

DEBATE RAILWAY BILL UNDER CLOSURE

(Continued From Page 1.)

party one except that Donald Nicholson voted with the opposition. The schedules were adopted by 51 of a majority. Mr. Nicholson again voted against the government. The bill was then reported and the house adjourned at 11:15 a.m.

Before the house proceeded to consideration of the Canadian National Railway bill in committee, D. D. McKee asked whether the members of the opposition would be allowed to speak 20 minutes, under closure, on each clause to be discussed, or whether by speaking once they would disallow themselves from participating further in the debate.

Closure Has 64 Majority.

Hon. Arthur Meighen said that each member would be allowed to speak 20 minutes on any clause as long as the debate did not extend until later than 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning. At that time if the bill was not out of committee, the question would be decided by the house. He then moved the closure motion, which was carried by a majority of 64 on a standing vote. Messrs. Fred Pardee and D. D. Nicholson voted with the opposition.

Frank S. Cahill of Pontiac said "the statement of Sir Thomas White that the C. P. R. was behind the opposition to the bill, was made simply to try and cover up the action of this government, and its nefarious co-operation with the Mackenzie and Mann crowd. It was the cowardly act of a cowardly government."

The deputy speaker called upon Mr. Cahill to withdraw the remark, but the member for Pontiac replied that nothing milder would express his feelings in the matter.

Accepts a Challenge.

He would like to go to the country now on this issue to find out what the people thought of public ownership under the control of Mackenzie and Mann. Hon. Dr. Reid and Z. A. Lash, Mr. J. H. Burnham of West Pontiac, and Mr. J. H. Burnham of the Liberal party to come into his constituency and run an election on it. Mr. Burnham thereupon offered to resign his seat, and made the direct challenge to the opposition.

Mr. Cahill stood up and accepted the challenge amid opposition cheers. He said he would contest the seat with Mr. Burnham on this issue if the government would open it.

Hocken For Public.

H. C. Hocken was of the opinion that if the Liberal government, instead of building the National Transcontinental Railway, had taken some millions to the Canadian Northern Canada would not be facing the present situation. As things now were, the country found itself with a good railway system and two failing systems.

Mr. Hocken remarked that he didn't hear members on the other side of the house stating that they were in favor of public ownership.

Mr. A. B. Copp: "How about you?" Mr. Hocken: "Why I am the champion of public ownership in the city of Toronto. I have gone further along that line than any man, save the editor of 'The World'."

The speaker claimed that the issue before the house was private ownership vs. public ownership. He expressed the view that the province of Ontario was strongly in favor of the latter.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux said that when he was a member of the government he always preached in favor of the state control of railways. As to the Canadian Northern what they had to face today was a condition and not a theory and whether they built these 44 lines or not by adopting them they affected the credit of Canada.

W. F. Maclean, South York, said he addressed the house as one who believed in public ownership, and especially in connection with railways. He had no apologies to make for public ownership, and did not like to hear members of the house refer to it as something "forced" upon the country. Public ownership was in the air all over the world. Great Britain had taken over the railways at the commencement of the war, and today the British prime minister and his colleagues were preparing for complete nationalization. United States had taken over the railways at the outbreak of the war, and they would never be turned back to the companies. Public ownership of railways had been a great source of strength to Germany during the war. Public ownership prevailed generally on the continent of Europe, in Australia and New Zealand. Africa was to be regenerated by public ownership of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway.

People Respond.

Mr. Maclean said that during his long struggle for public ownership he had sometimes been discouraged by a lack of response in the house, but there was always a response from the people. The trouble had been that too many public men tried to trim on the question. They had reminded him of the fable of the bat. According to this fable the bats and the birds were one time at war, and the bat kept changing sides as the tide of battle wavered. When the birds seemed on the point of victory the bat pointed to its wings and claimed to be of their number. When the birds seemed to be getting the best of it he pointed to his paws and his nose and claimed to be a mouse.

"We do not want any bats in the parliament of Canada. Let them take sides one way or the other on this issue!"

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!

We want your float of returned men "back on their jobs" in the great illustrative and emblematic parade next Saturday afternoon, May 3rd.

Please Call Parade Committee, Main 3508.

THE "BIG FOUR DRIVE"

MAY 6, 7, 8, 9

Canadian Pacific change of time will take place Sunday, May 4th, from which date summer train schedules will be effective.

LABOR NEWS

LABOR SITUATION BECOMING ACUTE

Metal Trade, Machinists, Blacksmiths and Boilermakers May Strike.

