WARNS QUEBEC CATHOLIC LABOR

Racial and Religious Strife Possible Outcome of Movement, Says Robertson.

REQUEST LEGISLATION

Deputation Visiting Minister of Labor Is Told Union May Cause Friction.

Ottawa, March 23.—(Can. Press) — That racial and religious strife are the possible outcome of the growth of the Quebec Catholic labor movement, was the warning conveyed by Hon. G. D. Robertson, minister of labor, to a deputation representing these organizations, which met him today.

The deputation came to submit its program of legislation, which it drafted at convention held by the Catholic unions at Chicoutini, Que., and the item which provoked the minister's warning was a request that the Catholic unions be given representation in the building trades conference, to be held in Ottawa on May 3 next.

"Last year I pleaded with your organization," declared the minister to Abbe Fortin, who headed the labor men, "to proceed very carefully along the lines you have been following, for if it once gets in the mind of the people that in your province for a man to get along in his work he must accept a certain religious guidance, it will not be conducive to the improvement of relations between your province and other parts of the Dominion."

Criticizes Government.

Abbe Fortin charged the department with recognizing only the international trade unions, despite the fact that the Catholic federated unions in Quebec numbered between 40,000 and 50,000 members.

He further contended that the labor section of the peace treaty made such provision.

Robertson's Reply.

Senator Robertson pointed out that the agreement of all nations subscribing to the peace treaty was that each country should recognize associations of employers and associations of labor which would give each class the greatest representation. In Canada these organizations were respectively the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

Lapointe Protests.

Ernest Lapointe, member for Quebec East, who introduced the deputation, protested against the decision of the minister.

The requests of the deputation, in brief, were: Federal aid to the shipbuilding industry; seizure of all undue war profits by the government.

No Ship Industry Aid.

The minister did not see any likelihood of further subsidies to the shipbuilding industry. In this regard, he declared that some 24 per cent. of Britain's mercantile marine was now idle.

He then promised to submit the request for amendments to the housing act, also he observed that the money loaned at five per cent. was borrowed by the government at five and one-half per cent.

SOVIET INVITES TRADE WITH U. S.

(Continued From Page 1).

United States from its field of revolutionary propaganda. "The Soviet republic, entirely absorbed in the work of internal reconstruction and building up its economic life," the note said, "has not the intention of intervening in the internal affairs of the United States, and the all-Russian central executive committee makes herewith a categorical declaration to this effect."

Without formal announcement having been made, the attitude of the United States towards the importation of gold, supposedly of Russian origin, was indicated. There now is on the way to the United States a large quantity of gold shipped from Stockholm, and said to bear the mint mark of the Swedish government. It was explained that the United States would not concern itself as to the origin of the metal, and that the parties to whom it has been consigned would receive it at their own risk, leaving the adjustment of any question of ownership to the courts.

Must Recognize Soviet.

In some official circles the opinion was expressed that satisfactory trade relations with Russia cannot be resumed unless the Soviet government is recognized by the United States. Since all Russian trading is in the hands of the Soviet government, it was explained, shipments of goods would be liable to attachment by creditors of the Imperial Russian government.

Recognition of the Soviet by the United States alone, officials declared, would legalize, so far as the United States is concerned, the Russian title to any commodities formerly owned by the imperial government, and shipments would be free from seizure by creditors of the old regime.

MAKES WORLD RECORD FOR PARACHUTE JUMP

Champagne, Ill., March 23.—Lieut. Arthur G. Hamilton, established a world's record for parachute leaping at Chanute Field this afternoon when he dropped 24,600 feet.

The flyer landed safely eight miles from the field. Lieut. Harry Weddington was the pilot of the airplane from which the leap was made.

The latter suffered from cold and was apparently in a stupor when Hamilton jumped. He was roused by Hamilton, the machine shifted into position for the leap and Hamilton jumped from the rear cockpit.

Lieut. J. L. Stromme and Lieut. H. A. Shovlin had sealed the baragraph and took charge of it when the machine landed. They verified the record. The baragraph had been tested previously to guard against error in the record.

TO CLEANSE IMMIGRANTS IN CHERBOURG HARBOR

Cherbourg, France, March 23.—The Cunard and White Star steamship lines have decided to dock a hospital ship along the breakwater in order to receive third-class passengers bound for the United States and submit them to a process of cleansing and delousing in accordance with the United States regulations. The hospital ship will be utilized until suitable barracks can be erected to accommodate the passengers.

It is probable that the steamer Royal George will be assigned to this service. She has accommodation for 1,500 passengers.

