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SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 15 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,003 TWO CENTS

# FEDERAL LIQUOR LAW TO STAND FOR YEAR AFTER PEACE

## General Smart Condemns Canada's Overseas Army Medical Administration

Senate Reading Room
March 15 1919
SENATE DOCUMENT
OTTAWA

## WESTERN LABOR DECIDES TO FORM NEW ORGANIZATION

Will Drop International Affiliation and Constitute the "One Big Union."

### BOLSHEVISM APPROVED

Industrial Soviet Control Pronounced as Superior to Existing Form of Rule.

Calgary, Alta., March 14.—The most momentous thing that has taken place in the annals of the labor movement in Canada was the action this morning at the interprovincial conference at the Paget Hall, when every delegate present voted solidly for breaking away from international affiliation subject to the approval of the general membership of the delegates' respective unions.

Not only this, but a new organization, subject to a referendum, was formed to embrace the whole of the workers. It will be known as "The One Big Union." In order to carry this into effect the conference adopted the following recommendation of the policy: "We recommend the name of the proposed organization to be 'The One Big Union.'

"We recommend that the conference elect a committee of five, representative of geographical location for the purpose of carrying out the necessary propaganda to make the referendum a success.

**To Carry on Propaganda.**

"We further recommend that delegates from each province meet and elect a committee of five to work in conjunction with the central committee in carrying on the necessary propaganda to accomplish the wishes of the convention.

"We recommend that the drafting and issuing of referendum be left to the central committee, also receiving and publishing returns of the vote.

"In the opinion of the committee it will be necessary to establish an industrial form of organization to work thru the existing trades council and district boards, and no definite plans of organization be submitted until after the referendum has been taken.

"The committee further recommend that after the returns of the vote are received, the 'central committee' call a conference of representatives of trades councils and district boards to perfect the plans of organization; basis of referendum of affiliated membership of 5000 or less to be one delegate, over 5000 two delegates, over 10,000 three delegates.

"We recommend that an appeal be made to the trades councils and district boards for the payment of two cents per member affiliated to finance the educational campaign for the inauguration of 'The One Big Union.'"

**Sympathy With Bolshevism.**

Several other important resolutions were adopted, mostly without discussion. These include freedom of speech and the lifting of the ban on certain literature and the release of political prisoners; the expression of an open convention that the system of industrial soviet control by the selection of representatives from industries was more effective than the present system of government; the demand for a six-hour day of five days a week, and sympathy with the Russian Bolsheviki and German Spartacan revolutions.

### HAMILTON SITUATION AND THE GRAND TRUNK

Special to The Toronto World.

Ottawa, March 14.—A man on the inside said tonight: The government here will have the Grand Trunk within a month, and I know it. They will not antagonize Sir Adam Becks scheme for the Toronto-Niagara radial. The Grand Trunk will likely be widened to a four-track system from Toronto to the Falls, leaving Sir Adam to develop his fast electrical service to take care of the passenger business. The latter will go largely on the Canadian Northern's right of way. But mark my words, the Grand Trunk will be taken over, and another pair of tracks put down alongside and Beck's fast passenger service constructed forthwith. Government ownership by the Dominion and by the province will be worked out together Hamilton will be the key city of the development.

Today Will Be a Busy Day in the Hat Department at Dineen's.

Splendid lines of $3.75 and $5.00 Hats in stiff and soft just opened. The Soft Hats are in the latest popular shapes and colors and the value cannot be equaled anywhere—The Dineen Co. are leaders in the Hat business for years and are agents for Dunlap of New York and Henry Heath of London, England.

Special sale in the Basement today of odd Hats—soft and stiff—at $1.95; English Caps $1.25 to $3.00; Rough Weather Hats in tweed and felt. Special value in all lines today at Dineen's, 140 Yonge Street.

