

## The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24.

### Guelph Needs a Defender.

Toronto and The Toronto World clearly remembers the part played by Guelph and Kitchener in the birth of the Hydro movement. The records are all in order and can be brought to light any time. We trust The Guelph Herald will go into all the chronicles of the last thirty years that deal with the matter, and stand by the principles laid down for which Toronto has loyally stood. If The Herald can keep Guelph as straightly in-line as Toronto has kept we shall have no complaint to make. We are obliged to The Herald for recalling ancient history. It may be necessary to refer to it before the 15th of August.

The Herald has started in to defend Mayor Carter. If he did not need defence The Herald likely would not have attempted the task. All we know is that Guelph under Mayor Carter was the only city to refuse the recent Hydro radical resolution and the only city, again under Mayor Carter, to go to the C. P. R. with a radical project to compete with the Hydro plans.

The Herald admits the agreement Mayor Carter took to the C. P. R. is not all that it would like. It is a worse agreement than Galt had with the Grand River Road, and Galt is trying to get rid of its yoke. Why should Guelph desire to put it on, and why does Mayor Carter seek to fasten it? This "one-sided" (The Herald's adjective) agreement, Mayor Carter says, is his own idea, and that he went to the C. P. R. with it, and not, as we had supposed, that the C. P. R. went to him.

The Herald says the Hydro union never proposed to operate the street railway. In this the Hydro was on all fours with the C. P. R., but when Mayor Carter got an idea it was to the C. P. R. he went with it, and not to the Hydro. Mayor Mercier of Galt, who has had experience with the Grand River Road, turned in another direction when he got his idea, and is submitting it to the public body. The executive of the Hydro Radial Union met in Toronto yesterday, and we understand have adopted some resolutions that may be submitted to Guelph this evening at a meeting of the chamber of commerce. We trust The Herald will continue its investigations and convince itself that Mayor Carter really does need defence, without feeling called upon to be his defender. The people of Guelph need a defender in this case, and their claim should come first with the local newspapers.

### Are We Going On or Back?

In France the big strike, which was to show the strength of labor, has been called off, a greater tribute to the common sense of labor than the strike could have been to its power. Most of the necessary things can be had without striking now, for labor has exhibited its power, and capital is beginning to realize that the demands of labor, when made at a board of conciliation, are reasonable, have the sympathy of the public, and must be met. And as long as labor is reasonable this is an impregnable position to hold.

The obvious objection to a strike at the present time is its destructive character. It destroys wealth by failing to produce. One of the old fallacies upon which many capitalists, as well as labor men, allow themselves to be puffed up as with wind, is the idea that the scarcer a thing is the more valuable it is. This may apply to diamonds, pearls, four-leaved shamrocks, amber and other more or less useless things having a sentimental value. One cannot eat on wear any of these things or keep warm by them. They acquire an exchange value because some people want them as savages do glass beads.

Money similarly is given an artificial value by being treated as a commodity, when it is only a medium of exchange and is of no value at all unless there is something for which to exchange it. Money may buy food, but if there be no food the money has no value for that purpose. As the quantities of things diminish the value of money for which they may be exchanged diminishes in proportion. People are accustomed to say that the value of money increases, but how can it be increasing when one only gets a half, or less, of what one formerly got for it. At the present time the millionaire's million is only worth half a million, as the poor man's dollar is only worth fifty cents.

As there has been no production for five years the necessities of life have become scarcer and scarcer. Food, clothing, is hard to get. Money represents values loses the value it represented when commodities were plentiful. Until we have increased our production and replaced the losses until we have a normal situation.

accumulation of wealth—real wealth, not money, the symbol of wealth—no hand, money will not regain its former value. The more we produce of useful and necessary things the more valuable will money become, and wages and salaries and fixed incomes will return to their former adequacy. It was not in for unlimited production the world in a few years would have unlimited wealth, provided all ways, our wastefulness did not overtake our productivity.