TRIALS NEXT MAY OF WAR CRIMINALS

Cases Brought by the British Government to Be Taken Up First.

Berlin, March 23.—The trials of "war criminals" before the supreme court at Leipsic are expected to commence at the beginning of May. According to the newspapers, the cases brought by the British government will be taken up first, witnesses coming to Germany from England to testify. The first case will be against a non-commissioned Landsturm officer named Heine for ill-treating prisoners in the Rhur region, where British and French troops were interned.

"The second case will be against Naval Lieutenant Neuman for sinking the hospital ship Dover Castle, while the third case will be against Lieut. Werner, charged with sinking the steamer Torrington and drowning the crew, except the captain, by submerging while they were on the deck of the submarine. Lieutenant Commander Patzig will be charged with sinking the hospital ship Llandovery Castle. Charges will also be brought against Captain Mueller for criminal neglect in a prison camp."

The British and French are also bringing charges against the former commandant of Metz, General von Oven.

THOUGHTS GROW BY USE OF WORDS

Language Expands and Develops Minds as It Conveys Ideas.

The use of language is not limited to the mere communication of ideas. An equally important function is that of the instrumentality of thought. It is not merely its vehicle, but its means of expansion.—Hardly any of our intellectual operations could be carried on without the agency of words. Language is, then, not only the offspring of thought—but its spouse as well. In every process of reasoning words are an essential element. By their means we fashion and embody our ideas.

A dictionary is, therefore, a necessity more than ever before. It should be at one's elbow, whether at home, in the office, school, shop or study. For these reasons we have taken great pleasure in placing a good dictionary, such as the New Universities Dictionary, within reach of every one of our readers. Our coupon, published daily, gives the terms.

DOOR IS OPEN TO NEGOTIATE TRUCE

(Continued From Page 1).

be no demand for the prior surrender of arms as a condition of such negotiations. The surrender of arms would only be required as a prior condition of a truce or an armistice.

Laboring for Peace.

Mr. Lloyd George declared he was laboring to the utmost to keep the door of peace and conciliation open, and every Irishman ought to assist. Some of the greatest men in English history had tried, but failed, to solve the Irish problem, and he and his colleagues felt no shame that up to the present time they had failed.

He feared that the real reason which prevented negotiations was that there was no Irish leader possessing moral courage to face his people and tell them he was going to abandon certain demands for the sake of Ireland, which it was impossible for the British government to concede.

The Irish and Labor members, including Arthur Henderson, expressed the greatest disappointment over the prime minister's speech, and reproached Mr. Lloyd George for his treatment of the late John Redmond, when the latter courageously tried to bring about reconciliation, as justifying the Sinn Feiner's reluctance to place confidence in the prime minister.

Mr. Henderson said that before the Sinn Feiners could respond to Mr. Lloyd George's present suggestion they must have very definite assurances that the negotiations would lead to definite business.

AROUSED OVER HOISTING OF OLD GERMAN FLAG

Vienna, March 23.—Allied official circles are aroused over the hoisting of the old imperial German flag over the chamber of commerce in celebration of the Silesian plebiscite result. The chamber of commerce is nearly opposite the quarters occupied by the reparations commission.

When the officials telephoned for an explanation the reply was received that few Austrians knew the German ensign and therefore used the old one. It is understood that the entente representatives are considering making a formal protest and demanding an explanation from the government.

G. SAPORITO
Consulting Optometrist and Optician,
26 ADELAIDE ST. WEST.
Main 7916. Suite 33.

BASIS IS OUTLINED FOR STEEL MERGER

Stock Issued Will Amount to More Than One Hundred Million Dollars.

Montreal, March 23—(By Canadian Press).—Formal notice calling the special general meetings of the Dominion Steel Corporation and Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company for April 7 next, together with copies of agreements entered into by the directors of both enterprises with the British Empire Steel Corporation, are now being forwarded to shareholders, who will be asked on the date mentioned to approve of the action of their respective boards in the consummation of the merger.

Accompanying these are projected balance sheet of the British Empire Steel Corporation, as at December 31, 1919, and comprehensive statements as to the details of the consolidation. President R. M. Wolvin, president of the Dominion Steel, and President R. H. McDougall of the Scotia Company, signing the latter communications to their shareholders.

Proposed Stock Issue.

The proposed stock issues of the new merger, according to the new balance sheet, aggregate $101,750,000, of which $5,605,000 second cumulative preferred and $2,360,000 common, or $7,965,000 in all, will be held by one of the constituent companies, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, leaving $93,785,000 as the net total issue to be made to exchange for individual holdings of the present securities.

