

CHANGE IN STATUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Limited Internationalization
and Inclusion in Zone of
Straits Provided.

Washington, June 16.—Limited internationalization of the port of Constantinople and its inclusion within the "zone of the Straits" is provided for in the provisional terms of the Turkish treaty. This is disclosed by an official summary received here today of the jurisdiction provided for the inter-allied commission of control.

Regulations laid down for enforcement by the inter-allied commission provide that:

No belligerent warships may remain within ports of the zone longer than 24 hours or take no food, stores or recruits.

The Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus are to be open in peace and war to every vessel of commerce and war.

The Straits are not subject to blockade.

No belligerent right to be exercised and no act of hostility committed within the zone except upon special authorization of the league of nations.

All military works and fortifications to be demolished and no roads or railroads to be constructed within the zone for movement of mobile batteries.

Greece and Turkey are prohibited from constructing any new wireless stations within the zone; all present ones to be taken over by the allied powers.

These regulations are to be enforced, chiefly with naval forces and a force of special police recruited within the zone and commanded by foreign officers, as well as such military and naval forces and guard ships of their own as Great Britain, France and Italy may deem necessary.

CAMPING AND CANOE CRUISING.

Young men who have only two or three weeks' vacation can not spend their holidays to better advantage than on a cruising and camping trip in God's out-of-doors. A territory that is full of attractions for a trip of this kind is Algonquin Park, 285 miles west of Montreal, 178 miles west of Ottawa, and 200 miles north of Toronto.

Splendid fishing, lovely scenery, easy portages, good opportunities for hunting and photography—wild life abounds. 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Most healthy district in eastern Canada. All the requisites for a vacation are here. The general stores at Algonquin Park Station, including provisions and fishing tackle, tents, canoes, cooking utensils, etc., are available at reasonable prices. Ask any Grand Trunk agent for illustrated descriptive publication telling you all about it, or apply to C. E. Horning, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

UNIONISTS BELIEVE OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS

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Those who ought to know say Sir Robert will definitely resign, if that happens the caucus will forthwith elect a leader. The names of Sir Thomas White and Arthur Meighen are mentioned as possible candidates, also that of Sir George Foster in an emergency. But Borden has first to resign. That will clear the air and lift at once the hesitation of prospective nominees making any definite statement.

Sir Thomas has kept himself clear of any complication or charge that he wanted a premiership that was not yet vacant, so has Mr. Meighen, nevertheless, the members want a showdown before they go home. It may take a couple of days to select a leader, but they must see the vacancy first. Sir Robert will resign, and it is not likely that the caucus will rise up in tears and sobs and ask him to sacrifice himself once more for the party. He has not the health or vigor for the job, and any procrastination will not be of advantage to any one, so there will be a caucus, a resignation and a leader chosen.

Sticking Together.
In preparation for this it is believed that the members of the government have agreed to hold together until the new man is named and that they will support him when named.

Many members who favor Sir Thomas White say that he will be free to express himself and to talk frankly once Sir Robert Borden hands in his resignation. There is no reason why all the ministers should not unite behind the new man. Several wish to be relieved of office when the caucus resigns without affecting the welfare of the party and its program. Mr. Meighen has intimated that he will be at the service of his friends in any event. But it is too early to speculate as to details; whether this man or that will lead, and who will be asked to join the cabinet. The one certain thing is that there will be a vacancy and a selection of a successor. The party has no great future if it cannot settle what seems to be a grave situation in its career. To beseech Sir Robert Borden not to leave them will be a sad confession. But the feeling of the rank and file is that the party can reorganize and strengthen itself by courageous action under the circumstances.

NEW RIVERDALE STREET.

Riverdale's newest street, now in course of completion, running off Broadview avenue to East Gerrard street, at the rear of the branch public library, will, when opened for traffic, very materially relieve the congestion at this busy point.

The street is at present awaiting the laying of the surface and should be finished within the next few weeks.

The Riverdale Business Men's Association were instrumental in having this thoroughfare opened for the benefit of the district.

BELGIUM AND JAPAN JOIN.

London, June 16.—Belgium and Japan, it is learned, have decided to join in the negotiations which the British government is carrying on with Gregory Krassin, Bolshevik minister of trade and commerce.

Co-operate for Speedy Work On Brantford-Hamilton Highway

Brantford, Ont., June 16.—(Special).—W. S. Brewster, K.C., H. Ham and L. M. Waterous will represent Brantford in conference with Mr. F. C. Biggs, Road Superintendent McLean and the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce in efforts to make for the speedy and at the same time thorough construction of the Brantford-Hamilton roadway.

RAILWAY QUESTION IS HOTLY DEBATED

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ownership, and that this "public opinion must be respected."

