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OTTAWA

THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 6 1919 39TH YEAR—ISSUE NO. 14,239 TWO CENTS

GOVERNMENT TO STAND OR FALL ON GRATUITY PROGRAM

U.S. Government Continues Order Making Coal Strike Illegal

PROSPECTS REMOTE FOR FINAL VOTE

U. S. Senate Again Launches on Flood of Talk on Peace Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Plans to wind up the fight over peace treaty amendments miscarried again today, the senate adjourning after six hours of speech-making with three proposed amendments confronting it, while there had been only two in the morning.

The only vote taken was on the proposal of Senator Lafollette, Republican, Wisconsin, to strike out the treaty's labor provisions, and after it had been rejected, 47 to 34, two new amendments dealing with the league of nations covenant were prepared by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho. On these and on the amendment of Senator Gore, Democrat, Oklahoma, to prohibit war without an advisory vote of the people, the leaders hope to get final action tomorrow.

The prospect for a final roll call on the treaty still is complicated, however, by uncertainty as to what course may be adopted by the group which is standing out irreconcilably against any sort of ratification.

It had been the expectation of the leaders on both sides to wipe the slate clean of amendments by voting on the Gore proposal immediately after the defeat of the labor amendment today. Instead Senator Lafollette got the floor and, to the surprise of both sides, launched into an extended address criticizing President Wilson for the method in which the treaty was negotiated. When he had been speaking two hours he let it be known that he was only about half thru, and a recess was taken until tomorrow.

Two New Amendments.

Later, notice was given of the two new Borah amendments, which propose to exempt the United States from the provisions of articles ten and eleven, and which are expected to develop considerable debate.

Earlier in the day another of the treaty's bitter foes, Senator Reid, Democrat, Missouri, had made a speech of more than two hours in which he opposed hasty action and said he would present a proposal for an advisory popular vote on the question of ratification.

Much bitterness was evidenced during the day's debate and at one point Vice-President Marshall interrupted Senator Reid to warn him that he was violating senate rules by comparing reservation senators to "hound dogs." Later, when pro tem President Cummins was in the chair, Senator Lafollette enlarged upon the figure by declaring legislators had "lain down like spaniel dogs at the crack of the executive whip."

Forty-Seven Police Injured in Rioting at Alexandria

London, Nov. 5.—Details of the riot which broke out in Alexandria, Egypt, were given the house today by Cecil Harmsworth, under secretary for foreign affairs. Mr. Harmsworth said that of the 150 police employed during the disturbance 47 received injuries. Only 50 soldiers were called out. He added that the hostile demonstration was against British officers, but that stores were looted.

November 27 is Set Apart As Thanksgiving Day in U. S.

Washington, Nov. 5. — President Wilson today set aside Thursday, Nov. 27, as Thanksgiving Day in a proclamation which said the country looked forward "with confidence to the dawn of an era where the sacrifices of the nations will find recompense in a world at peace."

VICTORY LOAN SUMMARY

UP TO MIDNIGHT, NOV. 5.

TORONTO	$ 48,561,500
ONTARIO	138,727,600
CANADA	226,715,827
OTHER PROVINCES—	
British Columbia	$ 8,471,527
Alberta	4,811,000
Saskatchewan	3,850,800
Manitoba	11,866,000
Montreal	$49,132,700
Quebec	7,566,350
	56,699,050
New Brunswick	3,278,500
Nova Scotia	5,680,150
Prince Edward Island	331,200

The above totals represent reports up to Monday night from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; up to Tuesday night from Quebec and Montreal, and up to Wednesday night from Ontario.

REFUSE TO WITHDRAW RESTRAINING ORDER AGAINST COAL MINERS

Government Stands Firm—Action of Federal Court on Saturday Will Be Next Movement in Strike

Washington, Nov. 5.—Organized labor's proposal for ending the coal strike thru withdrawal of the injunction proceedings against officers of the United Mine Workers of America, was bluntly rejected **today** by the department of justice.

