

## DIFFICULTIES FACING LABOR CONFERENCE

Reservations to Treaty Adopted by U. S. Senate Raises New Problem Vexing to Canadian Delegation.

## CANADA TAKES A FIRM STAND

Employers' Group Believe Canada Should Not Become Party to Any Inter-Nation Convention Until U. S. Gives Assent.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—(By The Associated Press.)—Reservations to the Peace Treaty adopted by the United States Senate raises new difficulties for the International Labor Conference and for the Canadian delegation in particular. One of the reservations include "labor" among the subjects which "are not to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or the consideration of the council, or of the assembly of the League of Nations, or any agency thereof." As the matter stands, this probably precludes the possibility of the United States assenting to any convention adopted by the International Labor Conference which, itself, is a branch of the League of Nations.

## Canada Takes Stand.

From the outset the Canadian employers' group has taken the stand that Canada should not become a party to any international convention placing restrictions on labor until the United States has first given its assent. The general employers' group, in fact, with a view to putting the Canadian objection into effect, submitted a resolution that any convention adopted to limit the course of labor shall not become effective until it receives the assent of the United States. But the special committee of the conference which has the matter in hand has not yet reached a decision on the point.

Among Canadian labor group, on the other hand, the view is held that Canada should work her own "industrial salvation" without waiting for the lead of the United States. The labor men hold, in addition, that economic pressure will eventually force the United States to limit hours of labor because they may an eight hour day to more efficient than a ten hour day. In any event, however, the Senate reservations will have an important bearing on conference business.

## Robertson Suggests Compromise.

The conference meets in plenary session again tomorrow afternoon, but the sitting will be brief, as no committee of importance are ready to report. Caucuses and discussions during the week-end indicate the likelihood of compromise on the 48 hour week. The special committee decided by a majority vote in favor of the 48 hour week for industrial workers as distinguished from the labor demand of a maximum eight hour day. Senator Robertson suggested as a compromise a forty-eight hour week with a maximum nine hour day in industries which have the half day Saturday. The majority of the labor men, it is understood, would be willing to accept the compromise providing there were a time limit after which eight hours would constitute a maximum working day.

A sub-committee considering those countries which are entitled, for climatic or other reasons to special consideration has had the case of Japan under review. The sub-committee will recommend that Japan be excepted from the 48 hour week on the ground of its backward industrial development.

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, is representing Canadian workers on the special committee on the 48 hour week.

## THREE GERMANS AWARDED NOBEL PEACE PRIZES

One of the Recipients Believed to Have Instituted First Gas Attack in the Great War.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—Professor W. Laah Miller, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Tor-

## Balkan Question Is Not Settled So Long As Turks Remain In Europe

Paris, Nov. 15.—"The failure of the Peace Conference to expel the Turks from Europe would spell bankruptcy of the Peace," said Eliptherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, to the Associated Press today. "Neither the Greeks, Bulgars nor Roumanians will consider the Balkan question settled so long as the Turk remains in Europe." M. Venizelos continued: "We seek no mandate for Smyrna, but merely wish to incorporate the district which has been Greek for thousands of years and in which we are at home. The findings of the commission which investigated in Smyrna are vicious and I ask that they be considered null and void. There was no question of temporary occupation when Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson asked the Greeks to occupy Smyrna. I feel confident that although President Wilson disagrees with me on the question of the race, they are fully in accordance as to Smyrna."

## The Rumanian Troops Evacuate Budapest

Budapest, Nov. 15.—The evacuation of the city by the Rumanian troops was completed last night. The Hungarian troops of Admiral Horthy received an ovation this morning upon entering the city. Admiral Horthy recently received a deputation of coal miners and warned them that if full production was not effected immediately the mines would be placed under army control and then socialized.

## Heavy Vote In French Elections

Greatest Doubt Exists as to When the Results of Sunday's Elections Will be Known.

Paris, Nov. 16.—(By The Associated Press.)—Election day dawned fine and clear, with a moderate temperature. The balloting in Paris, Marseilles and elsewhere was heavy in the early hours, despite Friday's blizzard in the central and northern parts of France and the rains in the southern portion. Three-fourths of the vote had been cast by 1 p. m., the well-to-do districts seeking to counteract the activity of the extremists. No disorders have been reported.

