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THURSDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 27 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,987 TWO CENTS

TARIFF ISSUE LOOMS UP IN HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE

Dominion Government To Start Building in Toronto and Other Large Cities

PARTY INSURGENCY IN LIBERAL RANKS PROVES INFECTIOUS

Younger Followers of Hearst Show Signs of Fractiousness.

U. F. O. HOLD CAUCUS

Farmers Will Guard Independence While Participating in All Contentions.

The insurgency rampant on the Liberal benches of the Ontario Legislature is also certain to break out behind the government. The younger followers of Premier Hearst, who have the democratic idea more freshly implanted in their minds are straining under the party control and cannot all be bound to silence.

Next week it is expected some straight remonstrances will be heard. The nature of the protest is not known, but it will include a declaration that the government must put a period to its overbolding tenancy. The intention of the government is to close the session without publicly indicating the time that willbe chosen, or or has been chosen, for going to the country. The last sons of Ontario will have returned from overseas by the end of August, and the government will be sternly reminded that it has no excuse for sitting as a war administration any longer.

Mr. Proudfoot took his discontented division into council last evening. He will resume the debate at 3 o'clock this afternoon and will be followed by Premier Hearst. These two speeches will consume the time up to the adjournment, and there will be no evening session.

The Conservative caucus will be held today, but even this safety valve will not provide vent for the pent-up surge of the younger blood.

U. F. O. Interest.

The United Farmers have not let the grass grow under their feet in holding their first caucus. Those attending were Messrs. W. H. Fraser, North Huron; Beniah Bowman, Manitoulin, and J. W. Widdifield, North Ontario. They will guard their independence as a third party in the legislature, and will give particular attention to the promised measures affecting agriculture. But they will take an active interest in all the contentious questions, and are a unit for the preservation of constitutional limitations to the duration of the assembly. All three are on the safe side in that respect, being returned in by-elections. J. A. Calder of North Oxford, who sits with them on the back opposition benches, is a U.F.O., elected as a straight Liberal, and they will have his moral support.

A few listeners in the galleries and half-empty benches heard the opening speeches of the debate on the address yesterday afternoon. The orations of the mover and seconder were well up to the traditions of the assembly, and the customary eulogies had not to be confined to the government party leaders, the occasion offering fitting opportunity for praising the deeds of Canada's victorious armies, and especially of Ontario's heroic sons.

Speeches Tame.

From the party standpoint the speeches were tame. The mover, who is a manufacturer himself, uttered a warning against any tinkering with the tariff, and seconder decried any criticism of the government, which, he intimated, has its ear to the ground for helpful suggestions.

Premier Hearst introduced the bill providing for the erection of dwelling houses, and gave a long explanation of its provisions. The government is anxious to get the bill thru the house quickly, but full time will be given for discussion. The great

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1).

BALLOT RECOUNT.

St. Catharines, Feb. 26.—Judge Campbell has fixed Thursday, March 6, at 2.30 p.m., as the date for the recount of the ballots in the recent provincial by-election for the riding of St. Catharines.

BRITISH MARKET OPENS TO BACON

Food Ministry Purchasing, and No Embargo After April 1.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Sir Thomas White stated today that his reports from overseas respecting the bacon situation were satisfactory. The British food ministry will purchase a large amount of tonnage immediately, and the British market will be free for commercial purchases and importation after March 1, and for commercial sale and distribution after April 1. This should provide a market for all exportable surplus of Canada under conditions satisfactory to producers and packers. Sir Robert Borden and Dr. Robertson have been giving the matter very close attention for some weeks past.

AN AERIAL SERVICE IN FRANCE SATURDAY

Fliers Will Carry Mail Between Paris and Other Leading Cities.

Paris, Feb. 26.—Aerial mail service between Paris and other important French cities will be inaugurated Saturday by the director of civilian aeronautics. The fliers will carry mail to and from Paris and Bordeaux, Marseilles, Toulouse, Brest and St. Nazaire.

DRASTIC CHANGES AFFECTING LABOR THRUOUT WORLD

British Labor Minister Outlines Progress of International Commission.

PLANS WORKED OUT

Britain's Keenest Pre-War Rivals Will Have to Amend Their Labor Laws.