Plea for Ownership.

S. E. Hobblering, of the Switchmen's Union, made a strong plea for government ownership and democratic control and operation.

"There was more progress made towards organizing the railway men during the two years of government control during the war than there was in the 20 years preceding," he declared.

Appeal for support of the Plumb plan of government ownership was made by M. A. Trummer, of Chicago, and J. A. Franklin, of the Boiler-makers' Union, in addresses in which they attacked the administration forces of the federation for supporting a report recommending "government control." They said that the people had "had enough government control during the war."

When the hour for adjournment arrived, the indications were that the railroad employees' union would have the support of the united mine workers and the metal trades organizations. This would enable them to override the committee's report and place the federation on record as favoring "government ownership with democratic operation of the railroads."

President Gompers, it was understood tonight, would take the floor if necessary to back up the committee's recommendation.

Irish Sympathizers Win.

Irish sympathizers won a complete victory today when their resolution was unanimously adopted, reaffirming the federation's endorsement of the Irish republic, and "respectfully request that the military forces of occupation in Ireland be withdrawn from that country, and that the Irish people be allowed to guide their own destinies."

The federation also appealed to the "workers of England, Scotland and Wales to exert their powerful influence to the end that their government officials, at present in power by votes of the people of England, Scotland and Wales, immediately withdraw the army of occupation from Ireland and permit the Irish people to peacefully pursue their lives under the form of government which they have established thru laws made by themselves and executed by their duly elected officials."

The Irish republic, the resolution declared, had been established by an "overwhelming majority" of the Irish people, but the English government is now seeking to destroy it "thru military process."

The federation by its action also tendered its appreciation "to the people of the world who have come to the defence of Ireland and other nations fighting for freedom."

The adoption of the resolution by a unanimous vote, without discussion, was greeted with a tremendous demonstration, which lasted for several minutes.

The much-heralded and expected opposition from Canadian delegates, failed to materialize and neither did they voice a "nary" vote.

PLAN BRANT-OXFORD ROAD.

Brantford, Ont., June 16.—(Special).—Oxford and Brant county councils are considering the proposal to make a provincial county road direct from Brantford to St. Thomas.

CALL REV. J. W. GORDON.

Brantford, Ont., June 16.—(Special).—Rev. J. W. Gordon, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, has accepted a call to Mitchell.

WAS SURPRISE OF HIS LIFE, HE SAYS

Was Sick Man for Two Years,
But Tanlac Soon Routed
His Troubles.

"It gave me the surprise of my life when, after being a sick man for two years I was almost suddenly changed into a well man as the result of taking Tanlac," was the statement made by Wilfrid Meloche, an employee of the Dominion Car & Foundry, Ltd., to a special Tanlac representative who called at his home, 151 Palm avenue, Montreal, recently.

"Chronic indigestion was my trouble. After every meal my food would repeat and often I couldn't retain it. I got so that I was almost afraid to eat at all because of the disagreeable feeling afterward. I had no appetite to speak of and constantly had a bad, sour taste in my mouth. I had terrible headaches that got me here in the forehead and temples, and pained me so that I lost whole nights of sleep. Any little extra exertion caused me shortness of breath and my heart would thump like I was mad. I also had such rheumatic pains in my left elbow that at times I was unable to move my arm. I can assure you I was in a very bad state."

"It was what I read in the papers about other folk getting help from Tanlac that led me to give it a trial. The first thing it did was to sharpen my appetite so that I was keen on my food. I began to eat as I hadn't done for a couple of years past, and, what is more, my food agreed with me. I lost that bad, sour taste in my mouth and also all signs of headache. The rheumatism has entirely disappeared and I sleep so well now that I am in danger of over-sleeping myself. This medicine has simply made a new man of me and I am glad of the opportunity to be able to tell others, because I'm confident it will do the same for them."

Tanlac is sold in Toronto by Tamplin drug stores and by an established agency in every town.

Overtime an Opportunity!

A man's wages are what he usually earns per year.

Some jobs like the outdoor trades pay certain rates per hour, but there is a good deal of lost time on account of inclement weather, lack of material on job, etc.

Other jobs pay so much per week or month, and because there is practically no opportunity to work overtime, the wages are limited to that amount.

Occupations such as these cannot be compared to a job on the street cars, where a man does not lose time on account of the character of the work or the weather, and yet, on the other hand, can earn extra money to pay for sickness in the family, help buy a home or for other special purposes.

This extra work is optional with the man, but who can blame him if he takes advantage of the opportunity? Moreover, for twenty-eight years the men have worked on a ten-hour-day basis, so that in most cases when a man now works after eight hours he is really working time which he previously worked at the regular rate of wages, but he is now paid for it as time and a half, or at the rate of 82½ cents per hour after eight and a half hours.