Paris cast an unprecedented heavy vote. For instance, in one ward 27,000 of the 35,000 voters inscribed on the lists had cast their ballots by 4.30 o'clock this afternoon. The greatest doubt exists as to when the result of today's elections will be known. It is recalled that when the voting was last used in France, in 1888, when the method was far simpler, and involved no complications of quorums to allow proportional representation, Paris did not know how it had voted for a whole week.

## HUNTER RECEIVES FATAL WOUND IN ABDOMEN

Well Known Fisherman of Herring Cove Killed by Accidental Discharge of His Gun.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 17.—A shooting accident at Herring Cove yesterday resulted in the death of Patrick Peiman, a well known fisherman. After church, Peiman decided to take a short trip in the woods for a moose that had been seen in the vicinity. He was accompanied by Joseph Reyno. The two entered the bush two miles from the village and separated. An hour afterwards, Reyno heard a shot followed by a cry. Running hastily in the direction from which the sounds came, he found Peiman face downwards on the ground. The man was still conscious and told Reyno to hurry into the village and call a doctor, stating also that he was badly hurt. When the doctor arrived Peiman was dead. He had evidently leaned on his gun which went off the bullet entering his abdomen.

onto, commenting on the recent award of Nobel Peace prizes to three German professors, Max Planck of Göttingen University; Stark of Greifswald University, and Fritz Haber, of Berlin University, said that Professor Planck was considered by scientific men in the United States with having instituted the first gas attack in the great war.

"These men certainly are well known," said Professor Miller with reference to the conferring of the Noble prize on them, "but at the same time the Swedes should not have been so pro-German about it."

## PARTIES IN COAL DISPUTE READY FOR ARGUMENT

Joint Meeting Today Will Consider Action of Miners Who Have Not Returned to Work as Ordered.

## LEWIS HOLD MINERS' DEMANDS AS JUST

The Miners Are Now Asking a Maximum of Six Hours Working Time in the Mines.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Negotiations of a new wage scale in the soft coal industry stood in much the same situation tonight as when operators and miners met in Buffalo in September to frame a contract to replace the Washington wage agreement. This time, however, there were no threats of a strike, and both sides were ready to resume their conference tomorrow in the hope of reaching a quick settlement.

Some of the operators protested that miners had failed to return to work, as ordered by Federal Judge Anderson at Indianapolis, and in the face of withdrawal of the strike order of the United Mine Workers of America. It was intimated that this would be brought up at the joint conference.

## Lewis Talks.

John Lewis, still holding the miners' demands just, took issue today with the statement of Secretary Wilson that a wage increase of sixty per cent would make them a favored class of workers.

The demands submitted to the operators yesterday reaffirmed the six-hour day, but omitted reference to "from bank to bank," Lewis explained.

## Six Hours Maximum.

The miners now are asking a maximum of six hours' working time in the mines. The time required to go down into the mines and return to the surface would add an average of about half an hour to the six-hour day. There were indications today that operators outside the central competitive fields intended to accept any agreement which would be reached in that territory in advance of the agreement itself. Mr. Lewis declared that miners' representatives "not only are not prepared to accept any such settlement in the coal industry was reached."

## I think the operators will negotiate with them if they expect to operate their properties," he said.

## I.W.W.'s Deliberately Planned Shooting At Centralia

Confessions of a Member of the Gang Reveal the Magnitude and Seriousness of the Situation.

Centralia, Wa., Nov. 15.—(By The A. P.)—Industrial workers of the world planned the Centralia shooting three weeks before armistice day, according to an alleged confession made by L. Roberts, confessed I. W. W. who surrendered himself to the officers following Tuesday's shooting in which bullets from the guns of the radicals killed four former American soldiers marching in the holiday parade.

The confession said the I. W. W. thought their hall would be attacked on armistice day and that all the radicals who took part in the shooting expected to be killed. According to Roberts' statement Wesley Everett, the lynched I. W. W., apparently directed the movement of the radicals as he sent Roberts and two others to Seminary Hill near the scene of the shooting with orders to "shoot when they shoot or when we heard shooting."

Roberts, in his alleged confession, implicated several alleged I. W. W. who are in jail here and in nearby cities. After making the confession Roberts is said to have stated that he feared vengeance at the hands of his fellow radicals because of his admission.

