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The Toronto World

TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 3 1919

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VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,083 TWO CENTS

AUSTRIAN DELEGATES ARE HANDED TERMS THEY MUST SIGN

Strikers Make Another Demonstration at Manitoba Parliament Buildings LITTLE SIGN OF SETTLEMENT IN THE TORONTO STRIKE SITUATION

WINNIPEG STRIKERS PAY ANOTHER VISIT TO GOVERNMENT

CLEMENCEAU OPPOSED TO MODIFICATIONS Lloyd George Favors Concessions and Wilson and Orlando Neutral

Winnipeg, June 2.—Hundreds of strike sympathizers and strikers, parading the downtown streets, today tore a sign placed by the citizens' committee from the board of trade building. Policemen and detectives prevented the crowd from forcing its way into the building. Shortly after executives of the railway brotherhoods, attempting to mediate some of the questions involved in the Winnipeg strike, met this morning, a group of returned soldiers and other strike sympathizers, numbering several hundred, gathered in front of the city hall. They told Mayor Charles E. Gray they were going to visit parliament for the third time, and that they "would visit the board of trade and newspaper offices on their way."

GEN. V. WILLIAMS HURT IN RUNAWAY

Commander of Kingston Military District Injured—Occurs on Birthday.

Special to The Toronto World. Kingston, Ont., June 2.—Brig.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams, G.O.C., military district No. 3, was badly injured this afternoon when a team of horses bolted from the Tete Du Pont barracks as his car was crossing the causeway on the way to Bartfield huts. The car was badly smashed and Gen. Williams was nearest the bolting horses. He was taken to his home and doctors are in attendance, tho he has not as yet been able to ascertain the exact extent of his injuries. A remarkable coincidence in regard to the accident is the fact that today is the anniversary of Gen. Williams' birth, his being wounded in France, and his capture by the Germans.

WILL NOT FLY BACK TO UNITED STATES

Washington, June 2.—The American naval seaplane NC-4, which arrived at Plymouth, England, Saturday, thereby completing the first transatlantic flight, will not attempt a non-stop or any other kind of a flight back to the United States, Secretary Daniels said today. The seaplane will be disassembled and shipped to this country. The secretary said the navy contemplated no attempt at a non-stop trans-ocean flight in the near future, as the navy did not desire to make a spectacular showing, was not in honor, and did not favor "stunt" flying.

MOTORISTS ASKED TO CARRY PATIENTS

Thru the kindness of the management of the John Robinson Circus, the Sportsmen's Patriotic Association are arranging for the patients of the various military hospitals and the inmates of all the hospitals, homes, etc. to attend a free performance on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. A transportation committee has been appointed, and owners of motor cars willing to assist conveying the soldiers, old people and children to Dufferin street park are kindly asked to phone Mr. J. J. Norris, chairman of the transportation committee, Shea's Theatre, giving capacity of car, phone number. The cars will be required at 9 a.m. and at the conclusion of the performance.

