

## BRITISH MINERS' STRIKE SECURES INCREASE FOR WORKERS

Agreement Arrived at Between Government and Labor Leaders—Men Pledge Themselves to Increase Output of Coal.

A despatch from London says:—A settlement of the coal strike was arrived at last week, but acceptance of the Government's terms by the miners' executive is subject to ratification by ballot of the men. This, however rapidly put through, will take some days, so that the resumption of work before the end of the week is unlikely. In that case, the strike will have lasted three weeks.

The provisional settlement of the strike was reached after a conference at Downing street which lasted for two and a half hours. On Thursday night the miners' Executive decided the ballot should be taken on Tuesday. The returns are to be at Federation headquarters on Wednesday morning, and in the afternoon a delegate conference will take place to consider the result. There is not likely, therefore, to be a resumption of work before Monday next.

Immediately the agreement had been reached Smillie and Hodges paid a visit to the All-Labor Conference at Central Hall to convey the result to the meeting there. Then conference adjourned to wait the result of the

ballot. If this is in favor of accepting the terms offered, the delegates will not be summoned again.

The settlement upon which the miners' delegates, coal mine owners and the Government are agreed is a very complicated one. Briefly, the men get a sliding advance of two shillings to one shilling sixpence, according to age, as was originally demanded.

The miners and owners solemnly pledge themselves to co-operate to secure an increased output of coal. National and District Committees are to be established immediately to control the output, and a joint National Wage Board will be established at the earliest possible time before March 31 for regulation of wages for the whole industry, with regard to profits of the industry and the principles on which profits should be dealt with.

This clause is most important as establishing the principle that Labor has a right to have a say in the ratio of wages and profits.

A certificate from the Minister of Mines is to be accepted as evidence of conditions governing wage adjustment.

### Nov. 1 Memorial Day For Canada in France

A despatch from Paris says:—Canadians living in Paris have decided to adopt All Saints' Day for the yearly decoration of their soldiers' graves. It is estimated that there are 2,000 Canadians here who will join in the memorial movement, which is being headed by Philip Roy, Canadian High Commissioner.

On the morning of November 1 a special train will be run from Paris to one of the Canadian cemeteries in the Arras region, where 31,000 sons of the Maple Leaf lie buried, and every grave will be decorated with the Canadian flag and Canadian flowers.

The Canadians intend to concentrate their efforts in one cemetery each year, the tentative program naming Vimy for next month and Ypres, where the "Canucks" received the first German gas attack, to be the scene of next year's service.

### Airships Employed in Newfoundland Seal Hunt

A despatch from London says:—An aerial expedition to hunt seals off Newfoundland has sailed by the steamship Alouette, under the leadership of Frank J. Tippen, the Newfoundland Government's aircraft expert. The party is taking four scout airships as the gift of the British Air Ministry to Newfoundland. After the seal expedition the ships will be used for survey work by the forest patrol.

### Royal Sheep Win Championship at Calgary

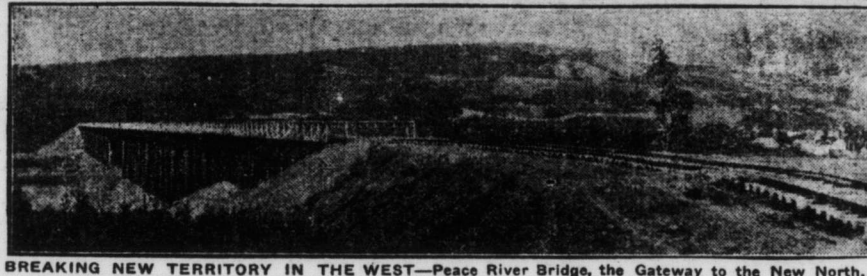
A despatch from Calgary says:—The Prince of Wales took the championship and two firsts in the Shropshire sheep from his ranch south of here at the annual Fall Cattle Show and Sale. The Earl of Minto took first with his Oxford animal. The Prince won first in all he showed.