A posse of loggers and former soldiers left here this morning for Hanford Valley, eighteen miles north-east of Centralia, to renew the search for a number of Industrial Workers of the World who are believed to have participated in the shooting of members of the American Legion during armistice day. Bert Bland, believed by the authorities here to be the man who shot and killed Warren Grimm, commander of the Centralia American Legion post on armistice day, and a man named Hansen, also suspected of complicity in the shooting, are reported to be among those hiding in the valley.

Hansen was named in an alleged confession of L. Roberts, an I. W. W. who are in jail here and in nearby cities. Hansen was named in an alleged confession of L. Roberts, an I. W. W. who are in jail here and in nearby cities. Hansen was named in an alleged confession of L. Roberts, an I. W. W. who are in jail here and in nearby cities.

Constantinople, Friday, Nov. 7.—It is estimated that the supply of American foodstuffs held here for distribution to the Armenians will not last beyond the end of the month. The surplus stock of wheat is already short.

## D'ANNUNZIO IS RAIDING COAST OF DALMATIA

Accompanied By His Entire Staff and With Force of 1,200 Men Left Fiume and Landed at Zara.

## RECEIVED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM

The Situation Called for a Hurried and Prolonged Meeting of War Council by Italian Cabinet.

## TROOPS OF CAPT. D'ANNUNZIO NOW OCCUPY ZARA

Belgrade, Saturday, Nov. 16.—An unconfirmed report from Spalato says that troops of Captain Gabriele D'Annunzio's column have occupied Zara. Vice Admiral Millo, in command of the Italian fleet, has sent word to prevent the occupation of the city.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Italian expeditionary force, which left Fiume and landed at Zara, on the Dalmatian coast, this news reached the State Department today from Trieste. D'Annunzio went aboard the destroyer Nalio with his staff, while six hundred Italian shock troops and six hundred carabinieri boarded the Covellazzo. The entire party proceeded to Zara, where they landed yesterday morning.

The Italian men-of-war, which were stationed at Fiume, followed the D'Annunzio party. Persons arriving at Trieste from Fiume declare there was great excitement in Fiume, and that officers connected with D'Annunzio's expedition are proceeding to continue his raid throughout Dalmatia.

The population of Zara is said to have received D'Annunzio with great enthusiasm, and his party has been welcomed by some regular troops. Word of his departure from Fiume spread rapidly, and rumors spread that he would establish a post-belligerent state attempting new adventures. It is reported that Italian newspaper men, including Nationalists, are proceeding to establish a regime like that in Fiume, but will return to Fiume soon possibly on Sunday. The expedition is being supported by several warships recently of the Ancona fleet, including the dreadnought Danti Alighieri and the destroyers Mirabello and Albatros.

Lack of communications and the censorship makes it difficult to obtain details of the expedition. News of it was published today, although many patches of white in the newspapers indicated that something related to Trieste had not been allowed publication.

At Trieste enthusiasm over the new exploit was not pronounced, it being thought necessary to keep Dalmatian and center activities at Fiume.

## War Council

Rome, Nov. 15.—Premier Nitti, accompanied by Generalissimo Diaz, an officer in command, and Lieutenant General Abrochia, Minister of War, had a long conference today with King Emmanuel regarding the Fiume situation. After the conference all except the king went to the home of Signor Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, who is ill, where they were joined by Admiral Secchi, Minister of the Navy; Signor Schanzer, Minister of the Treasury; and Francesco Tedesco, Minister of Finance, where they constituted what has been referred to as a "war council."

The discussion lasted about two hours, but at its end no statement was made. Premier Nitti also conferred with M. Camille Barrere, the French Ambassador. This conference lasted about one hour.

## N. B. TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE MEETS AT FREDERICTON

Will Gather in Annual Convention on Tuesday — To Organize for Coming Referendum on Prohibition.

Special to The Standard.

Fredricton, Nov. 16.—The annual convention of the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance will be held here on Tuesday. It is expected that the matter of organization for the coming referendum on prohibition in New Brunswick will be taken up at this time.

Mayor Hanson, P. J. Hughes and J. Stewart Neil, left on Saturday evening for Detroit, Mich., where the evening of officials of the Chalmers Motor Company will be taken in the case of the Fredricton Motor Sales, Ltd., and the Earl of Ashburham.

