

FOR SALE

FACTORY SITE—WEST TORONTO Only location left in this section. Six and a half acres, with 735 feet on the railway. Just outside city limits. For plans and particulars apply: H. H. WILLIAMS & CO. 38 King Street East. Main 5430.

PROBS: Showery in the morning, followed by northwest winds, and clearing.

Senate Reading Room 11a20-1276 SENATE P O OTTAWA

The Toronto World

SATURDAY MORNING MAY 17 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,066 TWO CENTS

Store For Rent

KING STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN BAY AND YORK STREETS. 35 x 100 feet. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO. 38 King Street East. Main 5430.

STRIKERS IN COMPLETE CONTROL AT WINNIPEG

CANADA CHOSEN AS SEED BED FOR EIGHT-HOUR CROP

Local Labor Demands Said to Mark a Universal Movement.

TORONTO'S POSITION

More Favorable Than Winnipeg's, as Strike Crop Ripened Unevenly.

There was a prevalent impression in Toronto yesterday that the almost unanimous demands of the local trades unions were but a mask to cover up a very much wider movement for a universal 8-hour day. The minds of labor leaders sometimes run into great depths, and this is very necessary when they are playing for an ideal and issuing their orders from a foreign state. The majority of Canadian trade unions are controlled from the United States, and it is public knowledge that all the leaders in that country are 8-hour day men. Canada to them, looked a likely ground in which to sow their seed, which in time would produce such a crop as would overwhelm the government and compel them in the interests of the commerce of the Dominion to pass an act making eight hours the daily legal work standard. It is further said by those closely identified with trade and labor matters in Canada that the seed was first sown in Winnipeg, and some months later after the ground was well plowed by secret propaganda, a goodly quantity was sown in Toronto. How the crop flourished on the well-looked-after ground in Winnipeg, all Canada knows today, but owing to the sun shining too brightly on some of the seed, part of the Toronto crop was harvested before the selected time. In short, some of the late Toronto strikers came before this prescribed time. They were settled on agreeable terms to both employers and employees, and now when the time arrives for the general harvest, the early crop absolutely refuses to be reharvested.

Opinions are divided. This is the position today in which the Toronto trade unions stand—they are divided on the question of a universal strike and tie-up of trade, and unanimity on the question seems altogether impossible. As The World said yesterday, there is little likelihood of a general strike in Toronto, and these words are equally true today. Some of the smaller objecting unions are being threatened by the powers, that if they do not fall in line with the majority, they will be expelled. When it is found necessary to read the riot act to maintain order in a city or town, it clearly shows that all is not well with the community as a healthy, united body.

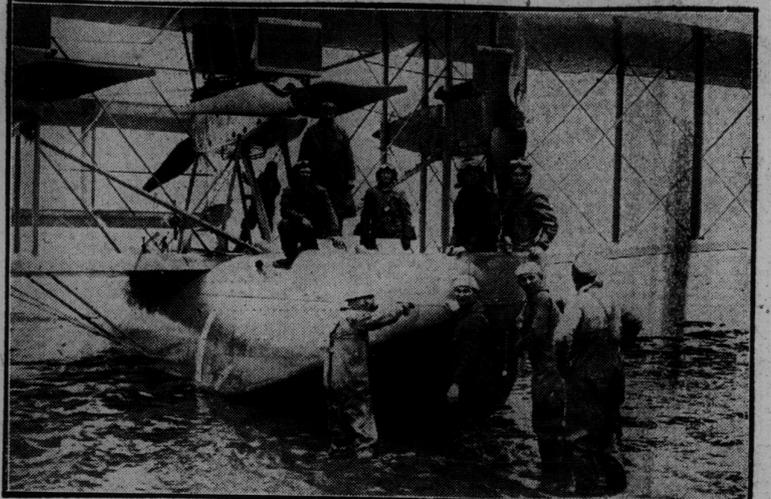
That the present agitation is one for the establishment of a seven or eight-hour work day rather than for improvement in scale of wages, seems self-evident. As a worker said yesterday: "Let the government establish an eight-hour day and you will see the men back to work in no time." In furtherance of this statement may be cited an extract from a circular issued yesterday by the Metal Trades Council. It reads:

The Metal Trades Council of Toronto, representing the basic industries of the city, urge governmental adoption of the eight-hour day immediately. We speak for the workers engaged in these industries, and we believe we speak for practically the entire rest of the working citizenship of Canada, comprising six million people, more or less. People who are in or were interested in the strike are asking today: "Is there no man sufficiently strong in Toronto to bring both sides together and effect a prompt settlement of differences?" Is there such a man? Judge Colin Snider has been appointed chairman of the board of conciliation adjusting the grievances of the packing house industries. John R. Loan, M. P., and A. Hull were last night elected delegates from Toronto to the strike conference.

