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At the Golden Lion Grocery

Fancy Clover HONEY

In one pound sections, 25 cents each.
Fresh California Prunes, nice and juicy 10c, 12½c, 15c lb.
Evaporated Peaches, 2 lbs for 25c
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Sweet Cider 40c gal.

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The pleasure of giving is often spoiled by the wrench it costs to let it go.

GREAT QUESTION OF PRICE-FIXING

The Toronto Globe Discusses the Views of Prof. Clark, of Queen's,

AN OLD ECONOMIC DOGMA

SHOULD NOT BE THE HANDS OF FOOD BOARD.

The Globe thinks that Price-Fixing Should be Applied Within Strict Limits to Specific Articles After Careful Enquiry.

Toronto Globe.
Although the Food Board declares formally and emphatically against the fixing of maximum prices, except in wheat, it specifies the maximum prices that can fairly be asked for wheat substitutes, such as rye flour, barley flour, corn flour, and warns dealers of the penalties for exorbitant charges. Why this interference with the law of supply and demand which authorizes everyone to sell at what the market will bring, as the most effective and only rational method of regulating prices and production? The case against the fixing of maximum prices has been elaborately stated by Prof. W. C. Clark of Queen's University, whose pamphlet has the seal of the Food Board's approval. Professor Clark's basis is a consistent argument, and accepts all the conclusions of his own logic. He offers a device for producing "if profiteering means storing up supplies in order to sell later at a higher price, the extra profit on this side of the Atlantic. He says it is difficult to see where the harm arises from hoarding supplies for a rise in price, as speculation of this sort is a legitimate device for keeping the market more equable than production." If profiteering means simply taking advantage of the state of the market, i.e., of supply and demand conditions without illegitimate manoeuvring, it is undoubtedly true that it has been a source of untold profits to fortunate producers and dealers. He adds:

Prof. Clark's Views.

"But is it wrong for a seller to take advantage of an increased demand for his goods? Is it right for a buyer to get all he can for his money, and wrong for a seller to get all he can for his goods? All of us are both buyers and sellers, and we have one rule of conduct when we are buyers and another when we are sellers? Suppose the seller did not take advantage of the market, would the market price be lower or would the extra profit simply be diverted to another pocket through resale by the first purchaser to a more eager purchaser? In other words, are the sellers responsible for high prices, or is the cause the frantic scramble of the buyers for the available supply? Finally, if resale did not take place and prices were actually getting below the market level, what would be the effect on consumption and production? Would the existing abnormal conditions tend to be corrected? Such questions have only one answer. But, it will be asked with horror, do you justify the taking of a profit of 80 per cent. on the capital invested in a meat-packing plant—to quote a beloved Canadian example? In reply it may first be noted that the portion of that profit to zero would have reduced the price of meat only to a very slight extent. In the second place, if there was no unfairness in the securing of the contracts, the policy of the company in taking the highest market price was best in its own interest and in that of the public. But that is far from saying that such huge profits should be left with the company; it is rather a case for such drastic taxation as has recently been announced."

Thus does Prof. Clark defend what many Canadians regard as the classic example of profiteering. If his argument is sound, why should the Food Board try to prevent dealers in wheat substitutes from getting the highest prices that purchasers will pay? Are they not, according to Prof. Clark, serving their own interests and the public by getting all they can?

Will The Public Stand It?

The Globe doubts very much, if prices continue to rise, whether the public will be put off with economic abstractions which ignore the fact that the world has been turned upside down. The Food Board declares against the principle of price-fixing and shrinks from the consequences of its own policy by suggesting maximum retail prices for certain products. The Food Controller of the United States also argues against fixed prices in theory, but he fixes the price of wheat in order to stop speculation and keep the price of bread within bounds for the Allied peoples of Europe, and the Canadian Government follows. Prof. Clark professes to fear disaster even from this single case of tampering with a sacred doctrine. He predicts that farmers will put the major part of their efforts into the coarser grains because these are more profitable. With the British people singing the praises of the late Lord Rothermere, Prof. Clark still holds that the price-fixing policy in Great Britain was a failure, made tolerable only by a rationing system. He says his conclusions are not based on any doctrinaire belief in laissez-faire, but on the facts of experience. In the consumer's experience these facts take the form of increasing prices on nearly every article of ordinary use. Some of these he believes to be unwarranted, and his feeling that he is unprotected against exploitation is confirmed when he is offered only a thesis against price control. So responsible a body as the Canadian

Railway War Board publishes a list of manufactured goods which have advanced in price from 50 to 100 per cent., and alleges that these increases are unwarranted. Must the only answer be that even if the prices are exorbitant the sellers are performing a national service in taking all they can get? A fruit dealer sends the Globe a list of quotations from growers at widely separated points in the province, in which they ask precisely the same price for the same products. If there is not an understanding among the sellers, the coincidence is a miracle. What would have been the poor man's condition last winter if coal dealers had held out for the highest price they could get or if there had been no official regulation of prices?

