

C.N.R. EMPLOYEES ABLE TO MIX IN POLITICS

Majority Report of Investigators As Result of Famous Order of D. B. Hanna Paves Way for Reinstatement of Three Men Dismissed.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—(By Canadian Press).—Members of the board of conciliation appointed by the minister of labor to investigate the dispute between the employees and management of the Canadian National Railways resulting from the famous "no politics" order of D. B. Hanna, president of the system, have been unable to agree on a solution of the difficulty. In a majority report, stating the facts of the case, the board of conciliation, consisting of John M. Godfrey, chairman, and D. Campbell, representative of the men, a recommendation is made which practically means the withdrawal of the order and permission of C.N.R. employees to engage in politics as long as the service of the railway is not in any way embarrassed. This recommendation is based on a proposal submitted by the men which enumerates clearly the facts that the essential requisite for service with the Canadian National Railways is unlimited and undivided loyalty in such service, and that this must be evidenced to continue in the service.

McGuigan Backs Hanna. P. N. McGuigan, representative of the management of the Canadian National Railways, supports the declaration of policy by President D. B. Hanna, taking the attitude that the question opened up by his order is such a large one that it should, he understands, be decided by parliament. He agrees, however, that Messrs. Palmer, Moore and Higgins, the three C.N.R. employees dismissed as a result of the order, should be reinstated, as they had not been fully apprised of the order. He finds that the proposal of the employees "is ingeniously" "a question of the attitude of the different interpretations as interested political aspirants have capacity to devise."

Mr. Palmer was elected as a candidate of the Labor party to the Manitoba legislature in June, 1920. Mr. Moore was re-elected to the same election as the Labor representative of Springfield, Man. The former was a train despatcher and the latter a painter in the Canadian National shops.

Copies of the reports are being mailed today by the department of labor to H. E. Barker, who acted as chairman of the employees joint committee opposing the order, and to President D. B. Hanna, of the Canadian National Railways.

Little Real Difference. "It appeared early in the proceedings," states the majority report, "that in reality there was little difference between the position taken by the management and the employees. It goes on to say that Mr. Hanna based his position on a pronouncement made by Sir Robert Borden in parliament at the time the railways were taken over by the government. This was to the effect that the roads would be run by a reconstituted board of directors and that political interference would be eliminated. "Mr. Hanna," it goes on, "stated that at the time and his associates took office it was understood that this was to be the policy of the management, and that it was only on this condition that they accepted office. The employees state that they agree absolutely with this policy and are prepared to co-operate to the utmost with the management to prevent political interference or the exploitation of the railways for political purposes."

"But," the report continues, "the employees maintain that a policy does not involve the prohibition of any employee under any circumstance of offering himself as a candidate in parliamentary elections. They further maintain that the government and parliament could not have intended any such prohibition, inasmuch as, when the matter was considered by parliament in the session of 1917, they were specially excluded from the disabilities of the civil service."

C.N.R. Men in Politics. Dealing with the question of leave of absence, the report states that the employees claim that leave of absence might be granted to many classes of employees without in any way interfering with the efficiency of the railway. They instance the cases of Messrs. Palmer, Higgins and Moore, all of whom, they maintained, might have been granted leave of absence, their positions being filled by others during the absence.

"The employees do not believe," says the report, "that any evil results from the report."

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ANTI-RED RUSSIA FORMS ASSEMBLY

Application Will Be Made to Britain, France and U. S. for Recognition.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Formal application is about to be made to the governments of Great Britain, France and the United States to recognize the Russian constituent assembly as the legitimate government of Russia. The Russian constituent assembly has just been created at a meeting here of all the Russian elements opposed to Bolshevism, to the end of organizing all the forces of opinion and presenting a united front against Bolshevism.

The assembly, a member of the former Kerensky cabinet, is headed by the former minister of the interior, and is presiding officer of the conference held here, will call, in a few days, on M. Briand, president of the council of France, and present the application for recognition of the constituent assembly as the Russian governmental representative.

Mr. Kerensky, head of the former Russian government, is also present at the constituent assembly here, has now gone to London, and is making a similar request of the British government.

Boris A. Bakhtoff, Russian ambassador at Washington, who recently arrived here to take part in the formation of the new constituent assembly, is understood to have been requested to present a similar application to the United States government.