(Concluded on Page 5, Column 1.)

Returning Soldiers

Troops from S.S. Orduna and Olympic are en route and may be expected the first late tonight or early tomorrow morning, and the second late tomorrow. No definite time is given. S.S. Canada docked at Quebec yesterday at 6 p.m. According to unofficial radial received by Lieut. E. R. Taylor, the Essequibo hospital ship will dock at Portland today at 4 p.m. Celtic troops will arrive at Exhibition Camp about noon this morning, and motorists are earnestly invited by the voluntary aid committee to bring 100 cars at that time and place to convey soldiers to their homes. List of Orduna men will be found on page 15. For further information phone information bureau, Parkdale 7480.



AMERICAN SEAPLANES START. The American seaplanes are on their way to the Azores, having left Newfoundland yesterday afternoon. The above photo of one of the three planes, taken before the start, shows the type of construction. They are propelled by three sets of engines—two in front and one behind. Each carries a crew of six men.

THREE SEAPLANES OFF ON 1,300-MILE FLIGHT TO CROSS ATLANTIC

Rose into the Air Within Few Minutes of Each Other and Headed for Azores as Journey as Dangerous as That Made by Columbus

Trepassey, Nfld., May 16.—Three seaplanes of the American navy, the NC-3, the NC-4 and the NC-1, rose today from the waters of Trepassey Bay and headed for the Azores to make by air in the twentieth century a journey as dangerous as that Columbus made by water four centuries ago. The seaplanes shaped their course towards Corvo, westernmost island of the Azores, from which they expected to fly to Horta, on the island of Fayal, where they will descend if weather conditions or mechanical difficulties make it necessary, but they will go on if possible to Ponta Delgada on St. Miguel Island, 152 nautical miles from this port. This leg of the cruise from Rockaway Beach, N.Y., the planes' home station, to Plymouth, England, is the only one requiring night flying.

Average 60 Miles an Hour. The planes were expected to maintain an average speed of 60 nautical miles per hour. (Concluded on Page 5, Column 5.)

NO MORE WAR GRATUITIES WOULD COST \$850,000,000

Ottawa, May 16.—A delegation from the Dominion command of the Great War Veterans' Association, accompanied by members of the house of commons who have seen service in the war, interviewed Sir Thomas White, acting prime minister, and Maj. Gen. Mewburn, minister of militia and defence, this afternoon. The G.W.V.A. was represented by Major Andrews, M.P., G. B. Maxwell, and Col. Margeison. Members of the house present were Sir Thomas White, acting prime minister, and Maj. Gen. Mewburn, minister of militia and defence, this afternoon. Questions discussed were the extension of the post-discharge gratuity to classes not now included; problems relating to the demobilization of Canadians who served in imperial units; pensions, etc. The proposal of a further post-discharge bonus running from \$1,000 to \$2,000 which has been urged by a section of the G.W.V.A., was also brought up. Sir Thomas White said in regard to the proposal of a further post-discharge gratuity, he observed that, according to the estimates submitted, it would entail an expenditure of \$50,000,000. This, Sir Thomas, said, was obviously impossible of favorable consideration. To Spend \$600,000,000. Sir Thomas added that in connection with this proposal it was overlooked that the expenditure of the Dominion government for the present year would be almost as great as they were for the last year of the war. The expenditure for the reconstruction program of the government, which was designed to provide employment throughout Canada, together with the gratuity to returned

soldiers, which would alone require \$125,000,000, and the cost of demobilization will make the current expenditure a total of over \$600,000,000 for the year. As it is, we shall have to float a very large loan in the fall to take care of the heavy expenditures which I have mentioned. The minister considered the sound policy to be that of placing pensions upon a just basis providing services of vocational training and the system of gratuity at present provided for the purpose of tiding the troops over the uncertain period after their return. The proposal put forward of the payment of a bonus of \$2,000 to those who served in France, \$1,500 to those who served in England, and \$1,000 to those who served in Canada, amounting in the aggregate to \$350,000,000, according to the estimates submitted, was obviously impossible of favorable consideration. HATS, RAINCOATS AND UMBRELLAS Frank S. Cahill of Pontiac asked what policy the government had regarding the railway legislation. He expressed surprise that there should