## SECRET TREATY STATUS IS AGAIN TO THE FORE

### Action of Greek Boundary Commission, in Declaring Treaty of London of 1915 Effective, Will Not Go Unchallenged.

Paris, March 14—It has been learned that the status of secret treaties and conventions made during the war again has arisen. Information obtained today from some of the American delegates to the peace conference was to the effect that the action of a majority of the commission dealing with the subject of Grecian boundaries in declaring that the treaty of London of 1915 was effective, will not be permitted to go unchallenged and could not become effective unless ratified by the council of ten, which, they asserted, would refuse its approval.

The subject matter of the decision of the committee is not of especial interest to Americans, but the decision relative to the treaty of London, which is one of those secret conventions made during the war, is regarded as one of the gravest importance, it being declared to be in direct conflict with one of President Wilson's 14 points concerning such agreements and one relative to the right of self-determination of small nations.

It is held that if the decision of the majority of the commission were upheld it would of necessity carry with it affirmation of Italy's claim to nearly all the eastern shore of the Adriatic, as well as of other agreements for the disposition of colonial possessions which have been regarded as proper subjects for action of the supreme council and the peace conference itself.

A point of special interest is that the action was taken by the commission thru a combination of votes of Great Britain, France and Italy.

## LIQUOR LAW STANDS FOR YEAR AFTER PEACE

Ottawa, March 14.—To validate by legislature the war measure prohibition to make it effective one year after the official declaration of peace is the policy of the Dominion government as announced by Sir Thomas White, acting premier, to a deputation which presented a memorial from the Dominion prohibition committee. The government is also considering the question of submitting a plebiscite on the matter, and the deputation was told frankly that there had been representations on the other side, but of rather moderate character, the labor men, for instance desiring more bite in their beer.

The speakers for the deputation included Judge Eugene Lafontaine of Montreal, president of the committee; George A. Warburton, Toronto, vice-president; D. B. Harkness, Winnipeg, general secretary; Dr. R. H. Grant, secretary of the social service committee of Nova Scotia; Mrs. W. E. Sanford, Hamilton, president of the National Council of Women; R. M. Miller, Vancouver; A. A. Powers, representing the United Farmers of Ontario; W. L. Best of the train service organizations; Mrs. Gordon Wright of the W.C.T.U., and others.

The memorial as prepared by the Dominion prohibition committee defined its policy as follows:

The Dominion prohibition convention declares its policy to be as follows:

1. That the provisions of the order-in-council legislation prohibiting importation, manufacture and shipment into prohibited areas of intoxicating liquors for beverage uses should be continued in effect.

2. That this legislation should not be discontinued without a vote of the electors of Canada being taken on the question of its continuance or discontinuance.

3. That in case a referendum is decided upon by the government it should not be taken until the Canadian soldiers, now overseas, have been returned to civil life in Canada.

4. That the date at which such vote is to be taken should be announced at least six months prior to the day of voting.

5. That in case a vote of the citizens of Canada is to be taken, provision should be made for recording the votes of the women citizens of Canada on the same basis as those of the men citizens.

6. That manufacture of intoxicating liquor for export purposes should not be permitted.

7. The continuance of the definition of "intoxicating liquor" in the Dominion legislation as "any liquor or beverage which contains more that two and one-half per cent of proof spirits."

Mrs. Sanford said she represented 400,000 women in Canada who were doing something really worth while. She stated that the habit of taking wine at social gatherings was growing and she appealed to the government to safeguard the girls as well as the boys, by removing the great temptation. While the war had been most evil, one effect of it was magnificent. In the jail which she visited, there were only four women, where four years ago, it had been filled to overflowing. The jailer said the reason was the effect of prohibition.

Speakers from British Columbia and

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 5).

**Perhaps They Need the Money.**

Hok: Can you tell me, Mister, about Herb. Lennox and the Metropolitan franchise tie-up?

Tommy: If the Metropolitan want the money bad they will pull Colonel Lennox off and put a fleet of scouts at work to hurry the bill thru the house. Nobody that I know of is letting bunches of money slip by.

