

GIVE WELCOME TO CATHOLIC VISITOR

Apostolic Delegate Arrives for Archbishop's Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

Ecclesiastical ceremonies in connection with the silver jubilee of His Grace Archbishop McNeill, were inaugurated last night when official reception was given His Excellency Most Rev. Pietro de Maria, D.D., the apostolic delegate, and an address read on behalf of priests and people by the archbishop. In coming to Toronto to take part in the celebrations of the jubilee his excellency made his first visit to the city, giving the event double significance, a fact recognized by the great concourse of citizens that filled the cathedral to take part in the welcome to him and to receive his benediction.

Never did St. Michael's wear a more festive appearance than last night, when hung with decorations of yellow and white—the papal colors—with pennants bearing the armorial bearings of the archdiocese, and the altar a beautiful pyramid of flowers, tapers, flowers and colored lights—the whole formed a suggestive setting for the impressive and solemn ceremonies and service of the jubilee. A procession of ecclesiastics, some two hundred in number, emerged from the sanctuary and preceded by Processional Cross and acolytes proceeded down the wide aisle to the main entrance where the delegate was formally received by the archbishop. Returning to the sanctuary, the delegate was led to the throne, canopied in crimson velvet and gold, and here he received the obeisance of the bishops and priests who in turn knelt to take his hand and kiss the ring.

On behalf of priests and laity and in his own name, Archbishop McNeill assured his excellency of obedience and devotion of all in the Holy See, as represented by his excellency.

In replying, his excellency, who spoke in English, tho with a pronounced accent, brought a message from His Holiness and referred to the great work of the archbishop in the diocese where he had ministered as chief pastor—St. George's, Newfoundland, Vancouver and Toronto. In closing his excellency presented the archbishop with an autographed letter from the Pope.

During the benediction of the blessed sacrament the sanctuary presented an impressive picture, the crimson and purple of the bishops and monsignors and the gold vestments of the officiating prelate and priests being rich in the extreme. His excellency gave the benediction, assisted by Very Rev. Dean Hand of Toronto and Very Rev. Dean Morris of St. Catharines. The music was sung by a large choir from St. Augustine's Seminary. The cadets from De La Salle formed a guard of honor to his excellency and to the archbishop during the procession.

Solemn pontifical mass will be sung at ten-thirty this morning in the cathedral, when his grace the archbishop will be the celebrant.

TORONTO INTERESTS FOR SUGAR HEARING

Queen City Will Be Well Represented at Investigation in Ottawa Today.

Toronto interests will be well represented today at the hearing by the cabinet at Ottawa of the reasons for the imposition of an embargo against the importation of sugar from the United States.

Controller Maguire is representing the city. The confectioners and biscuit manufacturers are represented by their secretary, C. J. Bodley, while the Consumers' League have sent two representatives, Mrs. Huestis and Mrs. Maciver.

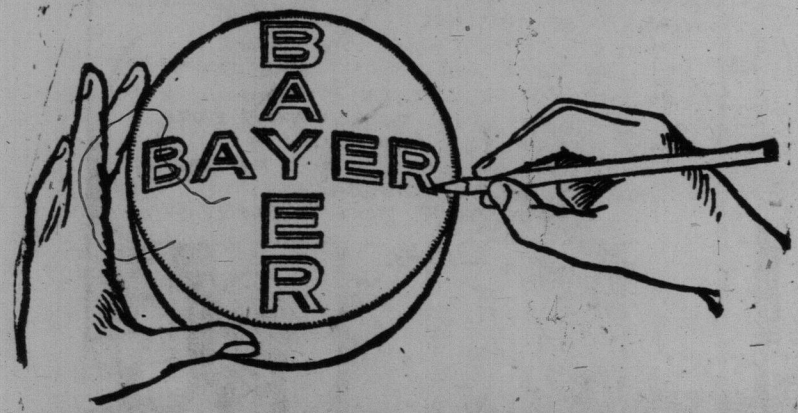
Opposition to the board of commerce order fixing the embargo will be voiced also by the grocers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association and the National Dairy Council will be present to plead the interests of the ice cream manufacturers. The wholesalers are not taking part, as they contend they are not concerned, and the board of trade and Canadian Manufacturers' Association are also standing aloof. The U.F.O. will be represented.

SCHOOL FEE QUESTION.

According to reports some two hundred Catholic children have been turned away from public schools during the present term. The question of charging a fee of \$2 a month for the children of non-resident pupils, is said to be under discussion for all children whose parents do not pay taxes to the public schools.