The government's answer to the union's suggestion, advanced by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was given by Assistant Attorney-General Ames, who declared the strike in itself was a violation of law, and that as long as it continued the only place to fight it out was in court.

Labor leaders, visibly disturbed by this refusal, agreed with the operators on one important point—that the statement of the government's position swept away all hope of immediate settlement of the strike.

The restraining order issued by Federal Judge Anderson at Indianapolis last week was made returnable Saturday. Counsel for the miners will go into court that day and ask for dismissal of all proceedings. One of two things will happen—the court, according to officials here, either will grant the plea of the miners, or continue the temporary injunction until a later date for a final hearing and put into effect a mandatory order to John L. Lewis, acting president of the miners' organization, to call off the strike.

Whatever the court does, it, in itself, is expected to be the next movement bearing on the strike.

Would Wipe Slate Clean.

Representatives of the miners and other leaders said today that withdrawal of court proceedings would bring peace to the coal fields within forty-eight hours. Lewis' statement that the miners would be willing to negotiate a new wage agreement "without reservation" meant, they said, that the slate would be wiped clean and demands for a five-day week and a six-hour day, together with a 60 per cent. wage increase, withdrawn. But labor leaders declared there was no hope of miners returning to work in a body until the new wage agreement had been ratified.

As was the case yesterday, there were few reports to the department of justice from its agents in the field, and

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

TO SAFEGUARD COAL AND POTATO SUPPLY

German President and Premier Make Appeal to Workers For Intensified Efforts.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—President Ebert and Premier Bauer have made a public appeal to coal miners, farm workers and repair shop employes for intensified efforts to make effective the government's transportation embargo and thus safeguard the coal and potato supplies of Germany.

The authorities in Silesia contemplate forced recruiting of farm workers to hurry the harvesting of potatoes in view of the continued frosts. The government purposes to seize private rolling stock in order to accelerate the transportation of coal and food.

LIMIT MEMBERSHIP TO TRADE UNIONS

Working Women's Congress Considers a Plan for Permanent Organization.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Preparatory to adjournment tomorrow the first international working women's congress today considered a plan of permanent organization.

Suggestion by the British delegation that provision be made for affiliation to a certain extent with specified political organizations was countered by a plan submitted by a group representing practically all the other delegations which would limit membership to trade union organizations. Under the latter plan another international meeting would be called within the year at the same time and place as the meeting of the international labor conference of the league of nations. It was suggested the headquarters of the congress be in the United States.

Recommendations for legislation safeguarding mothers and babies secured a majority approval as well as a resolution favoring the prohibition of night work both for men and women except in continuous industries regarded as a public necessity.

The congress at its session today also approved legislation prohibiting employment of women in industries in which poisonous materials are used. Recommendation was made that bureaus be established under the direction of the league of nations for the study of methods for correction of conditions inimical to motherhood and to co-ordinate the work of national research in dangerous trades with a view to substituting non-poisonous substances wherever possible.

Will Be Police Protection At the Big Rugby Game

Hamilton, Nov. 5.—There will be police protection at the Tiger-Montreal game here Saturday. The Tiger officials tonight requested the police department to send a sergeant and six constables to the H. A. A. A. to handle the crowd, stating that they would be paid $4 each.

During the Tiger-Argo game there were no "bobbies" on the grounds, as the police wanted $4 per game, but the Tiger club thought that $3 was sufficient, and refused to "come across" with the extra dollar. They know better now.

C. F. OF L. SOLDIERS RETURN

The Pressmen's Assistants' Union in Toronto, part of the national council of the Canadian Federation of Labor, reports that practically all surviving returned soldier members of the union have returned. More than two hundred enlisted. Of this number 25 were killed in action and many more were seriously wounded.