Many people seem to fear a condition in which there would be enough and more than enough for everyone. But why should we fear a condition of prosperity of that description? The reason is that we are loaded down with a few other ancient fallacies about over-production, laws of supply and demand, and so on. There is no possible reason for setting any limit to the supply.

The whole difficulty arises in connection with our inadequate means of exchange and distribution, and the big financiers and economists are beginning to see that these operations are blocked by private manipulation of a short-sighted and narrow-minded character, and can be promoted by a public spirited and unselfish policy of trade and commerce which will place the means of distribution, railways, steamers, etc., in government control, and the exchange methods of business under similar public supervision and management.

This is what the strike policy of labor tends to retard and postpone. The capitalistic policy is equally antagonistic to the real prosperity and progress of national effort in the production of the necessities of life. The failure to feed and clothe and house and educate every citizen is the standing impeachment of the old way of life that existed before the war. The war changed everything but everybody has not got his bearings in the new situation, and many of the old managers think they can restore the old conditions. Our five years of war have put us five generations beyond the fallacies of those pre-war times. Shall we go back to them or shall we face life on the new reasonable basis of service and co-operation for the general welfare?

## SPECIAL SESSION WILL RATIFY PEACE PACT

### Canadian House to Meet Before War Measures Act Expires.

Ottawa, July 23.—Parliament will be in session again before the war measures act expires, and with it the track betting, prohibition, and other war-time orders-in-council passed under its provisions. Such is the understanding here, and was the understanding when parliament prorogued a fortnight ago. At this time, the final complete text of the peace treaty with Germany had not been received in Ottawa, and therefore could not be submitted to parliament for ratification. Drafts, as prepared, had been received, and changes made were embodied from Paris. But it was not till the arrival in Ottawa of Hon. G. J. Doherty, who, with Hon. A. L. Sturton, signed the treaty as Canadian plenipotentiaries, that the text as signed at Versailles was available. The understanding with the British government when Sir Robert Borden left London was that there would be no proclamation of peace by Great Britain for some time.

Greater Necessity Now. Since then, however, greater necessity has appeared, arisen in Great Britain for an early proclamation that a state of war no longer exists. It is understood that the government here is in communication with the imperial authorities on the subject, and that stress is being laid on the necessity for full opportunity being given to the Dominion parliament for discussion of the treaty's terms before formal proclamation of peace by the King. Notice has already been given to the Dominion parliament for ratification of the peace treaty. While it has not been discussed in the cabinet as yet, it is probable that the date of opening will be advanced a week or two to avoid any unnecessary delay. But that peace will be officially proclaimed before the Dominion parliament can be summoned is regarded here as extremely unlikely.

### TRIED OLD TRICK ON MERCHANT OF KINGSTON

Special to The Toronto World. Kingston, July 23.—This afternoon a man walked into the jewelry store of Kinnear & Desterre and after picking out goods to the value of \$138 wrote out a cheque for the amount. As Mr. Desterre did not know the customer he was suspicious and calling upon the bank the cheque was drawn upon, he found the man had no account there. The fellow, a heavy set, it is believed the man has been operating at this game in several places in eastern Ontario.

### INCREASE POLICE PAY.

Special to The Toronto World. Woodstock, July 23.—As the result of a petition presented by the city police to the police commission the latter unanimously decided at a special meeting today to raise the salaries \$100 a year. This gives the constables \$1,000 and the acting chief \$1,200 a year. Miss Emily Ball was appointed secretary to the commission.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Federal and Provincial—Significance of the New Ontario Election Law.

Mr. Thomas Findlay, president of the Massey-Harris Co., on the 4th of July addressed a meeting of the U.F.O. at Point Farm, near Goderich. The speech, which was reported exclusively in The World, has attracted wide attention in high political circles, and more will be heard of the light and leading it has afforded to reasonable students of the tariff. One of the leading men in Sir Robert Borden's government says Mr. Findlay's address is a sober reminder of the political mistakes of the Canadian people, who leave discussion of the tariff entirely with the politicians. Mr. Findlay yesterday left Toronto for New York. He sails for England at once, and will not return till September.