Paris, Feb. 26.—Interviewed by Reuter's correspondent today, the British Laborite minister, G. N. Barnes, gave some details of the progress of the international labor legislation commission which is now nearing the end of its labors. The British draft which was the only one discussed, has been endorsed with very little alteration. In the opinion of various trade unionists who came to Paris to advise the representatives of the British government, this will mean very drastic and welcome changes in labor conditions thruout the world.

Mr. Barnes, after emphasizing that the commission was merely preparing a way for a lasting labor organization, said that the charter provides firstly, an annual international conference of state officials, employers and employes, to be held at the headquarters of the league of nations. Mr. Barnes said they hoped to hold the first annual international conference this autumn. There will also be an international executive committee to carry on work between the annual conferences and an international secretariat which would collect and issue information regarding conditions in various countries.

Will Eliminate Competition.

Special attention had been devoted to the question of electing delegates to the annual conference, and employes would have full liberty in choice of delegates with the approval of the state concerned.

The annual conference would consider proposals collected by the executive, with the object of making conventions or bills regulating such questions as the protection of women and children, length of working hours and minimum rates of wages.

By such regulations it was hoped that much of the bitter international competition would be eliminated and Great Britain's keenest pre-war rivals must so amend their labor laws that all would meet on fair ground.

When the conventions had been passed by the annual conference, the states would be expected to give effect to them, and provisions had been made to enforce this. All machinery had been worked out along solid, practical lines.

All Difficulties Solved.

Mr. Barnes was confident that their task would greatly benefit workers. One of the most difficult questions was how to raise wages in ill-paid countries so as to assure a decent standard of living and avoid undesirable competition with well-paid countries, but the conference had solved all such questions.

The charter could not be published in full until it had been discussed at a plenary session of the peace conference, which would certainly not be held until after President Wilson's return, as the president was especially interested in this matter, which vitally affects the league of nations.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer	At	From
Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	New York
President Grant	New York	Brest
G. Verdi	Genoa	New York
Araguaya	Liverpool	Portland, Me.
War Haida	Cardiff	Newport News
Oanfa	Plymouth	Boston
Bjornefjord	Rotterdam	New York
Hartington	Rotterdam	St. John, N.B. via Halifax
Sloterdyk	Rotterdam	New York
Cote Blanche	Genoa	New York
Iowan	Brest	New York
Zeeland	St. Nazaire	New'k News
Start Point	Philadelphia	London
Missouri	Baltimore	London
Tottori Maru	New York	Bordeaux
Tunisian	Glasgow	St. John

HEATH HATS ARE HERE.

The Dineen Company yesterday received the advance shipments by Henry Heath of London, England, for the new spring stock. Heath makes hats for His Majesty the King, and Dineen is Heath's sole agent in Canada. If you require a new hat, these Heath hats should interest you.

TO BE MARRIED TODAY.

Princess Patricia of Connaught and Commander Alexander Ramsay are to be married today in London. Great preparations have been made for the ceremony, and it is certain that the event will be one never to be forgotten, for it is the first time that a princess of the royal blood has become betrothed to one bearing no titles. This is a hitherto unpublished portrait of the princess.

British Government to Control All Forms of Transportation

London, Feb. 26.—In the house of commons today, in introducing a bill to establish a ministry of ways and communications, Edward Shortt, secretary for home affairs, said that hitherto there had been no co-ordination between the various means of transport, and transport had depended largely upon private efforts. It was quite impossible, he said, to revert to pre-war arrangements, and it was essential that there should be control and co-ordination.

The new ministry, under the bill, would take over control of railways, tramways, canals, waterways, roads, and, finally, power. It would maintain the control over the railways which was exercised during the war and might make such changes as it thought necessary. Any changes, however, would require the sanction of the house.

The bill was given its first reading.

Knotty Problems Confront The Economic Commission

Special Cable from John W. Dafoe.

Paris, Feb. 26.—The economic aspects of peace have received very little consideration as yet, but at an early date an economic commission is to be appointed to make recommendations as to how effect can be given to the third point of the fourteen points upon which peace is to rest, by which it is stipulated that, as far as possible, economic barriers are to be removed between nations and equality of trade conditions is to be established. When the decision to appoint this commission was reached, it was agreed that the British dominions and India should also have direct representation upon it, as their economic interests are by no means identical with those of Great Britain.