TELEGRAPHERS JOIN STRIKERS ISOLATING MANITOBA'S CAPITAL

How the Big Strike Began

Winnipeg, May 16.—The first intimation to the public of the trouble which culminated in the general strike order was on April 24, when schedules of the metal workers and building trades workers were presented to employers, accompanied by demands of increases for the former of 17c an hour for mechanics, up to 30c for laborers, and for the latter approximately 20c an hour. Negotiations proceeded, and the men refused the employers' offer of 5c and 10c increases. The employers announced willingness to treat with employees' committees, but refused to negotiate with labor representatives outside their employ. The men on May 1 decided to strike.

On May 6, at the request of the building and metal workers, the Trades and Labor Council decided to vote on the question of a general strike, "to help the men who are out," as Secretary Robinson put it, "to establish better wages, reduction of hours of labor, recognition of trades unions, and collective bargaining." When a count of ballots revealed an overwhelming vote for a general strike, Premier T. C. Norris and Mayor C. F. Gray called a conference of employers and employees in the trades affected by the dispute, which continued several days. The intervention proved fruitless, and on Tuesday night the Trades and Labor Council called the general strike. Estimates this morning placed the number of workers out on strike as high as thirty thousand.

STRIKE AT WINNIPEG DISCUSSED IN COMMONS

Ottawa, May 16.—The strike at Winnipeg was brought up immediately the house opened this afternoon. Mr. Casgrain asked what steps the government was going to take in view of the unusual circumstances and what was going to be done in the future to prevent a recurrence of such strikes. "I remember last year in Quebec," Mr. Casgrain went on, "the military forces were called on." Mr. Casgrain was here called to order by the deputy speaker. The deputy speaker ruled that Mr. Casgrain was in order in asking a question, but absolutely out of order in referring to anything else. Replying to the question, Hon. A. K. Maclean said: "The minister of labor has been closely in touch with the situation at Winnipeg during the past ten days and he is being advised from moment to moment. He is ready at all times to do anything he can in the circumstances." Mr. Robb asked if the postal officials had any statement to make in regard to the disturbances in the postal service at Winnipeg. Postmen Not Justified. Hon. N. W. Rowell: "The majority of the postal authorities in Winnipeg, with a few exceptions have gone out on sympathetic strike, in accordance with the action taken by the other employees. The government considers that such a strike is entirely without justification. We are advised that efforts are being made to intimidate the other employees who are still faithful to the public service. The government is standing absolutely behind all the employees who are performing their duty in the service of the government and in the administration of the postoffice at Winnipeg at the present time." Mr. Cahill remarked that he understood a number of employees of the Canadian government railways were also on strike, and asked if the minister of railways had any information. Dr. Beak, minister of railways, replied that he had received no information to that effect from the officials at Winnipeg.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ANXIOUS TO COMBINE

Berlin, May 16.—The soldiers and workers council met Wednesday in an attempt to discover means for combining the right wing of the Independent Socialists with the left wing. Carl Kautsky, one of the Socialist leaders, sent a letter to the meeting in which he favored the project, but said he doubted the possibility of such a combination. He added that he would be unable to work with Herr Noske, minister of military affairs, or the Communists. Speakers at the meeting declared that the danger threatened by the peace terms of the allied and associated governments made the desired combination necessary. Eduard Bernstein warned those present at the meeting to forget all differences in view of the situation Germany was facing. The council is to meet again soon to vote on the question of the peace terms.

CHARGE RATES PER MILE FOR AERIAL SERVICE

Atlantic City, N.J., May 16.—At tonight's session of the pan-American aeronautical convention the statement was made that air passenger traffic has developed to the point where regular rates per mile are being established. In the past the air skippers operating "taxi lines" have fixed a flat city to city rate. The inter-city lines operating from the air port here charge \$50 for the run to Philadelphia and \$100 to New York City. The accident to the United States navy dirigible C-5 at St. John's, Nfld., yesterday, has served to hasten preparations to handle the British dirigible R-34, which is to come to Atlantic City in the near future.