OTTAWA HOUSE STRUGGLES WITH PROBLEM OF UNREST

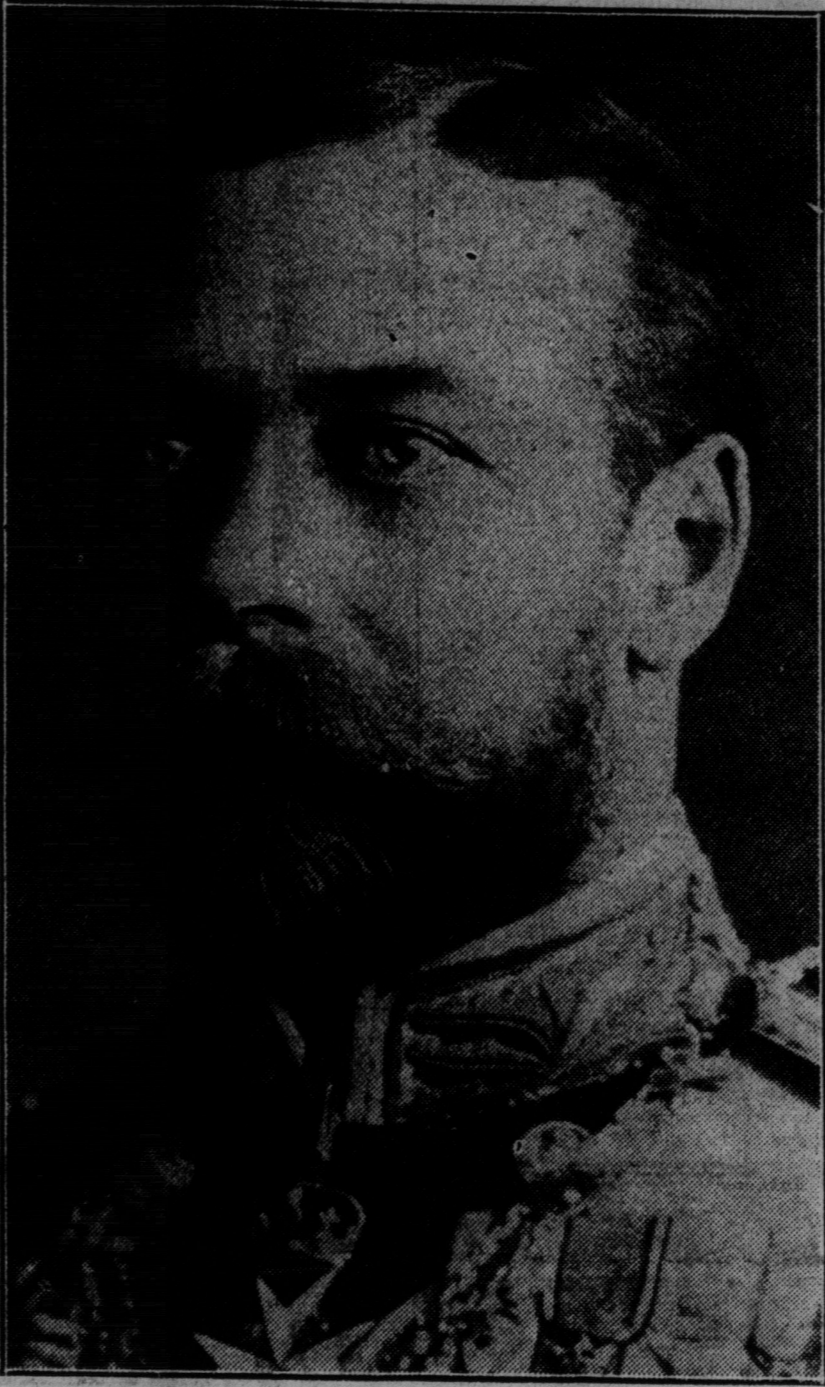
Lengthy, Heated Debate—Major Andrews of Winnipeg Upholds Strikers and Suggests Industrial Dispute Commission—Hon. Arthur Meighen Reports Western City Was in State of Siege.

Ottawa, June 2.—The problem of industrial unrest with more particular reference to the Winnipeg strike was debated in the commons for several hours today, the topic being introduced by Dr. Blake, of North Winnipeg, who moved the adjournment of the house. There was sharp criticism by members of the opposition of the government for its methods of dealing with the situation, and milder criticism from supporters of the government. Dr. Blake thought that the heart of labor was all right, but that their leaders were not always what they should be. The Winnipeg situation partook more of the nature of a revolution than a strike he thought. While agreeing there were many real causes for "unrest" he declared that the government should stamp out sedition, deport radical labor leaders and deal with matters with a firm hand.

Settle the Strike Questions in Parliament.

