

## GOVERNMENT MOVES AGAINST SINN FEINERS; LONDON FACES STRIKE OF ITS POLICE FORCE; WINNIPEG STRIKE NEARING A SETTLEMENT

### THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION GETS NEW IDEAS

Montreal Labor Representatives Make Demand for General Democratic Convention to Deal With Grievances Requiring a Remedy.

**WANT HIGH WAGES AND EASY CONDITIONS**

Evidence Given Worked Around the Inevitable Circle of Reasons for and Against Higher Wages and Shorter Hours.

Montreal May 30.—A vast amount of evidence was heard today by the Industrial Commission on Industrial Relations. Both sides of the question were heard, and frequently representatives of the employers and representatives of labor unions agreed. The main point of disagreement was as to collective bargaining.

In the morning Mr. J. T. Forster, president of the local Trades and Labor Council, presented a comprehensive list of the demands of labor, ranging all the way from shorter hours, better pay and better housing to a re-organization of parliament on an industrial and agricultural basis, with a demand that a general democratic convention be called to deal with the grievances that must be remedied if trouble is to be averted.

A similar memorandum was presented by a delegation of employers representing many interests. This brought out one new point, introduced by Mr. Jos. Quintal, who said that short hours, high wages and easy conditions had made city life so attractive that the farm laborers had flocked to the city, and come in so good that they would not now return to the country, even though out of work. The result was a shortage of laborers in the country, and an overplus in the cities. This led to urban sufferings and discontent, and reduced production in the country while the labor men wanted to cure it by still higher wages and shorter hours.

Generally evidence given worked around the inevitable circle of reasons for and against higher wages and shorter hours, with various plans for reduction of the cost of living and government control of all sorts of public utilities.

The commission will continue its sessions tomorrow and wind up its work here before evening.

### VICTORIA TAKING A STRIKE VOTE

President of Trade and Labor Council Claims Government's Mishandling of Winnipeg Strike is Cause of the Spread.

Victoria, B. C., May 30.—E. S. Woodward, president of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, which has called for a vote on a general strike, declared today he thought all well organized labor unions here would vote to strike.

Woodward telegraphed Premier Borden stating "the government's mishandling of the Winnipeg strike alone is responsible for the spread of the general strike to the coast cities. The situation here is most critical. Urge immediate steps to avert the ruin of Canadian industrial life."

### LARGE FORCE OF BOLSHIEVIKI MOBILIZING AT JAXANKA

According to Reports They Are Preparing to Attack the Mine Guards Composed of Americans, Chinese and Japanese Troops—Men Mobilizing Declare They Are Not Bolsheviki But Are Opposed to Omsk Government.

Vladivostok, Wednesday, May 28.—(By The Associated Press)—A large force of Bolsheviki is mobilizing at Jaxanka, in the important Spuchan mining district, and according to reports received here are preparing to attack the Allied mine guards, composed of American, Chinese and Japanese troops. The men who are mobilizing deny that they are Bolsheviki, declaring that they are "Partisans" as opposed to the Kolchaki, or troops of the Omsk government.

A general strike was called in the Suchan district on May 22, and 2,000

### Winnipeg Strike Near Settlement

Arbitration of Differences Between Strikers of the Metal Trades Councils and Employers is in Progress.

**IDLE WORKERS ON PARADE FRIDAY**

Because of the Possibility of Agreement Being Reached Municipal Authorities Made No Effort to Operate Street Cars.

Winnipeg, Man., May 30.—With arbitration of the differences between striking members of the Metal Trades Council of Winnipeg, and employers in progress today, crowds of idle workers for the first time since the general walkout May 16, paraded the business district jeering non-union workers, but offering no violence. Officials of the Railway Brotherhoods are acting as mediators.

Because of the possibility of an agreement between the metal workers and their employers, municipal authorities made no effort today to operate street cars. Members of the citizens' committee postponed their proposed clean-up of the city streets and alleys, and the dismissal of policemen, who refused to sign the anti-sympathetic strike pledge was left for decision at a later meeting of the city council. A delegation of discharged overseas soldiers, accompanied by a number of strikers, marched to the parliament buildings and demanded that the government "do something at once." They were assured that the government "was considering legislation on the subject of sympathetic strikes in the Dominion and the delegation dispersed. Leaders, however, told Premier Norris that they would march to parliament again at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

**Vancouver Voting.**

Vancouver, B. C., May 30.—Several Vancouver unions were reported today responding to a request made by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council last night that a vote be taken on the question of calling a general strike here on June 3rd, in sympathy with the Winnipeg strikers. Returns will be counted Sunday night.