President Invoked. The precedent invoked will be the recognition by the allies of the Serbian government set up on the island of Corfu during the war while Serbia was completely occupied by the central powers.

Thirty-three of the members of the Russian constituent assembly created here were elected in the island of Corfu in 1917 by popular vote. These elections were made under a special rule and the Bolsheviks failed to obtain more than forty per cent. of the votes.

Lenine, the Soviet premier, disapproved the assembly on January 13, 1918, when his followers were placed in the minority. A majority of the members left Russia, but many went to jail. Those who remained were regrouped in Paris and formed "the Russian constituent assembly," which adopted resolutions containing these provisions:

1. A declaration of the principle of the liberty of the Russian people in opposition to Bolshevism.

2. Refusal to recognize any and all treaties, including commercial agreements, entered upon with the Bolsheviks as one of the parties.

3. The assembly agreed to demand intervention in Russian affairs. It favors commercial relations between individuals in Russia and other countries, but not with the Bolshevik government, and also favors lifting of the blockade.

4. The assembly is against dismemberment of Russia in any of its former provinces.

Executive Committee Appointed. A permanent executive committee composed of M. Askewitz, A. F. Kerensky, former prime minister in the provisional government of Russia, and other members of the Russian constituent assembly, was appointed.

Mr. Kerensky, former prime minister in the provisional government of Russia, was appointed to draw up resolutions to present to the allied governments. This committee includes the members of the constituent assembly and free Russian parties, who claim that not only were they elected by the vote of the Russian people in 1917, but also by the vote of the Russian people in 1918.

Secret Negotiations. Examined by Mr. Denison regarding the secret negotiations for the additional timber grant, Mr. Gray declared there was no pretense that there had been any public tendency.

Mr. Gray was questioned regarding the cheque for \$15,741, alleged to be a timber dues, which he handed to Mr. Ferguson on Sept. 12, 1919, shortly before the provincial elections, and asked if he or the company directly or indirectly made a contribution to the Conservative campaign fund. To this the witness gave emphatic denial.

It was pointed out by Mr. Gray that the fact of the government to live up to Mr. Ferguson's demand, the Espanola mills were to be closed, a population of 8,000 people, who were dependent on the mills, would be left without means of livelihood and the town practically wiped off the map.

Mr. Justice Latchford here expressed the opinion that no difficulty would be experienced under those circumstances of getting someone else to take over the industry.

Carl Hale, former private secretary to the late minister of lands and forests, did not produce the correspondence he had been asked for the previous day. He declared he had been unable to locate anything that could be classified as a public document or a public letter having any information that should properly be in the hands of the crown.

Mr. Denison and Justice Riddell suggested that someone now connected with the department, preferably Deputy Minister Griggs, should be present at an examination of the letters to determine whether they were private or official, but Mr. Hale would not agree to this without the consent of Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson said, "I was told I had acted in accordance with his wishes."

Adjournment was made until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

SIX OF FAMILY BURNED. Barre, Vt., Feb. 1.—Six out of the ten members of the family of Henry Martell were burned to death and two others were seriously burned when fire destroyed their home at Rochester, 10 miles from here today.

PRESIDENT KELLEY UNFOLDS STORY OF GRAND TRUNK

Proceedings to Determine the Value of Physical Assets Under Way.

A PATCHWORK SYSTEM. Montreal, Feb. 1.—(Can. Press).—At the rate of several hundred miles an hour, Howard G. Kelley, president of the Grand Trunk Railway System, today took the arbitration commission, which is to decide the physical valuation of the property of the Grand Trunk on a number of smaller lines which to fix the value of the preferred and common stock of the company when it is finally taken over by the Dominion government.

Some of the conservative organs, discussing the probable effect of the enforcement conditions, suggest that they would leave Germany a playing to the extremists.

Some newspapers in their comment upon a particular animosity against the Dominion government, it casts a tax upon German exports. This provision, Vorwaerts declares, "will in five years' time force the world to desire free trade."

As to the plan as a whole, The Vossische Zeitung declares it means perpetrating a new slavery for Germany. It casts a cloud over the European situation, engenders new hatreds, and opens the way toward world revolution, it insists.

Only Great Britain would profit by the arrangement, this newspaper thinks, but The Tagesspiegel does not agree with this, saying, on the other hand:

"Lloyd George has betrayed the interests of the British people. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares that all circles of Germans have been united in the spirit of revolt by the new conditions. The Tageszeitung concludes its comment by saying:

"To yield to brutal forces is no disgrace. The entire nation is humble; only we ourselves can do that."

