

YEAR 86: NO. 127

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919.

LAST EDITION

THE TORONTO STRIKE STARTED ON FRIDAY

It is Estimated That Between Seven and Twelve Thousand Men Are Out—Mayor Church Expects the Strike Will Be Conducted In An Orderly Manner.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Toronto, May 30.—The union committee of fifteen decided last night to reject the offer of the employers to grant collective bargaining and submit the question of forty-four hours a day to arbitration. It issued an order for a general strike to take effect at ten o'clock this morning.

Mayor Church announced this morning that a citizens' committee had been formed, the members signifying their willingness to assist if necessary in maintaining order and to perform public service similar to the committee in Winnipeg. While these precautions have been taken, the mayor expects that the strike will be conducted in an orderly manner.

Workers of the various building trades, garment workers and other union members to the number variously estimated at between seven and twelve thousand, left their work this morning at ten o'clock in sympathy with the men of the metal trades, who have been out for some weeks. This is one phase of the "general strike" in Toronto which has been long expected and dreaded, and which Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues in a conference with the contending parties at Ottawa yesterday vainly attempted to avoid.

TO INVESTIGATE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Foodstuffs Fuel, Clothing and Rentals to Be Looked Into.

Ottawa, May 30.—Sir Thomas White has given notice of the following resolution which he will move in the Commons: "That a special committee of the House, consisting of Messrs. Nicholson (Algonquin), Stivers, Reid (MacKenzie), Douglas (Strathcona), Davis, Hocken, Sutherland, Fielding, Davidson, Nesbitt, McColg, Sinclair (Queens, P.E.I.), Devlin, Yuen and Euler, be appointed for the purpose of inquiring forthwith as to the causes which have brought about the high cost of foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other necessities of life, and as to the rates of profits made thereon by dealers and others concerned in their production, distribution and sale, also as to the rental of dwelling houses in industrial centres of Canada and rates of return of capital invested therein, with power to send for persons, papers and records, examine witnesses, and to call upon any department and other necessary assistants and to report to the House from time to time the result of their inquiry with any recommendations they may make with a view to effecting a reduction in such prices and rentals."

CANADIAN ARMEN FOR NORTH RUSSIA

Will Have Chance to Engage German Airman Serving With Bolsheviks

London, May 30.—Lieut.-Col. Raymond Collishaw, the well known Canadian airman, will leave for North Russia in charge of a wing of thirty airmen, a fully equipped force. The wing will be attached to the Imperial forces assisting General Denikin's army in the Crimea, and will take out its own machines. It is understood that German volunteer airmen are serving with the enemy forces, and have recently caused some damage by attacking our transport, and Col. Collishaw's airmen will have an opportunity of meeting some old foes of the western front. Among the airmen in the wing are Capt. L. H. Slater, Capt. R. S. Kirkhead, Major T. F. Gerrard, Capt. M. C. Daly, and Lieuts. J. N. Green, W. H. Green, M. H. Allen and J. L. Fall.

The Toronto job printers accepted the offer of the employers of \$32 for a 48-hour week.

WHIG CONTENTS
1—The Toronto Strike Has Been Called; Winnipeg Gets Back to Normal; The War Record of the R.C.H.A.
2—The Latest Local Sport; Incidents of the Day; Record of Artillery.
3—Editorial; Wait Mason's Rhymes; France's Call to Arms.
4—Canon Loucks is 81 Years In Order; Meeting at Wolfe Island.
5—News of York and Newbery; Local and General News.
6—Announcements, Amusements.
7—The Forum.
8—Military; Theoretical.
9—In These Life After Death; Man Tells of Big Chance.
10—In the Realm of Women.
11—A N.C. Bargain For Work; Down for Democrats.
12—News From the Country; Township Council.
13—In These Life After Death; Elvira Parkin's Fall.
14—In the World of Sport.

SEEKING CONTROL OVER ALL INDUSTRY

How Labor Dispute in Canada is Regarded in United States.

New York, May 30.—The New York Evening Post prints the following editorial on Canadian strike conditions: "The general strikes in Winnipeg and elsewhere in Canada have both an occasion and a background of causes. The occasion seems to be a dispute between metal trades unions and employers regarding hours of work and methods of collective bargaining. Beneath the general flame is heat generated by months of friction between the radical element in Canada and the conservative Government. Drastic measures against radical agitators—more drastic than in the United States—has created much resentment. Troops dispatched to Siberia became disaffected and had to be returned. Members of the I. W. O. scattered by suppression in the United States entered the unions and stimulated the unrest. Early in the spring a convention of unions in Western Canada voted to secede from the American Federation of Labor on account of the conservative attitude of Mr. Gompers, and declared for a general strike on June 1st as a demonstration in behalf of free speech, a free press, the liberation of political prisoners, and a shorter working week to relieve unemployment. Will the Canadian Government show a greater skill as the British in creating mutual confidence out of unpromising material?"