With the Liberal convention at Ottawa at hand, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King returns from England. Mr. King is one of the leaders of the Liberal party, and is saying that the premier has evolved too much of the spirit of "secret diplomacy" with regard to the referendum and the election.

Some political information will be spilled on the slopes of Queenston Heights on the afternoon of the 30th. On the same day other orators will take the field, and both parties will be respectfully represented. Hon. Mr. McGarry will be heard from, as well as Premier Hearst, and Mr. Dewar will talk to the Scotch Presbyterians at All Saints. At Kincardine, on the 25th, the Liberal leader is likely to say a few things that should inspire Premier Hearst to "open out" to the electors. Even his own followers are saying that they are weary of the "secret diplomacy" with regard to the referendum and the election.

Meanwhile the electorate is a good deal in the dark concerning the significance of the new Ontario election law. The Liberals charge that the laws of the province relating to the franchise have been generally tinkered with. The government has issued a pamphlet for the use of lawyers and election agents, official and otherwise, containing the statute of 1913 and the amendments of 1919, together with the liquor referendum act of last session.

The Liberals think this pamphlet should be summarized and made plain for popular information, so that the voters of Ontario facing the most important election in the history of the province.

The first point all electors must remember is that the "enumeration" has superseded the vote. The voters of Ontario are to be divided into electoral districts, and each district will elect one member of the board. In the county of York the board will consist of the four county judges, the master-in-ordinance, the master-in-chambers, the master of the police, the magistrate and the inspector of legal officers.

This board appoints revising officers, including members of their own body, who hear appeals. Fifteen days' notice of the sitting of each revising officer must be given by posting in each polling station and by public advertisement the days, times and places for hearing appeals. Notice of appeal must be handed or left with the clerk of each revising officer five days before the date when the sittings commence. If the appeal is to strike off a name, the name must be taken off at the place of residence stated on the list. Forms can be obtained from the chairman of each registration board.

The final lists must be in the hands of the clerk of the peace ten days before the date of the election. The lists will be announced by proclamation. Nominations will be held one week before election day. A nomination paper in the prescribed form must be signed by at least one hundred electors, not being disqualified, and as well as men may sign the nomination paper.

## SOLDIERS IN BRITISH POLITICS

### Is an Army Man Likely to Become Prime Minister of England?

BY MAJOR BRYAN COOPER.

London, July 19.—In view of the fact that military eminence has long been considered a pathway to political influence in the United States and has sometimes even led to the White House, it may be of interest to consider the part which the demobilized soldier is likely to play in British internal affairs in the near future. The two countries are very different and the all the manhood of Great Britain of less than forty-five years of age has been under arms, yet it is doubtful whether the soldier will play as active a part in the parliamentary arena at Westminster as he is likely to do at Washington. To take one case in point, the names of General Pershing and General Leighton Wood have been widely canvassed as possible candidates for the presidency, but nobody has ventured to attribute political ambition to "Sir Douglas Haig."

Beatty's Future. It is indeed believed that Sir David Beatty having reached the apex of his own profession desires a wider field of activity, but he will probably find this in the governorship of India or one of the great dominions rather than in parliament. Only once in British history has a soldier become prime minister and the success of the Duke of Wellington in that capacity was hardly of so convincing a

character as to encourage a repetition of the experiment. In any case, the world has moved a long way since 1830 and it is almost impossible nowadays to imagine a British prime minister who does not hold a seat in the house of commons.

It is therefore to the military members of that body that our attention must be turned if we are to endeavor to discover a future political leader. They are numerous (the number as they would have been had the general election been held somewhat later, since in many cases they were too busy fighting to bring themselves to the notice of the constituencies) and they include in their ranks several distinguished figures, the one to present no one of outstanding ability has made his appearance. Two well-known generals hold seats in parliament: one, Sir Robert Hunter, was Kitchener's right-hand man in Egypt, and during the recent war commanded the great training centre at Aldershot, where hundreds of thousands of troops passed through his hands; the other, (who possesses a curiously similar name), Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, won fame as a major of engineers when, accompanied by only a dozen sappers, he rode thirty miles thru the enemy's country to blow up the railway north of Bloemfontein. Later he commanded the 24th division in their heroic landing at the Dardanelles, and subsequently led a corps command both in Gallipoli and France.