The labor situation in Toronto this year is said to be acute. Several hundred painters and decorators are still on strike, and tomorrow night the machinists and metal trades council will conduct a mass meeting, closed to the press, the largest meeting of its kind ever held in Toronto, and grave fears are entertained in well informed circles that a strike of boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths and allied trades may immediately ensue. In this connection it is interesting to note that the boilermakers are divided as to their labor interests. There are two factions, one which is moderate in outlook and which has already ratified agreements with employers, and the other which is more radical in its tendencies and which is associated with the metal trades council. The former comprise what is known as the International Union of Boilermakers, and have a large following in Toronto; the others also number a strong aggregation, but are said to number slightly less than the moderates. The sheet metal workers themselves have not as yet decided upon any action.

Rates of Pay.

Following are the minimum rates of pay for the different crafts: Patternmakers, 90c per hour; electrical workers, 80c; moulders and core-makers, 75c; sheet metal workers, 75c; metal polishers, 60c; plumbers, 80c; plumbers' helpers, 54c.

Boilermakers—Layer out and flanger, 80c; boilermakers, 80c; machine hands, 68c; flangers, 80c; heater, 60c; helpers and rivet heaters, 60c. Boilermakers' apprentices rate: First year, 25c; second year, 30c; third year, 35c; fourth year, 45c. Blacksmiths—Heavy forgers, \$1.48 per hour; heater for heavy forge, 76c; helper for heavy forge, 68c; second forger, \$1.25; helper on second forge, 68c; smiths on heavy fire, 90c; helpers on heavy fire, 64c; tool smiths, 80c; general smiths, 80c; general helpers, 58c; forging machine operators, 80c; tip welders, 70c; heavy hammer drivers, 64c; other hammer drivers, 58c; drivers, 58c; welders, 80c; acetylene burners, 76c; general laborers, 54c.

Machinists, 80c per hour.

Operators now at the trade shall receive 50, 60, 65 and 70 cents per hour for first, second, third and fourth years respectively. No operators shall be taken on after Dec. 31, 1918, and those already in the trade shall receive the minimum rate for machinists after four years' service as operators. Minimum rate for helpers, 55 cents per hour, the above rates apply to all employees, male and female. In cases where a machinist cannot be supplied within 14 days the most experienced helper may be advanced, provided, however, the minimum rate for machinists is paid.

STRIKE INEVITABLE IN METAL TRADES

Employers Say Granting Demands Would Ruin Business.

The certainty of a large strike among the metal trades is emphasized in the recent reply of J. G. Merrick, secretary of the Metal Trades and Founders' Branch of the Employers' Association to the communication from R. Brown and others representing the Metal Trades Council and others in a demand for higher wages and many other considerations. Mr. Merrick in his letter points out that the employers find it increasingly difficult to obtain new business on the basis of the present rates of wages and that any increase in these rates would nullify all possibility of proper competition. Employers, he says, have no control over other markets and must continually fight for place in the world of legitimate business. The secretary further protests against overtime increases asked against the cancellation of the right of the employer to obtain personal records and physical examination of employees, and still further states that it would be impracticable to consider any reduction in working hours for equal hours irrespective of the work at hand.

Many factories today, said Mr. Merrick, were in danger of having to close down permanently because of lack of trade. Neither would it be feasible, continued the secretary of the employers' association, to establish a permanent system of closed shop in all the industries named. Finally, the letter states that the principles of the employers' association include a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, no limitations upon production, and the value of the premium and piece-work systems as a means of achieving production.

The metal trades council had drafted a schedule including a 44 hour week, double time for overtime and triple time pay for all holiday work, a system of weekly pay envelopes, only three days' pay to be held back, and all employees to be members of recognized trades unions.

The feeling of the members of the metal trades council, 6,000 in number, is said to be strongly in favor of accepting no compromise. Tonight's mass meeting of bona-fide trades union members of the council at Masser Hall will decide the issue so far as the men themselves are concerned.

SITUATION RELIEVED

John Hopkins, business agent for the Toronto local of the International Union of Painters and Decorators, reports the strike situation slightly relieved. John Doggett, a member of the joint industrial council, stated yesterday afternoon that the situation remained unchanged so far as he was aware, but that the outlook was hopeful.

GENERAL CHANGE OF TIME.

Canadian Pacific change of time will take place Sunday, May 4th, from which date summer train schedules will be effective.



"Specials" AT

Day's LIMITED

THE New Store for Men

We are pleased and encouraged by our opening. We have promised the finest of hand-tailored garments at prices that would be impossible on the high rent streets. We are gratified that we are being taken at our word.

