

CANADA PROTESTS AGAINST INTERNATIONAL LABOR BOARD

Washington, Oct. 30—Canada has filed a formal protest against the proposed composition of the governing body of the international labor office to be established under the league of nations. The point at issue is regarded by the Canadian delegation here as of the greatest moment. It involves the right of Canada by reason of her industrial importance to name one of the members of the governing body rather than to take her chance of election as one of the nations of lesser importance, from the industrial point of view.

The international labor office, which will be controlled by the governing body forms part of the permanent organization created to further application of the labor principles embodied in the peace treaty.

Its governing body is to consist of 24 members. Twelve will represent the governments, six will be elected by employers delegates to the international labor conference, six workers delegates to the conference.

Of the twelve government representatives, eight will be nominated by the members of the conference which are of "chief industrial importance". The remaining four will be nominated by the other government delegates to the conference.

The issue arises over which eight nations are of "industrial importance" and therefore empowered each to name a representative on the governing body. The organizing committee of the labor conference has reports in favor of the following:

United States, Britain, France, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland and Spain.

If German delegates are admitted to the conference, Germany by reason of her industrial importance will be entitled to a seat on the governing body and Spain being at the end of the list will cease to be numbered among the eight. Now, the position taken by Canada is that she should rank as one of the eight nations of "chief industrial importance" and to that end has deposited a protest.

The Dominion government holds that she is entitled to be so regarded on the grounds (1) of population, (2) of relative industrial importance. When the council of the league of nations convenes, and this is expected shortly, Canada's protest will be one of the first questions for adjudication.

Proceedings at this afternoon's sitting of the international labor conference were confined largely to the reading and translating of the organizing committee's report, but speeches by delegates from Spain and from the latin American republics led to exciting passages and tangles in procedure. French and English are the official languages of the conference, but the Spanish speaking delegates, claiming that they numbered 26 out of 84 present, loudly asserted that Spanish should be added as a third official language. The question whether draft of standing orders should be provisionally approved was under discussion. Mr. Rowell, Canadian government delegate in a long speech in Spanish demanded to know if approval would imply deferring the official recognition of Spanish until after the conference.

He was assured that the standing orders were merely provisional and that their adoption was necessary to enable the conference to proceed at all.

The subject was still under discussion when M. Louis Guerin, employers delegate from France, complained that proper study of the organization committee's report would take time. He suggested adjournment till Monday. Immediately, Leon Jounaux, secretary of the French confederation of labor and French workers delegate, protested. He thought an adjournment till three thirty tomorrow afternoon would be sufficient. The Polish employer delegate, took exception to both. In his view delegates could make themselves sufficiently acquainted with the report by working at night. It was important, he argued, that the conference should get to business—like the eight and half hour day. He suggested amid considerable murmuring, adjournment until nine o'clock in the morning.

The discussion on adjournment was warmly proceeding when Mr. Rowell interposed on a point of order. "Is the question before the conference not that of approving the provisional standing orders?" he asked sharply. "I beg to submit that question when we shall meet again are not now relevant."

Mr. Wilson United States secretary of Labor, who is acting as chairman ruled that Mr. Rowell's point was well taken and called a vote. Without dissent, the motion was carried, although one Serbian delegate complained that he had not had an opportunity to see the standing orders and therefore could not vote. The Spanish speaking delegates supported the motion.

Mr. Draper, Canadian workers delegate, then moved adjournment of the conference till two thirty tomorrow afternoon. And with the adoption also of this motion, the conference adjourned.

Asked whether she had retired from the stage since inheriting a fortune at the death of her husband last year—Sir William Harty—the widow announced a violent "No."

"The Italian orchestra was supposed to come to America this season under the auspices of the Italian king but that fell through," she explained. So the people back of the venture are sending out an opera company to sing American opera. I am going with that company. We will sing two American operas by the composers, Cadman and Driel. We will have an all-American cast. The idea is to get people enthusiastic about their own art. I am going to see Campanini this afternoon. If he names the right figure I'll sing in Chicago with the grand opera in several performances."

"Then you still insist upon getting paid for your work?" she was asked "despite the locomotive works and the grapefruit orchard?"

"I should say so," she answered. The more the merrier."

Millionaires Best Husbands
Some whispering between Mme. Fitzu and her sister, Mrs. Leffingwell, who met her at the station, prompted the question whether the opera star was contemplating matrimony again.

