. "It is the business of statesmanship to bring that condition of things to an end. The rule of force cannot be the last word in the matter."

The premier admitted it was the business of the government to propound their scheme of all the circumstances. That was the only course after the failure of all outside schemes, and the government must therefore assume the risk of carrying through the scheme. The house, he declared, could depend that the government did not propose to shirk that responsibility.

Replying to the laborite suggestion of withdrawal of the troops from Ireland, the premier thought Irishmen themselves would be the first to protest against such a course. Law and order must be maintained; otherwise there would be anarchy, and the government was responsible for preserving order.

NICKLE THE SPHINX OF KINGSTON!

Kingston, Aug. 7.—Why did W. F. Nickle resign? This is one topic of conversation here and no one knows the correct answer. Mr. Nickle has issued no statement apart from that he gave when his resignation was announced on Monday, when he stated he was resigning.

"Does he want a position in the senate, where he would be a stimulating force and have opportunity and leisure to look after his private and legal interests?"

"Has he really tired of public life and is now willing to settle down as a private citizen after being in the limelight for the past eleven years, and the recipient of many honors and honorable positions?"

"Does he foresee the downfall of the Unionist party and with the characteristic appreciation of the sentiment of the masses wish to be without political affiliations when the crash comes?"

"On the other hand does he think that the Unionist party will become permanent in power, that having carried on Canada's share in the war, which inevitably brought considerable criticism, it will not be favored in the general election by the people?"

"In the event of the Unionist party becoming permanent in the sense that it would command support of the section of the voters, who would lead the Conservative wing?"

"Has he got his eye on the position which Sir Robert Borden, with whom he is known not to be on the closest terms, would have to vacate if he were prevailed because he was not elevated to a seat in the house of commons, and the recipient in this constituency as an independent candidate?"

"His action on the titles bill showed that he was a politician, and his conservatism as a political creed, and he has steadily been showing more radical tendencies."

"Has he in view some other government position which may be accorded him and thus permit Brig.-Gen. Ross to represent Kingston?"

"It is known that the veterans' organizations object to having cabinet ministers belong to the senate; and if Gen. Ross became head of the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment it might be demanded that he be given a seat in the house of commons."

"These and other questions are being asked on the streets of Kingston and throughout the Dominion today. No one knows the correct answer. Mr. Nickle at this critical juncture in the country's affairs, when political creeds and party principles are being thrown into the melting pot for the new structure of Canadianism which must now be reared, is maintaining a sphinx-like silence, and no statement of his reasons for resignation is forthcoming."

"It is the general belief that there is some ulterior motive beyond the fact that he was only elected for the duration of the war. At the time of his election there was little or no talk of his election simply until the formal termination of hostilities. He was elected as a Unionist candidate, and it is the general opinion that he had his ear to the ground and wishes to be involved in no political debate. When he issues a statement of political faith it will be eagerly read by those who are attempting to appreciate the significance of the present political situation. Is he now a Conservative, a Unionist or an Independent, or has he been converted to Liberalism in its theoretical implications?"

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