Among the strikes demands are requests for the six hour day in all industries where unemployment is prevalent. Investigation of all cold storage plants and elevators, with a view to removing the evil of hoarding food stuffs, and recognition of the collective bargaining principle. The council named a committee to protest to the school board against teachers being allowed to cast reflections upon the work of Bolsheviki.

### AUTUMN SESSION OF PARLIAMENT WILL BE CALLED

Ottawa, May 30.—Continued delay in the signing of the peace treaty will mean an autumn session of the Dominion parliament. Following its formal signatures by the various plenipotentiaries the treaty will have to be ratified by the various legislatures concerned. Should the present session of the Dominion parliament end before the treaty is signed, as now seems likely, a special session for Canadian ratification might be necessary to avoid delay in the formal proclamation of peace.

Part nine, dealing with finance, may be changed as a result of the representations of the new states. The economic classes and aerial navigation regulations are identical with those in the German treaty.

Part twelve, on ports, waterways and railways, provides for commercial outlets southward by water and rail. These details already have been covered in the report of the inter-allied ports, waterways and railways commission.

Part thirteen contains the international labor convention, and part fourteen various miscellaneous provisions of minor importance.

Paris, May 30.—(Havas)—The new taxes proposed by the government will greatly increase the cost of living, according to a statement by Raoul Peret, president of the budget committee of the Chambers of Deputies. The proposed fiscal duties, he said, will aggravate the problems brought forth by demobilization and cessation of the motorium.

The Journal in discussing the budget proposals, makes a comparison between the French and German budgets, which shows that each German will pay 245 francs, while each Frenchman will pay 620 francs.

### THE AUSTRIAN TREATY QUITE REMARKABLE

A Summary of the Draft Submitted to the Smaller Nations is Remarkable for Its Omissions and Reservations.

**NEW CLAUSES DEAL WITH FRONTIERS**

Austria is Bound to Respect the Rights and Privileges of Racial Minorities in What is Left of Her Ancient Domain.

Paris, May 30.—(By The Associated Press.)—A summary of the skeleton of the Austrian treaty, submitted to the smaller nations, Thursday, for examination, is remarkable chiefly for its omissions and reservations. Subject headings after subject headings, as follows: either by a non-committal display of blank paper, resembling a censored French newspaper's "discussion of the controversial part of the day's diplomatic developments," or by the statement "this clause reserved."

"This applies, particularly, to definition of the southern frontier, the reparations clauses, and the question of Italian rights under the political clauses. The greater part of the summary, in fact, is devoted to these clauses which are practically identical with the German treaty.

The new clauses are chiefly those dealing with frontiers, finance and the internal affairs of the new states and of Austria herself. Under the latter heading come the disputed provinces for the protection of racial minorities in the new states, against which, it is understood, the representatives of the new states may address a protest to the Council of Four and also ask for revision of the financial clauses, particularly that part requiring the new states to compensate Austria for public property.

Austria, also, is bound by the treaty to respect the rights and privileges of racial minorities in what is left of her ancient domains, including the right to use their own languages, although Austria is expressly authorized to make the teaching of German obligatory.

The treaty will consist of a preamble and fourteen parts, the preamble and section nine embodying the covenant of the League of Nations, as in the treaty with Germany.

Part two deals with frontiers. That with Czechoslovakia follows practically the old Bohemian frontier, although with the reservation of a possibility of making minor changes later. Austria retains on the west her old frontier with Switzerland, the question of the union of Vorarlberg with Switzerland having apparently been dropped, despite the placidities already undertaken in that province.

Part three contains political clauses, including some of the reserved geographical provinces, and clauses establishing mixed commissions to determine them later. The sections referring to Italy are all omitted. Others deal with the future relations of Austria with Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and Russia. Here are found the stipulations for the protection of racial minorities, which, so far as the minorities in Austria are concerned, are to be embodied in a "bill of rights" as part of the Austrian constitution.

Then come parts dealing with Austria's renunciation of all rights outside of Europe; military, naval and aerial armaments, which hereafter will entail virtually no expense for Austria, and the return of prisoners of war.