Lord Milner, speaking for the empire delegations, who had already discussed the matter and had agreed upon this policy, advocated the right of the dominions to special representation, and his view was accepted by the conference.

It is understood that each of the great powers will have two representatives, and there will be five delegates representing the smaller powers. To these will be added two from the British dominions, and one from India. Thus the British Empire will have five representatives in a body of eighteen.

Duties of Commission.

The duties of the commission will be extremely important. The original impression that President Wilson in this third point favored universal free trade no longer prevails, but the advisability of forbidding the carrying on of economic wars by differential tariffs, government bounties and dumping will be considered. The proposition that the most-favored-nation arrangement, when made by two members of the league, must be extended to all the other members, will, undoubtedly, be submitted.

The alternative view is that while this might be laid down as a general principle of the league, members should be allowed to contract themselves out of the obligation to observe it. With the present wide differences in production costs, a rigid application of uniformity of tariff treatment is likely to be resisted and the claim made for the right of nations to make special tariff arrangements with one another where it is to their interests to do so.

Other Matters to Be Dealt With.

Other matters to be dealt with will be the disposition of pre-war treaties and conventions of an economic character to which enemy states were parties, including copyright, postal arrangements, etc. Decisions upon all these points will be part of the peace treaty and will then become governing factors in the future economic life of the league of nations.

In addition to these questions of a permanent character there are serious economic problems of the period of reconstruction to consider. These include provision for materials and commodities for the restoration of the devastated areas, the economic restoration of countries which have suffered, and the supply of neutrals and enemy countries without injury to the requirements of the allies and associated countries.

Not Yet Organized.

This council controls the five inter-allied bodies which came into being during the war to enforce the blockade, supply shipping, provide food, allocate raw materials, etc. It has not yet been fully organized. It is supposed to be made up of five representatives from each great power, each representitive being familiar with the particular duties of one of these allied agencies. Up to the present time, the British have appointed only two members, Lord Robert Cecil, who is minister of blockade and Sir John Beale, who is specially qualified to deal with food supplies.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Mails for the Canadian Forces in Siberia to be despatched via Vancouver, will be closed at the General Post Office as follows:—

Ordinary Letter Mail, 6 p.m. Tuesday.
Registered Matter, 5 p.m. Tuesday.
Parcel Post Matter, 4 p.m. Monday.
Registered Matter, 5 p.m. Thursday.
Ordinary Letter Mail, 6 p.m. Thursday.
Parcel Post Matter, 4 p.m. Wednesday.

COUNCIL DISCUSSES FRONTIER QUESTIONS AFFECTING ENEMIES

Lay Down Conditions Under Which Belgian Claims Will Be Dealt With.

CLAIMS OF ARMENIA

Labor Commission Concludes Consideration of British Draft on Penalties.

Paris, Feb. 26.—The allied representatives, at their meeting at the Quai D'Orsay today, discussed the allotting to commission for consideration frontier questions affecting enemy countries, according to an official communication issued this evening. The conditions under which Belgian claims shall be considered were laid down.

The representatives of the supreme war council of Versailles, the announcement adds, reported the council's conclusions as to the aim of the intermediate zone in Transylvania between the Rumanian and Hungarian troops and their conclusions were adopted by the conference.

The Official Statement.

The text of the official communication says: "The daily meeting of the representatives of the allied and associated powers took place today at the Quai D'Orsay, from 3 to 6 p.m.

"The meeting discussed in the first instance the question of allotting to the commission already existing, and to new ones, the task of considering the different frontier questions which affect enemy states. The conditions under which Belgian claims, and the problems attaching thereto are to be considered, where laid down.

"The representatives of the supreme war council of Versailles were then introduced, in order to report their conclusions regarding the establishment of an intermediate zone in Transylvania, between the Rumanian and Hungarian troops These conditions were adopted by the conference.

"The next meeting will take place Thursday at three p.m."

The financial commission of the peace conference today ended its investigation into financial conditions. The commission soon will submit its report to the council of ten.

International Labor.

At its meeting today the international labor commission concluded its consideration of the British draft dealing with penalties for failure to carry out obligations with regard to the labor convention. The commission also considered the position of self-governing dominions, protectorates and colonies in regard to labor legislation and what conditions must be fulfilled to enable the proposed organization to be altered.