### Troops in Ireland Total 49,000

A despatch from London says:—In reply to questions in the House of Commons it was stated there are 49,000 troops in Ireland at the present moment. An emphatic denial was given to allegations of flogging outrages in Ireland by the military. Newspaper photographs representing such incidents were unhesitatingly denounced as fakes.

### Prince Arthur Assumes New Duties

A despatch from London says:—Prince Arthur of Connaught has set sail for South Africa to take up his position as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa.



BREAKING NEW TERRITORY IN THE WEST—Peace River Bridge, the Gateway to the New North.

### FRANCE REPAIRS WAR'S RAVAGES

More Than Half of Homeless French Are Rehabilitated.

A despatch from Paris says:—More than half of the population made homeless by war in France have been rehabilitated in homes, according to French official figures on the reconstruction work just issued. Out of 1,712,000 persons who became deprived of places of habitation, 1,538,000 have been provided with living quarters. These and other figures indicate that the work of building up the war-devastated sections has advanced much farther than generally was believed. More than 2,000 houses have been reconstructed and 14,000 have been temporarily repaired. These numbers, however, provide only a small portion of the relief needed. In the war 319,269 houses were entirely destroyed and 313,975 partly destroyed.

Of 4,876 bridges and viaducts made useless by the Germans, 3,424 have been rebuilt. The enemy destroyed 5,340 miles of railway and 1,581 miles of canals, but 4,070 of the former and 790 of the latter have been relaid and reconstructed. Destruction of roads covered 37,238 miles; of these 7,000 miles have been repaired or rebuilt. More than 6,000,000 acres of ground were made useless, but 5,767,000 have been reclaimed. The Germans destroyed 11,500 factories, in which 379,000 persons were employed in 1914, but 3,540 have been reconstructed and put into operation and 3,842 are in course of reconstruction. In the factories now rebuilt 257,831 persons are employed.

The enemy destroyed, entirely or partly, 3,720 towns and villages. The foregoing figures on reconstruction work are reported to be conservative, and do not include a vast amount of projects for which surveys have been made, plans drawn and materials fabricated, but which have not actually been begun.

The condition of these children is in most cases very pitiable. Many of them have no homes and they are dependent upon whoever may be charitable and kind enough to help them. But there are few who are able to give such help, for the mass of the people of Poland, Galicia, parts of Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and other countries are so poor that they have not necessities for themselves. Consequently, in the great area between the Baltic, the Black and the Adriatic Seas, there are millions of children who face the next few years, and particularly the coming winter without hope of decent food and care unless outside assistance is given them. The vitality of the children is already very low on account of their having been deprived of fats, milk and sugar during the years when they most needed them, and they are therefore very susceptible to diseases, particularly rickets.

### MAINTAIN FRENCH ARMY OF 700,000

Will Enforce Versailles Treaty Though British Do Not Help.

A despatch from Paris says:—The French Government will neglect no weapon, political, economic or military to compel the integral fulfillment of the Versailles Treaty by Germany, even though France stand alone in imposing upon a recalcitrant Germany those penalties prescribed in the terms of peace. That is the French answer to Great Britain's decision not to force the commercial reprisals sanctioned by paragraph XIII of the annex to the reparations clauses in the treaty in the event of Germany's failure to carry out her obligations.

Feeling that this decision has dealt the Anglo-French entente a blow that may prove mortal, President Millerand and Premier Leygues are resolved to keep the French armies at a minimum strength of 700,000 men. Moreover, they are prepared to insist that Parliament fix the period of military service at two years, although three days ago, before the British bomb burst in Paris, they were almost unanimous in deeming eighteen months with the colors sufficient.

### Between Eight and Nine Millions in Canada

A despatch from Ottawa says:—With preparations under way for taking the census of Canada the Government Bureau of Statistics estimates the population of the nation at 8,750,000. It is believed the census will prove this estimate approximately correct, though some optimists place the population at 10,000,000.

### A MESSAGE FROM GENEVA

Organizer of League of Red Cross Societies Tells of Need of Europe's Orphans.

