

of \$4.50 a person or \$24.70 for a family of five. This is nothing at all compared with the reduction in wheat acreage and correspondingly small crop next season which will result from the encouragement of the producer.

The high cost of living is not due to the storage of meats, vegetables, fruits, eggs and poultry in the season when these are produced in surplus against the season of short supply. Popular as is the use and cry against storage of foodstuffs, it is a palpable fact that modern storage methods are the greatest food savers in the world; at one and the same time saving food in time of plenty and supplying it in time of scarcity, and, moreover, maintaining a steadily level of prices throughout all seasons for any given commodity.

The high cost of living is not due to the exportation of food and clothing any more than it is due to our heavy exports of manufactured goods, machinery, etc., which the farmer, the manufacturer, the producer and the consumer must pay for. An embargo on foodstuffs to bring down the high cost of living will be as demoralizing to American agriculture as the embargo of foodstuffs was to French agriculture in the time of Louis XIV. Moreover, the high cost of living is not merely a local or national phenomenon, it is a world-wide phenomenon.

Applying a first aid remedy at home to create and foster anarchy and revolution abroad should not be the policy of the United States even at this critical juncture. The high cost of living is due to a stagnation in production of manufactured goods and agricultural products. Every labor strike that shuts down any plant engaged in the preparation of foods or the making of clothing, that shuts down a branch of industry to the high cost of living. Shortly after a strike of the United States yards and packing plant employees the wholesale price of fresh produce advanced 15 to 25 per cent, directly due to the short supply and consequently small supply of fresh meats. In Chicago 100,000 men have been shut out of work by the carpenters refused to work for 22 cents an hour. This strike tied up building operations in many small towns within a radius of 50 miles of the city, as well as Chicago.

The high cost of living is due to price manipulation and extravagant profits of middle men, referring again to the Chicago situation. A small group of milk wagon drivers at one of the milk distributing plants struck for \$14 a week and regular distribution. All the other milk distributors at once declared a lockout against their drivers. After two or three days of sparing, the employers agreed to meet the demands of the drivers for a 1 cent a quart advance in the price of milk to the consuming public.

Analysis of the arithmetic of the case shows that the cost of living is due to that cent that pay the employees and that six-tenths of each cent was added to the profits of the distributors. Food on the market is sold at a price that is 10 per cent above the price to the producer. Part of the reason for this is due to the short hours and high wages for labor, part to the extravagant profits of the middle men, part to the manipulation of prices by the men between the producer and the consumer and a considerable part to the extravagant practices of the consumer in methods of purchasing supplies.

Economy Now Urged. The high cost of living is due to the failure of practically all folks to practice even ordinary economy in public and private life. A programme of hard work and building, contracted at almost pre-war costs, a mile, due to advance price of material and labor, has been delayed and interfered with because of the fact that the cost of material has been delayed by tying up the transportation facilities. This question of lack of economy in public spending was brought to the focus of attention in July, when the railway brotherhoods demanded of President Wilson that he bring down the cost of living. The increase amounting to a total of \$300,000,000 a year, payable necessarily in increase of freight rates and a deficiency appropriation, either of which would add to the cost of living.

A lack of practicing economy in private life may be illustrated without end. Theatres and places of amusement, crowded with beautifully gowned women and handsome men, are a common sight. The price of shoes has doubled and tripled, yet one must wait his turn, though he could shine his own shoes at home for less than one cent.

It is capitalistic monopoly wants enough food produced that it may be feasted, if organized labor wants food produced that it may be fed, if the do nothing dawdlers want enough food produced so they may occasionally eat, let them stand forth now at this time, when the farmer must determine his 1920 food production programme, and declare by word and deed that he is producing it. The price of goods and wages, going honestly to the business of preparing and purveying the necessities of life, going honestly to the job of doing a full day's work for a full day's pay—their willingness to cooperate. Failure of these forces to do this now will be a boomerang that ere the next cycle of the seasons will effect a condition of living not undreamed of.

The calls were sent by Republican Leader Mondell and Democratic Leader Clegg. The Department of Agriculture has received the requests for additional funds to combat living costs were pushed up to the total of \$3,312,000. The Department of Agriculture has received the requests for additional funds to combat living costs were pushed up to the total of \$3,312,000.

ident bought the supplies and what effect they have had on living costs in this country. Mr. Good said he believed one of the most important fronts of the "cost of living evil" is the handling of the wheat crop by the Grain Corporation, which through its vast powers absolutely controls the bread markets of the country. He believed the \$1,900,000 fund that Congress appropriated to guarantee \$2.26 wheat to farmers and provide for the resale of wheat or flour to the people at a reasonable cost should be used as he says Congress intended, for a wheat or flour subsidy, in order that bread may be cheaper.

Prices Given to Public. In asking for \$202,000 Secretary of Agriculture Houston committed himself for informing the public regularly of fair retail prices of food. He plans to distribute this information from twenty to thirty times a week, and to do so specifically for this work. In addition he asked \$119,660 for a price news service on fruit and vegetables, \$109,400 on meats, and \$100,000 on dairy products, \$50,000 on cold storage supplies and \$75,000 on cereals, sugar and canned goods.

