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FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 6 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,086 TWO CENTS

TARIFF REDUCTIONS DISAPPOINTMENT TO WESTERN FARMERS

WINNIPEG WAR VETERANS SWEAR IN AS CONSTABLES

Following Great Mass Meeting, at Which Strike Leaders Are Denounced, Returned Soldiers March to City Hall and Sign Up for Police Duty—Some Fight With the Strikers.

Winnipeg, June 5.—More than four thousand war veterans today assembled at a mass meeting, considered the general strike situation, adopted resolutions denouncing some of the strike leaders as anarchists and promised to form 2,000 special constables to be drawn from the ranks of returned soldiers.

The meeting demanded that the government bring to justice men responsible for the Winnipeg strike, and deportation of "all undesirable aliens," and declared that "the only big union which Canadian soldiers would recognize was the Union Jack."

A parade of strikers and sympathizers passed within a block of the auditorium, where the soldiers were gathered, many marchers wearing returned soldier buttons.

Mayor Gray, speaking at the meeting, said:

"The strike leaders have publicly announced that they intended to run the city of Winnipeg; that they would stay where they would and who would not, and they have intimidated them were powerful enough to bring about a change of government. I know that the men who fought for the old flag in France had had enough of Hunism and Bolshevism and we're not going to stand for it."

Mayor Gray accepted the offer of the soldiers to assist in maintaining law and order by asking for 2,000 special officers to guard property, and act as bodyguards for workers who, he said, had been intimidated. He announced that the city would pay the soldiers \$4 a day. He said that as soon as the

special officers were organized the street car service would be resumed. Many returned soldiers marched to the city hall after the mass meeting and were sworn in for constable duty. When the parade neared the municipal building, men on the sidewalks cried "scabs," and several fights resulted in arrests.

The mayor announced that the supply of milk and bread would be close to normal tomorrow.

Situation in Far West.
Reports from cities farther west which have been affected by the general strike movement, indicated that conditions were approaching normal, and no further walkouts of importance have occurred. Delegates from western Canada were to meet at Calgary today to plan organization of the "One Big Union," and Victoria despatches said the strike there was marking time, awaiting results of this meeting. Calgary printers voted not to join the sympathetic strike. Public service utilities, newspapers and stores were operating as usual in Vancouver.

The labor movement is apparently divided into two distinct camps of thought. The moderates, taking the ground that sympathetic strikes are unfeasible for two reasons, (1) Because they are based upon the ground of class consciousness, and, (2) Because as matters stand at this juncture they force or attempt to influence unions to break agreements. The other school of thought which has 270 its large numbers, believes that the class-conscious movement is the only true means to success in a fight against a

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 5).

CRERAR RESIGNS FROM GOVERNMENT

Views on Tariff Disagree With Those of the Government.

Ottawa, June 5.—It is understood that Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, has tendered his resignation, and that the correspondence between him and the premier is to be laid on the table of the house tomorrow. Mr. Crerar entered the Union government upon its formation in October, 1917, and during his administration has largely reorganized and greatly improved the department of agriculture. The reason for his resignation is said to be his views on the tariff question. At the last session Mr. Crerar supported the government, maintaining the tariff intact, it having been understood when the government was formed that the tariff question should remain in abeyance until the conclusion of the war. It was felt by some low tariff members of the cabinet that the tariff question should remain in abeyance until after reconstruction, but evidently the retiring minister of agriculture did not share in this view.

Altho Mr. Crerar is leaving the cabinet, he will serve out his time as member for Marquette.

Special to The Toronto World.
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TARIFF REDUCTIONS AND INCOME TAX ARE FEATURES OF BUDGET SPEECH

Main Points of the Budget Speech

National debt on March 31st, 1919, was \$1,584,000,000. National debt at end of current fiscal year estimated at \$1,950,000,000, bearing an interest charge of \$115,000,000 per annum.

Our pension bill last year was \$17,000,000, will be \$30,000,000 this year, and will rise to between thirty-five and forty million dollars in the near future.

The revenue for the fiscal year, ending March 31, 1919, amounted to \$210,000,000, of which \$147,000,000 was raised by tariff duties. Surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditures, \$70,000,000.