DEBATE ON GRATUITIES OPENS IN PARLIAMENT

Major Andrews Moves Amendment Calling for Adoption of G.W.V.A. Plan---Calder Says if Unionist Policy Disapproved New Administration Must Follow.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—An interesting situation developed in parliament tonight, when Major Andrews, Centre Winnipeg, seconded by H. A. Mackie, East Edmonton, moved an amendment to a motion made by Hon. J. A. Calder for the adoption of the report of the special committee of the commons, which dealt with soldiers' problems, and the general question of re-establishment. The amendment, stripped of its technical verbiage, calls for the substitution of the G.W.V.A. plan of re-establishment for that proposed by the special committee. It is as follows:

"That all the words after the word 'therein' in the said motion be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: 'Is not sufficient for the purpose of adequately re-establishing all former members of the forces in Canada in a comprehensive and equitable manner'; and that the said report be referred back to the said committee with instructions that they forthwith amend same by striking therefrom the recommendations contained within section D, sub-section 2, (pensions board); section D, sub-section 7, (new benefits); paragraph 1, (vocational training and education); paragraph 2, (insurance, life), and section 1, substituting therefore the principles of the plan of re-establishment set out in appendix one of the said report; and further that for this purpose it is recommended that expenditure contained in section E thereof be suitably increased."

Means Expenditure of $200,000,000.

The meaning of the amendment is made clear when it is explained that appendix one of the report is the G. W. V. A. plan, and that, according to the war veterans' calculations, it calls for an approximate expenditure of $200,000,000, whereas the committee reports recommend an outlay of $50,000,000.

Mr. Calder spent the whole afternoon sitting of the house explaining in detail the committee's report. When he concluded at 6 o'clock the appreciation of members on both sides of the house was made manifest by general applause. The minister

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5.)

GLEAM OF HOPE PRESAGES BREAK IN LABOR STORM

Prospect of Conciliation Shines Thru Dark Clouds Forecasting Arbitration.

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Washington, Nov. 5.—The industrial sky is brightening. Prospects of adjusting the relations between capital and labor are brighter today than at any time since the beginning of the steel strike.

In the first place arbitration of the coal strike is almost sure to come. It may not come in the next few days (the general opinion bing that it is necessary to wait until the strike kets fairly in operation and until the leaders understand fully the temper of the workmen and until the workmen themselves have time to decide what are their really essential demands.

The first days of a strike are days of too great excitement for arbitration talk. But Secretary Wilson is seeking a means of bringing the men and their employers together. The president's last proposal to the coal workers, rejected by them as the conference here in Washington, remains open.

Coal Strike is Doomed

Moreover, the general attitude of labor favors conciliation. There can be no mistaking the significance of the calm reception both by the American Federation of Labor and by the railroad brotherhoods of the injunction against the coal strike.

The radicals in the ranks of organized labor have got the organization into difficulties and the old leaders are trying to get it out of them. Labor is brought up face to face with the government. It knows that by threatening new and drastic methods it has evolved a new antagonist who cannot be beaten.

The coal strike was doomed before it was called. It was doomed the moment the government accepted the challenge of labor. The "English movement" in America has been tried and failed. There is not sufficient strength in organized labor to import British tactics. Organized labor cannot count up a large enough share of public opinion on its side.

In order to make a successful fight upon the public, labor must first split the public. This it may do in England, when the labor party forms two-fifths of the electorate, but not in this country, where it is doubtful whether the entire labor movement and its sympathizers make up more than one-fifth of the nation. And even that fifth cannot be surely relied upon to support strongly the members of any single union in any given strike.

Union labor has much to lose from losing the coal strike. It has lost the steel strike. That was important, but not vital. The steel strike was a speculation, for the industry was only imperfectly organized and one object of the strike was to extend the hold of the organization upon steel. But soft coal is well organized. It is, moreover, one of the key industries. The loss of the strike in soft coal would set the labor movement back a decade.

Conservatives Come to Front.

The engineers' brotherhood's statement with regard to the injunction in the coal strike is as mild as was that of Mr. Gompers. It was necessary for the sake of the record for Mr. Stone to say as much as he did say against the resort to injunctions in strikes. But his statement contains no threats. On the contrary, there is a definite pledge to aid the government to any reasonable way to stabilize conditions, and a request for the calling of a new industrial conference.