It is of value supply and price information as it affects food in the given community must be made available in that community daily or at least two or three times a week. Mr. Hogston wrote to the House. The information for the benefit of consumers must be published in the newspapers of the city, since in other ways can large numbers of consumers be reached. The information for the benefit of farmers, which through its tendency to stabilize the market and prevent loss also benefits the consumer, should be put into the hands of the farmers either through the mails or by distribution on farmers' markets.

It is believed this can be best accomplished by establishing a service in the largest cities of the country, since one organization in a very large city can reach several times the number of consumers that could be reached by a single organization in a city of moderate size. The sum indicated above is based on a service in twenty of the largest cities of the country, including New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Washington, Seattle, St. Paul, Portland, Oregon and Indianapolis.

The cities of Newark and Jersey City are not included because it is felt that prices in these cities will be more or less applicable to them. There are being maintained at present at the expense of the State of Colorado a number of storage facilities for which these estimates provide in the cities of New Haven, Bridgeport, Waterbury and Norwich. The bureau of market prices is conducting a series of field services and they can doubtless be coordinated with the larger work for which these estimates are submitted.

Storage Reports Lacking. The cold storage reports now issued by the Bureau of Market Prices are regarded as adequately and are not issued as promptly as desirable. With an appropriation of \$50,000 special reports will be issued at the expense of the Government. The Bureau of Market Prices also will be made a part of the monthly movement of commodities and tabulations also will be made showing the monthly movement of commodities and tabulations also will be made showing the monthly movement of commodities.

Information regarding movement of products in and out of storage cannot be tabulated with the present force, although it is now obtained. It is believed monthly reports should be issued to show the stocks of important commodities held by elevators, mills, warehouses and wholesale dealers. These reports would show the quantity of stock each month, the number of firms by whom held and would give comparative figures for the current and preceding year. Among commodities to be reported would be wheat, corn, oats, rye, wheat flour, white, whole wheat and Graham flour, barley flour, rye flour, corn flour, etc.; beans, rice, rolled oats, canned salmon, condensed milk and evaporated milk.

The Department feels that service of much value in the present emergency can be rendered to the country at this time by the conduct of its market news services on fruits and vegetables and live stocks and meat on adequate scales. The present distribution of information furnishes information which makes it possible to avoid market gluts. Their operation has a most important bearing on the problem of supplying the markets in large cities.

The need for the \$75,000 was stated by Director Philip B. Kennedy of the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce and the Department of Commerce. Funds requested are made available, undertake to have its statistics of imports and exports analyzed and put into convenient and understandable form that could be readily assimilated by the public, and would also employ economists to study the situation in the light of such statistics and other information gathered by our commercial attaches and special agents and consular officers with a view to pointing out wherein the public could be benefited by improved methods of distribution, marketing and conservation.

Palmer Stirs Opposition. Attorney-General Palmer's appearance before the Senate Agricultural Committee stirred up a hornet's nest about the President's Federal control of food. Attorney-General had appeared in advocacy of new legislation, to continue in force as well as to amplify the existing Federal control law. He found the Department of Justice in a state of confusion. Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Hanger (La.) bitter opponents of any further Federal regulation of the commodities of the country. Mr. Palmer bluntly they did not think much of his plans.

\$6,244,616 IN ARMY FOOD FOR WORK City Increases Its Order and 92,656,000 Pounds Will Be Sold at Low Prices.

GOOD EGG LAW WANTED Official Hunt for Hoarders and Profiteers Enlists Secret Service Men. Edwin J. O'Malley, Deputy Commissioner of Markets, announced last night that he had mailed an additional order for \$4,522,290 more army food. The new order totals \$10,244,616 for 92,656,000 pounds of food, or 55,556,000 pounds—enough for every man, woman and child of New York's 6,000,000 population. The new order will be filled by the city's own stores that the city will next week at bargain prices.

Commissioner O'Malley said that after placing the new order with the War Department Wednesday for \$1,527,400 it was decided, in anticipation of the public demand, to triple the amount and stock up such a reserve that for several weeks after the first order the city would be kept supplied. The reserves will be stored in the space under the Manhattan end of the Queensboro Bridge, at First avenue and Fifty-ninth street, which was formerly a public market. Other emergency food depots will be placed at convenient points throughout the city.

The number of cartons contracted for is 1,500. The army has asked for 46 Fifth avenue yesterday. The city's second order had not been received, but in regard to the first order for 400 cartons of goods are delivered. J. O. H. army depot, and the city has arranged transportation so the sales will begin Monday morning without fail. The city's first order was used in handling the food have been printed, and the public schools that will serve as municipal markets have been selected. A part of them will be made public too.

SWIFT DEFENDS STORING. Makes Possible Adequate Food Supply the Year Around. CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The supplies of food now held in storage are placed to show the stocks of important commodities held by elevators, mills, warehouses and wholesale dealers. These reports would show the quantity of stock each month, the number of firms by whom held and would give comparative figures for the current and preceding year.

