

COST OF LIVING COMMITTEE IS SHOCKED AT EXCESSIVE PROFITS MADE BY FIRMS

Ogilvie Milling Company Admits Profit of 72 Per Cent — Manager of This Concern Is Also President of Manitoba Cold Storage Company, Which Made 50 Per Cent Profit On Investment.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

OTTAWA, June 23.—The reasons for the declaration of the president of the privy council, Hon. N. W. Rowell, to the effect that it was "as impossible to decrease the cost of living as to raise the dead," would appear to have been furnished during the past week in the course of the investigations and inquiries of the cost-of-living commission. From these investigations it would appear that the Borden Government had permitted (during the most serious years of the war, when the principle of conscription of men was declared to be a righteous principle), the most inordinate profits to be made by the manufacturers and purchasers of the necessities of life.

Words, Empty Words.

The excess war profits tax, declared by Sir Thomas White to be "the greatest conscriptor of wealth in any belligerent country," does not appear to have hindered companies and concerns from making profits which in peace time would have been considered tremendous, and which in time of war should not have been permitted.

It was probably some comfort to the poor man with a family to be informed last week that one of the reasons why it costs him three times as much to clothe himself and his family as it did before the war, was because the Dominion Textiles Company last year made 300 per cent on its capital stock, and the Patton Tweed Company 72 per cent.

The housewife who has watched the price of beef and bacon soaring must have derived some solace from the fact the Manitoba Cold Storage Company last year made profits on its capital approximately 50 per cent.

Further comfort may be given her today by the evidence adduced in the cost-of-living committee in connection with the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company and other large milling companies. That company last year, after paying a dividend of 12 per cent on its common stock, had 72 per cent left to distribute among its holders of common stock. It paid them a 12 per cent dividend and a 15 per cent bonus, and turned the rest over to reserve. And the company, which is capitalized at four and a half millions, has two and a half millions in reserve, and six millions in investment. A goodly proportion of these investments were no doubt Dominion Victory bonds, TAX FREE.

In fact, many of these companies appear to have been perfect good-bodies to the Government in the matter of contributing money. But that money, instead of being taken in the form of excess profits taxation, was loaned to the Government at the fine rate of interest of five and a half per cent, and the borrowers guaranteed freedom from taxation on the income derived therefrom. In the spread of taxes which must result, the consumer, already hit hard by the prices charged by the companies, is once again hit.

Committee Is Shocked.

The committee was openly shocked at the extent of the profits made by a rebuke, while H. H. Stevens of Vancouver intimated that the word "profiteering" might very well be applied to the business of the concerns. He declared that the company could give very well decrease the cost of a barrel of flour to the consumer by 35 or even 40 per cent.

It is to be noted that the committee was supposed to have been held to the maximum profit permitted by the Government at 25 cents a barrel. Either they have not been held down, or the profit allowed has been the merest pretence at control on the part of the administration.

The cold storage companies, the public was informed long ago, had been held down to a maximum profit of 11 per cent on the turnover; and yet the Manitoba Cold Storage Company made 50 per cent on its capital last year.

Perfect Maze of Combines.

The evidence so far adduced before the committee testifies to the fact that there is a perfect maze of combines and additions in connection with the Ogilvie Milling Company, of which he is manager, is also president of the Manitoba Cold Storage Company. The directors of the latter company, in addition to Mr. Black, are J. C. Anderson, who has been connected with MacKenzie & Mann, R. R. Dobell, also of the Ogilvie Milling Company, J. R. MacKenzie, son of Sir William MacKenzie, and Joseph Taylor. All these men are shareholders in the Manitoba Cold Storage Company, and Sir Robert Borden is another to the extent of \$5,000.

Fine Ring Exposed.

It is also interesting to note that Sir Charles Gordon, knighted last year on the recommendation of Sir Robert Borden—and who has been connected with the Imperial Munitions Board and the War Trade Board—is president of the Dominion Textiles Company, which made 300 per cent, and a director of the Ogilvie Milling Company, which made 72 per cent.

In fact, if the committee has done anything, it has added proof of the existence of that ring of financiers and profiteers which for the past many years has been bleeding the country and enriching themselves. As an indicator of the Government's solicitude for the people, this ring, the remark of W. A. Black to the committee this afternoon is highly significant.

"We have paid," he declared under oath, "all that the Government asked us to pay."