In cities like Toronto divided into two or more electoral districts—Ottawa and Hamilton are in this class—there must be "three months' residence in the city," but only thirty days in the electoral district. Soldiers and sailors who are not twenty-one years of age are qualified. It would be well for every voter to make up his mind as to what his name appears on the enumerators' list. The name of the enumerator can be obtained from the chairman of the Voters' Registration Board.

Under special regulations that have been made by order-in-council, the voters' registration board is required to have the lists printed with the least possible delay. Instructions have been given to provide for the use upon the referendum vote, and at a general or subsequent election. Therefore the lists will be used on the referendum vote, and have been made to create one in one year; and, by the Dominion election act of last year, they will be used at Dominion by-elections in Ontario.

The act has an appended form of address, which each enumerator administers to persons desiring to be entered on the list.

With the exception of the county of York, the registration board will consist of five officials, viz., the county or district judges, the local registrar, the sheriff and the clerk of the peace. In the county of York the board will consist of the four county judges, the master-in-ordinance, the master-in-chambers, the master of the police, the magistrate and the inspector of legal officers.

This board appoints revising officers, including members of their own body, who hear appeals. Fifteen days' notice of the sitting of each revising officer must be given by posting in each polling station and by public advertisement the days, times and places for hearing appeals. Notice of appeal must be handed or left with the clerk of each revising officer five days before the date when the sittings commence. If the appeal is to strike off a name, the name must be taken off at the place of residence stated on the list. Forms can be obtained from the chairman of each registration board.

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Both these generals have a great reputation, but Hunter is 53 and Hunter-Weston 55 years of age, and it is very unusual for a man who enters parliament when he is more than 50 to make his mark there. Another Mr. P. who is just over the charmed age is General Cockerill, who as deputy director of military intelligence in the war office was in charge of all matters relating to the censorship publicity and the detection of German espionage. He gained much success in that capacity.

A Coming Man. Of all the generals in the house of commons, the over-riding figure is the greatest promise is General Davidson, who as director of operations under Haig, was responsible for the detailed working out of that leader's plans. He is only 43 years old, rose during the war from a junior major to a major-general, and was nine times mentioned in despatches. Should he decide to abandon a military for a political career he may have a great future before him, for besides being a man of great energy, and a keen speaker, he has yet made (in which he declared that the soldier he detested war because he had seen it suffer from that it caused), created a very great impression on the house. He holds a safe seat, and if he has sufficient ambition he may go far.

Among the junior officers there have been many speakers, but no outstanding success, the Major Cohen, who has lost both his legs from wounds, made an effective appeal on behalf of those disabled by himself. As is not unnatural, the airman have shown the greatest activity, and officers from this branch of the service have addressed the house many times (possibly too often, as the commons soon got bored with a speaker and a subject). The most effective and also the most restrained of the air men was Colonel Moore-Brabazon. One of the first Englishmen (or rather Britons, since he is Irish) to fly, he has been occupied during the war in organizing the Royal Air Force. In this department he was a pioneer, and the value of the information gleaned from his ingenuity and enterprise has been of great service to the country. He is only 35 and should he turn his attention to politics may do great things, but flying is an attractive pursuit and he may turn away from the parliamentary struggle.

All these "service" M.P.s (as they are called in England) are hampered by the fact that there is no special military organization behind them, so that they have to commend themselves to the ordinary party machines. There is nothing like the Grand Army of the Republic in England nor do there seem likely to be the efforts to have a party made to create one. They have up to the present failed, partly because the Englishman dislikes organization, partly because the military organization is too small to be of much use, and mainly because he seems unable to visualize extra-parliamentary action. But this opens up a question too large and important to be discussed at the end of an article.