"Oh, no," she said, "not right now. But when I do I'll marry a millionaire—of course. They make the best husbands."

Credits Must Be Established for Sale of Surplus Products.

Success of Victory Loan 1919 Will Insure Steady Markets for Farmers.

It takes some six bushels of wheat to feed the average person in Canada annually. Roughly, therefore, the eight million people here consume about 50,000,000 bushels each year. But even in a poor year the crop is some five times that amount, and the surplus must be sold if the farmers are to get a return for their time and labor. But the sale of the crop must be financed. Great Britain, which provides our greatest market, has not the ready cash; and so Canada must find means of raising the money. Hence the Victory Loan 1919. In view of the fact that the prosperity of the Dominion is dependent to a considerable extent upon the sale of her surplus grain the necessity of the money being forthcoming is patent.

CANADA NEEDS MONEY
War Expenditures Still to Be Met From Proceeds of Victory Loan.
The war is over and won; but Canada's main expenditures for war will not be complete until well on into 1920. The \$610,000,000 raised last year has all been spent, \$400,000,000 having been largely devoted to soldiers—to maintaining them, bringing them home, providing the necessary medical services, training them. Most of the balance of the loan was lent to Great Britain to enable her to buy our surplus products. And money is still necessary—for soldiers, for providing markets, for our surplus products, for the needs of reconstruction. And that is why another Victory Loan is necessary. Canada still needs money, and needs it badly.

A Good Investment.
Speculation is one thing. Investment is another. The majority of citizens want an investment, not a speculation. And they want a safe investment. Victory Bonds fill that requirement as does no other investment. Because behind every bond there is the national wealth of Canada—a wealth so great that it staggers the imagination.

Canadian Bank Clearings.
That Canada is well able to support the Victory Loan is clearly shown by the Canadian bank clearings for the current year. They indicate that the year's total will exceed \$15,000,000,000 compared with \$13,776,000,000 in 1918. And the year's total clearings should be three times those of 1909.

Must Subscribe More.
Dividing the people of Canada into three classes—the comparatively poor, the moderately wealthy, and the very wealthy—it would seem that if contributions to the Victory Loans constitute service to the nation, the moderately wealthy class is hardly doing its share. Of the money subscribed to the Victory Loan 1918, two hundred and seventy-one million dollars were in bonds of \$5,000 and under, ninety-four millions in bonds of between \$5,000 and \$25,000, and three hundred and one millions in bonds of \$25,000 and over.

A romance is usually a mutual misapprehension on the part of a man and a woman which may be cleared up by marriage.

MME. FITZIU COMING BACK TO THE STAGE

(Chicago News)

What with running a locomotive works in Canada, harvesting a grapefruit crop on her estate in Porto Rico and looking after the coal output in a few family mines in England, Lady William Harty, better known as Mme. Anna Fitziu, has managed to whip herself into shape for the coming opera season. Mme. Fitziu arrived in Chicago today gleefully heralding the fact that she had shed fifteen pounds since last year.

"It's easy," she said, "when you have a little locomotive works to look after and a few coal mines, and things. You don't exactly worry yourself thin but there's a great opportunity for reduction in signing checks and things. In Porto Rico I get up every morning at 4 o'clock and pick grapefruit. A man would climb a tree and throw the grapefruit at me. Sometimes I caught it and sometimes I only stopped it. But either way it was good for the health."

Leave the Stage? Ah, No!

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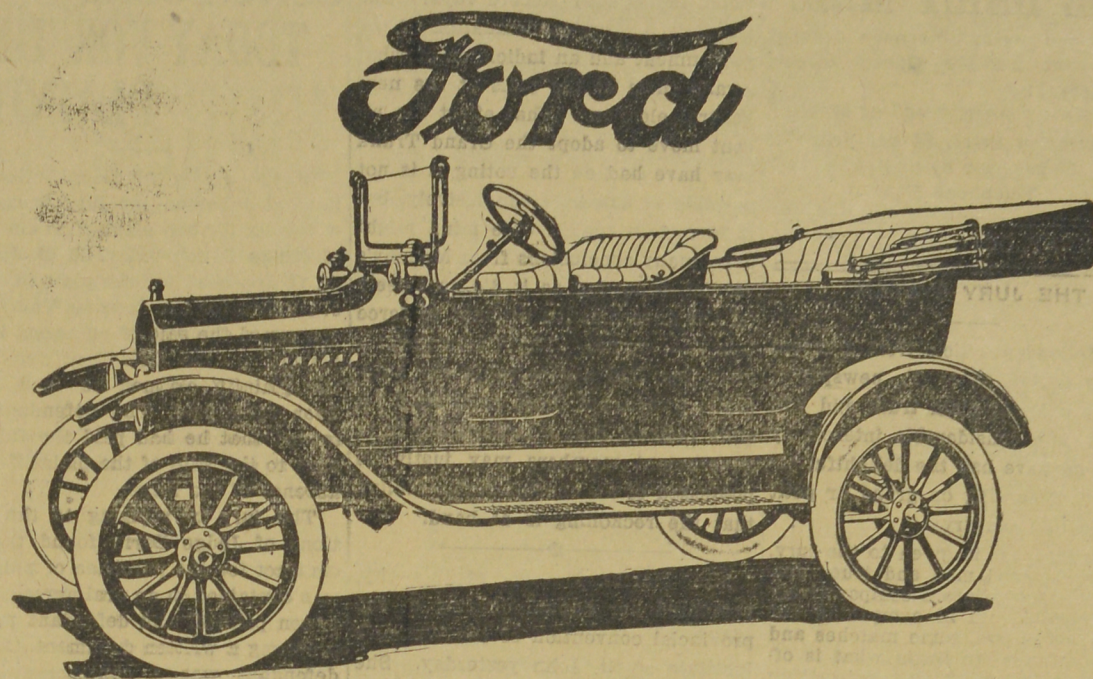
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HON. R. ROGERS EXPLAINS THE ONTARIO ROUT

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 25—Before leaving for the East today, Hon. Robert Rogers, after a conference with a number of Western Conservatives, gave out the following statement: "The result of the Ontario election is simply an indication of the inevitable result of party disintegration owing to the semblance of union between the Hearst Government and the Opposition, party organization had become more or less inactive."

"Unquestionably Canadians everywhere are anxious to express under any excuse their strong disapproval of such form of union as that which is now being practiced. Union Government in Canada, undoubtedly has in the judgment of the people outlived its usefulness, and whether rightly or wrongly it is generally accepted that the only union in existence today is a union that is maintained by jobbing, by manipulating and tinkering to a degree that is comparable only to that of Russia."

Calls it Handicap
"Where for example under heaven except in Russia, could be found such a handicap as that from which our farmers suffer today as a result of



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Union Government's interference with the grain trade of our country's It is indeed putting it mildly to say that Union Government appears to be as pliable in the hands of those who believe in making the rich richer, and the poor poorer, as Brutus in the hands of the lean and hungry Cassius. Farmers in our Western provinces who live reasonably close to the international boundary are fortunate in that they are able to get permits from the American authorities to haul their wheat across to American elevators. In fact some farmers who had already hauled their wheat to a Canadian elevator are now taking their wheat back from the Canadian elevator and hauling it across to an American ele-

vator, where they are able to secure 80 and 70 cents a bushel more for it than they could get at the Canadian elevators, all due to ill advised and inexplicable government interference and government regulations. The amazing part is that parliament should pass upon and approve of regulations that carry with them such a great handicap to our Canadian producer."

Urges Party Competition

"Certainly, western representatives now in parliament will have something to answer for to the Canadian producer on their return"

"As a result of bartering, mismanagement and manipulation, Canada is having thrust upon it, through Union Government, an orgy of extravagance

that will land Canada in utter prostration for many a decade, if not soon curbed. Serious party competition in the past brought the best results and made our country what it is today. This is why I have claimed and will ever continue to claim that if we are to save Canada from ruin and re-establish industrial peace, we must have a progressive and forceful organization of the Liberal-Conservative party everywhere in that they are the only organization capable of establishing a national spirit of confidence, through which we can coordinate and co-operate all branches, all sections and all classes for the common good and for the common welfare of Canada."

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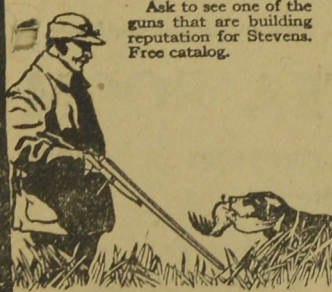
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