DENIES IMMORALITY, SO HER CASE IS ADJOURNED

Two police constables testified at police court Monday against Mrs. Jean Rankin, 125 St. George street, charged by W. E. Kelly, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, with unlawfully rendering help to a homeless child in an unfit place, by reason of immoral conduct, for a period of five months. Mrs. Rankin said that shortly after midnight Saturday she saw Mrs. Rankin, a woman, Charles Tweed enter the woman's bedroom in her home. With W. C. Harold Coughlin he said he entered the house some time later, and found Tweed in the attic, after Mrs. Rankin had said that there was a man in the place. In the bedroom were two little girls, 4 or 5 years of age.

Mrs. Rankin denied the charge and the case was adjourned until Thursday, June 26.

AMONG 30,000 ISLANDS OF GEORGIAN BAY.

The 30,000 islands of the Georgian Bay is one of the most attractive of Canada's summer resort territories, with its shaded nooks, wave-washed shores, and rocky forest depths. It comprises some of the finest fishing grounds, where bass, pickerel and muskellunge are plentiful, and lake trout are caught weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. Among the attractions other than fishing this district offers fine canoe routes for long and short trips among the islands, and amid fascinating scenery. Excellent bathing beaches are available at all the principal points. As a health resort the region is famous, the air being pure and invigorating. The district is reached by the Grand Trunk Railway System, the trains connecting with the steamers, which call at all the important resorts. For full information apply to Grand Trunk ticket agents, or C. E. Horning, D. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

An Instantaneous Wrinkle Remover

The average woman is always surprised to learn, after experimenting with all sorts of patent "wrinkle removers," that the most effective remedy in the world is a simple face wash which she can make herself at home in a jiffy. She has only to get an ounce of pure powdered kaolin from her nearest drug store, and dissolve it in half a pint of water. Apply this wash to the face every day for a while. The result is charming—marvelous. Even after the very first treatment the wrinkles show less plainly and the face has a nice, firm, youthful appearance. This harmless home remedy is used by thousands of women to obliterate the unwelcome traces of time.

MILLING COMPANY'S PROFITS UNFAIR TO PUBLIC AT PRESENT

H. H. Stevens, M. P., Makes Declaration to Representative of Company.

UNDER EXAMINATION
Profits of Milling Firms Shown Up Before Cost of Living Committee.

OTTAWA, June 23.—The Milling companies were under examination by the cost of living committee of the Commons today. Hadley Shaw of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, was the first witness examined by R. A. Pringle, K.C., counsel for the committee. In 1918 and 1919, the Maple Leaf Company paid no dividends on the common stock, but in 1916, the dividends were eight per cent, in 1917, ten per cent, in 1918, 22 per cent. Part of the dividends in the last two years is represented by war bonds, etc.

H. H. Stevens, speaking with some heat, said to the witness that in the last four years there have been strong protests by the public regarding the cost of living. The millers had said that they would have to shut down as they were making no money during these four years on the common stock, yet a great portion of the common stock was not represented by a money investment.

The witness retorted that it was represented by assets. Mr. Stevens came back sharply, declaring that the company had issued watered stock. Twenty-five per cent common stock was issued as a bonus on preferred.

Mr. Pringle brought out that the company was capitalized at five million dollars, of which half was 7 per cent preferred and half common stock. In 1917-18 the net profits were \$207,472, and in 1918, \$851,000. There was also a surplus of two millions invested in securities. The turnover in 1918 was about fifty millions.

Mr. Pringle stated that before the war this company did not charge any sum to depreciation, but during the last three years they had charged up \$2,000,000 a year, making a total of \$750,000. There was a further surplus represented by investments amounting to \$2,545,327. There was also a contingent account of \$457,337, making a total reserve of \$3,752,713.

"On top of that," said Mr. Pringle, "you have been able to pay substantial dividends. In all, and you consider that a proper thing? Do you?" The witness replied that more than \$1,000,000 had been paid in dividends. Mr. Pringle said that was a very large sum.

Mr. Pringle—"It is for you to say so. Mr. Stevens has not been exploiting the public."

Mr. Shaw stated that the surplus was about \$2,000,000.

Mr. Stevens remarked that it looked like what was commonly known as profiteering.

At the present time, said Mr. Shaw, the price of flour was \$10.50 delivered at seaboard on coast, and \$10.35 delivered on track at buyers' places in Canada for export.

Mr. Pringle asked if the flour was charged, if not for cash. Flour prior to the war years was about 35 per barrel, and now it was about 100 per barrel at Fort William. In 1915 wheat advanced to \$1.75 and flour to \$3.00, but it was selling at \$5.00 per barrel, but it was being supplied at a loss and the country was bearing the loss.

Counsel said he had been advised that there was more wheat in the reservoirs of the world today than for the last eight or ten years.