Further examples of wages earned are given below:

H—This man worked 25 week days in May. His daily run is worth 8 hours and 11 minutes straight time at 55 cents per hour, beginning work at 5.37 a.m. and finishing at 1.48 p.m. He worked on one holiday 8 hours and 8 minutes straight time at the rate of time and one-half, or 82½ cents per hour. He was training a beginner for three days at twenty-five cents per day extra. He was off duty five Sundays in May. He worked overtime on nineteen days in the month on evening extras, averaging one hour and twelve minutes per day between 4 and 6 p.m. His total time on the days he worked overtime was 9 hours and 23 minutes. He earned \$119.98 regular time and \$13.82 overtime; a total of \$133.80, equivalent to \$1,605.60 per year.

I—This man worked 21 week days in May. His daily run is worth 8 hours and 14 minutes straight time at 55 cents per hour, beginning work at 5.46 a.m. and finishing at 2.00 p.m. He worked on one holiday 8 hours and 7 minutes straight time at the rate of time and one-half, or 82½ cents per hour. He worked five Sundays, 8 hours and 34 minutes each Sunday, straight time at the rate of time and one-quarter, or 68¾ cents per hour. He was training a beginner for

three days at twenty-five cents per day extra. He was off duty four days in the month. He worked overtime on nine days in the month on evening extras, averaging one hour and 12 minutes per day between 4 and 6 p.m. His total time on the nine days he worked overtime was 9 hours and 26 minutes. He earned \$130.35 regular time, \$7.05 overtime; a total of \$137.40, equivalent to \$1,648.80 per year.

J—This man worked 21 week days in May. His daily run is worth 7 hours and 44 minutes straight time at 55 cents per hour, beginning work at 4.30 p.m. and finishing at 12.14 a.m. He worked on one holiday 8 hours and 24 minutes straight time at the rate of time and one-half, or 82½ cents per hour. He worked on five Sundays 8 hours and 29 minutes each Sunday at the rate of time and one-quarter, or 68¾ cents per hour. He was off duty one full day and on three of his other days off duty he worked 2 hours and 14 minutes each day. He worked overtime on eighteen days in the month on morning extras, averaging about one hour and a half per day between 7 and 9 a.m. His total time on the days he worked overtime was 9 hours and 14 minutes. He earned \$136.75 regular time, \$22.83 overtime; a total of \$159.58, equivalent to \$1,914.96 per year.

Other instances of earnings in May obtained in a similar manner, follow:

RONCESVALLES DIVISION					LANSLOWNE DIVISION					KING DIVISION				
Regular Time	Over-time	Monthly Total	Equivalent Per Year		Regular Time	Over-time	Monthly Total	Equivalent Per Year		Regular Time	Over-time	Monthly Total	Equivalent Per Year	
\$123.74	\$35.41	\$159.15	\$1,909.80		\$129.47	\$53.60	\$183.07	\$2,196.84		\$123.83	\$38.40	\$162.23	\$1,946.76	
124.12	30.95	155.07	1,860.84		146.51	28.47	174.98	2,099.76		122.23	36.31	158.54	1,902.48	
132.09	22.77	154.86	1,858.32		129.59	36.96	166.55	1,998.60		130.68	27.34	158.02	1,896.24	
124.09	27.96	152.05	1,824.60		133.07	25.86	158.93	1,907.16		118.60	31.44	150.04	1,800.48	
120.37	30.62	150.99	1,811.88		129.25	18.07	147.32	1,767.84		140.55	20.05	160.60	1,927.20	
136.12	10.69	146.81	1,761.72		121.88	22.75	144.63	1,735.56		131.01	25.87	156.88	1,882.56	

These men also had the advantage of free car fare and uniforms, amounting to \$90.00 in addition to the above earnings in each case.

Bricklayers' Wages

Following are the highest wages received by five bricklayers employed by one of the largest contractors in the city:

A—\$1,700.....	worked 8 months
B—1,500.....	" " "
C—1,500.....	" " "
D—1,500.....	" " "
E—1,400.....	" " "

Another firm reports that the average pay per month for six bricklayers was \$170.00; worked eight months, average per year \$1,360.

Cause of loss of time—bad weather and men staying off without any reason given.

One firm could not get bricklayers to work more than 36 hours per week. They would stay off to go to baseball games and take trips across the lake. In order to get their employees to work full time the firm had to give them a five-dollar bonus per week.

When seeking a new agreement they advance as an argument for more money that their work year only averages nine months.

THE TORONTO RAILWAY COMPANY