ASQUITH PROMISES FEW DISCLOSURES

Glasgow, May 16.—Herbert H. Asquith, in a speech here today, promised in due course a full disclosure of confidential documents exchanged while he was premier, including the letters of Field Marshal Viscount French, formerly commander-in-chief of the British army in the field, relating to the period which Field Marshal French is describing in newspaper articles published in Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Asquith strongly deprecated the action of Field Marshal French in making alleged ex-parte statements and warmly defended Lord Kitchener, who, he said, was sent to France with no idea of superseding Field Marshal French, but to convey to the latter important decisions unanimously arrived at by the cabinet as a result of serious disquietude concerning communications from Field Marshal French regarding his intentions.

MORE BRITISH CREDITS ESTABLISHED IN U. S.

Washington, May 16.—The treasury today announced establishment of credits in favor of Great Britain of \$80,000,000, making a total for Great Britain of \$4,316,000,000 and in favor of Belgium of \$1,300,000, making Belgium's total \$340,500,000. Total credits to all allies now are \$9,370,215,000.

Germany Will Refuse to Sign Semi-Official Announcement Made

Berlin, May 16.—In consequence of the government will not be forced into the pan-European peace terms, notwithstanding their severe provisions, semi-official announcement was made today that these insinuations strike a false note and that the government is fully united in its intentions to carry out its recently stated policy of declining to sign the compact. Reports that lack of unity exists in the cabinet also are denied. The announcement declares that there is complete unity between the Versailles plenipotentiaries and Berlin, and that

BRITISH VICTORY IN AFGHANISTAN

Occupation of Dakka Fort Indicates That Movement Will Fizzle Out.

London, May 16.—It is learned that Gen. Barrett's troops occupied Dakka fort in Afghanistan, on May 13. This is a most important operation and is regarded as a most serious blow to the Afghans. It has definitely stopped the menace to Kandahar and is militarily regarded as showing that the movement will fizzle out. Dakka is situated at a very important point on the Kabul River, where the road leaves the steamer. Its loss will greatly damage Afghan prestige.

HOUSING SCHEME MEETS CRITICISM

Spending Twenty-Five Millions to Build Forty Thousand Homes.

Ottawa, May 16.—The government's housing scheme was the subject of discussion in the house tonight. There was a vote of \$25,000,000 for the scheme under consideration and Hon. Mr. Rowell sketched the general purposes and the reasons which induced the government to take action. There was some criticism of the plan of the housing order-in-council last year was passed. The measure did not grapple with the right direction. Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, remarked that something bigger and better was expected. Sir Herbert Ames expressed disappointment that the measure did not grapple with the slum problem of the large cities. To this Mr. Rowell replied that if 40,000 people were provided with better homes, there would have been made an important contribution to social welfare. The housing appropriation of \$25,000,000 was carried shortly after midnight.

Increase N. W. Police Pay.

The resolution to give statutory authority to increases of pay granted to the northwest mounted police by whom will make a total expenditure of a total of over \$600,000 for the year. As it is, we shall have to float a very large loan in the fall to take care of the heavy expenditures which I have mentioned. The minister considered the sound policy to be that of placing pensions upon a just basis providing services of vocational training and the system of gratuity at present provided for the purpose of tiding the troops over the uncertain period after their return. The proposal put forward of the payment of a bonus of \$2,000 to those who served in France, \$1,500 to those who served in England, and \$1,000 to those who served in Canada, amounting in the aggregate to \$350,000,000, according to the estimates submitted, was obviously impossible of favorable consideration.

HATS, RAINCOATS AND UMBRELLAS

"Old Probe" promises showery weather again today. He has been very generous with his supply every Saturday for some time. Should it come or not, you had better drop into Dineen's at 140 Yonge street, and take advantage of the sale of men's hats, raincoats and umbrellas, advertised at a very great reduction. Men's soft hats, \$2.95, regular \$3.75; other quantities at \$3.75, were \$5. Raincoats, \$10.50 to \$25. Spring overcoats, \$20 to \$35. Umbrellas, \$1.50 to \$3. Come in as early as you can. Dineen's store closes at 4.