Estimated revenue for current fiscal year, \$230,000,000, and estimated expenditures \$620,000,000, including \$300,000,000 for demobilization, \$102,000,000 for interest on public debts, and \$30,000,000 for pensions.

Another Victory Loan is to be launched in near future. Proposed tariff reductions outlined in budget speech will decrease the revenue by \$17,000,000, loss to be made up by increase in income tax.

War surtax tariff of 5 per cent. on British imports repealed. War surtax tariff of 7 1/2 per cent. on imports from United States and foreign countries repealed as to foodstuffs, linen, cotton and woolen clothing, boots and shoes, hats, gloves and other wearing apparel; agricultural implements, cement, petroleum oils, mining machinery and bituminous coal.

Free importation of wheat, flour and potatoes from countries which admit these commodities free of duty when coming from Canada.

In addition to the repeal of war surtax of 7 1/2 per cent. there is a reduction in tariff on agricultural implements, cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders and weeders, reduced from 27 1/2 per cent. to 15 per cent.

Trucks reduced from 27 1/2 to 17 1/2 per cent.

Windmills, portable engines, traction engines for farm purposes, horsepowers and threshing machine separators reduced from 27 1/2 to 17 1/2 per cent.

Farm wagons, potato diggers, hay loaders and other farm implements, reduced from 32 1/2 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Cement reduced to eight cents per hundred pounds.

Reduction in coffee, chicory and tea duties, making a slight reduction in tariff and giving a preference to tea grown in the empire.

Tax on net incomes of corporations increased to ten per cent.

Income tax increased to about the level of the United States.

Income tax beginning with a tax of four per cent. upon incomes of \$1,000, but not exceeding \$6,000. In the case of unmarried persons, and \$2,000 in the case of married persons or widowed persons with dependent children.

Business profits tax renewed for current calendar year at the same rate.

General revision of the tariff promised after a careful inquiry, which may begin next fall.

Arrangement with government with railways secured which will give manufacturers of agricultural implements west of Montreal and east of Lake Superior, lower freight rates to western Canadian points.

Tariff on car, tire, grown tea and coffee reduced by five cents per pound.

Minister of Finance Announces Lower Duties on Agricultural Implements, Food, Clothing and Other Imports, Continuation of War-Profits Tax, Increase in Corporation Taxes and a Tax on Incomes.

Ottawa, June 5.—In spite of intense heat the floors and galleries of the house of commons were taxed to capacity this afternoon by a large assemblage eager to hear Sir Thos. White's budget speech. There was, however, one vacant chair. Those anxious to see Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, would receive the deliverance of the finance minister, were disappointed to find that Mr. Crerar was not in the house. It was officially given out that he was confined to his home by illness, but it is pretty well understood that his resignation was placed two or three days ago in the hands of the prime minister.

His absence made the western Unionist members fear that no sweeping changes in the tariff were about to be announced. It did not, however, reconcile them to the comparatively small concessions granted to their section of the country.

The finance minister was enthusiastically cheered by many of his followers when he rose to speak, and several times during his financial review he was accorded generous applause. The speech has been carefully prepared and it was delivered well. The many of the facts and figures were calculated to cause some uneasiness as to our financial situation, Sir Thomas carried his audience with him in his very buoyant optimism.

The tariff proposals of the government were naturally awaited with great interest, and they were received by the western members with considerable disappointment. They were pleased with the increase in the tax on incomes. They were not satisfied with the reduction in duties on agricultural implements and complained that practically nothing was done to decrease the high cost of living. The arrangement by which lower freight rates will be accorded to the manufacturers of agricultural implements upon shipments to the west they regard not as a concession to farmers, but as a compensation to the manufacturers.

The tariff reductions are confined almost altogether to farm implements, except that the 7 1/2 per cent. war surtax is removed from importations of food, clothing, petroleum, soft coal, cement and agricultural implements. The loss in revenue from these tariff reductions was estimated by Sir Thomas at seventeen million dollars. This loss will be more than made up by the increased revenue from the income tax. The war profits taxation is continued for another year and the annual tax upon the net profits of corporations is increased to ten per cent.

Sir Thomas scattered the blow to his opponents by promising a general revision of the tariff later on. He intimated that members of the cabinet would travel thru the country, hear all classes and make a general revision of the tariff. This, however, carried little weight, because a similar commission and revision by the Laurier government in 1907 left the tariff practically undisturbed. Moreover, the minister made it plain that the government stood by the national policy. He urged the necessity of more production and the increase in our export of manufactured products.