Business men and young men out of khaki are showing great interest in the following specials:

TOPCOATS

Smart form fits, with silk lining. Green and brown fancy lavats, with silk yokes and sleeves.

\$25

BUSINESS SUITS

Waistcoat English and Standard Models, smart, dressy tweeds and smooth cassimeres. Extra special value.

\$30

See our wonderful stock of modern, fine tailored clothes for men, together with our complete line of Collars, Shirts, Hosiery, and Furnishings.

Only fifty yards from high-rent Yonge St.

Day's LIMITED

25 Adelaide East 48 Victoria Street The Round Corner.

"BACK TO A JOB" SOLDIERS' BANQUET

With more than enough hosts for the hundred tables that will be set for the 1100 soldiers expected at the big banquet arranged by the Citizens' Repatriation League for Thursday night at the armories, and with the Toronto Canoe Club minstrelsy prior to the "Big Four Drive" for \$1,500,000 in four days, May 6th to 9th, as the chief entertainers, the great shine promises to eclipse its predecessors. On this occasion a new idea prevails in that the scheme is to get the soldiers in direct touch and personal contact with the employers.

The slogan of this banquet is "Back to a Job," and the menu takes the form of an old-fashioned dinner. Tenderloin and onions, with fried potatoes are the chief attraction here, but the dinner will be topped off with ice cream and pie which the hosts will serve. Then, of course, there will be an abundance of smoke.

Any soldier who is disabled to the extent that he requires a convalescee in order to go to the banquet, will be well looked after and need only make his requirements known by phoning the Citizens' Repatriation League, Adel. 176.

TORONTO ISLAND DELIVERY.

Delivery of The Morning World a Manian's Island Centre Island, and Ward's Island will resume on May 1st. An early and efficient service is assured. Orders telephoned to Main 5308 will receive prompt attention.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVICS HAD GERMAN PAPERS

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following aliases: Annie Bancourt, and A. E. Brown. She also was born in Germany, coming to Canada at the same time as her husband. From Canada she went to Detroit. When she attempted to return to this city she was detained by the Canadian immigration inspectors for some time at the border. Eventually she was allowed to come back here and gained employment in a local institution under the name of Annie Bancourt. She is an expert photographer, and along with her belongings were found a quantity of socialistic propaganda giving the nationalities of the various revolutionaries.

Caused Trouble.

Lieb Samsonavitch, alias Sampson, Black and Charlie, was born in Russia. He has caused a lot of trouble amongst the foreign element here by speeches delivered by him in different Sunday meetings.

Samsonavitch, the police say, was a student at Columbia University in the United States for three years. He was expelled from that institution for uttering sedition, while General Wood of the American army, was delivering a preparedness speech to the students of that university.

Later he tried to gain admission to Yale and Harvard Universities, but he was refused admission because of his application for admission was presented. He then went to Buffalo, and by way of a motor car, evaded the immigration men and crossed the international bridge into Canada without registering. He went on to St. John, New Brunswick, whence after being refused membership of a university, he came on to Toronto.

Subsequently he tried to enter the Toronto University, but was turned down when the police made known his record, and showed that he was an undesirable in the United States.

Samsonavitch then became active in socialistic work in this city. On January 19 he spoke before a large gathering of foreigners in Broadway Hall, Spadina avenue. On Sunday, Feb. 23, he again spoke in the same hall, and the police dispersed the meeting. In his address at this meeting Samsonavitch advocated "bloody war."

In March he addressed a gathering of foreigners from the steps of the city hall on the day that Watson and Cheeseman, radical socialists, were sentenced to jail by Magistrate Kingsford in the police court.

The police broke up the meeting in front of the city hall and Samsonavitch led his followers to the Labor Temple, where he delivered an address. The bar men broke up the gathering with the assistance of police officers. Inspector of Detectives Guthrie said last night that the police had never known a man so persistently engaged here at any legitimate work.

Notes of meetings of the parties seized by the police and now in their possession contained data concerning subjects discussed.

Contained in the data was the name of a certain Toronto printer who is described by the committee as being of great assistance to the socialistic party and active in printing manifestos issued by the three prisoners during the past six months. It was shown that an attempt had been made by these parties to get into the legitimate labor organizations with a view to controlling or holding the balance of power in the literature, which Detective Maurer, of headquarters has in his possession, reference is made regarding the different Bolshevik organizations, namely: the Communist party, International Workers, General Workers' Union, and the Revolutionary and Anarchists parties.