### Modern Slavery.

The county council of York sold all Yonge street into slavery since thirty years ago to the Metropolitan Railway. The people of the city of Toronto are paying six hundred thousand dollars to the Metropolitan to free themselves of this slavery as far as the four miles of the franchise in the city is concerned. Now comes along the same old slave-dealer (York county) and says to the people of the street: "You are still my slave; you must pay me more money if you want to be free. I have still a shackle on you." Col. Herb. Lennox is the "Marks-I'm-a-lawyer" of this attack on the liberty of half a million of free people! The Ontario Legislature is the judge trying this attack on people's liberty. But does the legislature recognize perpetual slavery?

### ANNOUNCE MAIN TERMS BRITISH IMPORT ORDER

Ottawa, March 14.—The following are the main terms of the British order, giving preferential import treatment into Great Britain of goods of empire origin, contained in a cablegram received by the Canadian trade commission, Ottawa:

"It has been decided to remove all restrictions on the importation into the United Kingdom of goods which are exported from, and are the produce or manufacture of the British dominions, except in the case of:

(1) Gold or articles containing gold, except when consigned direct to the Bank of England; (2) Spirits, other than brandy and rum, and (3) hops.

## PROUDFOOT CURBS LIBERAL STEEDS WITH DIFFICULTY

Carter's Speech May Prove Forerunner to Kicks Thru Dashboard.

### PARTY CALCULATIONS

Keep Members Tongue-Tied—Unseen Element Behind License Board.

A Liberal caucus was held yesterday. Sam Carter's speech has shaken up the party. The influential men following Mr. Proudfoot are getting restive. Their thunder is being diverted by the independents in the house, and they sit dumb as oysters, or only utter perfunctory remarks in debate. Conferences are still going on between Mr. Proudfoot and the ministers, and it is possible that the influence exerted upon both government and opposition caucuses has its origin in an agreement across the floor. The rank and file of Conservatives and Liberals do not like this arrangement. The Conservatives want to know what the "wide open" referendum is to be. So far as they know at present, the questions will be "wide open" for beer and wine advocates and the bone-dry prohibitionists to attach any interpretation to what may suit their own political leanings. But the opinion brought from outside places is that the government would fall of a certainty between two stools, and that if the worst should happen, they might as well pay the supreme sacrifice for a sheep as a lamb.

**A Despised Role.**

Reasonable liberty advocates would sooner go out of power than live in the despised role of rulers exposed by Sam Carter's slashing attack upon the attorney-general personally, and the board of license commissioners as a body. The government is ruled by an unseen element behind the license board, and the law of the province has fallen into deepest disgrace.

The Liberals are no better off. They see what is happening to the government and how vulnerable it is. But party calculations keep members tongue-tied. Some of them considered it farcical yesterday that a party policy should be suggested over such a question as the Hamilton highway. When the budget debate is resumed on Tuesday there will be some prancing and cavorting of Liberal steeds in the traces, and some of them will assuredly put their heels thru the dashboard behind which Mr. Proudfoot still holds the party reins.

### SUGGESTS EXPULSION PRINCESS RADZIWELL

Ottawa, March 14.—Mr. S. W. Jacobs has a question on the commons order paper relating to a woman calling herself the Princess Radziwell who is touring western Canada, in which, according to Mr. Jacobs, she charges Jews generally as being in alliance with the Bolsheviki. He asks if it is in the knowledge of the government that the "woman in question is a convicted felon and served a term of imprisonment at the time of the South African war, for forgery and attempted blackmail, and that her victim was the late Hon. Cecil Rhodes." Mr. Jacobs asks further if the government is aware that the delivery of lectures such as these in the district where there are Jews, is calculated to stir up strife and produce breaches of the peace and if it is the intention of the government to take steps for the expulsion of the so-called princess from the country.

## LABOR COMMISSION REPORT IS NOW NEARLY COMPLETED

### British Draft Adopted Almost Without Change—Only Two Points, Fixing of Voting Power and Enforcement of Bureaus Rulings to be Decided.

Paris, March 14.—How the rulings of the international labor bureau will be enforced and the fixing of the voting power of the nations represented on the board are the only questions under consideration by the commission on international labor conference.