The speech occupied about an hour and a half and immediately upon its conclusion Mr. A. R. McMaster, Liberal member for Brome and financial critic for the opposition, moved the adjournment of the debate. He will probably speak on Monday and the budget debate will then be in full swing for some days. Some of the western Unionist members are outspoken tonight in their opposition to the budget, but others prefer to think together probable that Hon. T. A. Crerar will participate in the discussion. His resignation will probably be announced to the house by Sir Robert Borden tomorrow afternoon.

The Budget Speech.
Sir Thomas spoke as follows:
"This motion affords me the opportunity of presenting the budget for the consideration of the house. It is usual in such presentation to deal with the important topics of the financial position of the Dominion, the condition of our trade, domestic and foreign, the state of our revenues and expenditures for the past, and, as far as can be estimated, for the coming year, and to submit the fiscal measures which the government deems essential, having regard to the situation disclosed."
"It seems to me that what the house and the people of Canada will first desire to learn from the budget speech will be what has been the cost of the war to Canada, what is our present financial position, what it will be when demobilization has taken place and our war expenditure is completely at an end, and what are the additional annual charges which must be met as the result of the war."
The Cost of the War.
"With regard to the cost of the war to the Dominion, the books of the finance department show as of March 31st last a total principal war expenditure of \$1,227,372,348. The portions incurred in respect of the several years during the continuance of the war are as follows: For 1914-15, \$60,750,476; for 1915-16, \$166,197,755; for 1916-17, \$306,488,814; for 1917-18, \$448,826,801; for 1918-19, \$460,000,000. Over the same fiscal period, namely, from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1919, the total expenditure upon ordinary account, that is to say, the current outlays of the Dominion in respect of its various services aggregated \$82,757,589. The expenditure upon capital and other accounts for which the practice of all our governments provision might properly be made by borrowing, and for which assets of equivalent value were created for the permanent benefit of the people of Canada, amounted during the five years in question to \$180,277,873.
"Leaving capital expenditure aside, and applying the surplus available from our revenues over and above the amount required to meet current outlays, it will appear that we have met the principal cost of the war by taxation to a total aggregate amount of \$275,943,977. If we take into account the amount contributed during the five years of interest upon war debt and for pension charges, the total paid from revenue on account of the war to March 31, 1919, is \$488,293,248."
The National Debt.
"Now let us approach the subject from another angle. Aside from the cost of the war and how that cost was met, the vital question before us today, is what is the amount of the total net national debt of Canada and how does it compare with the net

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 1).

METAL TRADES GET MORAL SUPPORT

Also Voted Day's Pay Weekly From All Union Members.

The term "indescribable uproar" tells the tale of last night's adjournment of the Trades and Labor Council at the Labor Temple by reference to a clause in the constitution which called for a three-fourths majority vote against adjournment. This clause was called into existence by Arthur O'Leary, president of the council, who was upheld technically by even James Simpson, who battled upon its merits upon the date. The box and catcalls were quieted only at the instigation of Harry Harter and Jimmy, both of whom suggested a discussion of a resolution to support the metal trades council in its fight for the 44-hour week and the principle of collective bargaining.

Disassociating the chair from the what one might say that at the end of the new session presided over by Harry Harper, international organizer, to morally support the metal trades in their fight, and to have the executive of the trades council request every union to take off a day's pay per member a week in financial support of this fight. Arthur O'Leary left the hall soon after the new session commenced. W. J. Hevey, secretary of the trades council, was the sponsor of the one-day-pay resolution which passed unanimously.

Will Confer With Premier.
The Metal Trades Council will confer with Premier Hearnst at 3 o'clock today.

No settlement has been reached between the carpenters and the Builders.

(Concluded on Page 5, Column 5).

U. S. HAS RIGHTS TO RETAIN SHIPS

Bonar Law's Opinion Regarding Interned German Ships in America.

London, June 5.—Andrew Bonar Law, spokesman for the British government, expressed in the house of commons today his opinion that the United States is within her rights in holding the interned German ships.