Rebels Fail to Penetrate Interior of Costa Rica

San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, May 16.—The Costa Rican revolutionists apparently have failed in their attempt to advance into the interior of Costa Rica, as they have returned to La Cruz, on the Nicaraguan frontier.

Winnipeg to Be Cut Off From World by Action of Wire Operators — Newspapers Closed Down — Troops Called Out, But No Clashes With Strikers Have Yet Occurred.

Winnipeg, May 16.—The general strike situation in Winnipeg was today rendered more serious by the walk-out of telephone employees, resulting in complete paralysis of the telephone system of the city, and that of the pressmen and stereotypers, which deprives the citizens of all daily newspapers. It has been proposed that the Labor News, an organ, as its name implies, published in the interests of labor, be issued daily instead of weekly in order to keep the people informed of local news. The strike committee is now considering this proposal, and will probably announce its decision this afternoon. Brig.-Gen. H. D. Ketchen, officer commanding military district No. 10, this afternoon informed a deputation from the Army and Navy Veterans that all the troops in the city had been detailed for duty. In consequence of this order the decoration day parade has been postponed. Commercial telegraphers employed by the Canadian Pacific, Great North-western, Grand Trunk Pacific, and telegraphers in the employ of the Canadian Press Limited and all brokerage firms in Winnipeg, at a meeting this evening voted in favor of a sympathetic strike, to take effect at 12 o'clock noon Saturday, May 17, thus isolating Winnipeg from the outside world.

Unions on Strike.

Following is a list of unions now participating in the general strike: Building trades and metal workers, boilermakers, carmen, blacksmiths, railway clerks, municipal employees, firemen, water workers, electrical workers, bakers, confectioners, retail clerks, lithographers, sleeping car porters, printing pressmen, web pressmen, bookbinders, cartakers, upholsterers, stationery engineers, dry workers, flour mill workers, machinists, mill hands, carpenters, postal workers, pipefitters, plumbers, cooks and waiters, garment makers, moulders, patternmakers, metal planters jewelry workers, barbers, plasterers, telephone operators. Several of these unions have two or more branches.

Stores Allowed Open.

Many shops in the downtown district which remained closed until 9 or 10 o'clock this morning, opened for business after the proprietors ascertained from the union leaders that such action was satisfactory at this time. Picards announcing this special arrangement appeared in many shop windows. The rush of citizens to purchase foodstuffs continued this morning. The stores are very well stocked, with the exception of the smaller stores in the residential district, and it seems likely that all demands can be met for some time to come. There is a special heavy demand for tinners' products of every description. A large supply of bread was baked during last night and housewives are carrying home packages of it in home baskets. Milk is being called for at the various dairies, and so far there has been no reports of suffering through lack of it. Perishable goods stranded at the Dominion Express Co. Chutes were looked after as far as possible by the manager, with the aid of his office staff, as was the case at the Canadian Pacific Railway freight sheds. Butter, eggs, milk, poultry and meat were the principal items.

Gas Obtainable.

Street railway officials stated this afternoon that their efforts to maintain service on gas and lighting had proved entirely successful, and they expressed the belief that the present service could be continued indefinitely. Apart from the Labor Temple the busiest place in the city is the city hall. The centre of activity is Mayor Chas. Gray's office. Before noon the mayor had received a dozen or more deputations. The Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs came to assure him of their willingness to assist in alleviating sufferings as far as possible. Another deputation from the north end of the city assured him that all was quiet in the foreign-born quarters, and that the welfare authorities requested the mayor to ensure a plentiful supply of milk for children, aged folks and invalids.

City Engineer Brereton's Office Closed.

City Engineer Brereton's office is closed up, but he states that he is carrying on all the necessary work of his department with the aid of his volunteers, and all is well for the present. Health inspectors have requested citizens to burn garbage as soon as possible and to pile it in conspicuous spots. About half of the staff of the health department is at work. For the most part only emergency calls are handled. Joint Police Force Rejected. An effort to provide extra policemen from the citizens committee and with the co-operation of strikers has been rejected by the strike committee. The police commission is in daily session and the latest call was for the extra men to be supplied from three sources. One-third were to come from the G.W.V.A., one-third from the strikers' ranks and the remaining third from the citizens committee. This the strike committee rejected on the ground that they can supply all necessary extra help themselves, and have gone on record as

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59c
95
\$1.45
95
\$1.40