"While we at home are intent on industrial expansion and a place in the sun, Europe in its war-weakened condition is fighting for its very existence," said Donald W. Brown, director of the department of organization in the League of Red Cross Societies of the World, which has its headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland. He visited Toronto to learn the peace program of the Canadian Red Cross Society and to establish closer contact between it and the League.

Millions of War Orphans. Having just arrived from Europe, Mr. Brown was able to give the Canadian Red Cross some first hand information concerning the people of Europe. He called attention particularly to the condition of the children, so many of whom are now orphans. While the exact number who have lost one or both parents during the war cannot be determined, the most conservative estimate places the number at over ten millions. This number seems quite consistent with the heavy war casualties among so many nations.

Dependent on Charity. The condition of these children is in most cases very pitiable. Many of them have no homes and they are dependent upon whoever may be charitable and kind enough to help them. But there are few who are able to give such help, for the mass of the people of Poland, Galicia, parts of Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and other countries are so poor that they have not necessities for themselves. Consequently, in the great area between the Baltic, the Black and the Adriatic Seas, there are millions of children who face the next few years, and particularly the coming winter without hope of decent food and care unless outside assistance is given them. The vitality of the children is already very low on account of their having been deprived of fats, milk and sugar during the years when they most needed them, and they are therefore very susceptible to diseases, particularly rickets.

Diseases Prevalent. In addition to the unhappy condition of the children, the adult populations are in the direst of misery on account of disease. Suffering has been accentuated by lack of food and clothing, nursing and medical attention, and tuberculosis, small-pox, typhus and dysentery are continuing unchecked. Typhus, which has so often proved a scourge and menace to the human race, is again prevalent and unless checked, will most likely extend its ravages to an alarming degree.

### Hungary Ordered to Ratify Treaty

A despatch from Paris says:—The Allies have sent a note to the Hungarian Government demanding ratification of the Treaty of Trianon not later than November 15, it was learned on Friday. In the event that no action is taken by that time the note points out that "certain consequences" will result. A law providing for ratification has been introduced in the Hungarian Parliament.

### JUSTICE METED OUT TO SINN FEINER

Murderer of Soldier is Hanged in Mount Joy Prison.

Dublin, Monday, Nov. 1.—Kevin Barry, an eighteen-year-old Sinn Feiner, convicted by court-martial of having killed a soldier stationed at Monk's Brewery, Dublin, was hanged this morning at Mount Joy Prison.

Premier Lloyd George was in communication with the Lord Mayor of Dublin by telephone at midnight, but no reprieve for Barry was forthcoming.

Bishop Cahan, of Cork, visited the Cork Jail yesterday and peremptorily ordered the hunger strikers there to take food. All of them refused. Thereupon Bishop Cahan instructed the nuns attending the hunger strikers to prepare food. The nuns, having no alternative, obeyed the command and offered food to each of the prisoners, but all refused it. Bishop Cahan now is appealing personally to the Sinn Fein leaders to release the prisoners from their hunger strike.

### Husband of Mrs. Tom Thumb Passes Away

Middleboro, Mass., Oct. 31.—Count Primo Magri, second husband of Mrs. Tom Thumb, and himself a famous dwarf, died at a hospital here to-night after an illness of two weeks. He was 71 years of age.

Two weeks ago Count Magri, who was 37 inches tall and weighed 55 pounds, held an auction sale of the late Tom Thumb's effects and those of his wife, and with the proceeds planned to return to Italy, the country of his birth.

Power flows to the man who knows how.

### BOERS AND BRITISH JOIN IN S. AFRICA

Gen. Smuts Effects Alliance of South African Parties.

London, Oct. 31.—General Smuts, Premier of South Africa, has carried his resolution in the South African party congress for a British-Dutch union.

The Premier has for some months been attempting to solve the problem created by the elections in the Union of South Africa last year, whereby representatives of four parties were elected—the South African party, composed of younger and more enlightened Boers and believing in the Union and the British connection, the Unionist party, whose strength lies in Natal and which is English-speaking, the Nationalist party headed by Gen. Hertzog, mostly Dutch, and the Labor party. No party has a working majority. General Smuts proposed an alliance between the South African Party and the Unionists, the latter having always been willing to co-operate with the former. It would now appear that the South African party has ratified the alliance.