"That's wrong," declared Mr. Shaw. Coming back to Canadian prices, Mr. Stevens said: "The profits you are making are unfair to the public at the present time." He added that the amount of the charges made were fictitious.

Stocks Have Bounded.
Mr. Pringle questioned the witness as to the market value of the stock. In July, 1914, it stood at 47 1/2, and the highest price prior to the war was 125 in 1916 it was 122, and at the present time 157.

Fears Slump in Wheat.
During the course of his examination before the cost of living committee, Mr. W. A. Black, vice-president of the Ogilvie Milling Company, was asked to explain an opinion in regard to the fixing of a price on wheat.

He related to the situation in the United States, where the farmers will receive a price of \$2.26 a bushel, guaranteed by the Government. He was inclined to think that, unless something was done, there would be a considerable slump in the price of wheat. He expressed the view that the wheat trade was being done by a few large concerns in large quantities, because of the possibility of incurring loss.

On the other hand, he said, if a price were fixed in Canada, even at a figure lower than in the United States, wheat could be purchased with confidence. Mr. Black suggested another method of dealing with the situation, and said the farmer might be paid, say, \$1.25 a bushel by the Government, which would handle the crop. At the same time, the season the farmer could be given any additional profit which might accrue to him as the result of a sale of his wheat.

Net Profits 72 Per Cent.
The net profits of the Ogilvie Milling Company on the common stock last year were 72 per cent. The total net profits amounted to \$1,956,414. After paying seven per cent on the preferred stock there was left \$1,815,414. The company paid twelve per cent on the common stock, which was 2.4 per cent, and carried forward \$1,410,414. This came out in Mr. Black's statement.

Mr. Black said the company was incorporated in 1902 with an authorized capital of \$4,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 was preferred stock and \$2,500,000 common stock. He could not say how much had been paid for in cash, but the new company had taken over the old Ogilvie Company, which had been in business since 1841.

Mr. Black said that the rest account amounted to \$2,500,000, the contingency account \$1,596,407, and investments \$6,575,129. The directors were Charles H. Hooper, W. A. Black, Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Montague Allan, Shirley Ogilvie, Charles Chaput, Sir Augustus Nathan and Sir Charles Gordon. It was brought out that originally the common stock amounted to \$1,250,000, but in 1908, this had been doubled and allowed to the shareholders of that date. Mr. Black stated that they had paid it off at par.

Would Look Like Profiteering.
When Mr. Black mentioned that the common stockholders last year received 27 per cent, Mr. Pringle remarked: "You could have paid them 72 per cent, but that wouldn't have looked very well, would it? I suppose you wouldn't because that was profiteering."

Mr. Black demurred, and Mr. Pringle declared that these profits had been taken out of the public.

The public has enabled you to accumulate this surplus," said counsel. "What public?" asked Mr. Black. Mr. Pringle grew angry. He retorted that the human race were the people that profit from these profits had been made, the men who have got to get bread.

For the year 1917, the profits of the company were stated to be \$1,858,847, and the net profit on the common stock after paying dividends was \$1,844,414. Mr. Black said he did not have the statements regarding the three previous years.

Mr. Pringle said to the witness that these large profits were causing unrest in the country. These profits on the common stock were causing unrest in the country. These profits on the common stock were causing unrest in the country.

A NEW DRIVE ON PARIS

(Illustrating French Suspicion of the Enemy.)



GERMANIA—"Hurry to Paris, my sons, for the more you sell the less the French merchants will sell. With the money you get from them we shall pay their indemnity."—Ruy Blas (Paris).

been making the very large profits. Mr. Black—"These are very abnormal times."

Some Sold Below Cost.
Mr. Black stated that for a great part of this year the company had sold flour in Canada at lower than cost. He said also that the margin of profit which had been talked about had never been put in force by the food board. The company had turned out 3,285,000 barrels of flour last year. Over a million dollars had been made in 1915 by selling wheat on hand. "We have paid to the Government all they asked," said the witness.

Mr. Stevens declared emphatically that these profits should not occur, and the public should get some benefit from them. This statement would help the committee in advising the Government as to what action should be taken.

"You could have afforded to drop the price of flour 25 cents a barrel and still have made a handsome profit. I think you ought to reduce the price 25 cents for 10 cents right away, and it would be a very fine act on the part of the Ogilvie Company. It would be a fine advertisement," said Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Black replied that it could not be figured down so that the public would benefit.

Public Price the Shot.
Mr. Pringle asked the public had they agreed that the public had to pay the bill, and the public were interested in having wheat come into the country at the lowest possible cost. It was vital to the country to have cheap foodstuffs.