RHINE TERMS MAY BE MADE LESS SEVERE

American and British Commissioners Ask For Their Modification.

Paris, May 30.—American and British members of the high commission within whose province the Rhineland is included, have recommended that the convention covering that territory be modified, because of the severity and inflexibility of its terms. It is probable the recommendation will be followed. The commission is composed of American, British, French and Belgian representatives, who have regulated the Rhine occupation so far and will probably be continued in that supervisory office for fifteen years as provided in the treaty. Terms of the convention were drawn by military advisors but were not approved either by General Bliss or Henry Wilson, who were of the opinion that an agreement would reduce the population to the state of an oppressed people. The matter will be taken up promptly by the big four and no doubt the change suggested will be made. The military authorities agree that the present conditions would provoke dissensions and endless trouble.

U.S. SEAPLANE IN RIVER

It Dropped 100 Miles North of Lisbon, But Is Undamaged.

London, May 30.—The following message has been received by wireless from the N.C.-4: "Landed Monday river." The month of the Mondago river is near Pigeira, about 100 miles north of Lisbon on the Portuguese coast. Commander Read, of the N.C.-4 sent a further message stating that he could not make Plymouth to-night. The seaplane was not damaged when she landed.

STANDING OF CLUBS

- National League. New York, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. American League. Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 1. New York, 5; Washington, 4. International League. Buffalo, 9; Binghamton, 3. Baltimore, 10; Reading, 4. Toronto, 13; Rochester, 4. Newark, 7; Jersey City, 1.

POPE'S ENVOY IN PARIS

Pact of London Prevents Official Recognition. Paris, May 30.—Monsignor Cerretti, Papal Under Secretary, has arrived in Paris, representing the Pope, to discuss the status of Catholic missions throughout the world. He has not been received officially by the council on account of the London Pact providing that representatives of the Holy See shall not be permitted to take diplomatic action with regard to the regulation of questions connected with the war.

Enforce Pool Room Law

Ottawa, May 29.—The Hull, Que., provincial authorities are going to conduct a campaign against the pool room proprietors in that city, who allow youths under eighteen years of age to frequent these places. The city bylaw says that no one under sixteen years of age must frequent the poolrooms, but the provincial authorities are going to enforce their regulations.

Clester Liquor Came High

Bellefonte, Pa. 30.—Inspector R. C. Arnett had Samuel Lockertidge brought before Judge O'Rourke, Trenton, on a charge of having liquor for sale. Lockertidge pleaded guilty and was fined \$500. It was in Lockertidge's cellar that Inspector Arnett a few days ago found 103 bottles of liquor hidden in a trunk.

The Winnipeg City Council

adopted a resolution urging Premier Norcross to institute legislation to make sympathetic strikes illegal in the Province of Manitoba. German statistics given out show that Germany lost 138 submarines during the war. Three thousand sailors were killed and several thousand lost their reason.

WINNIPEG GETS BACK TO NORMAL

All the Striking Railway Mail Clerks Have Returned to Work.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY ARE ALSO GETTING BACK TO OLD CONDITIONS.

The Edmonton Street Railway Resumes After Brief Interruption—Calgary Business Activities Continuing. (Canadian Press Despatch) Winnipeg, May 30.—Offers of the metal trades employers to discuss labor problems with their striking employees, with representatives of the Canadian Railway Brotherhoods as mediators, came close on the heels of a long step forward in the resumption of the city's normal activities to-day. Large numbers of city employees who walked out have applied for reinstatement or have returned to work. The post office force is now normal. All striking railway mail clerks have returned, and Mayor Charles P. Gray has announced an attempt will be made to resume the street car service to-day or to-morrow. The Edmonton street car service has been resumed after a brief interruption when the walk-out occurred there Tuesday, and reports from Calgary say business activities continue there almost normally. The Alberta Federation of Labor has sent out a call for a strike vote at all the unions in the province, the result of which will be announced in a few days.

Winnipeg Workers Return to Duty

(Canadian Press Despatch) Winnipeg, May 30.—Civil employees are returning to work. The Trades Council is anxious to accept mediation, but the mayor says there is nothing to mediate.

MISS VERA DE LAVELLE ESCAPES FROM JAIL

The Sweetheart of Murderer McCullough Walks to Freedom at Toronto.