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TO GET FACTS IN TIMBER INQUIRY

searching for the truth of the fact.

"I personally am not satisfied with the present state of affairs," said Mr. Justice Riddell, in discussing the relationship of the privy council to Canadian jurisprudence. "I am not satisfied because it makes a distinction between the King's subjects in the British Isles and the King's subjects in other dominions."

"The main question is: Is the system working? If it is, until we get something better for God's sake hold on to what we have."

League of Nations. Coming to the status of the league of nations, Justice Riddell said: "What I am anxious about is that league of nations which has existed for 100 years—on which hangs the welfare and advancement of the world. It would be ten times as good as the league of nations go by the board than with a Lennox reservation to the timber trade."

Responding to the thanks of the association on behalf of the credit men by B. Macdonald, Justice Riddell made reference to the grant investigation he is at present conducting with Justice Latchford. "We're going to get at the truth in that investigation," he said. "We're going to find out what became of that timber and who took it."

STRONGLY OPPOSE DEEP WATERWAY

United States into building a waterway for Canada.

"The project originated in the house of representatives of the congress of the United States,"

Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon asserted, "It would seem the benefits of this project are entirely assumed. Taking cognizance of the strong support it has in fifteen western states, he thought 'many cities are dreaming of being ocean ports,' namely, Duluth and Chicago as two of them. He predicted at least twenty locks would have to be built on the lakes, and pointed to the slow time that the boats would make compared to a trip to an Atlantic port. He also continued the argument of other speakers that the route would be closed half of each year because of ice, fogs and other hazards."

Says Route is Dangerous.

"This line of opposition was supported by a sea captain, Mr. N. Proctor, who told of his many difficulties in piloting vessels thru the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. He described the river as 'one of the worst places in the world to navigate,' and characterized the project as 'impractical.' Others spoke of it as 'Utopian.'"

The higher insurance placed on cargoes thru the route was discussed by C. Elder, marine underwriter.

New York commercial and steamship organizations are against the project, not because they are selfish, but because they do not desire western states to saddle upon the people of New York state twenty-five per cent of the cost of the proposition. Several speakers said they pointed out that New York State taxpayers turn into the national treasury \$150 per capita, while those in the fifteen western states, represented in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, furnish \$50 per capita of the federal income.

Much of the cargoes which would be furnished ships in the proposed route could more easily come thru the barge canal, on which New York state had spent almost \$150,000,000, and the expenditure of this movement would more strongly be assured soon with the expenditure of \$100,000,000 in improving New York's harbor and lock facilities, it was asserted in a paper by Charles H. Chadwick, commissioner of the New York board of water supply, which was read at the hearing.

SAFETY WEEK SUCCESS.

A report submitted at an executive meeting of the Ontario Safety League at luncheon yesterday shows that the campaign was a huge success as compared with other years, and an aggressive campaign will be waged to make all weeks safe.

BROTHERHOOD WORK IS OUTLINED

Would Commit All Races and Creeds to Idea of True Democracy.

Perhaps the keynote of last night's addresses at the banquet held at the King Edward Hotel in honor of the guests of the Toronto district of the World Brotherhood Federation, the British, Norwegian, Chinese and American delegates to the recent congress at Washington was the work of the brotherhood as an assayer of the principles of Jesus out of the dross of bigotry, religious, economic and social, which swept the world from end to end. To this factor both Premier Drury and William Ward, president of the brotherhood, paid special attention, pointing out that the aim of the great organization was the commitment of all races, all creeds, all phases of society to the ideal of tolerance, democracy and brotherhood by the highest and broadest sense of these terms.

Ex-Controller McCarthy presided, and among the speakers of the evening were the premier; Ben Spoor, M.P. for Bishop Auckland, Durham; William Ward, president of the brotherhood; Thomas Howell, general secretary; Rev. Canon Plumptre, Hon. W. E. Roney, attorney-general for Ontario; Rev. Canon Cayley and many other distinguished divines and laymen of Europe and Toronto.

Premier Drury emphasized the work of the brotherhood as purging the world generally of those elements in society and politics which aimed to create factional fights and unnecessary disturbances for no other purpose than to express undesirable aims of bigotry and intolerance in all fields of endeavor.

In his address William Ward, the president of the brotherhood, stated that premises of many nations, including Great Britain, had been since the day of the Salvation Army, Rev. Canon Cayley and many other distinguished divines and laymen of Europe and Toronto.

COMMONS DISCUSSES COAL STRIKE CRISIS

gloomy picture of the results if the strike were to be continued.