ENGINEERS MEET AT BRANTFORD IN 30TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

BRANTFORD, June 22.—The 30th annual convention of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, held at the Hotel Brantford, was a most successful one. The convention was an exhibition of power plant machinery and was the largest of its kind in the country. The convention closed Thursday.

PORT STANLEY LAD HURT IN RUNAWAY
PORT STANLEY, June 23.—Joe Wilson of London, who is employed by the Port Stanley School, was killed while driving down the schoolhouse hill on Saturday. In some manner, part of the harness became detached, allowing the rig to start on its own, and the driver, who was not seated, was thrown from the rig. The boy was thrown out and bruised, but was able to be around next day.

Mr. Brewer of St. Thomas has moved into George Young's cottage until the summer residence which is being built on Inverness Heights is completed. J. Royal is looking after the house of his summer home on Willow Beach.

James of St. Thomas has pulled his "old" out on Hatley street for repairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Tunks of London were week-end visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Stevens of Dunville.

Miss Kate Anderson, teacher in the primary school of the public school, treated her pupils to a picnic on Inverness Heights Saturday.

Mrs. E. Ehrlich of Buffalo is visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Mark Berry, of Oneida. Mr. McNelly is visiting with Mrs. J. McDonald.

SWITZERLAND REJOICES
THAT GERMANS ACCEPT
BERNE, June 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Swiss National Assembly at Vevey to sign the peace treaty was learned with relief that the German Government had accepted the terms of the peace treaty. The change seemed today from 40 to 61 per cent for 190 marks.

RIDGETOWN PRESENTATION.
RIDGETOWN, June 23.—At an union meeting of the C. W. B. M. of Northwood district, and the C. W. P. M. of the Church of Christ held here recently, a banquet was tendered Mrs. C. A. Sharp, who with her husband, Rev. Mr. Sharp, is leaving soon. After a program of music had been given, Mrs. Sharp was made the recipient of a handsome cut glass fruit dish and vase, after which lunch was served.

ARE YOUR NOSTRILS FULL OF CATARRHAL DISCHARGE?
If So, It's Time You Got Wise to Catarrhazone, the One Certain Cure.

By no other means can you get relief so quickly. Catarrhazone is the most direct remedy—direct because you breathe it to the very spot that is irritated and full of catarrhal germs. Nothing roundabout in the Catarrhazone methods. It acts instantly, clears the throat of phlegm, stops the hacking cough, relieves chest, relieves bronchial irritation, soothes the inflamed membrane, and restores the voice.

So healing and soothing is Catarrhazone, so full of it of curative essences that winter ill flues, before they start, are kept off by its use. It is your purse, use it to ward off your little colds before they grow big. Dollar outfit lasts two months, small size 50c. Trial size 25c; all dealers or the Catarrhazone Co., Kingston, Canada.

HALDIMAND REGISTRAR HAS SUFFERED STROKE
CATYGA, June 23.—Phillip Howard, registrar of the county of Haldimand, suffered a stroke of paralysis on Monday morning, affecting his speech and left side. His condition is considered critical. He had a slight warning Friday and again twice on Sunday, but not sufficient to cause him alarm.

The funeral of Jacob Strohn took place today from his home in De Cewville, Ont. Mr. Strohn had been ill for some time and went to Toronto some weeks ago for treatment and on Saturday morning he died at his home in De Cewville. He was 65 years of age and was survived by his wife here and a son and daughter, Bert and Sadie, in Toronto. He spent his life of over sixty years near De Cewville, where he was born, and he will be much missed by many, who esteemed him highly.

FOREST FIRES RAGING.
Calgary, June 24.—Bad forest fires are raging again 40 to 50 miles northwest of Calgary in the Sheep Creek Valley. A forest fire is also reported in the East of the Porcupine Hills. An alleged New York, June 24.—The prosecution confession made by Hamby to District Attorney Lewis is expected to play a large part in the prosecution's case. Hamby has repeatedly admitted his guilt and expressed a desire to pay the penalty without the formality of a trial.

We Are Out to Exceed Last Wednesday Morning's Business---Here's How We'll Do It---

We have picked out this list of items below and have put the give-away price on them. If our counters are not crowded and our delivery pushed to the limit with these prices—we miss our guess.

