

## CANADIAN IRON ORE SOUGHT BY BRITAIN

W. D. Ross Says Overseas Demand For Canadian Coal Urgent Also.

Montreal, June 27.—W. D. Ross, vice-president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, was in town today en route to Toronto from New Glasgow, where he attended the special meeting of the Scotia shareholders last Friday. Mr. Ross stated that the gathering at New Glasgow was entirely harmonious.

"I found the Scotia shareholders," said Mr. Ross, "alert to the immense advantages which the big consolidation means to the maritime provinces and to the Dominion as a whole."

Mr. Ross added that he had seen a cable from London, advisory committee of the Dominion Steel Corporation stating that the overseas organization was in perfect accord with recent developments on this side of the Atlantic and announcing that orders for many thousands of tons of iron ore had already been placed by the English associates at singularly attractive prices, while the demand for Canadian coal was particularly urgent at highly remunerative rates.

### STEEL DIRECTORS MEET.

Montreal, June 27.—Directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation met here tomorrow afternoon to receive the report of the special committee which has been studying the terms upon which the smaller constituent companies are to enter the British Empire Steel consolidation. It is stated that the committee have reached a decision as to the recommendation to be made to the shareholders and as to the special meeting to be held probably at Sydney, N.S., within the next fortnight.

Another development in the meeting tomorrow will be the re-election of Hector McInnes, K.C., to the directorate of the Dominion Steel Corporation, the number of directors of the enterprise having been increased at the last meeting from fifteen to nineteen.

## ADDED NAVAL VOTE STRONGLY OPPOSED

(Continued From Page 1.)

S. Fielding remarked that it was Sunday morning and the debate was adjourned.

### Approve Senate Bill.

During the afternoon the house finally concurred in the senate amendment to the civil service bill, abolishing a number of holidays hitherto observed in the service because they are holidays of the Roman Catholic Church. An amendment to the franchise act was concurred in, granting the same salary and superannuation allowance as that of a supreme court judge to the chief electoral officer charged with the administration of the franchise act.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King gave notice of an amendment to the act providing election advertisements in any form appearing in a newspaper shall disclose the name of the person or organization paying for it, and this amendment will be considered on third reading of the bill, which was reported from committee. Estimates for mail and steamship subsidies, to the amount of \$1,294,300.66, were adopted by the house in committee. An act to validate excess borrowings under the mobilization act was given third reading.

### Naval Debate.

Explaining why the supplementary estimate had been reduced from \$2,200,000 to \$1,700,000, the minister said they hoped to sell the Niobe and Rainbow. The new ships, moreover, would not be handed over for some time.

Mr. Duff launched at once into a vigorous denunciation of the government's naval policy. There were three good reasons the estimate should not pass. First, Canada could not afford to spend money on a navy; secondly, what they proposed to do would be insufficient for defensive purposes, and, thirdly, public opinion was solidly against the idea. He spoke of the country's huge debt and obligations to returned men and their dependents, and declared that Canada today was a poor nation thru the heavy burden of taxation they would have to face for the next generation. He bitterly condemned the government for accepting a gift of submarines "after what these things did during the late war." This "gift" should have been rejected with scorn.

### Support by Armstrong.

J. E. Armstrong (Lambton) thought Canada was being humiliated. Taxpayers in Great Britain were being asked to pay \$1 for every British woman or child for naval upkeep, while in Canada the people were only asked for 25c per head. And, he contended, the people of Canada always enjoyed the protection of the British fleet.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux was strongly in favor of a Canadian navy, but the time was not opportune. In 1910 the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier wanted a navy for Canada, and that was when the German menace threatened. The Tories, including Mr. Armstrong, turned it down, and now a Liberal (Hon. Mr. Ballantyne) was leading the Tories to see that Sir Wilfrid was right.

Mr. Duff said that the government might as well sell the waterfront at Halifax and let it be used for practical purposes. Canada should decline England's gift of ships, explaining that we cannot afford to support them. Let Great Britain take over the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimaux. Young Canadians would have a better chance as members of the British navy than they would in a Canadian unit.

### Reply of Ballantyne.

Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, replying, said that in his "remarkable speech," Mr. Duff had been setting up arguments with one hand and knocking them down with the other. Mr. Duff had implied that Canada was going to use her little navy for aggressive warfare at once, the ships England was sending were not modern, and suggested that she was to be put into commission again. It would cost \$1,945,000 to equip and maintain the Niobe and the Rainbow, and cost \$250,000 to maintain her in commission.

The minister said he hoped Canada would see her way after the conference of 1919, to doing something more consistent with her dignity in naval matters.

## STRIKING EMPLOYEES ACCEPT PROPOSAL

(Continued From Page 1.)

more than a thousand men. The meeting opened at a quarter to nine. At twenty minutes past nine the vote had been taken, and the result was fully known. At a quarter to ten the extras of The World were on the streets announcing the decision of the men.