He was asked under what international law the United States retained the German ships driven into her ports by the British navy. He replied that he believed it to be a fact that in the case of a country going to war and having enemy ships in her ports, it was the custom by international law that she had the right to retain them.

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR Y.M.C.A. WORKERS
Springfield, Mass., June 5.—The recent proposal that Y.M.C.A. colleges, similar to Springfield college, for the training of association workers, be established in connection with the University of Toronto at Toronto, Ont., and the University of Tennessee at Nashville was endorsed at the Y.M.C.A. training conference at the local college today. Each would be similar to the institutions in this city and Chicago and eventually equal to the college here in scope and facilities.

AFGHANS MUST GO BACK 20 MILES

British Reply to Amir's Request for an Armistice.

London, June 5.—The British commander in Afghanistan, replying to the Amir's request for an armistice, has given the following terms: The Afghans to move back 20 miles; the British to maintain their present lines; British aeroplanes to be allowed to patrol the Afghan lines, and the activities of warlike tribes to be discouraged.

A serious uprising was reported on May 28 in southern Kurdistan. It was feared that British troops there were in a serious position. A London despatch said that British forces in Mesopotamia were taking steps to check the tribesmen.

The experts presented tables showing that the treaty's cession of Silesia and the Sarre region has resulted in reducing Germany's coal by 31 per cent., iron 74 per cent., and zinc 80 per cent., and it is to offset these reductions that it is proposed to establish an economic exchange without modifying Polish political control.

The general situation within the council is described as tending more towards modification of the details of the German treaty without affecting the fundamentals. M. Clemenceau's position in this respect is believed to be approaching that of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson, as M. Clemenceau's close associate, M. Loucheur, has been conferring with the British and American experts concerning the provisions on which modifications have been proposed.

MAURETANIA ARRIVES AT HALIFAX TODAY
Halifax, June 5.—The Cunard liner Mauretania from England with 182 officers and 360 other ranks of the C.E.F. is due at Halifax tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock, according to a radiogram received from the big ship today.

Economic Conditions.
"Before closing my remarks I feel I should make some general observations as to economic conditions prevailing in Canada today. An outlook is that it might well be commended about autumn of this year."

(Concluded on Page 5, Column 3).

ALLIES WON'T FIX REPARATION SUM

Refuse Germany's Request to Have This Indicated in Treaty.

Paris, June 5.—Such progress was made by the council of four today, it is hoped that by working thru Sunday the reply to the German counter proposals may be ready for delivery Monday.

The council has decided to refuse Germany's request that a fixed sum for reparations be indicated in the treaty.

Conference circles are somewhat relieved by assurances from high quarters that the council of four is nearing an accord on the reply to the German counter proposals.

The council held a session this morning with M. Paderewski, the Polish premier, present, concerning the Polish frontier in Germany, particularly Silesia, and in the afternoon considered the vigorous protest of Rumania and other alban states against giving the league of nations supervision over the protection of racial minorities.

M. Paderewski strongly opposed any modification in the political status of Silesia as fixed by the treaty. This led to a proposal to grant the Germans economic advantages in Silesia, iron and zinc, sufficient to carry on industries and aid in paying the indemnities.

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CURRELL FOUND GUILTY OF AIDING

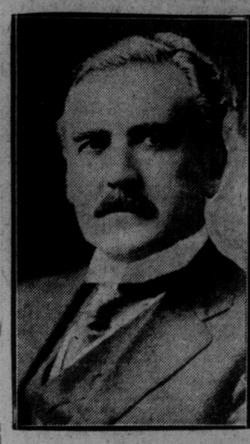
Jury Recommend McCullough's Death Watch to Mercy.

Ernest Currell, Frank McCullough's death watch who was alleged to have assisted the latter in his escape from the Toronto jail while awaiting death, was yesterday found guilty of aiding and abetting the escape by a jury in the sessions, but was strongly recommended to mercy. Judge Coatsworth, who heard the case, promised to give ear to the jury's plea on the convicted man's behalf, when he passes sentence Wednesday.