## ADMIT PEERESSES TO HOUSE OF LORDS

### Bill, Which Passes Second Reading, Does Not Change Conditions of Franchise.

London, July 23.—The bill entitling women to hold public office and exercise public functions, which passed its second reading in the house of lords yesterday, will be introduced by the government as a substitute for the bill of William G. Adamson, in the house of commons, on the 26th of July. The bill, which will give women the franchise on the same terms as men, but only at the age of thirty.

### GENERAL STRIKE DOOMED TO FAILURE

Paris, July 23.—The meeting of the national committee of the federation of labor, which ended late last night, brought out statements appearing to indicate that the general strike, which had postponed for July 31, but which was called off before that date, was abandoned because it was doomed in advance to failure.

### FAMOUS MINSTREL CALLED BY DEATH

San Diego, Calif., July 23.—George H. Primrose, famous minstrel, died here today following a severe illness, begun on Monday. He was born in London, Ont., 56 years ago. A widow and a brother survive him here. Primrose's career as a minstrel dates since the time of the famous Haverly troupe. He began his stage career when 15 years old, and is credited with having originated soft shoe dancing. After being with the Haverly troupe for several years, Primrose toured the country with a company known as Barlow, Wilson, Primrose and West. Later the name was changed to Primrose and West, a combination which lasted for many years. About 15 years ago, Primrose joined forces with Lew Dockstader. Of late years he has appeared on the vaudeville stage.

## A Labor Saving Combination

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## OSGOODE HALL NEWS

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Weekly court, before Kelly, J., on Thursday, July 24, at 10:30 a.m.: Goodman v. Yollack, Whichever v. Fremkin, Mackell v. Ottawa Separate Schools, Doherty v. Doherty (three cases), Lake v. Toronto (two cases), Symes v. Terminal, Re Whelan & Polien, Annis v. Annis, Whelan v. Donovan, Re Gimson.

Judges' chambers will be held following weekly court.

Master's Chambers. Before Geo. M. Lee, Junior Registrar. Imperial Trusts Co. v. Jackson—R. G. McClelland (Mearns & Co.), for defendant, obtained leave to move in September to vary or set aside order of July 14, 1919.

Re Rose Bros. Coal Co.—H. H. Shaver, for liquidator, obtained order sanctioning sale of property of Ontario Line Co. for \$175. Costs to liquidator out of the estate in winding-up.

Peel v. Peel (Ginsler (Heyd & Heyd), for defendant, obtained order on consent, dismissing action without costs, and vacating its pendens.

Nasmyth v. Mackay—Dyke (Beatty & Co.), for plaintiff, obtained final order of foreclosure against all defendants.

Brandon v. Brandon Pressed Brick and Tile Co.—C. W. Adams, for plaintiff, obtained order making absolute attaching order.

York Sandstone Co. v. Cowlin & Son—Polson (Byrnes & Co.), for defendant, obtained order on consent, dismissing action and counterclaim without costs.

Standing—C. H. Kemp (Miller & Co.), for plaintiff, moved for return of car. J. H. Cook, for defendant, asked for enlargement. Stands till 25th inst.

Richardson v. McCaffrey—C. H. Kemp, for defendants, obtained leave to serve notice of motion to set aside report issued on July 14th inst.

Hayley v. Hand—Buchanan (Fasiken & Co.), for plaintiff, obtained final order of claim sum pro tempore of 25th April, 1919.

Lucas v. Lucas—J. G. Smith, for plaintiff, moved for interim alimony.

J. C. Moorhouse, for defendant, asked for order made for payment of \$10 weekly from issue of writ, with \$50 for disbursements.

Judges' Chambers. Before Kelly, J. J. C. Moorhouse, for official guardian, obtained orders in the following matters: Re Belcher and Manufacturers' Life, Re J. Valery estate, Re C. Byckman, Re A. Schultz, Re Astrid Erickson.