Toronto, May 30.—Another sensation was sprung on the city yesterday afternoon when Vera de Lavelle, "the mystery girl," held on charges of aiding her lover, Frank McCullough, in escaping from the death cell at Toronto jail some weeks ago, walked boldly out of the institution to liberty and has since evaded the police. She was discovered missing about three o'clock by Turnkey Addy and is believed to have taken another woman with her. Vera and her companion made their escape after having been sent to the jail laundry. Detectives and police from nearby stations and from headquarters joined the jail guard in a search of the neighborhood of the jail, as it was surmised that the escape had not been definitely planned, but that advantage had been taken of an opportunity, and that, such being the case, there would be no outside preparations to facilitate the getaway.

De Lavelle is awaiting sentence on the charge of having assisted in the escape from the death cell at the jail of Frank McCullough, since recaptured. She is liable to a term of imprisonment up to seven years. Carrall, the death watch, also charged with abetting in McCullough's escape, is to appear in the sessions to-day. Vera evidently had no wish to appear as a witness. Carrall was to have appeared Wednesday, but early in the week a delay was announced. Kathleen Masten, the girl who is alleged to have engineered the escape, was apprehended late in the afternoon by detectives. The Masten girl was recently sentenced on a very serious charge.

MANY METHODISTS KEEPING WHISKEY

Sam Carter Warns Conference of Need of Educational Campaign.

Kitchener, May 30.—During the last few weeks it has come to my notice that there are too many Methodists who want to keep a supply of whiskey to be used for various social and pains, and unless there is an aggressive educational campaign to show many of these people that they will not be deprived of liquor for medicinal purposes, they will vote "yes" when the referendum is taken within the next few months, says the warning issued by Sam Carter, M.L.A. at the meeting of the Laymen's Association of the Hamilton conference, when the report of the Evangelical and Social Service committee was under discussion. Mr. Carter stated that he was not opposed to allowing people to have liquor for medical purposes under the strictest Government regulation, but he was satisfied that the electors of Ontario would be opposed to the restoration of the open bar. Joseph Gibson expressed the opinion that if the Government will defer the vote for three or four months after the soldiers have all returned from overseas and give them a chance to see the difference in conditions between Canada and the countries overseas, that the returned soldier will support the continuance of the present Temperance Act.

TALKS CABINET SHIFT

Le Solel Says Ministers to Step Out Within Ten Days.

Quebec, May 30.—According to Le Solel the early resignation of a number of federal cabinet ministers is "given as an assuredly coming fact." "The first minister to go will be Hon. R. A. Greer, Minister of Agriculture, and that many other ministers would follow him within the next ten days." It is also suggested in L'Action Catholique that Premier Borden is to resign as well as Sir Thomas White. "This double resignation will necessitate an absolute reorganization of the federal government, with Lord Sloughness as premier and Sir Lomer Gouin in the capacity of his first lieutenant and probably his minister of finance."

KURDISTAN UPRISING

Fearing British Troops Are in a Serious Position.

London, May 30.—A serious uprising is reported in Southern Kurdistan, where the gendarmerie has been defeated. It is feared that the British troops there are in a serious position. The British army in Mesopotamia is taking steps to overthrow the tribesmen. Meeting of the Conference. Montreal, May 30.—At the Methodist conference the resignation of the following ministers were received and accepted: Rev. R. A. Nunn, formerly of Sherbrooke, who is joining the Vermont conference of the M.E. church; Rev. C. S. Luskman, formerly of Montreal, who, after a period of duty in Chicago, has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the congregation in Montreal on the board in that city; Capt. Rev. A. J. Martin, M.D., who has been overseas in the C.A.M.C. and is now on duty at the military hospital of St. Anne de Bellevue; John Snelgrove, probationer, who goes to the Vermont conference; M. E. church. Rev. Alfred A. Rudley, Ottawa, was elected president.

THE R.C.H.A.'S WAR RECORD CANNOT BE WELL EQUALLED

By Any Other Canadian Unit—It Was Among the First to Go Overseas—Its Work Near St. Quentin in 1918 Was Most Thrilling