For the moment at least the conservative forces in labor have come to the front. What Mr. Wilson's industrial conference failed to do for them the strikes forced by their radical element and the firm attitude of the government against any movement directed at the industrial life of the whole nation have done for them. The defeat to steel has been a severe blow to radicalism.

So has the unanimity of public opinion against the whole radical program of alliances more powerfiu than the government themselves.

Up to the present, the administration has met the situation created by the coal strike with great skill. To resort to the injunction required courage, but the move was well calculated. It did not precipitate a revolt of all labor, even tho it was in effect a denial of the right to strike when a strike would tie up the industries of the whole nation.

The administration has used moral pressure rather than anything stronger against the strike. It has made it clear that it is fighting such radicalism in labor as threatens the industrial life of the nation, and not organized labor itself. The result of it all is that radicalism in labor is losing. Gompers has given it its head, and it has failed.

There is no underestimating the importance of Mr. Stone's request for a new industrial conference. It is labor coming back to talk over industrial peace, probably not with capital, but with the administration. President Wilson is to give a new chance to both to work out an industrial compromise and to solve the political problem created by the withdrawal of labor from the Democratic ranks.

The request of Mr. Stone gives substance to such plans as the administration had of calling a new industrial conference. Such a meeting called just because the previous one failed might have got nowhere, but called at the request of labor it becomes important.

There has been a disposition not to call such a conference until the coal strike is cleared up. The steel strike wrecked the first conference, and the present strike might wreck its successor. Mr. Stone's request may end this hesitation, but it is hardly likely that anything will be done until the coal situation becomes plainer.

PURCHASE OF G. T. R. UPHELD IN SENATE BY LABOR MINISTER

In Powerful Speech, Senator Robertson Vindicates Action of Government—Shows There Will Be No Conflict With United States Authorities.

Special to The Toronto World.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 5.—Hon. Senator Roberston, minister of labor, said in the senate tonight he would endeavor to give some of the information that had been asked by Senator Bostock as to the condition of the system the government wanted to take over from the Grand Trunk. He read a report made by Mr. Mountain, chief engineer of the railway commission, stating that in October he had made an examination of the main lines of the Grand Trunk and found them in excellent condition, all repairs ordered by the board having been largely carried out.

Senator Gordon noted that the report did not appear to cover the Grand Trunk from Ottawa to Parry Sound and the line from Toronto north.

As to the proposed purchase of Grand Trunk lines in the United States and their operation for the Canadian government by a company, Senator Robertson said that there need be no fear that the interstate commerce commission or the various state authorities would treat the lines in any other way than they had been treated, or than their competitors had been treated. The fact was that the United States was today operating 2002 miles of railway in Canada and the government of Canada was operating two or three hundred miles of the Canadian Northern in the United States without trouble in either case. When the United States took over the administration of the line in that country they did not take over the Canadian government line for operation as they expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which it was being operated.

Profit of $15,000,000.

Under the direction of the Canadian government, it had been said that the Grand Trunk lines in the United States were not profitable and that they incurred a deficit of $1,600,000 a year. That might be true; but it wa salso true that these lines handed business to the Grand Trunk lines in Canada that provided an annual profit of from fifteen to sixteen million dollars. Sir Charles Rivers Wilsons had been quoted as an authority on railroading. Senator Robertson sai dhe might have been a distinguished financier, but he had a personal experience of him in railroading when he was a station agent on the Grand Trunk. Sir Charles was going over the system and the way was cleared for his special. His train was run onto a siding at Senator Robertson's station and remained there over an hour while Sir Charles was taking afternoon tea, and the whole series of passenger and freight trains of the division were tied up for him. As to taxation by municipalities, Senator Robertson said that when the government took over the Canadian Northern it continued to pay municipal taxes, and the practice would be continued in the case of the Grand Trunk.