Inspector Guthrie said that the local police have now sufficient information to eradicate the menace. They have "laid the campaign in the bud" to use a police term, and they have had forwarded to them names and addresses of hundreds of active members of the parties residing in this city.

It was the co-operation of the Dominion police under Acting Chief Commissioner J. Cowdman of the Dominion police, the immigration department and Toronto detectives that the three prisoners are at present confined in the Toronto jail.

SPRING ASSIZES HAS HEAVY DOCKET

One Murder, Three Attempts and Three Manslaughter Cases for Jury.

One charge of murder, three of attempted murder, one charge of attempting to write a police officer in the discharge of his duty, and one of criminal libel, make up the docket for the spring assizes, which will open before Chief Justice Sir William Macdougall on May 5.

J. J. Agar of Simcoe, who acted in the same capacity at the 1918 fall assizes, has been appointed counsel for the prosecution.

The accused in the murder case is John Cook, who, it is alleged, killed Mrs. Huntley at 129 Campbell avenue in January last.

Charge of Auto.

George Barber, in charge of an auto which was struck by a train at the G.T.R. crossing on the Kingston road, resulting in the death of Kathleen McIntosh, a passenger in the auto; John Warren, whose auto killed Rose Wilcox on College street, and Max Halpern, driver of the motor truck which killed Thomas Loughridge, will face charges of manslaughter. Those charged with attempted murder are: George Sirenko, who is alleged to have stabbed Vasil Nezhderetzky during a row in a York street restaurant; Vasil Velenoki, who, while attempting to escape from P.C. Holmes, who was taking him to court, shot a street sweeper, and John Turner, who is charged with attempting to murder one Pringle at 525 East Queen street.

Elynn Davis will face a charge of having attempted to bribe P.C. David Dunn, and the charge of criminal libel against Harry Kortt, which has been three times reversed, is again on the list.

AYEARST DENIES SHARING SIDELINE WITH DETECTIVES

Tells Commission No Share in Moneys of the Agency.

GAVE SOLOMON I.O.U.

Had Nothing Whatever to Do With Hinch as to Loans.

With the exception of the addresses from counsel, the commission under Sir William Meredith, which investigated the O.T.A. charges, finished its labors yesterday afternoon after sitting for about three weeks.

Peter White, K.C., stated that the taking of evidence was concluded, but he was aware of a rumor that stated that Mr. Dewar had certain evidence which he did not wish to produce, because it would injure some of his friends. Mr. White further stated that in view of the cost of the commission it would be a pity if anyone were not satisfied that all had been made clear.

Robt. McKay, K.C., who represented Mr. Dewar during the hearing, however, produced no further witnesses, and the addresses from the various counsel will be heard at the resumption of the commission this morning.

John A. Ayearst, the former chief license inspector, was the only witness on the stand yesterday, and he was given a hot cross-examination by Mr. McKay, who pressed the witness on the matter of the balance of money which still remained in the bank in his (Ayearst's) name. Mr. McKay asked the witness if having heard of the \$40 taken by Solomon for an overcoat, and knowing that Hinch got \$383 and some odd cents, and that \$380 still remained to his credit, would it not occur to him that an equal division had taken place between the three parties concerned? Witness stated that it would never occur to him.

Various Loans.

Mr. Ayearst told of the various loans which he had made from Solomon from the money which was on deposit in the bank in a special account.

Witness also related the happenings which led up to his taking charge of the money for Solomon and Hinch. He had no conversation with Hinch about the money at all; even when he issued the latter a cheque for \$383.35 he had done so at Solomon's behest. Mr. Ayearst stated he had not known what the relationship Hinch had to the money, except when Solomon told him to give him a cheque for the above amount.

The money had been coming in from the Duncan Detective Agency until the money was taken over by Solomon and Hinch. Witness said he had known where the cheques came from, and he had endorsed them all. Shown some expense slips by Mr. McKay, witness admitted that he had made one out.

Harking back to the account again, Mr. McKay wanted to know, when Mr. Ayearst had drawn the cheque for Hinch, if he had told him how much there was in the bank. Witness replied that if Hinch had asked he (Ayearst) had told him. Someone, he did not know if it were Hinch, had asked him about the matter.

On One Occasion.

Asked if he had ever given Solomon any acknowledgment for money he had loaned him, witness replied that he had given Solomon an I.O.U. on one occasion. Witness on being asked why he had closed out the special account without the consent of Hinch, said: "I did not know what to do with Hinch."