Samuel Gompers, chairman of the commission, presided at the meeting.

The official communication dealing with the work of this commission follows:

"The fourteenth meeting of the legislation took place today under presidency of Samuel Gompers.

"After concluding the consideration of the articles in the British draft dealing with penalties applicable to a state which has failed to carry out its obligations in regard to the international labor convention, the commission proceeded to consider the position of self-governing dominions, protectorates and colonies respectively in regard to international labor legislation.

"It also considered what conditions must be fulfilled to enable the proposed organization to be altered."

Why Editors Swear!

The Plug Hat: How do you account for The Tely funning and swearing every time The World beats it out in city policy? It is swearing like a trooper in its editorials on the Yonge street franchise.

The Scotch Bonnet: Th' Glob' is nae o'er pleased either. Nor is ma' freen Josephus. We aw' hae til swallow a dose day after day; an' I'm cheered when Th' Tely starts in til curse Th' Warl'. Nane o' us sleep ony too well, what wi' nickel, Homer whuskey, and they United Farmers.

The Plug Hat: But a good man ought neither to encourage swearing nor drinking nor smuggling, nor law breaking! Good-bye, brother.

FOCH COMING TO AMERICA IN MARCH

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The Citizen today says:

"Private advices to New York from France state that Marshal Foch is to visit the United States in March and the hundred Jesuit colleges thruout the United States are to unite in presenting him with a sword of gold.

"No word of this intended visit to America has been received here, but the local Canadian Club intimated today that when he arrived on this side of the Atlantic every effort would be made to have him visit Ottawa."

MUST COMPROMISE OR CIVIL WAR WILL REND GERMANY

Independent and Spartacan Labor Leaders Meet Again in Essen.

WITHDRAW TROOPS

Demand Made That Entire Coal and Industrial Area Be Left Free of Military.

Special Cable to Toronto World and New York Tribune.—Copyright.

Essen, Feb. 26.—The Independent and Spartacide labor leaders who proclaimed the general strike here met again when it became evident that unless a compromise is reached conditions of civil war beside which even the Berlin terror will pale into insignificance would spread over the whole coal and industrial area. Within the last twenty-four hours sanguinary fighting has occurred in a number of localities between Spartacide and Majority Socialist miners and union men opposing the movement there. Considerable loss of life in the fighting, especially at Bottrop and Gelsenkirchen has occurred, and the government troops are approaching the heart of the Rhur valley.

Independent Socialist speakers at the meeting declared that the strike is practically lost and that only immediate resumption of work can prevent a total breakdown of industry and appalling bloodshed. Several Spartacide speakers tried to stiffen the fighting spirit of the audience by pointing to the strikers' succession in certain districts, such as Hambern and Muelheim, and to the alleged panic of the government and bourgeoise and openly preached sabotage and the destruction of shaft engines as a last resort, but failed to carry the conference.

Reach a Compromise.

In the meanwhile a deputation of strike leaders who are negotiating for a compromise with the government commanders in Muenster returned with a draft of the settlement which has already received the consent of the government in Berlin by telephone. It provides mainly for the withdrawal after February 25 of the government troops to a line north of the River Lippe, leaving the whole coal and industrial area free from the military and subject to immediate resumption of work and the surrender of arms by the non-military population, the terms to be accepted before ten o'clock tonight.

Herr Brass of Remscheild, an Independent Socialist member of the national assembly, declared the strike represented the first real success of the revolutionary movement in Germany, and predicted that the struggle must inevitably revive within a few weeks on the issue of what is called socialization of the mines, meaning the control of output and working conditions by an elaborate system of shop stewards. This demand, which is backed by the whole mining population of all sections and political creeds, would probably have brought the crisis to a head within a fortnight and possibly provoked a united strike, if matters had not been rushed by the military conflict at Muenster and has advance of government troops. That disarmament will not be carried out in spirit as well as in letter may be taken as certain and any serious attempt of the military to enforce it would surely let hell loose.

MAKING P. P. C. L. I. PERMANENT UNIT

Montreal, Feb. 26.—Orders have been received here from headquarters at Ottawa providing for the reorganization of the Canadian permanent force on a peace basis, with a force of 5000 of all ranks. In this reorganization Montreal has been left over as a headquarters of any force, altho it is understood that a company of the Royal Canadian Regiment will be quartered. The Princess Patricias will be perpetuated as a regiment with four companies, headquarters being at Toronto, while it is likely that the various companies of the regiment will be stationed at different points thruout the country.