STEWING VEAL Per lb.	PORK LIVER Per lb.	BUTTER Per lb.	CORNED BEEF Per lb.
15c	6c	53c	32c
SPARERIBS Per lb.	VEAL CHOPS Per lb.	TENDERLOIN Per lb.	HAMBURG STEAK Per lb.
15c	35c	50c	25c
STEWING LAMB Per lb.	HERRING Per lb.	VEAL SHANKS Per lb.	5 LBS. LARD Per Pail
15c	10c	10c	\$1.75
3 LBS. CRISCO	100 LBS. SUGAR Delivered	\$10.35	COOKED MEATS, ALL KINDS
Stalls 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Market House, Phones 1643, 1644.	ANDERSONS		
	Big Pure Food Store		

R. J. YOUNG & CO. Wednesday Morning Specials

The Public Is Asked To Shop Early As These Wednesday Mornings Are Busy Times

- Gingham Dresses for misses, in 14, 16, 18 and 20 year sizes, splendid quality cloth, in pink, blue and green, broken plaids, trimmed with plain material on yoke, belt and cuffs. Special Wednesday morning sale price **\$3.95**
- 10 dozen Girls' Dresses, sizes 4 to 14 years, in good quality print and percale, made with belts, pockets and trimmed collar and cuffs, in medium and light shades of pink, sky, mid-blue, open lace, black and white stripes, checks and small patterns. Wednesday **\$1.49**
- 5 dozen Crepe de Chine Blouses, in colors of maize, pink, rose, green, mauve and white, sizes 36, 38 and 40. Regular \$6.50. Wednesday and \$7.50 waists. Wednesday morning **\$3.95**

Dress Goods Department

- 3 pieces Flaked Shantung, for lightweight wash suits, full 36-inch, in white, sand and grey. Regular \$1.25, for **89**
- Silk Crepe de Chine, in nice heavy weight for wash waists; a limited quantity, in shades of pink, peach, maize, grey and white. Worth \$1.50 **\$1.1**
- Black Paillette Silk, special quality, old dye, full 36-inch. This silk will give you satisfaction. Regular \$2.50 for **\$2.0**
- Lustre for Bathing Suits. Just the goods you want; 40 inches wide, in navy and black. Wednesday, special **89**
- Three specials in Colored Cotton Voiles. These lovely goods are becoming scarce. Come early. Per yard **35c, 50c, 75**
- Cotton Foulards, 8 pieces, in dark shades, 32 inches wide Regular 75c. Wednesday morning **49**

- 1 1/2 dozen Ladies' Georgette Crepe Collars, regular \$1.25. Wednesday morning **69c**
- 5 dozen Ladies' White Lawn Handkerchiefs, colored embroidered corner, regular 20c. Wednesday morning **10c**
- 10 dozen Ladies' White Lawn Handkerchiefs, embroidered corner, regular 22c. Wednesday morning **2 for 25c**
- 15 dozen Misses' Brown 1-1 Rib Cotton Hose, sizes 6 to 9, regular 50c to 65c. Wednesday morning **2 pairs for 75c**
- 5 dozen Ladies' Silk Hose, lisle top, light and dark grey, purple, white, regular \$1.25. Wednesday morning **89c**
- 1 dozen Ladies' Pan Silk Hose, pink and paddy green, regular \$2.00 and \$2.50. Wednesday morning **\$1.30**
- 10 dozen Ladies' Black Cotton and B. Lisle Hose, all sizes, regular 50c. Wednesday morning **2 pairs for 50c**
- 5 dozen Ladies' Extra Pure Cotton V-neck neck, regular 75c. Wednesday morning **50c**
- 5 only White Tablecloths, size 63x93, regular \$3.25. Wednesday morning **\$2.30**
- 6 only White Tablecloths, size 58x58, regular \$2.69. Wednesday morning **\$1.90**
- 15 only White Bedspreads, double-bed size, fine quality, regular \$3.50 Wednesday morning **\$2.69**
- 10 only All-Linen Bleached Damask Tablecloth Sets, 8x10, worth today \$9.00. Wednesday morning **\$6.29**

R. J. YOUNG & CO.

McClary's Sunshine

As we sell this furnace it is a guaranteed heating system. When installation is planned by our engineers, we deliver exactly what you want—Comfort in your home.

If you are going to install a furnace, let McClary's engineers show you how it should be done. They have seventy years of experience to guide them, and their services cost you nothing.

Adopt their plan and you are assured of a comfortably heated home, and a durable economical heating plant.

Let us tell you more about this proposition.

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J. A. PACE, 871 Gladstone Street.
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ASK about the LITTLE DRAFT. McClary's that turns on the drafts and regulates them automatically.

It is your purse, use it to ward off your little colds before they grow big. Dollar outfit lasts two months, small size 50c. Trial size 25c; all dealers or the Catarrhazone Co., Kingston, Canada.