It will be given consideration next week. With the exception of these points, the British draft for organization of the bureau and the methods of its procedure has been adopted almost without change. The recommendation to have the first meeting of the international labor machine held in Washington will be incorporated in the report, as well as the date of the meeting.

The British recommendation that the rulings of the board be enforced with the same machinery as the league of nations employs has not found unqualified support, especially on the part of the Americans. Those opposing this plan do not believe it advisable or even practicable, to use the full force of the league to compel obedience and suggest instead the adoption of the plan of moral suasion. They would have the findings of the bureau referred for consideration to the countries interested, and hold that the consequent moral opinion would prove more effective in bringing about compliance.

Various proposals, such as the adoption of universal eight-hour laws, laws affecting child labor and woman labor and the internationalization of labor—the latter suggestion urged particularly by Italy and which would, it is believed, lift the barriers erected by immigration laws—are not be included in the commission's report to the council. A large number of proposals submitted by labor units from all over the world are to be left for discussion by the bureau itself.

The program for the first meeting of the international labor conference, to be held next October, was considered at the meeting this morning. A deputation from the women's labor organization will be received by the commission next Tuesday.

## SCATHING INDICTMENT OF MEDICAL SERVICES

### Brig.-Gen. Smart, in Quebec House, Charges Those in Chief Control With Gross Maladministration---Pull the Main Requisite---Cites Several Instances of Favoritism and Neglect.

Special to The Toronto World.

Quebec, March 14.—A scathing indictment of the maladministration of the Canadian medical services in England was made by Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Smart, member for Westmount. Speaking in the legislature this afternoon, he declared that it had been careless and callous, and that Sir George Perley, Surgeon-General Baptie, General Foster, Col. Chisholm and others who were at the head of affairs at Argyle House, were responsible for the bad conditions which existed.

He said that after four years in charge of the Shorncliffe area, he had no confidence in the administration, and the people of Canada when they knew the facts would demand that it be changed, and a clean sweep made of the present officers.

He made direct charges of favoritism and pull against the headquarters staff, and gave concrete instances of how Canadian soldiers had suffered because of Sir George Perley insisting on his policy of distributing soldiers thruout British hospitals, while Canadian hospitals had fifty per cent. of their beds unoccupied.

**Died of Broken Heart.**

He declared that Major-General Sir Sam Steele had virtually died of a broken heart because of the persecution and unfair treatment he had received, and said he had been charged by Lady Steele and the members of the family to make the statement, and he would demand that Ottawa produce the correspondence relating to the matter. If not, he would certainly do it himself, and would leave no stone unturned to bring those responsible for what had occurred to justice. An attempt was being made to hush the matter up, but it was not a matter that would stand hushing up.

General Smart charged that men were sent overseas as fit when it was known they were unfit, and not only were they a burden on the overseas hospitals, but they would be able to claim a pension altho they had not become unfit overseas. He had seven hospitals in his area, four of which were for special cases, but a soldier who should have been treated there was brought into Dover six miles away, sent across England to Holyhead, and shipped to Dublin, where he stayed for two months and was then sent back to Folkestone too late for anything to be done for him.

Gen. Smart paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the medical men and the nursing sisters in the Canadian hospitals, saying that they were without question the best in the whole battle zone, but what he found fault with was the administrative headquarters in London. He declared that the policy of scattering Canadian troops thruout the British Isles for treatment was imposed by Sir George Perley, despite strong protests, and asked who gave Sir George Perley the right to use our wounded in that way, even for the cause of imperialism.

**A Poor Imperialism.**

"If imperialism has to be kept up by that system," he said, "it is time to do away with it. I am as good an imperialist as anybody, but I don't want to maintain it at such a period at the cost of our wounded men."

General Smart gave instances of favoritism, among them being that of a man who was shoved on to his area who was grossly unfit for the appointment. He was the subject of a court of inquiry, and was sent home with an adverse report, but no sooner had he arrived in Canada than he was given a big appointment.

Another medical officer was twice under arrest and barely escaped court-martial and yet he was ordered to be dealt with summarily. He got off twice thru pull with medical headquarters in London, and the second time was put on two months probation, but a week before that time expired was sent over to France by arrangement of headquarters, while good medical officers could not get over because they had no pull.