The collapse of the "general strike" must be close at hand, but neither side can emerge from it beaten. The underlying forces of revolt will remain. This radical movement in Canadian labor is really a symptom. Senator Robertson's declaration that the Winnipeg promoters of the "one big union" sit in the ashes of their own folly is perhaps an uncommon bit of description. But it is scarcely comprehensive. The revolt of labor in the form we are witnessing was bound to fall from the start because surely labor must arise in the world's life from human aspiration to justice rather than thru economic claim to increasing recognition as a factor in production. Suppression of the Bolshevik and the I.W.W.; the attempted separation of socialists and organized labor into distinct camps; the prosecution of all distributors of the varied literature of modern discontent, all these processes of authority may operate to some extent in bringing about the collapse of the strike. But the cause of the strike should not be left in a misunderstanding. "Collective bargaining" for a shorter working day and more commensurate reward in view of the prevailing cost of living is itself a formula based on misunderstanding. Bargaining for the rewards of labor, either collectively or otherwise, is but treating labor as a commodity in the market place of industry. Labor leaders and strike committees do this entirely unconscious of the submerged position to which they relegate workingmen as a human being, an individual, a citizen. The workingman is a citizen as much as his employer. He thinks his own thoughts as a human being, as a husband and father, exactly like the employer thinks. There is no human difference between them. Any respect for citizenship they have the same right of association and collective participation in the national life. The strike that relies upon pressure and tacitly denies the human element in a social struggle is wrong from the beginning. The other great class of producers, the farmers, have never thought of recourse to the strike. And at the present time they are obviously no less conscious of cumulative discontent than are the industrial workers in the town. The farmers are naturally seeking recourse in the first place to organization, but beyond that they rely wholly upon parliamentary expression of their viewpoint. The industrial workers in the towns and their leaders should waste no time in following the example of the farmers. Parliament cannot be improved upon as an effective vehicle for expressing all claims and arguments that demand consideration at this time of social reconstruction. But parliament must be made representative. Unless all signs fail, parliament promises soon to become representative of agriculture. Just as soon as organized labor and its leaders take the man before the economic measure of themselves as a great and necessary class of producers, parliament will also become representative of the trades and unskilled workers of Canada. The social injustice of past generations is finding expression today along with the widespread tendency of wage-earners to protest against the cost of living. But economic pressure always invites arbitrary resistance, because it imitates and displays the methods of revolution. Revolt in that form, as has been said, cannot hope to escape effective suppression. The causes of even the most radical movement in a free and representative parliament must, on the other hand, be heard, and consequently, cannot fail. Parliament is the most human institution we possess. It is the fault of the people themselves when its functions become temporarily disappointing. And it can always be reformed.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY



His Majesty was born June 3, 1865, and is therefore celebrating his 54th birthday today.

ARBITRATION RUMOR DENIED BY LABOR

Marine Trades Federation Alone Seek to Negotiate, While Metal Trades Council Stands Firm—Boot and Shoe Workers May Break Agreements.

President R. C. Brown of the Metal Trades Council, several members of the committee, who were at Ottawa, and other labor men were at the city hall yesterday afternoon, and it was reported that Mayor Church would make another effort to get the opposing parties together to effect a settlement. It was understood that his workshop was going to get into touch with employers to ascertain whether they would negotiate. At the mayor's invitation a committee of the men on strike at the Dominion Shipbuilding Company were present at the city hall. "The industry is in a very unsettled condition," said the mayor, "and it was only after the greatest difficulty that we were able to secure orders from Toronto shipyards going this year and part of next. The government, the city and the harbor commission are greatly interested in this industry. The first thing we know orders may be withdrawn and the yards may be closed down. In Canada ships cost about \$200 per ton compared with \$120 in the old country, and less than \$200 in the United States." Strong denial was given last night in authoritative labor circles to the rumor that the metal trades council would handle the reconstruction problems for a 44-hour week, and the principle of collective bargaining as affecting trades federations. It was learnt last night that the metal trades council expressed the fullest confidence in their ability to fight for their demands. It was understood, however, that the Marine Trades Federation had offered to arbitrate. The feature of the day's proceedings was the decision of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to request their international heads to cancel all present agreements with employers and also to give their sanction to strike. Walter Brown, business agent for the union, stated that despite the oft-asserted decision of the union to stand by its agreements, Toronto employers had broken clause four of their agreement with the union by refusing to appoint an arbitrator with respect to certain differences at issue. "Never before," said Mr. Brown, "in view of the fact that our union has never yet broken an agreement." F. F. Peel, an official of the Marine Trades Federation, stated his opinion last night that the call for a general strike was morally right from the standpoint of collectivism. It was his duty, he said, to produce arguments to show that general strikes were at fault in that they fostered the lack of principle which bound employers and employees together. But a fight for the entire race of the workers, or for a large majority of them in any part of the Dominion would necessarily have its sacrifices. There was no doubt, said Mr. Peel, that the employers had violated agreements, and there were innumerable cases in which the employer had reduced wages despite all agreements. In view of these facts it was useless to draw the pre-emptive herring across the path of the real issue, that of a reasonable working week with an equally reasonable living wage. Possible Arbitration. "The possibilities of arbitration seem good," said Mr. Peel, "and if the 44-hour week is arbitrated, let us hope it will be a success." (Concluded on Page 2, Column 7).

AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN IS ASKING FOR PEACE

London, June 2.—The India office makes the following announcement: "The viceroy reports that a letter has been received from the Amir at Peshawar expressing a desire for peace, asking for the opening of negotiations, and stating he has instructed the Afghan commanders to cease hostilities." Lord Beaverbrook is sailing for Canada during this week. Canadian Press. London, June 2.—Lord Beaverbrook sails for Canada at the end of this week.

AUSTRIANS HEAR TERMS IN HISTORIC PALACE CEREMONY WAS BRIEF

Clemenceau Presents Them in Three-Minute Speech—In Reply Austrian Chancellor Expresses Thanks for Food Relief and Asks for Peace of Right and Justice.

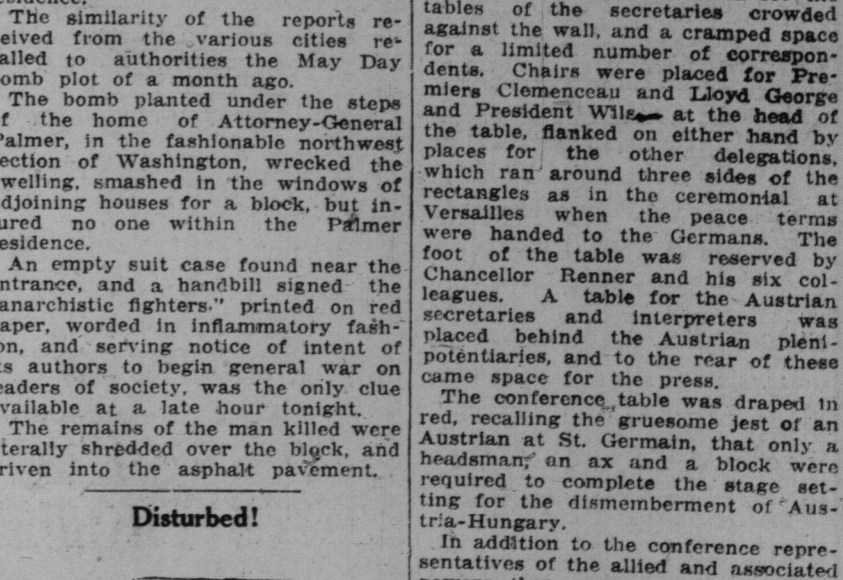
St. Germain, June 2.—The representatives of the vanquished Austrian nation met the victors at today's ceremony in the fifteenth century castle of St. Germain to appeal for grace, and just and kindly treatment. No trace of the arrogant spirit, with which Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, attempted at Versailles to arraign the allied powers as jointly responsible for the war, and demanded participation in the negotiations on equal terms, marked the speech of Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor, who replied to Georges Clemenceau, the president of the conference. The Austrian plenipotentiary, speaking in French as a concession to his auditors, did not seek to extenuate the guilt of the former Austro-Hungarian government for "the horrible crime of 1914." He asked only that the full weight of the punishment should not fall solely on the little mountain republic, which was all that was left of the once mighty Austria, but that it be regarded as only one of eight new republics into which the old monarchy had been divided, and that it be apportioned no more of the penalty than it could bear. Dr. Renner even went out of his way to praise the generous relief work undertaken by the allies. The tone of his speech evidently made a most favorable impression on the assembled plenipotentiaries. The delegates of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia alone evinced discontent at those parts of the speech in which the Austrian chief by implication attempted to assign to them a proportionate share of the reparations. It was evident, however, that Dr. Renner had been carefully studying the proceedings of the inter-allied conference, and he adapted his utterances to the situation. Session Over-crowded. The session was late in opening and was vastly overcrowded. Although the plenipotentiaries of only sixteen states, which broke relations with Austria, instead of a full array of the associated powers, were seated at the conference table with the Austrians, a multitude of secretaries, aides, officers and others of more or less apparent connection with the proceedings had gained admission to the room and stood in serrated rows around the walls and even occupied the recess of the big fire place behind M. Clemenceau. The room gave the impression of an attempt to make a ring for an impromptu discussion in a crowd, rather than of a session of a dignified historic ceremony. The palace at St. Germain is rich with historic memories, recalling associations with Mary Queen of Scots, Catherine de Medici, Diana of Poitiers and the dethroned James II. of England, among others. Far more ancient history, however, is linked with it, or from the walls of the conference chamber hang the earliest known intelligent records of pre-historic man in the form of rude traceries. The conference hall was reached over a rambling leading to the inner court of the castle. Mounted dragoons were stationed to render military honors to the representatives of the allied nations. Two narrow flights of stairs were mounted thence to the ceremonial chamber. Provided Seant Room. The room selected for the ceremony was the largest in the castle, provided seant room to give an effective setting to such a function as that of today. The room, known as the stone age, or pre-historic hall, was almost entirely occupied by the conference table, arranged in a hollow rectangle, leaving scant room for the tables of the secretaries crowded against the wall and a cramped space for a limited number of correspondents. Chairs were placed for Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson at the head of the table, flanked on either hand by places for the other delegations, which ran around three sides of the rectangles as in the ceremonial at Versailles when the peace terms were handed to the Germans. The foot of the table was reserved by Chancellor Renner and his six colleagues. A table for the Austrian secretaries and interpreters was placed behind the Austrian plenipotentiaries, and to the rear of these came space for the press. The conference table was draped in red, recalling the gruesome jest of an Austrian at St. Germain, that only a headman's ax and a block were required to complete the stage setting for the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary. In addition to the conference representatives of the allied and associated powers, there were present many distinguished persons, including Marshal Foch. Same Setting as Versailles. The mishap of a photographer who fell with a crash of shattered glass into one of the museum cases, and the blunders of the French official translator, who twice during the German translation of the speech went astray, causing gasps of mingled horror and amusement, also impaired the formal dignity of the scene. It was the same setting as in the Trianon at Versailles, although on a reduced scale. The Japanese and Chinese delegates were the first to arrive in the straw-walled room and take their places at the table. They were closely followed by M. Clemenceau, who came early to see that all arrangements were in order. The others filed in rapidly several minutes before noon, and all the plenipotentiaries were in their places except President Wilson and Col. House. The president appeared at 12.12 and took his seat. Word was immediately sent to the headquarters of the Austrians. They entered one by one ten minutes later thru a door at the rear of the hall. The head usher of the foreign office, wearing his silver chain,