The factory throughout the country were closing, he said, the coal mines were closing, 10,000 out of employment. Trade, under these conditions, would be gradually strangled, he pointed out. He called attention to the depletion of British credit abroad as a result only of the threatened strike, which amounted in the case of imports from the United States alone to £20,000,000, he said, to nearly £500,000,000.

Other Strikes Would Follow.

It had been suggested, continued the speaker, that the coal strike was in this horrible trouble the miners should be given something. That, he said, might settle the strike, but if it did so others would have to be settled every three months, when once the impression got abroad that it was only necessary to threaten a strike in order to get something.

An government action with responsibility would only give way, he declared, when it was assured that the demand, when it was assured that the output and declared that if it was to be a fight to a finish every man must be withdrawn from the mines, regardless of the damage and loss involved.

William Brace, labor member for the Aberdellry division of the South Wales Miners' Federation, suggested that the two shillings the miners demanded should be granted temporarily, pending the creation of a permanent wages board, and the whole matter reviewed by the end of the year. He asserted there was evidence that the miners had proposed to end the output and declared that if it was to be a fight to a finish every man must be withdrawn from the mines, regardless of the damage and loss involved.

James Henry Thomas of the Railwaymen's Federation, supporting Mr. Brace's suggestion, said it was no secret that 17 days ago a special meeting of the railway delegates decided by only one vote not to strike forthwith, after he had made the utmost efforts in favor of peace. He begged the house not to consider the matter, but to remember that the same people were meeting tomorrow, and that the spirit of the workers was such that even if they felt a mistake had been made there existed a feeling of comradeship which drew them together.

Lloyd George's Reply. After Mr. Brace's speech, a cabinet council was held to consider the situation. "Hence it was late when Premier Lloyd George rose to reply. He began by complimenting the house on the moderation and absence of the bitterness with which the question had been discussed. He then referred to Mr. Brace's suggestion, which he complained was in many respects obscure. He said if a settlement was to be attained it must be on something more definite, which would not merely postpone the dispute to the future and sow the seeds of future trouble, not only in the mining but in every other industry.

Reviewing the history of the dispute, the premier reiterated the desire of the government to listen to all arguments. He contended that any settlement should include some inducement to increase the output and lengthily criticized Mr. Brace's suggestion, arguing that if at the end of the year it was found that the output had not been increased and an attempt was made to withdraw the increase in wages, there would be a serious situation.

The government was not entitled to keep the country in suspense all that time. The government sincerely desired to find an issue to the dispute, and was prepared to examine any scheme giving an increased output for increased remuneration.

At the conclusion of the premier's speech a discussion ensued between Mr. Lloyd George and the labor leaders on William Adamson's proposal that the government summon a meeting of the miners' executive and coal owners.

Arthur Henderson, who was chairman of the labor party in the commons for several years, thought the premier was making a more favorable moment for bringing the parties together again. Mr. Lloyd George replied that he wanted to consult his colleagues and did not desire another premature conference.

The Truth About Sugar

THE Sugar Industry of Canada is confronted with a serious situation and has appealed to the Government to come to its assistance.

Ignorance of the circumstances leading up to this situation has led many people to enter objections to the measures of relief that have been proposed.

The purpose of this statement is to put the plain facts before the people of Canada, in the belief that at heart they want to play fair and are willing to accord a square deal to everyone.

The present upheaval in the world's sugar trade has been brought about by enforced liquidation of some large stocks of raw and refined sugars held by American and Cuban interests. Its effect in Cuba, where some of the native banks have been forced to suspend payments and where the Government has put into effect a sixty-day moratorium, are of common knowledge.

A feature of the disturbance has been the dumping upon the American market of a quantity of so-called "distressed" sugar, in amount relatively unimportant to the whole supply, but sufficient, nevertheless, temporarily, to disorganize the trade.

Part of this "distressed" sugar, forced into the market under conditions of practical bankruptcy, has found its way into Canada, where it has, temporarily, upset trading conditions and made it impossible for Canadian Refineries to market their product except at a ruinous loss.

It is pertinent to observe that the low prices quoted for this "distressed" sugar now being dumped in Canada, by no means reflect the true market price in the United States. Only a day or two ago the newspapers announced that the American Sugar Refineries Company, the largest sugar refiners in the States, and who control some 40 per cent. of the production of that country, are selling sugar on the basis of 22½ cents a pound, equivalent to 25 cents in Canada, at the present rate of exchange, several cents a pound higher than that contemplated for Canada in the order made by the Board of Commerce, and since set aside.

At the present time the plants of four of the largest Canadian Refineries are closed; thousands of men are out of employment; millions of capital are temporarily inactive and unproductive.