Another officer, twice under arrest, absented himself without leave and while away contracted venereal disease. He did not work for six months and could have been court-martialed or sent home, but he was kept on thru pull at medical headquarters in London and was later sent to another hospital.

Another case was Capt. C. Allen

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 7).

### LIQUOR HOUSE FIRE THREATENS QUEBEC

**Quebec, Que., March 15.—Fire broke out this morning, shortly before 2 o'clock, in the wholesale wine and liquor storehouse of G. A. Gagnon, at the corner of Sous-le-Fort and Notre Dame streets.**

**The blaze is threatening the entire business district, and owing to the large quantity of alcohol, an explosion is feared.**

**The entire fire force is fighting the blaze.**

### TWO-STANDARD REQUIRED IN THE BRITISH NAVY

Paris, March 14.—At a meeting of the British Empire peace delegation yesterday some aspects of the draft of the covenant of the leage of nations were considered specially as it affects the future of British naval needs, according to Reuter's Paris correspondent.

A memorandum was submitted by the British admiralty bearing upon the effects of the covenant on the navy and making certain very specific suggestions. These were duly considered.

It is understood that broadly, the delegation agreed in fixing future naval armaments. The defensive needs of the scattered British Empire can be adequately met only on the basis of the pre-war proportion of strength of the British navy to that of other navies.

### Former Bank Clerk of Calgary Is Arrested at New Orleans

New Orleans, La., March 14.—Percy Brown, who claims to have been a former teller in the Royal Bank of Canada, Alberta, was arrested here today as a fugitive from justice. The police said Brown confessed that he had embezzled $20,000 from the bank and that he had given $1,500 to Cecil Roberts Wallace, who also was taken into custody.

### STEAMER ARRIVALS.

| Steamer. | At | From |
|---|---|---|
| Suwanee | New York | St. Nazaire |
| Aquitania | Liverpool | New York |
| Canada | Liverpool | Portland |
| Alaskan | St. Nazaire | New York |
| Empress Japan | Hongkong | Vancouver |
| Mundale | New York | Gibraltar |
| Aspen | Philadelphia | Antwerp |
| Scotia | Philadelphia | Rotterdam |
| Saxon | Philadelphia | Brest |
| Wachussa | Philadelphia | St. Nazaire |
| West Port | Baltimore | Bordeaux |

### Returning Soldiers.

**Men from the S. S. Grampian, which arrived at St. John yesterday, will probably reach Toronto some time Sunday morning. Nothing definite will be known until tomorrow afternoon, when the exact hour of arrival can be ascertained by phoning North 3415 or 3416, and Adelaide 3180 or 3181.**

**The 4th C. M. R. will dock at Halifax on Sunday morning, and will proceed to Quebec. They are not expected to arrived in the city before Wednesday.**

## WILL YIELD SHIPS IF FOOD PLEDGED

Agreement Must Be Definite and Amount Specified, Says German Delegate to Brussels.

Berlin, March 14.—Under-Secretary of State Von Braun, before leaving Berlin with the German commission to participate in the conference at Brussels regarding the turning over by Germany of her mercantile fleet and securities in exchange for food, received the correspondent and informed him that Germany was prepared to begin immmediately the surrender of her entire fleet and conclude an agreement covering the other conditions in return for a definite agreement specifying the amount of food deliverable until the next harvest, the price and conditions of payment for it.

Regarding food conditions in Germany, Herr von Braun said that Chemnitz, Dresden and other cities of Saxony were now on a potato ration of only two pounds weekly, while Cologne, Aix la Chapelle and other western cities had none whatever. This was partly due to railroad strikes and frost, according to the minister, but there was reason to fear that when, weather permitting the pits in which potatoes were stored were opened it would be found that the potatoes were badly damaged and the stocks less than the accepted estimates.

He declared that the milk and butter situation was hopeless. The weekly ration of butter and oleomargarine scarcely averaged 35 to 40 grammes thruout Germany, and milk, which was reserved entirely for children and invalids, could not be found in sufficient quantities to give to infants of one and two years the daily quart to which they were limited.