Mr. Ayearst, despite the strenuous crossfire brought to bear against him by Mr. McKay, stoutly maintained that he could not recollect having received any money from Hinch for deposit in the "special account." To the best of his knowledge all the money had been given him by Solomon.

Furthermore, all withdrawals by Mr. Ayearst had been made with the consent and knowledge of Solomon. Mr. Ayearst denied that he had let the two operatives, Solomon and Hinch, go to the Duncan Agency entirely. "I wouldn't have thought of keeping them for five minutes if I had let them go," he said. "I'm positive that they were to pick up these conductors on my trips only," further denied witness. Asked why Mr. McKay why he had paid these two men full salary while they were on their western trip for the agency, witness pointed out that this was during July and August. The men had worked 25 days in the month, which computed at \$2.50 per day; amounted to \$62.50, he had paid them only \$80.

To Sir William witness stated that he had no hope, expectation, or promise to share in any of the money which was to be obtained from the agency. He also admitted to the commissioner by the latter's question that it was imprudent for a superior officer to borrow money from a subordinate, altho he had not thought so at the time. In regard to detective agencies witness thought it a wise thing to retain them to work in co-ordination with the other men.

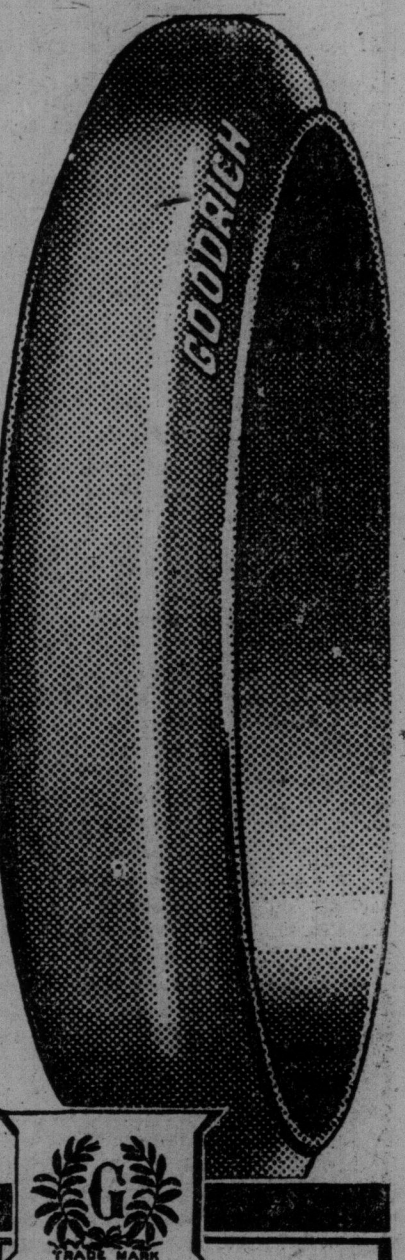
BIG FOUR PARADE WILL TYPIFY ALL COMBINING

The first big public demonstration in connection with the "Big Four Drive" to raise \$1,500,000 in four days, May 6th to 9th, will be an immense parade typical of every branch of the Big Four organization. It will be held on Saturday afternoon next and will symbolize the four great institutions that have combined in this drive.

Queen's Park will be the starting place for the parade, which is to move off at 2 o'clock, and the proposed route is University avenue to Queen, Simcoe, King, Jarvis, Carlton street, St. George's, and then to the City Hall, where the parade will end.

PIANO BROKE HER LEG.

Mrs. Z. Scott had her right leg broken last night when a piano fell off the stage on her at a concert given in a downtown hall. She was removed to St. Michael's Hospital. Her home is in Brantford.



Buy Your TIRES As You Bought YOUR TRUCK

You did not sit in the seat or toy with the steering wheel when you bought your first truck—did you?

Appearance, atmosphere, comfort did not count.

Facts and efficiency—the will and the stamina to do the work—your choice on this basis alone.

Buy your truck tires the same way!

Seek facts and figures—such as GOODRICH offers you in DE LUXE Truck Tires.

Facts like these—S. Laakau, 1261 Third Ave., New York; De Luxe Truck Tires applied to 3-ton truck, intercity service, Sept. 1, 1916—today only half worn—letters "GOODRICH DE LUXE" easily readable. Distance traveled, 23,000 miles.

Also—Mt. Prospect Creamery Co., Chicago, fleet average of 20,000 miles on country roads from De Luxe.

Right here, in your own town, De Luxe Tires are making cost cutting records—let us show you them.

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