The initial share capital will be divided as follows: Seven per cent. cumulative preferred, series B, $19,950,000; seven per cent. cumulative second preferred, $57,350,000; common shares, $24,450,000; total, $101,750,000.

SELECT MEMBERS FOR GRAIN INQUIRY

H. W. Wood, Head of Alberta Farmers, One Nominee, Says He Cannot Act.

Ottawa, March 23.—(By Canadian Press).—While nothing officially has been announced by the government on the appointment of the grain inquiry board, the Canadian Press learned on good authority today that the three members who will compose the board have virtually been selected. Judge Hyndman of Edmonton is understood to have accepted the chairmanship. W. D. Staples, Winnipeg, is to be the second member. Third choice, it is stated, has been offered to H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, and failing his acceptance it is believed that James Stewart, chairman of the present wheat board, and who lives in Winnipeg, will be the third member.

Calgary, March 23.—H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, said today that he cannot accept the federal government's invitation to become a member of the grain inquiry board. "It would be impossible for me to arrange my work in connection with the United Farmers of Alberta so that I could assume the post," he explained.

CANADA NEEDS TO SAVE COAL

(Continued From Page 1).

portance of improving transportation facilities in order to get Alberta coal to the east. It would compete with the Pennsylvania product if brought to Ontario. From the Maritime Provinces, D. D. McKenzie (North Cape Breton) declared that the supply of coal in Nova Scotia was extremely large and that some means should be found for bringing it up to Ontario. He suggested that ships carrying wheat overseas might get a cargo of coal in Nova Scotia on their return voyage and bring it up to Montreal for distribution in Ontario.

Debate on Dr. Steele's resolution was eventually adjourned, the prime minister supporting appointment of the parliamentary committee proposed.

Freight Costs Vital.

The prime minister, after referring to the great coal resources in the west and the success which attended the experiments on briquetting, said the great question was that of freight. He believed that while water power would go a long way to help solve the fuel problem, yet it would never entirely solve the fuel problem for the eastern provinces. As he had said, he was delighted with the success of the briquetting scheme, but the cost of transportation had next to be dealt with.

Turning to the resolution, the premier said such a committee could do no harm and would undoubtedly do a lot of good if it brought the attention of the house to the real factors of this, one of Canada's most important problems. As there were several others to speak on the resolution, however, he thought it better to give them an opportunity to do so.

Ontario's Peat Fields.

H. C. Hocken (West Toronto), in supporting the resolution, declared that the question of the development of the Ontario peat fields was of vast importance.

He strongly favored the establishment of central heating plants in municipalities to distribute heat to private and public buildings. This method, he claimed, would save millions of dollars and render a more efficient service.

W. F. Maclean (South York) suggested that Canada could sell power to the United States and take more coal in return.

J. C. Douglas (Cape Breton) moved adjournment at 6.12.

ENGINEER RESIGNS.

Sarnia, Ont., March 23.—John A. Baird, city engineer, has tendered his resignation to the city council. City Clerk Stewart, after 30 years' service, has been granted three months' leave of absence, following which he will likely retire.

KINGSTON DECIDES ON MOTORIZATION

Will Expend Large Sum to Equip Fire Department—Launch New Steamer.

Kingston, Ont., March 23—(Special)—A resolution calling for an initial expenditure of $16,000 toward the motorization of the fire department was passed by the fire and light committee. The total estimate for the complete motorization of all equipment is $40,000 and the Fire Underwriters' Association calls for an increase of the fire-fighting force from 18 men and a chief to 33 men and a chief.

The steamship Canadian Coaster will be launched Thursday at the dock of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company. The vessel will be christened by Miss Nettie Kay, niece of H. G. Welch, manager. She is a steel freighter built to the order of the department of marine, Ottawa, for the Canadian government merchant marine fleet.

SUPPORT MILITIA, CLAIMS INSPECTOR

Their Existence Justified Thru Bolshevism Danger, Says Sir Henry Burstall.

Calgary, Alta., March 23.—"A distinct duty reposes on those who are chief stockholders in this country, to support the militia, as it is their interests and their honor which is protected by the maintenance of such a force," declared Major-Gen. Sir Henry Burstall, inspector-general of Canadian forces, at a luncheon given in his honor here today. Major-Gen. Burstall appeared to entertain the fear that Bolshevism was seeking an opportunity to rear its head in Canada. "We should take warning from Russia," he said, "and have the militia prepared to deal with any trouble endangering the existence of the state if it becomes too acute for local police to handle."