COAL MEN ASK INQUIRY. Wholesalers Want Investigation Before Price Fixing. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Complete investigation of the coal industry before the Federal control or regulation in the campaign against high costs of living was urged in resolutions adopted to-day by the executive committee of the American Wholesale Coal Association.

PARIS PRICES NORMAL AGAIN. Demonstrations at Central Markets Seem Ended. By the Associated Press. PARIS, Aug. 14.—The situation at the central markets was normal this morning. The prices of foodstuffs and sales were up to standard. Prices were normal and there were no demonstrations.

MORE KICK IN QUEBEC BEER. Government Hearsbacks to the Complaints of Drinkers. MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Quebec Province has been stumbling at its beer since the referendum on April 16 which accorded it the privilege of drinking beer and wine, though every other province in the Dominion has long since done so.

Allies Free Von Sanders. LONDON, Aug. 14.—The repatriation to Germany of Field Marshal von Sanders, who assisted in the command of the Turkish army during the war, has been granted by the Allies, a German wireless despatch received here says.

14 Dead in Munitions Blast. COLOGNE, Aug. 14.—A British munition dump at Kalk, an eastern suburb of this city, exploded to-day, killing fourteen of its workmen and injuring many in the vicinity.

ARMY READY TO SELL 2,000,000 BLANKETS Offering to Public Here to Begin To-day. Army blankets, 2,000,000 of 'em, wool, wool and cotton, and wool, new and reclaimed, all warranted to make a dweller in a Polar hall bedroom feel as if he lived in the fireproof of the Leviathan, will be sold to-day by the sales branch of the Clothing and Equipment Division of the army in room 230, 461 Eighth avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth street.

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ASKS PALMER'S AID TO CUT MILK PRICE Gov. Smith Urges Federal Intervention and Swann Welcomes Help. GRAND JURY WILL ACT Subpoenas Served on Fifteen Officers of New York Distributing Companies.

Announcement was made last night by Edward Swann, District Attorney, that a vigorous investigation will have its formal opening to-day in his office to ascertain whether there is a conspiracy among large milk distributors to juggle the price of milk to the householders in this city. More than fifteen officers will appear before the District Attorney at 11 o'clock in answer to subpoenas which already have been served on them. The visitors, according to Mr. Swann, will be men who are capable of rendering him invaluable assistance in his investigation of the alleged tactics of the so-called "milk trust."

The pressing of a button is not going to result in indictments against large corporations. It is not going to be appropriated by the Legislature as needed and when it can be wisely spent. TUG AND SHIP GO AGROUND. Larger Craft Floated Off Hawes Shoal Without Aid.

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ASKS \$100,000 HIGHWAY BONDS Wayne Adopts Resolution—Other Counties to Act. Special Despatch to THE SUN. ALBANY, Aug. 14.—A bond issue of \$100,000 for new highways and the improvement of existing highways will be asked of the next Legislature, according to Frederick S. Greene, Commissioner of Highways, who announced to-day that he had been notified that the Board of Supervisors of Wayne county had adopted a resolution favoring such action.

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EGGS ARE PILING IN, PRICES DROP 2 CENTS Even Now, With Speculators Nervous, They Cost Double 1914 Figures.

AND THEY'RE NO BETTER Quotations Five Years Ago Show We Were Happier Than We Know. People began to be seriously alarmed over the advancing costs of food just five years ago. Officials took notice of the situation, and the late John Purroy Mitchell, then Mayor, appointed a citizens' committee, of which George W. Perkins was chairman, to conduct an inquiry into conditions and see if something could be done to obtain relief. At the same time Charles S. Whitman, then District Attorney, began an official investigation to determine if there was anything criminal in what was going on.

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MADISON AVENUE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK MADISON AVENUE AND 60TH STREET

Why We Selected this Location WITH the purpose of bringing to the uptown residential and business districts a banking service as complete as is available to the downtown community, yet at the very door of the uptown section, we established our Madison Avenue Office. In selecting the location of this office we had in mind its features of accessibility and freedom from traffic congestion—an unusual but very desirable combination. To owners of automobiles the absence of traffic on the approaching streets and the assurance of available space for their cars at the bank are particularly attractive features. Combined with the advantages of a convenient location this office affords a banking, trust, investment, and safe deposit service complete in every detail. An interest is paid on checking accounts. Our officers would deem it a pleasure to explain to you personally the many ways in which we can serve you. MADISON AVENUE OFFICE Guaranty Trust Company of New York MADISON AVENUE AND 60TH STREET

DAMPNESS seems a necessity this Summer. Honest construction and good materials keep your feet dry. Waukease Shoe 13 John Street Bet. B'way and Nassau Brooklyn Store: 140 Flatbush Av. - 855 Flatbush Av.

Today real quality is so fugitive a characteristic in clothes, and so low a price, that we know you will be glad you came early to secure both - i.e.: Fancy Scotch heather mixtures, medium weight, early fall wear, - all wool, of course, \$25.00 Cordially, W. Morgan. Wm. Morgan & Sons 14 Cortland St. 9-11 Dey St.