Orders from Ottawa headquarters regarding the Canadian pegmanent force set forth that it would be a volunteer force, its composition to be decided by the minister of militia in council. The term of enlistment will be two years with provision for renewal, while it has been provided that the rate of pay and subsistence allowance shall be the same as that for the C.E.F., which will be a considerable advance on the rates of pay and allowance of the pre-war period.

CALDER POINTS TO TARIFF CLEAVAGE OF EAST AND WEST

Declares Might as Well Look Facts Straight in the Face.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Construction on One in Toronto and Hamilton Only Matter of Days.

Special to The Toronto World.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—"In the west all the elements of disunion exist. I am referring to the tariff cleavage between the east and west. We might as well look the facts straight in the face. There is no use dodging it. That situation is there. What are the people of Canada going to do? We will have an opportunity later in the session to consider the matter, but it is one of the questions on the horizon that looks dangerous. If Canada is to be what it will be, an honest, earnest attempt must be made to solve that problem."

These somewhat impressive words were delivered in the house of commons this afternoon, not by a grain grower, nor by a free trade member of the opposition, but by no less a person than Hon. James A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization in the Union government. Mr. Calder, in speaking upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the house this afternoon, referred to the fact that many members had dwelt upon the need for national unity.

Where Danger Lay.

He intimated that the danger of disunion lay not in diversity of race or creed, but in the widening of the cleavage on the tariffs between eastern and western Canada. Later on, he disputed the dictum of Mr. McMaster, Liberal member for Brome, to the effect that the Liberals who believed in tariff reduction must immediately cross over to the opposition benches. Mr. Calder suggested there were problems pressing for immediate solution which ought to be first dealt with by the Union government, as at present constituted. The tariff question he admitted to be of primary importance, but on the other hand, he asked, "But are the people of Canada asking us to lock horns just at this moment on a question which has divided Canada for the last forty or fifty years?" Mr. Calder thus left himself an avenue of escape, but he clearly intimated that the tariff question might be dealt with at the present session. There is every prospect that it will be, and that it cannot be shelved, as it has been expected for another year.

Manufacturers Should Know.

A prominent and loyal supporter of the Union government, who represents a western constituency, said to The World tonight: "Personally I am inclined to think that the tariff question might well remain in abeyance for another session. Just now things are pretty much upset, and perhaps we should let them quiet down. On the other hand, it is argued that the manufacturers should know, as soon as possible, what the tariff policy of the country is to be. The western people are fairly up in arms on the question, and demand immediate action. Many of our members will not dare to go back to their constituents if nothing is done at this session with the tariff questions."

Might Be Historical.

Asked what could be done, the same member said: "I believe that a compromise can be reached between the eastern manufacturers and the western grain growers, and would not be surprised to see a tariff bill brought down this session which will become as historical as the national policy tariff of Sir John Macdonald."

That the western people are practically a unit in demanding tariff reduction was admitted by Mr. Calder in his speech this afternoon, when he said: "There is no doubt about the feeling in the west. All parties are practically united on it."

Went Into Conference.

The Saskatchewan members went into conference behind closed doors this morning, and it is a fair surmise that they presented some demand to the government for immediate action on the tariff question. One result was that Hon. Mr. Calder decided to make a speech in the house this afternoon, and Dr. Sheard, of Toronto, was compelled to make place for the minister. A caucus of Unionist senators and members of parliament will be held tomorrow. The western members may or may not bring up the tariff at tomorrow's meeting, but they will insist upon a large program of railway construction in the west, and the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. The tariff question is somewhat complicated by the unexpected demand of the Saskatchewan grain growers for the government to fix the price of wheat. One of the western members said today that this would greatly weaken their position on the tariff. He pointed out, however, that the action of the Regina convention could not be brought to the attention of the government or parliament unless it was approved by the Canadian Council af Agriculture.

Length of Debate.

The debate upon the address will run into next week. It was expected that Dr. Sheard of Toronto would speak this afternoon, but he yielded his place to Hon. J. A. Calder. Up to date the old-line Conservatives have not been heard from. Mr. Redman, who mov-