Sir Henry defined "Bolshevism" as the rule of two or three men, aided by men who "have no stake in the country." Even an attempt at Bolshevism would warrant the existence of the militia, he declared.

PARIS WELCOMES HER 'TIGER' BACK

Clemenceau Roughly Dressed and Looking Picture of Health.

Paris, March 23.—Former Premier Clemenceau was given a warm welcome on his return to Paris today from his tiger-hunting trip in India. It was a small, but very enthusiastic crowd of Parisians, many of whom were women, and several of whom presented him with bouquets and kissed the "Tiger" heartily.

M. Clemenceau was wearing canvas shoes, a tweed suit and his characteristic battered hat. As he stepped lightly from the Nice train, the bright sunshine made a strong contrast on his face, which has been bronzed by his outdoor life. The former premier looked the picture of health.

An attempt by several friends to assist M. Clemenceau to alight from the train brought forth a protest from the old chief, who laughingly said: "Don't you dare help me. I'm the youngest man in this crowd."

At this sally the crowd laughed and cheered. The only comment M. Clemenceau had to make to the newspapermen was that he was very glad to be at home again.

FRENCH PREMIER EXPECTS NEW GERMAN PROPOSALS

Paris, March 23.—Premier Briand today informed the senate committee on finances and foreign affairs that he expected new German propositions in connection with reparations, particularly concerning industrial participation by Germany in reconstruction in the devastated regions.

With reference to the question of the payment of 20,000,000,000 gold marks before May 1, and more especially the payment of 1,000,000,000 due today, M. Briand declared that if the Germans did not pay, the treaty of Versailles would be applied to the full limit. Paragraph eighteen, annex two, of the treaty covered such failure to pay.

ATTACKS MADE BY COMMUNISTS

(Continued From Page 1).

nected with the attempt of the communists to force a general strike.

Started General Strike.

A man claiming to be Max Hoelz from Vogtland, appeared at a communist meeting in the Mansfield copper mine district yesterday and declared he had taken charge of a general strike which the communists were organizing. Thus far there have been no disorders in the region owing to the large number of extra police on duty. The strike has been only partly successful.

A Halle despatch says an engine and four coaches of a train has been derailed near Dieskau. The wreckers removed the rivets from the rails.

From Eisleben, 23 miles west of Halle, comes a message which reports intermittent rifle firing on the streets Tuesday night and that hand grenades were exploding there this morning.

The newspapers here say that the strikers have blown up three switches of the Mansfield copper mines railway.

The outbreaks in middle Germany, which synchronized with the action of the communist ship yard workers at Hamburg, had been openly espoused for the past 48 hours by the German Bolshevik organ, The Red Flag. This newspaper in a series of inflammatory proclamations, addressed its followers that time for action had arrived and urged them to take weapons from the organization of law and order and the bourgeoise and distribute them among the workingmen.

The government's only protest against The Red Flag's baiting consisted in confiscating several hundred copies of the newspaper. This served, however, only to embolden the communist leaders, who now are openly advocating the use of rifles and bombs.

FLOOD IS ABATING AT PARRY SOUND

Water Depth Fallen Two Feet—Dams Higher Up River Are Holding.

TOWN IS HOPEFUL

Damage May Be Less Than at First Was Reported It Would Be.

Parry Sound, Ont., March 23.—Fifty-five hours after the breaking of the wing dam at the electric power house, the mighty flood of waters continue to pour thru the break and over the top of the main dam, but altho the roadway on Cascade street is washing away in front of the two-storey house overhanging the flood, the house still stands, held in place by the centre supporting wall, while the angry waters rage and foam against it as they madly plunge down to the lower waters of the river. The flood, however, has begun to subside and the water has fallen nearly two feet since the break occurred, a fall of four inches in its level during the night and of an inch from seven this morning to about eleven o'clock.

Opinion of Gen. Mitchell.

Speaking to The World yesterday, Brig.-General Mitchell, of Mitchell & Mitchell, the engineers of the Parry Sound power plant, believed that the dam would hold, altho nothing could be done in the way of reconstruction until the flood went down. The dam was built of concrete and earth, and was ordinarily strong enough to resist spring floods, said the general, but in this instance, the water rose so high that the earth was washed away from the back side of the dam, weakening the support. About 2.6 inches of rain fell on Saturday, March 19, an amount equal to the usual rainfall for a whole month. Together with the abnormal rainfall, extreme pressure was put on the dam by the Manitowaka dam going out.