Part eight, on reparations, is blank.

Part nine, dealing with finance, may be changed as a result of the representations of the new states. The economic classes and aerial navigation regulations are identical with those in the German treaty.

Part twelve, on ports, waterways and railways, provides for commercial outlets southward by water and rail. These details already have been covered in the report of the inter-allied ports, waterways and railways commission.

Part thirteen contains the international labor convention, and part fourteen various miscellaneous provisions of minor importance.

On the outskirts of Amersfoort the automobiles were met by General Wrangel of the Dutch army. The former empress and her son had lunch with General Wrangel, Secretary General Kan of the Dutch cabinet, Burgomaster Poreboom, of Wieringen and several others.

After the luncheon the former empress was alone with Frederick William for several hours. The inhabitants of Amersfoort were not aware of the presence of the visitors, nor did the public of Amersfoort know that the former empress had left the castle.

The day was a national holiday in Holland, it being the religious festival of Ascension Day. The former German emperor abstained from his usual

### Agriculture Estimates Considered

The Minister of Agriculture Paid Many Compliments to Both Sides of the House for His Efficient Management of the Department.

**THE INDUSTRY IN VERY GOOD SHAPE**

The Minister Expressed the Belief That No Country During the War Had Fewer Restrictions Than Canada.

Ottawa, May 30.—The House spent almost the entire sitting today in consideration of the estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The outstanding feature was the number of compliments paid to Hon. T. A. Crerar, the minister. Barely does a minister have such an "easy journey" when coming before the House for money. Mr. P. H. Gibson, the Liberal member for Argenteau, did an unusual thing for a member of the opposition. He said he was sorry to hear the report that Mr. Crerar was to resign his position in the cabinet, and he hoped this was not true as he had been of great value to the country as minister of agriculture.

In summing up the conditions in the agricultural industry at the present time in Canada, Mr. Crerar said that, generally speaking, they were good, although there was some difficulty in securing a sufficient supply of farm labor. The price of the butter supply last fall was about 100 cents a pound, as reported by Mr. James Robb.

Mr. T. A. Crerar had believed that no country during the war had fewer restrictions than Canada, and he explained the cause of the placing of the embargo on the export of milk. In August last the British population were placed in a position to face with the situation that butter could not be secured. The allowance was down to half an ounce to each person per week. The United States food administration had commandeered sixty per cent of the butter in storage in that country. No limitation, however, had been placed on the price of butter, and they shot rapidly up. In Canada, under the regulations of the food board, limitations of the price of butter were placed, although margins of profit were. The food board was faced with the problem of securing the butter without abnormally increasing the price and after careful consideration it was thought that the best method was to commandeer during five weeks' production. The embargo was placed because if the shipping milk and cream was continued the purpose of the order would have been defeated. Those farmers who had regular customers in the United States were allowed to continue their regular supplies, he said. The dairy produce committee had rendered excellent services.

### CRUEL PUNISHMENT INFLICTED UPON SCHOOL BOY

Halifax Stipendiary Sends up for Trial W. A. Johns on Charge of Causing Grievous Bodily Harm.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N. S., May 30.—Stipendiary Magistrate W. A. Johns today sent for trial on a charge of causing grievous bodily harm. The Standard has already had some details of the punishment inflicted by the Industrial School on a boy of the name of Douglas. At the inquiry the witnesses were Mayor Hawkins, who set out in detail the facts, on cross-examination, that he did not believe in corporal punishment and considered the punishment inflicted on the boy to have been "brutal."

Miss Hill, nurse for the Anti-Tuberculosis League, stated that she had visited the boy's home many times before his commitment to the Industrial School. She found there three members of the family tubercular, but could not say that Harry Doubleday was tubercular. She would describe him as a delicate boy.

The boy who held him while the punishment was administered, of whom one was a lad of twelve years and the other one of fifteen, gave their testimony, the one who held his head stating that he held it across his knee.

Mrs. Doubleday was the last witness, saying that the boy was sickly, but that she had never notified the Industrial School authorities to that effect.

When Dr. Hawkins was asked if he would describe the effects of the flogging as having been the infliction of lasting physical injury, he replied that he could not say this without having the boy under observation.