### Where Are Germany's Long-Range Guns?

Berlin, Oct. 30.—Where are the long-range German guns which startled the world one day in 1918 by dropping shells into Paris from a distance of 75 miles? This is a question which the Inter-allied Commission for the disarmament of Germany would like to have answered. Not a trace of these long tubes or of the drawings for their construction is reported to have been found. The guns and everything connected with them have disappeared as mysteriously as they appeared. It is believed they were blown up, but the blue prints and plans have been hidden where none will find them.

### MacSwiney Funeral Passed Off Quietly

Cork, Oct. 31.—The funeral of Terence MacSwiney, former Lord Mayor of Cork, who committed suicide in Brixton Prison, London, by starving himself to death, took place to-day. Enormous crowds attended the funeral, but there was no disturbance. Service was held in the cathedral before the burial.

## Weekly Market Report

### Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 71½¢; No. 3 CW, 64½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 64½¢; No. 1 feed, 62½¢; No. 2 feed, 59½¢, in store Fort William.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.31½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.29½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.16½, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.20; No. 4 CW, \$1.15; rejected, 87½¢; feed, 87½¢, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 8 yellow, \$1.17; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 68 to 71¢; Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, \$2.05 to \$2.10; No. 2 spring, \$2 to \$2.05; shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—\$1.12 to \$1.17, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.65, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—\$12.90 top patents; \$12.40 second patents.

Ontario flour—\$9, bulk, seaboard.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$40.25; shorts, per ton, \$45.25; good feed flour, \$33.25.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29¢; twins, 29 to 30¢; triplets, 29½ to 30½¢; old, large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 33½ to 34½¢.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50¢; creamery, prints, 55 to 61¢.

Margarine—35 to 37¢.

Eggs—No. 1, 61 to 65¢; cartons, 75 to 80¢; selects, 68 to 70¢.

Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., \$4.25; primes, \$3 to \$3.25; Japanas, \$4.75 to \$5; Limaas, Madagascar, 11 to 12¢; California Limaas, 12 to 13¢.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial, \$3.40 to \$3.50; 50 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30¢.

Honey—50, 30-lb. tins, 26 to 27¢ per lb. Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15 section case; 5½, 2½ lb. tins, 28 to 29¢ per lb.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to

50¢; heavy, 40 to 42¢; cooked, 64 to 68¢; rolls, 34 to 36¢; cottage rolls, 41 to 43¢; breakfast bacon, 50 to 55¢; fancy breakfast bacon, 55 to 62¢; backs, plain, 52 to 54¢; boneless, 60 to 64¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28¢; clear bellies, 25 to 27¢.

Lard—Pure tallow, 20½ to 21¢; tubs, 31 to 31½¢; pails, 31¼ to 31½¢; prints, 33 to 33½¢; Compound tallow, 23½ to 24¢; tubs, 24¼ to 24½¢; pails, 24¼ to 24½¢; prints, 27 to 28¢.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—Oats, No. 2 C. W., 92½¢; No. 3 CW, 86¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$13. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.20. Bran, \$40.25. Shorts, \$45.25. Hay, no. 2, per ton, car lots, \$31 to \$32. Cheese, finest easterns, 23 to 24¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 53 to 54¢. Eggs, fresh, 68 to 69¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—Choice heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$13.50; good heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11 to \$12; do, good, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; bulls, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$5 to \$7; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; feeders, best, \$10 to \$11; do, 900 lbs., \$9.50 to \$10; do, 800 lbs., \$8.75 to \$9.25; do, com., \$6.75 to \$8.25; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; com. their med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearling, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$12.50 to \$13.50; calves, good to choice, \$16 to \$17; sheep, \$5 to \$5.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25; do, weighed off cars, \$18.50; do, f.o.b., \$17.25; do, country points, \$17.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—Butcher steers, com., \$5.50 to \$7.75; butcher heifers, med., \$7 to \$8; com., \$5 to \$6.75; butcher cows, med., \$5 to \$7; canners, \$3 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50. Butcher bulls, com., \$4 to \$4.75. Good veal, \$13 to \$15; med., \$11 to \$12; grass, \$5 to \$6. Ewes, \$4 to \$7; lambs, good, \$12 to \$12.50; com., \$8 to \$11; Hogs, off-car weights, selects, \$18.50 to \$19; sows, \$14.50 to \$15.