The refineries have bought or are committed to buy raw sugars to the value of over \$60,000,000. Their sales in Canada, due to the conditions before stated, are at a standstill. It follows that the financing of the raw sugar already under contract, should these conditions continue indefinitely, will be an impossible task for the refineries with all their resources. The burden will devolve upon the banks if a critical situation comparable to a panic is to be avoided.

The question naturally arises, why have the Canadian Sugar Refineries allowed this situation to develop and what justification have they for appealing for public support of their industry in this crisis?

The Refineries disclaim responsibility for the situation.

They maintain that if they had been left to shape their own course the situation, so far as they are concerned, would not have developed.

They frankly admit that had control of their business not been taken out of their hands by agents of the Government, they would now have no shadow of excuse for appealing for protection.

What are the facts?

For over a year the Board of Commerce, created by the Government, exercised absolute control over the prices at which sugar could be sold in Canada, and fixed the price, from time to time, on a basis contrary to all established commercial usages.

At the same time the Trade Commission, another agency of the Government, refused permission to the refineries to export sugar, which they might have done and thereby reduced their liabilities very materially without injury to the domestic market.

The refineries do not believe, when the situation is fully and fairly analyzed, that their request involves any serious hardship upon the Canadian public. On the contrary, taking into account the benefits the public have already enjoyed in having been enabled to purchase sugar in Canada for months at a time at a price materially lower than the price prevailing in the world's market, amounting, at times, to 10 cents or more a pound; having regard for the national interests involved in keeping the sugar industry actively operating and preventing the loss occasioned by unemployed labor and unproductive capital; considering, furthermore, the strong advisability of keeping trade within the national boundaries instead of sending it abroad where a Canadian dollar is regarded as being worth only 90 cents or less; and having regard, above all, for the very grave necessity of maintaining Canada's industrial, financial and commercial equilibrium in these trying days of world-wide readjustment, the Sugar Refineries of Canada believe that both the Government and the people will admit the justice and fairness of their position and will afford them the temporary consideration necessary to meet the situation.

Government control went farther and even prevented the resale abroad of raw sugars not necessarily needed in Canada.

Government control caused the refineries to lay in additional stocks of raw sugars after the price had advanced and when it was economically less desirable to buy.

Throughout all these transactions, the refineries vigorously protested against the invasion of their rights and frequently gave warning as to what the ultimate result would be. They were met by assurances that their rights would be fully protected.

In meeting their objections the Board of Commerce promised that the refineries would be protected in a falling market to the same extent that they had been deprived, by the Board, of their opportunity to take advantage of a rising market.

The Board of Commerce, in a ruling dated June 11, 1920, laid down this principle:—

"The Board will not recognize prices based on replacement values on a rising market. It will be its duty in good time, as it hopes, to as carefully protect the trader on a falling market by permitting him to average his cost down as it must now carefully protect the consumer in compelling the trader to average his costs up."

The present appeal of the refineries to the Government and to the Board of Commerce is merely a request for a fulfilment of the pledge thus given.

In the same judgment, as illustrating the powers of the Board, it says:—

"The Board will prohibit all refiners from selling to other than wholesalers. It will prohibit wholesalers from buying from other than refiners. It will prohibit speculators from buying or selling at all."

In other words, the Board assumed full power to control the price as well as the conditions under which sugar was marketed in Canada.

The ruling recently made by the Board and suspended by the Government, pending a further hearing, was in strict conformity with the principles the Board had laid down and is in no sense an innovation.

Sugar control and restrictions on exports were finally lifted July 1st, 1920, but with the order revoking the restrictions a letter was issued from the Department of Trade and Commerce which practically once more tied the hands of the refineries so that they were not free even then to sell their products in the world's markets, where the price was still some six cents a pound higher than the prevailing market price in Canada.

Had they been left entirely free, even at this late date, to adjust their trade to the new conditions, Canadian refiners could have sold their products abroad at a price that would have protected them against the slump which has since ensued, and enabled them to meet later conditions without serious loss. Again, they were prevented from doing so.

The actual cost of Government control to the Sugar Refineries of Canada, irrespective of the losses which now confront them in the disposal of their present stocks, is conservatively estimated at from twenty to twenty-five million dollars.

The refineries have facts and figures to prove that their losses, if compelled to sell in competition with "distressed" sugar dumped into Canada from the States, will run into many additional millions.

The sugar refineries are in a different position from any other class of manufacturers in Canada, whose products have not been under Government control, and who have not been denied the right to a free market.