The Globe thinks that the problem of price-fixing should be approached with great circumspection and applied within strict limits to specific articles, after careful inquiry. The Government or the Food Board ought not to say that its hands are tied to the end of the war by an economic dogma, and that in no circumstances will its interference with prices go beyond a single product—wheat. It ought to keep an open mind on the question and study to aly the growing irritation of the great body of consumers, who will not admit that everyone should be at liberty to charge the highest prices and make the highest profits that can be wrung from the market. It is easy to say that everything in the nature of a combine should be attacked, and that prices should be regulated fairly by the equation of supply and demand under conditions of free competition; but combines in Canada bear charmed lives.

FOR FRIENDS OF MOTHERS.

An Opportunity to Do Something Worth While.

Do you know a mother whose son has bought with his life on the battle fields of Europe the liberty you enjoy? If so, it is your privilege to name that mother for decoration into the International Order of Allied Mothers in Sacrifice. The Associated Kin has made her nomination by her friends, an incident to her decoration, and it is a privilege accorded to all who know of such a one, to pass that knowledge on to the Associated Kin Headquarters, London. They do the rest as a patriotic privilege on behalf of the people of Canada.

This great movement originated with the Associated Kin and to them is due the honor of having promulgated their proposition throughout the entire world. Mothers in practically all its major nations are wearing this insignia of what is admittedly at once the most exclusive and the most democratic order of womanhood and sacrificial motherhood that is, or will be.

During the first week of September what will undoubtedly be the greatest gathering of sacrificial motherhood ever assembled under one roof will take place in Bond Street Congregational Church, Toronto. This time is chosen that others from a distance who are visiting the Canadian National Exhibition may receive the insignia of the International Order of Allied Mothers in Sacrifice. This will be the second decoration meeting held in Toronto this year.

Following it at Kinsman Hall, London, a similar meeting, the fifth in London, will take place. Each of these meetings will be addressed by a speaker chosen by our overseas heroes and a programme in every way appropriate to the occasion is assured to those who attend. We trust the friends of mothers within the scope of our circulation will see in it that this distinction be conferred on every mother whose soldier son has made the supreme sacrifice. To such of these mothers as are shut in through physical disability, the Associated Kin asks local co-operation and volunteers special attention to their decoration in their homes. Where the Association is organized, particulars should be handed to the local secretary to send forward. In other places send full information direct to head office, London, Ontario.

It's Easy Enough

to keep the liver right if you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills occasionally.

The liver gets lazy at times and when it does digestion is interfered with and the kidneys fail to act. You soon know it when the liver is awakened by this treatment, for headache, biliousness and stomach troubles disappear and you feel fine. This is an easy prescription for health and happiness.

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The rush is now to the

UNITED GROCERY

for all kinds of the best

FRESH FRUIT

Customers go away daily advertising our business.

138 Princess St.
HEN LEE, Mgr.

Probs: Saturday, fair, not much change.

SATURDAY!

An exceptional number of bargains will be on sale and should prove of worth to all thrifty women.

Summer Dresses



This season's latest novelties in a large variety of delightful colorings, styles, etc. This lot includes many interesting numbers and a visit to our Ready-to-Wear department may be a means of great saving to you.

Pongee Dresses

In great variety of shades, including natural, copen blue, coral and green. These were formerly priced at \$25.00. Saturday \$9.95

GINGHAM DRESSES, VOILE DRESSES, BEACH CLOTH DRESSES

Priced from \$5.95 to \$18.50

HALF PRICE

Palm Beach Suits

5 only, and priced formerly at \$25.00. Saturday \$14.95

White Wash Skirts

300 fine white gabardine wash skirts in pocketed and plain styles. All sizes from 24 to 30, and regularly priced at \$1.75. Saturday 98c

Wash Middies

A number of new wash middies. "Jack Tar" and "Admiral," in plain white and white with Jean and gingham trimmed. Saturday 98c