MEN MUST DISPLAY READINESS TO WORK ALL GOES WELL, SAYS THE PREMIER

(Continued From Page 1.) 3,600, an increase of about 600 since last week. This part of the relief work is now costing the city many thousands of dollars.

Children's clothing is at last beginning to be received in something like adequate quantities, quite a number of bundles arriving at the Krausemann Hotel yesterday in response to the appeal in The World the previous day. The clothing for men also continuing to come in generous supplies.

It was decided to have discussion as to the Grand Trunk Pacific, so as to form a separate phase of the arbitration proceedings.

The railway's record had been carefully prepared and practically comprised a complete history of the feeble beginnings of the Grand Trunk, with small lines, whose incorporation dated as far back as 1836, and covering a number of decades of railway development.

The Grand Trunk was represented by W. H. Siggart, K.C., Eugene Taffeur, K.C., and H. Philpott, K.C. The federal government was represented by W. N. Tilley, K.C., H. Philpott, K.C., and H. Philpott, K.C. The federal government was represented by W. N. Tilley, K.C., H. Philpott, K.C., and H. Philpott, K.C.

Further Reductions Are Made In Price of Granulated Sugar

New York, Feb. 1.—Arbuckle Bros. today quoted fine granulated sugar at seven cents per pound, a reduction of 1 cent.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company announced a further reduction of 15 points, bringing the price down to 6 1/2 cents a pound, the lowest figure reached in over two years.

Sugar is retailing in New York at from eight to 10 cents per pound.

BISHOP FALLON WINS HIS CASE AT ROME

Ecclesiastics Charged With Having Uttered a False Accusation.

Rome, Feb. 1.—The sacred rota tribunal has made public its findings in a case brought by Monsignor Fallon, bishop of London, Ontario, against the Reverend Louis-Edouard, Langlois and St. Louis, who had charged the bishop with ecclesiastical collusion.

The case, which caused a considerable sensation when it was begun, has been going on for a long time. The tribunal says there were no lies on either side, but asserts that the affirmation of the ecclesiastics contained a false accusation against Bishop Fallon.

The tribunal recognizes the competence of the ecclesiastics of London in the case, but admits the advisability of holding the trial elsewhere because of the danger of local excitement.

The decision considers the punishment imposed by the bishop upon the Rev. Louis-Edouard as unjust as to form it rules that the bishop was not guilty of an attempt against the pontifical commission entrusted with a study of the case.

THOS. KELLY AND SONS HAVE LEAVE TO APPEAL

Winnipeg, Feb. 1.—Formal leave was granted by the appeal court here today to Thomas Kelly & Sons, contractors, to appeal to the privy council against the judgment handed down against them in connection with the construction of the provincial parliament building. The security of costs was fixed at \$10,000 to be paid into court by Feb. 1, 1921.

Kelly's appeal and a cross appeal will likely be heard concurrently before the privy council some time next September.

GERMAN PAPERS ARE MUCH PEEVED

Declare Reparations Conditions Mean Perpetual Slavery for Nation.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—The Berlin newspapers today are as one in voicing the opinion that the reparations conditions laid down by the allied supreme council in Paris would be the economic ruin of central Europe, including France, Belgium and Italy.

The press, however, does not presume to advise the cabinet as to its course in this crisis, reaching the conclusion, as one of the newspapers expresses it, that Germany is powerless to oppose this "victory madness."

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It takes a joint of beef to make a Bottle of Bovril.

Never Profitteered Has not changed since 1914 Same Price Same Quality Same Quantity

REFUSES A PARDON FOR FIFTH TIME

Woman Wrongly Convicted 42 Years Ago Prefers to Die in Prison.

Raleigh, N.C., Feb. 1.—Sarah Wyckoff, 74 years old, is appealing today for a pardon after forty-two years imprisonment, during which she five times declined a pardon at the hands of as many governors, and after she had lived to lead a decent life.

As for the Conservative leader, Mr. Clark said he admitted his very much of power. He said he had been elected to office as a member of the house of commons, and of course it was found necessary to dispose of some things. (Laughter). Their departure from office was in the nature of an unexpected and sudden notice to quit.

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