## BITTER ATTACK ON A BRITISH GENERAL BY COL. PECK, V.C.

Declares, in Commons, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. Fergusson Sent Insulting Order.

### DEFENDS GEN. CURRIE

Threatens to Tell Something, and "Certain Men" Will Curse Day of Birth.

Ottawa, March 14.—Col. Peck, V.C., resumed the debate on the address in the commons this afternoon.

The galleries were crowded, and there was a large attendance of members to hear the member from Skeena deliver his maiden speech. When he arose he was greeted with prolonged cheering from both sides of the house, and with very few preliminaries he got down to the business of his speech. He intimated that he had not intended to speak at such an early date, but some subjects had been touched upon which he might be able to express himself with authority.

Saying that he was not in touch with the general subjects of politics, he passed on to deal with the statements made by General Hughes. He expressed himself as "very grieved" to hear them, and he was exceedingly pained, for he felt that these statements hurt the feelings of thousands who had lost dear friends in the war.

**Should Have Facts.**

"Any man who says anything that will cause these wounds to bleed afresh," said Col. Peck, "should have indisputable facts behind him."

General Hughes, he said, for whose character he had the utmost respect, had made the statement that a great many lives of Canadian soldiers had been sacrificed in vain, and for no useful purpose. He also had said that he knew Cambrai well, and spoke of it as "a dirty little one-horse town, not worth the life of one Canadian soldier."

"I think he must have been out the night before," said Col. Peck, amid general laugter, in which Sir Sam Hughes himself joined.

The importance of controlling Cambrai was agreed upon by the British generals, said Col. Peck, and it was also considered of great strategic value by the German general staff.

**Broke Germans' Heart.**

Sir Sam Hughes, Col. Peck went on, had talked of Sir Arthur Currie as tho Sir Arthur were the villain of the piece, cold and Machievellian. But the action of Cambrai was not a local condition action. It was part of a vast military enterprise which extended over a great stretch of country and lasted for days and weeks. It was part of Gen. Foch's plan of striking at different parts of the line until he broke the heart of the German people and forced the German government to sign the most humiliating armistice in the history of nations. If the battle of Cambrai were wrong it was not due to General Currie nor the Canadian high command. If anybody were wrong it was the British general staff, and their action had the concurrence of the greatest military genius of the age.

Sir Sam Hughes had asked why the forces did not go round Cambrai. That, Col. Peck declared, was what actually happened.

A few days after the armistice Sir Arthur was at his bedside to inquire about his sickness and to discuss certain questions and said to him: "Peck, we might wish to deliver a stunning blow. We could do it; we might deliver a crushing blow for revenge, but the policy of revenge is not worth one man's life."

Gen. Currie said he was sick and horrified at the loss of Canadian lives in this war, and Col. Peck asked if that was the language of a cool, scheming commander, whose only desire was to gratify his own ambition.

Col. Peck said that he advanced with his battalion nine miles in one day, and took five towns, that they never fired a shot and never lost a man.

The laughter was prolonged when Col. Peck mentioned that during this triumphant advance he had "kissed an awful lot of women," and the only unfortunate thing was, he found all the old women crowded to the front.

**Proud of Sir Arthur.**

As to Sir Arthur Currie, he said he was a commander whom he was proud to have served under with extreme affection and loyalty. He described him as one of the great commanders they had in this war.

Sir Arthur Currie, the speaker said, was the natural leader for a great democratic army. When he became commander it was with no political influence, and his appointment had been opposed by some jealous rivals. However, it had met with the approval of the British commander-in-chief, who was the deciding factor. It also met with the hearty approval of all ranks in the Canadian corps.

Sir Sam Hughes, said Col. Peck, in giving to the house a list of those who had distinguished themselves or had relations at the front, mentioned Col. John A. Currie, remarking that Col. Currie should not be confused with another man of the same name who had acted discreditably on the field of battle. There was only one other man in the Canadian army of this name and sufficiently high rank to be confused with