Ladies' Wool Sweaters

A most complete stock of high-grade pure wool sweaters awaits your selection here. All the wanted shades and color combinations in broad assortments. Sizes 36 to 44. Saturday \$5.95 up

KAYSER SILK GLOVES

200 pairs Kayser pure silk gloves with double guaranteed finger tips, in colors black, white, navy, brown and sand. All sizes. Saturday 75c

"MILL ENDS" TABLE DAMASK

1,000 yards "mill ends," measuring from 1½ to 5 yards of heavy bleached table damask. They are special value on today's market at 85c per yard. Saturday 49c



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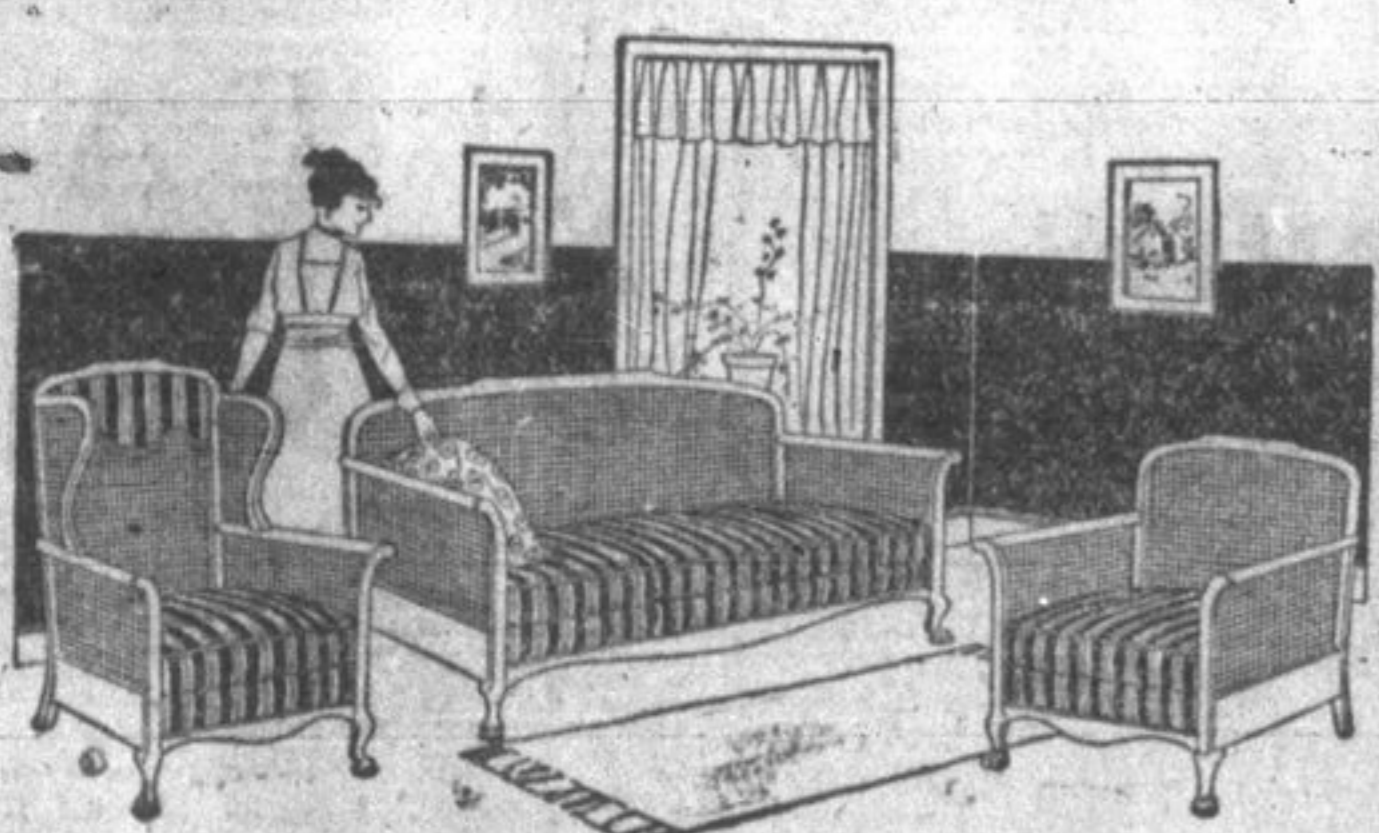
Untrimmed Hats 49c and 98c
Trimmed Hats \$1.98, \$2.98, \$4.98

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- Legs Lamb 45c per lb.
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- Choice Dairy Butter 45c per lb.

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