Will of Philip S. Dyer Shows Estate of $641,475

Hamilton, Nov. 5.—In the local probate court today the will of the late Philip S. Dyer of Mount Arlington, N.J., was filed. The total estate is valued at $641,475.25, but succession duties are only assessed on the Ontario property, which is valued at $139,550, which is made up as follows: 240 shares Canadian Shovel and Tool Company, $24,900; 50 shares National Paper Goods Company, $5000; 733 shares Chipman Holton Knitting Company, $109,950. There are no Hamilton beneficiaries. Charles H. Holton of New York receives an income from one-third of the estate, and a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Dyer O'Sullivan receives the remainder.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At	rFom
Mattawa	London	Montreal

DINEEN HATS MADE IN CANADA.

By buying men's hats made in Canada you encourage Canadian industry. The money remains in the country and helps to keep down the high rate of exchange. You avoid excessive freight rates, slow deliveries and customs duties, and get equal, if not better, values in the home-made article than you would in the imported one. The Dineen Company have just received a large shipment of the latest styles from one of the best factories in Ontario. Every hat can be recommended. The colors are good and the styles correct.

Men's black stiff hats, $4.50 to $6; soft hats, all new colors, $2.95 to $6.

Come into Dineen's, 140 Yonge street. You will be astounded at the value of those fine Canadian-made hats.

Victory Loan Program

12 Noon—Open-air theatre, city hall, tanks parade, Queen, Spadina, College and University avenue.

12 t: 2 and 4 to 6 p.m.—Demonstration of ward occupations by convalescent soldiers, Ontario headquarters, 36 West King St.

7 p.m.—Open-air theatre, vaudeville, tanks, moving pictures.

7.30 p.m.—Torchlight procession and band concert, Keele St., West Toronto and Earlscourt.

GRITS AND TORIES DEBARRED CABINET

Labor and U.F.O. Alone to Hold Portfolios, is Current Belief.

E. C. Drury's efforts in cabinet-making continue to interest politicians of every stripe, Conservative, Liberal, U.F.O., Labor, Soldier and Independent. They also interest some newspapers that appear determined to break in upon the privacy of the premier-elect and force inquisitive attention upon him.

Mr. Drury has a private office down town until he takes possession of the beautiful suite of rooms with the southern aspect now occupied in Queen's Park by Sir William Hearst. There he sits and holds converse with his friends and prospective associates in the cabinet he is selecting.

It is said that an uplifting and enterprising journal had a scout corps trailing certain friends of Mr. Drury's yesterday, and that the office was by such means located. In the office there is a telephone, but it has a silent number while in its present temporary use.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Drury makes no secret of his whereabouts to any one with the ordinary ideas about respect for personal right. He has held conversations with those who will be included in his cabinet and some who will not. Yesterday he saw Col. Carmichael of Owen Sound and Manning Doherty. Col. Carmichael has not heretofore been named among the cabinet possibilities.

It was said last night that the cabinet is not complete, and at least one guessed so far is under consideration.

Nothing for Grits or Tories.

Some information came out which appears to be authentic. In the first place no Conservative or Liberal elected to the next legislature will find a place in the U. F. O.-Labor cabinet. Conservatives or Liberals who have represented the people in the past, but not numbered among the contestants in the late election are not barred. A few of Mr. Dewart's followers who were in the city with an ear to the ground are returning to their homes. If any Conservatives felt the same call of agriculture they carefully concealed their feelings. But all are watchfully waiting to see what former party man may be invited to the new political standard.

H. H. Dewart was asked last evening whether he had anything to say upon the situation and replied most cheerfully that he might give expression to his opinion within a day or two.

48-HOUR WEEK MOTION ADOPTED IN NEBULOUS FORM

After Long Fight, International Conference Accepts It as "Basis of Discussion."

Washington, Nov. 5.—After nearly five hours of constant fighting the international labor conference tonight adopted the 48-hour week convention of the organizing committee as a "basis for discussion." But as to exactly what that means the delegates are not agreed. Does adoption of the motion confine discussion to the application of the 48-hour week, or will amendments be admitted for a maximum 8-hour day and 44-hour week? That is the question asked on all sides tonight. The vote came on a motion presented by Mr. Barnes, British government delegate, that "the draft convention prepared by the organizing committee be adopted by the conference as the basis for discussion" with reference to a special committee of matters concerning its application to tropical and other specified countries.