### TO ALLOCATE CABLES SEIZED IN WAR

Task of International Commission at Work in Washington.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—An international commission is at work in Washington deciding as to the allocation among the allies of various submarine cables seized from the Germans during the war. One of these cables which ran from Hamburg via the Azores, to New York, and was diverted early in the struggle to Halifax, is now operated as "the Imperial Cable," by the Pacific Cable Board, in connection with the British Post Office. Its eastern end is in Ireland. When it was taken from the Germans the New York end was cut and abandoned, a section being spliced some hundreds of miles at sea for the diversion to Halifax.

Some years ago the Western Union leased the submarine cables of the Anglo-American and Direct Companies. There has been a disagreement between the Direct and the Western Union Companies regarding the fulfillment of the terms of the lease. Each company asserts that the other has violated the terms, and in accordance with the provisions of the lease both have given notice of its termination, which has become effective. The lease period was for 99 years. The Direct will be taken over by the British Government and added to the service via Halifax, giving "The Imperial" two instead of one cable. They require a second cable not only on account of pressure of traffic but as a measure of safety, for in case one cable breaks down, there is the other to fall back upon while repairs are being effected.

The Direct at present lands at Halifax. Cable men here say the Western Union would like to be given control by the allies' conference at Washington of the seized German cable, but that this effort would be opposed by the British, who are making the cable part of an all-red system and are anxious to increase its effectiveness by adding the Direct to their system. The Direct must make arrangements with some concern having laid lines, as it has no connection of this kind of its own. In Canada the Imperial gets its land connection from the C.P.R.

### Admiral Coundouriotis Chosen Regent

A despatch from London says:—The Greek Chamber of Deputies has elected Admiral P. Coundouriotis as Regent of Greece by a vote of 137 to 8, says a despatch to the London Times from Athens. Admiral Coundouriotis is Minister of Marine in the Venizelos Cabinet.

In September, 1915, Admiral Coundouriotis, the Minister in charge of the Greek navy, accompanied Premier Venizelos and his followers when they departed from Greece for the island of Crete and set up a provisional government for the purpose of forcing Greece into the war on the side of Serbia and the Entente allies. The Admiral was a co-signer with Venizelos of the proclamation of the present Government, the power of which later brought Greece into the war and caused the abdication of King Constantine.

### Paris Aims to Lead World in Health Record

A despatch from Paris says:—Paris hopes to escape the influenza epidemic this autumn as a result of the campaign of hygiene which has been carried on under direction of the Government's health department, which has already obtained astonishing results. Since January 1 only two cases of grippé have been reported in the Paris area, both of which were slight, while not a single case of measles has been found in the city where last year the total reached several thousands. Scarlet fever and whooping cough each caused one death only. Physicians are elated over the success of the health propaganda and predict that in another five years Paris will lead the world in health record, especially if the anti-rat campaign succeeds, as the rodents are blamed for the prevalence of children's intestinal maladies which top the mortality list with sixty deaths during the last ten months.

### Trial in Far-off North Ends in Acquittal

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Once more the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "got its man," but this time it released him, his name cleared.

A verdict of not guilty has been received here from a small party of white men who early last August left for the northland to investigate the killing of Ketashuk, one Eskimo, by Tukautauk, another member of his race.

Heard by a jury of white men, the administrators of the white man's law journeyed to Belcher Island on the eastern coast of Hudson's Bay. On the way they picked up two prospectors, who were drafted for jury duty when Tukautauk was located and an inquest held.

The jury found that Ketashuk started a row and that Tukautauk killed him in self-defence.



REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes