



STEEL STRIKE A BATTLE OF GIANTS

(Montreal Herald.)
The launching of the gigantic strike of the steel workers of America yesterday was the opening of an industrial battle of giants. President Wilson made a request that the strike be postponed until after a conference called to meet in Washington on October 6, but the unions replied that delay was not possible as oppression had grown intolerable, and that delay meant the surrender of all hope of redress. The strike is directed mainly against the United States Steel Corporation. It is said that several large independent steel concerns are negotiating agreements with their workmen, or have already signed such agreements. The following are the twelve announced demands which are the basis of the strike: Right of collective bargaining. Reinstatement of men discharged for union activities.

An eight-hour day.
One day's rest in seven.
Abolition of the twenty-four-hour shift.
Increase in wages sufficient to guarantee American standard of living.
Standard scales of wages in all trades and classifications of workers.
Double rate of pay for all overtime, holidays, and Sunday work.
Check-off system of collecting union dues and assessments.
Principles of seniority to apply in maintenance, reduction, and increase of working forces.
Abolition of company unions.
Abolition of physical examination of applicants for employment.
The United States Steel Corporation is said to be the greatest corporation in the world. The strength of the men on strike can as yet only be estimated, but it is claimed that eighty-five per cent. of the workers have been enrolled in the unions, and they are guided by shrewd and experienced leaders. It promises to be a fight to a finish, as Mr. Gray refused even to see a deputation claiming to represent the men, according to a statement contained in an official letter sent to President Wilson. The Steel Trust thinks that the labor movement has already gone too far, and that the time has

come to inflict a decisive defeat. Mr. Gray's refusal to see the deputation is evidence of that policy and may prejudice his case. Widespread industrial disturbance must result in great losses to both sides, and more deplorable still, loss to very many workers who are not parties to the dispute but are engaged in mines, on railroads, on ships and in numerous other activities.

Keefe's Hotel

Columbus Avenue, Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
Will you look at our hotel before deciding on others.
We will save you money.
It does not cost you to inspect.
All you can lose is your time.
We put ours against yours.
Now come and be convinced.
COMBINATION BREAKFAST
25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00
Rooms \$1.00 Day and Up.

USE The Want Ad Way

NO DOMINION PROHIBITION LAW LIKELY

Sentiment Expressed at Unionist Caucus Was Adverse—Doherty Act Enough

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—If the government is guided by the expression of opinion in the Unionist caucus yesterday, there will be no further federal prohibition enactment, but the various provinces will be left to decide how far they wish prohibitory legislation. It is understood that the cabinet decided to give the government party an opportunity to thoroughly discuss this question, and it occupied most of the time devoted to today's caucus. There were few to defend last session's bone-dry legislation, passed in the commons and blocked in the senate. The great majority maintained that prohibition was a purely provincial concern, and even if the provincial powers were limited, the Doherty act permitted an extension of control equal to the most drastic possible prohibitory measure. As it was a provincial issue, and the federal enactment was only a war measure, the question should now revert to the proper sphere for settlement.

Fathers Look Thirsty.
Many members attributed the present unrest to what was considered an unjustifiable interference with individual rights. "They say," declared one member, "that we cannot have booze until we have peace. Many of my constituents believe we cannot have peace until we have booze." Another, pointing to the original drawing of the Fathers of Confederation, said: "Even they look thirsty after this long period of drought." It is probable that there may be some amendments to the Doherty act.

Until the provinces signify their desire for more rigorous temperance enactments than they have at present, on the proclamation of peace conditions will revert to what they were before the federal government's war measures legislation. It is expected, therefore, that on the declaration of peace, individuals will be able to import into dry provinces liquor for their personal use.

Among the commoners, the government's legislation of last session was very unpopular. They felt they were assuming a responsibility that properly belonged to the provincial legislatures. This responsibility was especially irksome as no request for federal action had been made by a province. In view of the almost unanimous sentiment expressed today, the government will be content with amending the Doherty act or with replacing it by other legislation that will require action from the provinces.

H. N. M. Stanbury is Transferred to Halifax

H. N. M. Stanbury, who for more than a year has been the popular manager of the St. John branch of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, has been appointed manager of the Halifax branch and will leave for that city tomorrow to take up his duties in that city. While his many friends congratulate him on his promotion, he and his family will be greatly missed in the city. Mr. Stanbury and family will leave for Halifax next week. Mr. Stanbury's successor in St. John has not yet been named.

LONGSHOREMEN IN NEW YORK DEMAND A DOLLAR AN HOUR

New York, Sept. 26.—Demands of longshoremen for a wage of one dollar an hour, an increase of fifteen cents, and a forty-eight hour week were submitted at the first session of the national adjustment commission of the United States shipping board here today. Professor William Z. Ripley, who occupies the chair of economics at Harvard University, presided as chairman. The commission which is made up of an equal number of employees and employers with Professor Ripley as the neutral head, will attempt to adjust the differences with the longshoremen along the Atlantic coast, and the vessel owners.

William F. Dempsey, of Boston, secretary of the Atlantic district of the International Longshoremen's Association, read a memorandum containing the demands of the association, which asked, in addition to the wage increase and a forty-eight hour week, that "all overtime" be paid for at the rate of two dollars an hour. Double pay is asked for handling salvage.

The same pay as well as provisions for meals, is demanded for work, requiring the unloading and loading of explosives. The workers also asked pay at the rate of \$1.15 an hour for handling bulk cargoes, such as coal.

Viscount Grey at New York.

New York, Sept. 26.—Viscount Grey, newly appointed British ambassador to the United States, arrived here late today on the Mauritania.

The BROCK Hat

ITS good looks should be reason enough for buying one, but because of the quality — it's economical too.

No matter what your taste you can be dependably and becomingly hatted—if you remember the name — Brock.

Shown in many shapes and shades at stores that take a pride in selling right merchandise at right prices.

A WOLTHAUSEN HAT
Made in BROCKVILLE, Canada

Home Comforts

You'll Like the Flavor!

KING COLE TEA

Penmans Underwear

"THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE"

"NOT a flaw, my boy, not a hard thread! You will get no end of wear from that garment!"

Who is a better judge of woollens than Grandma? She has knitted nearly all her life. Judging materials was part of a young girl's training in her day. Grandma readily recognizes the quality in Penmans underwear.

MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF'S BRAIN WAS HITTING ON ALL SIX CYLINDERS