Counsel for Johns reminded him that he could get the boy from the school on application to the Minister of Justice, and R. H. Murray, for the mother, stated that this course would be resorted to.

occupation of sawing logs and attended services in the chapel at the estate at which the Rev. Brother Weiss, a Moravian clergyman of Ziental preached. The village of Amersongen was crowded with excursionists who desired to obtain a glimpse of the famous refugee, but although he walked in the gardens he was completely hidden by the heavy foliage.

### HOLIDAY CROWDS SEEK GLIMPSE OF FORMER KAISER

Former Empress Meets Her Son, Frederick William, at Amersfont, the First Meeting in Two Years.

Amersongen, Thursday, May 29.—The former German empress returned to Amersongen Castle late last evening after having met her eldest son, Frederick William, at Amersfont for the first time in two years. The mother and son went to the meeting place by automobile from Amersongen and Wieringen, respectively.

On the outskirts of Amersfont the automobiles were met by General Wrangel of the Dutch army. The former empress and her son had lunch with General Wrangel, Secretary General Kan of the Dutch cabinet, Burgomaster Poreboom, of Wieringen and several others.

After the luncheon the former empress was alone with Frederick William for several hours. The inhabitants of Amersfont were not aware of the presence of the visitors, nor did the public of Amersfont know that the former empress had left the castle.

The day was a national holiday in Holland, it being the religious festival of Ascension Day. The former German emperor abstained from his usual

### GERMANY VERY HAUGHTY IN PROPOSALS

Willing to Agree to Stipulations Regarding Military, Aerial and Naval Forces Provided She Enters League of Nations on Equal Footing.

Berlin, Thursday, May 30.—(By The Associated Press.)—Germany is willing to agree to the proposed stipulations regarding her military, aerial and naval forces contained in the draft of the peace treaty, provided that she is permitted to enter the League of Nations on an equal footing, immediately upon the signing of peace, and particularly that she be permitted to share, in the complete equality and reciprocity of all nations in the economic domain.

This declaration is contained in the second section of the German memorandum embodying the counter-proposals to the peace terms. At the same time, it is declared, the German delegation holds to its idea of the superiority of its own draft of proposals for a League of Nations.

While the German government, in agreeing to accept the stipulations referred to, is thus ready to disarm, he adds the other powers, the memorandum adds, the government must, on the other hand, demand a transitional period during which it may keep the troops necessary for the maintenance of internal order. The "covering force" proposed by the Peace Conference by the German delegation says: "We came to Versailles expecting to receive a peace proposal framed according to the agreed basis. We had a firm resolve to do everything in our power to fulfill the heavy obligations assumed by us. We hoped for the peace of right which had been promised us. We were shocked when we read in that document the demands which the victorious might of our opponents had set forth. The more we studied the spirit of the treaty the more we were convinced of the impossibility of carrying it out. The demands in this treaty go beyond the strength of the German people."

### PHILA YOUNG Lady Wants Air Flight

Pilot of Vimy-Vickers Receives Urgent Request from Young Lady Who Wants to Take Trans-Atlantic Trip.

St. John's, Nfld., May 30.—While the Vimy-Vickers, Handly-Page and Martinsysde entries in the London Daily Mail's \$50,000 trans-Atlantic flight contest labored today to get their machines in shape for a "hop off," the aviators were startled by receipt of a request from a nineteen year old girl, Miss May Kinston, of Erldown, Penna., that she be carried overseas as a passenger in the Vimy-Vickers bomber to be piloted by Captain Jack Alcock.

While he did not commit himself, as to what would have been his answer if his machine had been larger, Alcock announced he would have to disappoint Miss Kinston, as his plane was only a two-seater.

Assembling of the Vimy-Vickers machine is progressing favorably. The crew is trying to complete the work in time to give an exhibition flight next Tuesday, King George's birthday but it is doubtful whether the plane will be ready before Wednesday or Thursday. Preparations for building a hangar for the bomber also are advancing.

Admiral Kerr, of Handley Page out came here today from Harbor Grace to remain until Monday. He said he hoped to have his machine ready for a trial flight by the end of next week, and to take off for the trans-Atlantic trip the following week.

Frederick P. Raynham, pilot of the Martinsysde plane, is making progress in repairing the fuselage of his plane, injured when the machine crashed to earth in attempting to hop off with Harry G. Hawker's Sopwith. Raynham said he was advised a new engine and other parts had left England by steamer yesterday.