Originally Mr. Barnes' motion read, "the draft convention on the 48-hour week," but an amendment by Mr. Fontaine, French government delegate, an amendment which Mr. Barnes accepted, struck the words 48-hour week from the motion, and, as amended, it was adopted by 55 to 2. Mr. Rowell and Mr. Acland, Canadian government delegates, and Mr. Parsons, Canadian employers' delegate, voted for the motion. Mr. Draper, Canadian workers' delegate, voted against it. The other vote against was that of Samuel Gompers.

A Medley of Motions.

There was a medley of motions and amendments to motions from all three groups. Mr. Jouhaux, French workers' delegate, wanted to amend the Barnes motion, so as to make it read "convention concerning the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week regarded as a maximum." His amendment was defeated by 36 to 29. Mr. Rowell and Mr. Akland and Mr. Parsons voted against it. Mr. Draper voted for it. Previously, Mr. Gompers, seconded by Mr. Rowell, had submitted a motion that the whole question be referred to a special committee for report. On this motion all four Canadian delegates voted in the affirmative. But the motion was defeated by 41 to 30.

It was the first meeting of the conference attended by Mr. Gompers he signalized by joining forces with the Canadian labor group in a demand for the 44-hour week.

Mr. Marjoribanks, British employers' delegate and managing director of Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, had submitted employers' proposals in regard to the 48-hour week.

Gompers Protests.

"Unless the 8-hour day under normal conditions shall be the maximum of the day's labor," declared Mr. Compers in a bitter attack on the proposals, "you might as well abandon the discussion of this subject for labor of America and labor of Europe and labor of all countries, which has some understanding and some injustice, will not consent to a longer work day than eight hours in each day."

In principle, the employers' proposals recognized the 48-hour week; in practice they were opposed to it. Under the employers' proposals, Mr. Gompers claimed, not only was it permissible to work 56 hours a week, but also under certain circumstances 300 extra hours of work a year might be imposed.

THE CITY OF THE OPEN GATES

All Wholesale Postal Business Will Move to the Union Station, Where is Complete Look-out System to Prevent Employes From Falling Into Temptation---Harbor and Radials Recast Toronto's Transportation Problem.

—Fourth Article—

THERE will be a prodigious amount of good eating and dry drinking in both ends of the Union Station. To get an a la carte meal in the present barn you go down among the tracks and milk cans. You will do it in the new on the main floor. The dining hall proper, next the general waiting-room, will accommodate 150 people at a time. With tinted light coming in from above, like the new house of commons, and with rich but quiet mural decorations, it will be an abode of Appetite's Delight.

The lunch counter looks out on Front street, at the western end—a long hall, where it will be possible to give cafeteria as well as stool and standing service. The kitchen space is remarkably liberal, and, if the station does not rival some hotels as a banqueting resort, it may be because the management is afraid of excess popularity, as most people are of excess baggage.

The Royal Transit Hotel.

Whether you go from dining to waiting or from waiting to dining, the time-killing accommodation is equally handy and spacious. The general waiting-room is between the ticket lobby and the dining hall. Besides the settees in the midst of the main room, there are three-sided recesses around the walls, in which a certain privacy for groups may be obtained. On the south side are the special men's and women's rooms, with a nursery and hospital near the women's, and a barber shop next the men's.

So, if the traveler has time to spend, he can get nearly all the comforts of a home on this great aggregation of public floor space—the whole station, now that it is coming virtually under His Majesty's direction, might be called the Royal Transit Hotel.

The west end of the station is mainly for public rest; the east end is entirely for public business, with its own commissariat aids. All floors, 245 feet by 180 feet, are for the use of the mails. The monarchical style can be altered to "George, King of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions Beyond the Seas; Postman, Porter and Provender Purveyor in the Union Station of Toronto, City of the Open Gates."

Postage, Wholesale and Retail.

You may divide the postal business of the city roughly into wholesale and retail,