Rex v. Wright alias William J. Stephen—Pitcher Kelly, on motion to convict on charge of keeping rooms at Toronto on charge of indecency. Judgment: The motion will be dismissed with costs.

At Trial. Before Kelly, J. Re Duncan L. McRae—J. P. Weeks for executor and Addie Hanson, a beneficiary; J. G. Harkness for Margaret McRae, a daughter of the testator; H. E. Stone for Ellen Taylor and Marguerite Bittel; J. C. Haigh for David Gordon. Action to set aside will of Duncan L. McRae, dated September 11, 1918, also to set aside agreement for sale of certain lands. Testator died September 23, aged over eighty years. Judgment: The will of September 11 is valid and unrevoked and should be admitted to probate. It was not procured by fraud or undue influence. The agreement referred to between David Gordon and Duncan L. McRae is a good and valid agreement, and David Gordon is entitled under it to the lands and chattels therein described. The agreement was not procured by fraud and undue influence or without consideration. Costs of executor and Addie Hanson

to be paid by Ellen Taylor and Marguerite Bittel. Re Reece Hall is also liable for these costs due to the delivery of issue. The executors are to have costs as between solicitor and client out of the estate, and the costs realized by him against Ellen Taylor, Marguerite Bittel and Re Reece Hall as above are to be applied in reduction of his costs, payable out of the estate. No costs to or against David Gordon or Maggie McRae.

Before Suberland, J. Gordon v. Spillie—C. F. Henderson, K.C., for plaintiff; George McLaurin for defendant. Action to recover possession of three-foot strip of land, the properties of the plaintiffs on Arthur street, Ottawa. Judgment: The property has been for upwards of twenty years in the open possession of the defendant in adverse possession of the defendant and his predecessors. The action will be dismissed with costs.

Brown v. Crawford—Auguste Lemieux, K.C., for plaintiff; S. R. Broadfoot for defendant. Action to enforce alleged contract for sale of shares in the Prince Rupert, Cobalt and Silver Star Mines. Judgment: It was a speculative venture on plaintiff's part from the beginning and has ended disastrously as has been the case with many other ventures of the kind. The money paid by him for the other 15,000 shares and other parties concerned therein. The action will be dismissed with costs.

## SOLUTION OFFERED OF RAILWAY PROBLEM

### Proposed Merger of U. S. Roads Under Transportation Board Supervision.

Washington, D.C., July 23.—Private ownership and operation of railroads, suggested into twenty or thirty great competing systems, under the supervision of a federal transportation board, with a statutory role of rate-making assuring the roads a return of not more than six per cent. was offered to the house committee of ways and means today as the plan of the national transportation conference.

Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, former president of the chamber of commerce of the United States, which assembled the conference today, said the plan had been held for six months, at which shipper, railroad men, labor union officials and bankers had been heard. The plan evolved was said to be a combination of the best features of plans already put forward, with some new elements assembled into what the conference regarded as a harmonious whole.

Continued government operation until remedial legislation is enacted, was urged by the conference, with the limitation that such legislation should be enacted this year. With the return of the roads, at a time when many, probably, will be in a state of financial collapse, there should be made available by congress a railroad reorganization bill, and a transportation board, for the stabilization of the roads' credit, and to facilitate the recommended consolidations. The sum eventually would be returned to the government.

### Denies Responsibility For Shantung Settlement

Washington, July 23.—President Wilson today denied published reports that he had told senators that he was responsible for the Shantung settlement in the treaty with Germany.

An official statement issued at the White House said the president had "exercised all the influence he was at liberty to exercise in the circumstances" to obtain a modification of the Shantung provision in the treaty. The statement said the president had "exercised all the influence he was at liberty to exercise in the circumstances" to obtain a modification of the Shantung provision in the treaty. The statement said the president had "exercised all the influence he was at liberty to exercise in the circumstances" to obtain a modification of the Shantung provision in the treaty.

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