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### TORONTO STRIKERS ORGANIZE THE UTILITY COUNCIL

Halifax Stipendiary Sends up for Trial W. A. Johns on Charge of Causing Grievous Bodily Harm.

Toronto, Ont., May 29.—Scarcely a ripple of excitement marked the first day of sympathetic strikes in this city. Except for more knots of idle men at certain points than usual, especially in the vicinity of the Labor Temple, the fact that a number of unions were on strike might not have been noticeable at all. However, there is a good deal of public anxiety, and one or two days of quiet strikes will not dispel it. The course of events in connection with the strikes in Winnipeg is uppermost in the minds of the people here, and the average citizen is anxious.

The chief feature of today's strikes was the organization at the labor temple of a public utilities council. The object of the formation of the public utilities council is to amalgamate the unions connected with various public services of the city, including the policemen's union, firemen's union, the union of civic employees, the Toronto street railway men's union, telephone operators and telegraphers. The prime mover in this organization is Arthur McWhorter Gibbons, business agent of the street railwaymen's union. The details of the public utilities council are yet to be worked out along with a constitution. It is stated that the council today numbered between 7,500 and 8,000, that 235 factories were closed because of the strikes and fifty garment workers' shops idle. Besides about forty building operations being seriously hampered through the strike of the carpenters.

### GOVERNMENT MAKES IMPORTANT MOVE AGAINST THE SINN FEINERS

Sinn Fein Member of Parliament Was Placed Under Arrest on Charges Made in Connection With a Speech Delivered at Athlone—At the Time of His Speech-Making the Crowd Was Dispersed by Troops and Many Persons Were Wounded.

Dublin, May 30.—Laurence Ginnell, Sinn Fein member of parliament for West Meath, was arrested today on charges made in connection with a speech delivered at Athlone.

British troops broke up a forbidden meeting at Athlone on May fifth. Laurence Ginnell was attempting to address the meeting when troops appeared. Several persons were wounded. Ginnell has a stormy career. Until 1915 he sat in parliament as an Irish Nationalist, and when he retired was said to hold the record for ask-

### LONDON FACES STRIKE OF ITS POLICE FORCE

Men at Liverpool Have Already Voted to go on Strike Monday—London Men Are Balloting on Question.

**CONFLICT BETWEEN GOV'T AND LABOR**

Force Has Been Granted Increased Pay But it Demands Recognition of Their Union

London, May 30.—A strike of policemen in London and in Liverpool, and some other provincial cities, is threatened. The metropolitan police of London are balloting on the question, while the men at Liverpool already have voted to stop work next Monday.

The result of the ballot being taken by the metropolitan police will be announced Sunday. The ballot will decide whether the strike will begin Tuesday. A majority of the metropolitan force is said to be in favor of a strike.

While the question of wages is the reason for the threatened strikes in the provinces it is not involved in London. The government has agreed to increase the wages of the metropolitan force to be retroactive to April 1. The policemen want recognition of their union, and the reinstatement of certain men who were dismissed. The government has refused these demands.

General Sir C. F. M. MacReady, commissioner of the metropolitan police force, today issued an order that any officer or man failing to report for duty will be dismissed, and under no circumstances will he be permitted to rejoin the force. The commissioner announced further that he will not accept the excuse that the men are unable to parade because of intimidation. The order concluded: "Officers and men will, if necessary, defend themselves by all legitimate means if they are interfered with."

The police trouble promises a serious conflict between the government and organized labor. The police are objecting to the police being subjected to semi-military discipline, and claim the right of the union to organize of the same basis as labor unions, to join such unions in sympathetic strikes, if it so desires, and also to strike in the event that the police are ordered to enforce laws which the police disapprove of.

This, the critics of the police say, would make the police the most powerful branch of the government.

The Home Office considers the right of the police to have an organization, but not on a trades union basis. It also claims that the police union is composed, largely of discharged policemen and professional agitators.

The police have arranged to hold a large demonstration in Hyde Park Sunday.

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ing questions. In 1915 he served six months in prison in connection with some disturbances in Ireland. Ginnell is the author of the statement of the Irish situation which members of the Sinn Fein have been endeavoring to present to the Peace Conference.

A despatch from London Thursday said that London newspapers had been displaying prominently paragraphs and articles on reports of an impending new revolt in Ireland. The articles hinted at some imminent drastic action by the British government.