BOMB OUTRAGES IN UNITED STATES

Attempt on Life of Attorney-General and Explosions in Other Cities.

Washington, June 2.—Radical agitators tonight apparently attempted to inaugurate another reign of terrorism thruout the country thru the planting of infernal machines near the residences of prominent men. Within a few minutes after the explosion of a bomb at the door of Attorney-General Palmer's residence here, with the killing of one man, evidently the person planting the bomb, reports were received from Boston, West Philadelphia, Paterson, N.J., Newtonville, Mass., Cleveland, Ohio, and New York City, a similar attempt. In all cases except Paterson and Philadelphia the bomb attempts were directed against the lives of public officials. In Paterson the home of a silk manufacturer was wrecked, while in Philadelphia, where two explosions occurred, attempts were made to blow up a Catholic church and a private residence. The similarity of the reports received from the various cities recalled to authorities the May Day bomb plot of a month ago. The bomb planted under the steps of the home of Attorney-General Palmer, in the fashionable northwest section of Washington, wrecked the dwelling, smashed in the windows of adjoining houses for a block, but injured no one within the Palmer residence. An empty suit case found near the entrance, and a handbill signed the "anarchistic fighters," printed on red paper, worded in inflammatory fashion, and serving notice of intent of its authors to begin general war on leaders of society, was the only clue available at a late hour tonight. The remains of the man killed were literally shredded over the block, and driven into the asphalt pavement.

Disturbed!



First Watch: I dreamt of Farmers riding their horses furiously. Second Ditto: And I of workman brandishing their tools defiantly.

Josephat: The two matrons, out of reference to an licensed public opinion, have resigned. The People's Church: What about the two men appointments higher up? Joe: The rule of fifty-fifty covers all such indiscretions.