The war record of the R.C.H.A. is in many respects a unique one, and one which cannot be equalled by any other Canadian unit. Kingston has good reason to be proud of it, for it was to the R.C.H.A. that the first orders for mobilization came on the outbreak of war. The R.C.H.A. was the first Canadian unit to be called out for active service, which event occurred on August 8th, 1914. They followed a few days of feverish activity at the Tete de Pont barracks, until on August 13th, the unit left Kingston for Valcartier, being the first active service unit to leave this city for active service. The first Canadian unit to reach Valcartier camp, which, at the time of its arrival there, was merely a huge, barren plain. The first few days were spent in preparing the camp for the other units. The R.C.H.A. followed them. At Valcartier the unit was brought up to full war strength, and was made ready for the trip across the Atlantic. On September 20th, 1914, along with the other troops of the first Canadian division, the batteries comprising the unit embarked at Quebec and sailed for England. They wintered on Salisbury Plains along with the other Canadian troops, and experienced to the full the hardships and discomforts of that wet English winter. While at Salisbury the R.C.H.A. was reorganized in order to have the same formation as the Royal Horse Artillery. The reorganization changed the unit into two batteries, one with ammunition column. The brigade was at that time commanded by Colonel H. A. Panet, with Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) J. N. S. Lesauve commanding "A" Battery and Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) Vernon Eaton commanding "B" Battery. On the departure of the first division for France the R. C. H. A. was attached to the 1st Canadian Cavalry Brigade, and was kept in England until the units comprising that brigade had completed their training.

Its Greatest Fight

The bitterest fighting in which the R.C.H.A. participated during the war was undoubtedly that of March, April and May of 1918, when the enemy made its amazing blow for Paris, and caused a rapid retreat on the British front. During this battle the Canadian cavalry was rapidly dispatched to the assistance of the French, who were sorely harassed. The cavalry units made a memorable charge and drove the enemy back time and time again. The R.C.H.A. fired for days over open sights, and wrought terrible havoc in the enemy ranks. Day after day they fought and in spite of many retirements they brought their guns out safely every time. On one occasion the corporal, in charge of one of the gun teams was unable to hitch up to the gun before the enemy reached it. He charged through the enemy lines with his horse to the gun position, and before the enemy was aware of his intentions, he had hitched up the horses, and dashed back again to his comrades with the gun. This corporal is at the present time resident in Kingston. His deed deserved decoration if any action ever did, but instead he only received a day after day they fought and in spite of many retirements they brought their guns out safely every time.

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When the Retreat Had Ended

and the front had become stabilized, the R.C.H.A. went back for rest and reorganization, for heavy casualties had been suffered during the severe fighting of the spring months. When August came, however, and the great allied counter-offensive began, they were back in position to see South-east of Amiens, and went forward with magnificent dash and courage in the wake of the British and German. They were in action right up to the last day of the war, and distinguished themselves especially at the capture of Monchy. They are now coming home, flushed with victory, and Kingston should give them a real welcome as Kingstons' greatest unit. It was the premier Kingston unit to leave the city, and because of its great record in other (Continued on Page 3.)

HUGE NEW MOTOR WORKS AT BORDER

C. Harold Willis and John R. Lee, Lately With Ford, Behind Move.

Detroit, May 30.—An industrial development involving 3,000 acres of land, employment of thousands of men, and expenditure of millions of dollars, just south of Port Huron, has been undertaken by C. Harold Willis and John R. Lee, who recently severed their connections as executives with the Ford Motor Company. Mr. Willis announced today that part of the site fronting approximately seven miles on the St. Clair River, and having an average depth of a mile and a half, will be devoted to a huge motor car manufacturing plant to produce a car which he now is designing. It is expected other industries will be attracted to the site, and that a huge housing project eventually will be worked out to create a model industrial centre. Neither Mr. Willis nor Mr. Lee are prepared to state details of their project as to type of car, their personnel and capitalization of the proposed organization.

THE LATEST BULLETINS ABOUT PEACE TREATY

- The Italians have agreed to Flume becoming an independent state. It is now considered that the Adriatic question is finally settled. June 28th is probably the earliest date at which the signature of the peace treaty may be expected. The Austrian peace will be delivered to the Austrian peace delegation on Monday.

It was at all times the mainstay. General Selly, in speaking of the commander of the R.C.H.A. Brigade, said that he was his right hand man, and that the honours gained by himself had really been won for him by the men of the R.C.H.A. Brigade. In November, 1917, the Sixth British Army, under Sir Julian Byng, made a surprise attack on the enemy near Cambrai, which came near to being the greatest stroke in the war. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade, with the R.C.H.A. played a very prominent part in this battle. After a few days, the Germans massed for a counter-attack, and regained some of the ground they had lost. The R.C.H.A. were right in the forefront of the batteries in action at that time. They fired hundreds of rounds at the enemy at short range, and prevented the Germans from making any gain of territory. This was one of the most spectacular actions of the whole war, for it was in this battle that the Canadian Cavalry Brigade cut their way through the German lines, but were forced to retreat because of lack of support. The counter blow which came a few days later found the R.C.H.A. ready and they did much to prevent a disaster on that occasion.

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