The case lasted all day and the jury went out for their verdict at 1:45 yesterday afternoon, returning at 7:10 last night. The jury had to consider Currell's guilt on two counts, first of aiding and abetting, on which they found him guilty, and secondly of permitting McCullough to escape, on which count they found him not guilty. Before the case went to the jury, Hugh Macdonald, counsel for the accused, asked that the case be withdrawn from the jury on the ground that the crown had failed to prove that Currell had conspired with McCullough to allow him to escape, and his honor thought that the fact that Currell had gone to sleep in the death cell, while on duty, was in itself a strong enough reason for allowing the case to go on. Mr. Macdonald stated to a reporter for The World last night that he would appeal the conviction.

On the stand in his own behalf, Currell said he had been born in London.

(Concluded on Page 5, Column 2).



Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, who yesterday delivered the budget speech.

DISCUSSING FUTURE OF BRITISH AVIATION

London, June 5.—Lieut.-Commander J. H. Towers and the other American naval aviators who handled the N.C. aeroplanes in the recent trans-Atlantic flight, were guests today at a luncheon given by Major-General Kelly, under-secretary for air, in the house of commons. The luncheon was given for the purpose of discussing the future of British aviation. The prince of Wales, Lord Birkenhead, the lord chancellor, James W. Lowther, speaker of the house of commons, the Earl of Reading, former ambassador to the United States, Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for war, and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig were present.

It was announced at the luncheon that British lightnings soon will be fitted out to throw vertical beams to assist airmen.

Sues Optician for \$25,000 In Breach of Promise Case
Ottawa, June 5.—Miss Lillian Hogan, whose mother resides at Charlottetown, P.E.I., is suing Sinclair Sutherland, a local optician, for \$25,000 for breach of promise. The case will come up at the sitting of the Supreme Court in Ontario which opens here on June 10. Miss Hogan alleges that she made the trip from Portland, Oregon, and incurred other expenses in connection with her expected marriage to Sutherland.

TIME NOT YET RIPE FOR TARIFF REVISION

Having concluded that part of the budget speech dealing with fiscal proposals, the minister of finance went on to deal with the government's policy in regard to the tariff, saying:

"Having laid before the house the fiscal proposals which we have to make at this time, I feel the occasion opportune to make a statement respecting the important subject of general tariff revision."

"The sound policy in this regard and the one which has been followed by all administrations in Canada is that at certain periods, separated by intervals of eight or ten years, there should be a deliberate reconsideration and revision of the entire tariff schedule."

"Such general revision becomes necessary in the national interest from time to time in order to adjust the tariff to the business of the country, which has adapted itself to existing tariff conditions, may not be disturbed by sudden and unexpected changes which always makes for uncertainty and lack of confidence."

No Revision Now.
"It would not be practicable at this time to make a general revision of the tariff. International trade is most unsettled, still hampered by war restrictions and prohibitions, and by exchange conditions, which are and may long continue to be subject to violent fluctuations. Prices are unstable and labor conditions, internationally speaking, most uncertain. Until peace

ADMIRAL JELICOE IS NOW AT MELBOURNE

Melbourne, June 5.—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former commander of the British grand fleet, who is touring the British dominions, has arrived here from New Zealand. The admiral, who was cheered by large crowds, was received by the lord mayor and Acting Prime Minister Watt.

A FAKI'S DEGREE.
Every now and then a university, no matter how eminent, is hoodwinked into bestowing an honorary degree where no merited. They put one over in kits yesterday.

RETURNING SOLDIERS

Empress of Britain docked at Quebec yesterday, with troops for Toronto will arrive at Exhibition Camp at 10 a.m. today. Hamilton and Bradford details also on train. List will be found on Page 7.

Ottawa, June 5.—Word has been received at the militia department that the transport Melita, with 332 Canadian soldiers on board, will reach Quebec on or about June 11.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS ARE SATISFIED

Pleased With the Territorial Points of Austrian Peace Treaty.

Paris, June 5.—The Czecho-Slovaks are satisfied with the principal territorial points of the Austrian peace treaty, M. Benes, the Czecho-Slovak foreign minister, has informed Le Temps. The territorial clauses, he said, showed that the council of four had decided in favor of the Czecho-Slovak claims to the historic frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia. He said he hoped that the Jugo Slavs, Rumanians and Poles would be equally satisfied with their frontiers, adding: "We are particularly pleased with the clauses in which national life is secured for the Czecho-Slovak minorities, especially in Vienna. Let us hope that Vienna will know for the first time what national toleration is."