Men are working to close the gap, the general stated, but no real results could be obtained until the extreme pressure of the water decreased or the weather turned colder. The plant was built two years ago at an approximate cost of $400,000.

Dams Holding.

Your correspondent visited Mill Lake, a mile up the river from the power dam, and found the lake fully two feet higher than the dam, which holds Parry Sound's power supply. Water was pouring over the more than a quarter of a mile of the dam to a depth of two feet and the dam is holding, without a break.

Information from up the river is to the effect that all the dams on the river are holding and the government dam at Manitowaka Lake, over which, at least two feet of water are pouring, is intact.

The town is quieting down under the disaster and the hope is that the damage will not be as great as was at first feared. Large as it will be there is less desire to make a scapegoat of anybody, but await the official inquiry before censuring anybody.

DOMINION ASSISTS TORONTO WORKLESS

On Request of G.W.V.A., Government Will Employ All Possible Help.

Ottawa, March 23.—There is so much unemployment in Toronto and vicinity that the G.W.V.A., thru Dominion Secretary C. Grant MacNeil, recently requested the civil service commission to put into effect the system suggested by the G.W.V.A. in that city, namely, the employing of all possible government help.

William Foran, secretary of the civil service commission, today in a letter to Mr. MacNeil stated that the G.W.V.A. suggestion had been accepted. All persons in the vicinity of Toronto on the civil service commission's eligible list have been asked to communicate with and register with the Toronto branch of the Dominion employment service of Canada, run by the Dominion government. Applicants will be expected to answer as to their availability to fill immediate employment. The jobs to be offered do not include technical positions or those of trust, but are of a temporary nature.

ABITIBI'S YEAR'S EARNINGS.

Montreal, March 23.—(By Canadian Press).—Net earnings of $5,043,133 or far more than double the preceding twelve-month period are shown in the financial statement of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., for the year to December 31 last. In 1919 earnings were $2,125,717 and in 1918 they were $1,643,653.

Men's Hats for Easter

THE greatest variety of high-class hats for men ever imported by us is now opened for Easter and can be seen today at Dineen Co.—140 Yonge Street. All the best makers in England, United States and Canada are represented.

Henry Heath of London, England—Makers to His Majesty the King.

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STORE CLOSED TOMORROW (GOOD FRIDAY).

The W. & D. DINEEN CO., Limited
140 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Packing Plant Workers Accept Wage Reduction

Washington, March 23.—Workers in the packing industry, numbering more than 100,000, accept the recent wage reduction of approximately 12 1-2 and 15 per cent., under an agreement signed late today by their spokesmen with representatives of the five leading packers. The agreement as signed also provides for the basic eight-hour day and for extension for six months, or to September 15 of the war time Alschuler agreement for arbitration of differences.

The wage schedule as agreed to corresponds with that put into effect March 7 by the big packers. It reduces the wage rate of all hourly paid employes eight cents an hour, and amounts to a reduction in piece work wage rates of 12 1-2 per cent.

Judge Alschuler, who during the war and until recently acted as arbiter in differences arising between the packers and their employes, continues his services in that respect under the agreement, which was reached thru the mediation of Secretary Davis.

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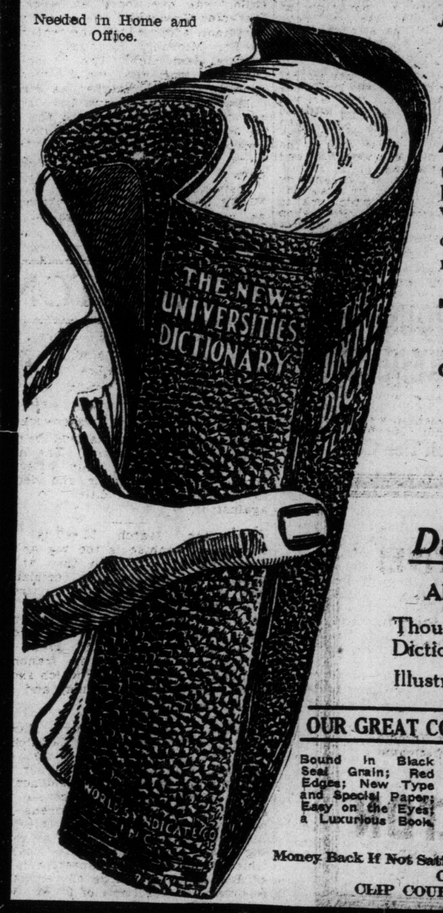

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