Controller Gibbons outlined the situation in a nutshell, and placed the matter before the men without strings of any sort, absolutely for their own responsibility. The vote was taken fifteen minutes after the meeting opened, and little more than half an hour later the results were known.

A few amusing incidents punctuated the occasion. Bets were exchanged pretty freely, one man wagering \$20 that the men would turn the offer

down. He was warned that he was flying very close to the elm trees and that he would be well advised to get into clearer atmosphere. He was adamant, however, and even wanted to make more bets. Another feature was the disposition of the myriad bicycles which belonged to the men. Many of these trilled beside the walls of the theatre, but some men had been stung before, and as a result had lost their machines. One in particular wanted to get his machine into the theatre. A member of the committee told him he had ample room. A member of the police force told him there was no room for any more bicycles in the lobby. He therefore placed it beside the "dump-box" immediately in front of the vestibule, considering whether or not he would take it to a safer position. At that moment the patrol sergeant came along.

"Take that bicycle away from this place," ordered the sergeant, referring to the dump-box. The other took it away. "Well, I guess I'll put mine there now," was the sergeant's next remark. He suited word to action.

There were a large number of the younger men who were averse to accepting the offer of the Ontario Railway Board. At the same time there were many of the older men who realized that if the offer was refused, end less trouble might be precipitated. The vote of the older and more experienced men was about three to one, but the influence of the older men, urged far beyond their own vote, and, as a result, the vote itself took its course to leeward.

Wise Control by Committee. The negotiating committee was not unanimous in its opinions respecting the wisdom of accepting the offer, but it was unanimous in deciding to in no way influence the vote of the men. Congratulations were showered upon the committee on all sides for its decidedly diplomatic control of the situation, especially in view of the very strong feeling evinced by many members of the union. Controller Gibbons himself is, by no means well, and is suffering from internal troubles, induced by anxiety from the situation of the past two weeks. Other members of the negotiating committee suffered proportionately—one of them on

one occasion collapsing during a recent midnight session. It was generally stated on the street that the greatest credit was due the committee for the successful issue of a situation full of the most menacing possibilities.

Notable Features of Strike. The strike was remarkable mostly for the peculiarly carnival-like appearance the jitneys gave the city at every large street corner, for the great number of jitneys employed to carry Toronto's thousands of passengers, rather unusual determination of several large manufacturing and other establishments in the city to refuse to arrange conveyances for their employees, as was done last year, and, finally, but perhaps, most significant, the generally unsympathetic sentiment of the public against the demands of the men.

What Was Involved. The strike involved a loss to the Toronto Railway Company of practically \$100,000; to the men, of \$45,000 in wages, and, to the business institutions of many thousands of dollars of business, and, finally, it involved the general public in considerable in-

convenience and discomfort. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that had the men primarily asked for the 10c increase finally demanded, the sympathies of the public might have been channeled more toward the men themselves. But the demand for an increase of 80c, or 70 per cent, upon the then prevailing wages practically leveled the revolver at the head of all classes of citizens, and was generally considered to savor too much of an ultra-radicalism, none too popular at the moment.

### INJUNCTION GRANTED.

On Saturday Mr. Justice Kelly granted an injunction restraining J. A. Austin, during the existing lease between him and G. Tamblin, Limited, from erecting a stairway on the outside wall of premises at 1496 Queen street west. Tamblin has a five-year lease from Austin, who has sold the premises to a rival druggist, and proceeded to make some alterations, in the course of performing which his workmen entered thru plaintiff's cellar thru their store.



# The hardest things of all to Wash

Small boys' suits—rompers—kitchen aprons—dish towels—  
Try this wonderful new form of Soap on them.

# Rinso

Fine granules of the purest Soap.  
Different from any soap or powder,  
cleanses without rubbing or boiling;  
hot or cold water, either will do.

A new Soap product! Absolutely different from anything you have ever used before. Not a cake soap. Not a "washing powder." But fine granules of the pure soap heart. No harsh chemicals to eat fabric, destroy clothes or reddens the hands. Pure granules so rich in cleansing power that they dissolve all the dirt—the hardest dirt—after soaking a few hours, without rubbing or boiling. Never again should you wash in the old exhausting way. Let your clothes say good-bye to the rub, rub, rub ordeal of the washboard.

### Rinso is not a "washing powder"

The fine granules of Rinso look much like a "washing powder," but—make this test. Use a heaping teaspoonful to a glass of boiling water.



WASHING POWDER  
—high in harsh chemicals  
—low in soap



RINSO  
—absolutely harmless  
—so rich in soap it "jells!"

### AT NIGHT—

Soak the clothes with Rinso.

### MORNING—

Rinse them out—that's all.

### GET A PACKAGE TO-DAY

You cannot believe how wonderful Rinso is until you have tried it. No rubbing at all! Cleans as perfectly in cold water as in warm.

### AN INTERESTING TEST

To show how different Rinso is to the ordinary washing powder, dissolve a heaping teaspoonful to a glass of boiling water. Let it cool. Turn it out. So rich in soap that it JELLS!

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