## PRINCE PROVES TO BE AN ATHLETE OF SOME CLASS

The Programme of the First of His Three Days of Rest Included a 10-Mile Walk, Three Hours of Golf

## DOES ACROBATIC DIVING STUNT

The Desire of the Royal Visitor for Three Days' Rest Incognito Only Partially Fulfilled.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Nov. 15.—The Prince of Wales spent the first of his three days of rest here by walking ten miles, spending an hour in a swimming pool, golfing three hours and in dancing for three more. At the conclusion of the programme he seemed to have recovered considerably from the fatigue of his strenuous four days' visit to Washington.

The Prince won his golfing match, played with Sir Godfrey Thomas, his private secretary, and again proved his title as an athlete when he turned a somersault from a platform twelve feet high, into seven feet of water in the swimming pool.

The desire of the royal visitor for three days' rest incognito was only fulfilled partially. The whole population of this little mountain resort was at the railroad station when the Prince went to the hotel. The news of special train arrived, but the news of his intended visit had been kept carefully enough so that only a handful of stragglers were present.

At the Mammoth Hotel, where the Prince was lodged, there were scarcely one hundred guests, and throughout the day the Prince was able to move about with the freedom of a private individual.

The visit to the swimming pool was made after the Prince had spent the morning tramping over the Appalachian mountains. Practically unrecognizable the Royal father laughingly challenged the man in charge of the pool to a diving contest, and beat him at his own game.

The afternoon was spent in golf and in the evening the Prince watched a movie given in the hotel. He danced afterward until midnight.

## British Gov't Plan For Management Of Railways

Proposed to Give the National Union of Railwaymen Representation on Joint Board of Managers.

London, Nov. 16.—(By The Associated Press.)—James Henry Thomas, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, in a speech at Bristol today, outlined the plan of the Government to give the men representation on a joint board of management and expressed the hope that the arrangement would be accepted.

The Government proposes, Mr. Thomas said, that the railways be managed by a joint committee of legislative and executive bodies. The committee will have three representatives with powers equal to those of the general managers.

The plan would also create a joint board composed of five general managers of railways and five delegates of the locomotive men and the national union of railway to negotiate all matters concerning conditions of service. Any dispute arising would be referred to another body of twelve, comprising four representatives of the railways, four appointed by the men, and four delegated to look after the interests of the general public. Of the representatives of the public, one would be a trade unionist not connected with the railways and one another would represent the co-operative movement.

Neither body, said Secretary Thomas could withhold from the men the right to strike, but it was obvious they would not strike while a matter was under discussion. He would be glad, he added, to suggest that there would be no more strikes, but was confident the machinery proposed would ensure smooth working and improve the men's conditions.

## SIR NATH. DUNLOP DIES IN LONDON

Was Considered Responsible for the Introduction of the Steam Turbine Engine in Ocean-going Vessels.

London, Nov. 15.—The death is announced of Sir Nathaniel Dunlop. Sir Nathaniel Dunlop was a retired shipowner, and formerly chairman of the Allan Line Steamship Company. He was considered responsible for the introduction of the steam turbine engine in ocean-going vessels. He was born in 1830, was a widower, and is survived by one daughter.

## U. S. Consular Agent At Puebla Under Arrest

Mexico City, Nov. 16.—(By The Associated Press.)—William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, was placed under arrest on Saturday and held under surveillance in his home following charges by officials at Puebla that Jenkins was not abducted by Frederico Cordoba, the bandit leader, but was in connivance with him, according to information received here last night.

## Comment On Action Of U. S. Senate

London Papers Review Stand Taken by Senate Regarding Article X.—See Little Hope of America in League.

London, Nov. 15.—The action of the United States Senate on the Peace Treaty, especially with regard to Article X, receives prominence in some of the London papers whose headlines embody President Wilson's reference to "tearing out the heart of the treaty."

Few of the papers, however, comment editorially. The Daily Chronicle attributes the Senate action to hostility to President Wilson rather than to "hostility to Europe" and says: "This in nowise relieves Europe from serious for which American obstruction is responsible."

The Daily News sees little hope of America entering the League of Nations on the same footing as the nations and says this will be a grave blow to the hopes of the rest of the world, who looked across the Atlantic for full usefulness leadership in the lack of re-ordering the world.

The paper, however, does not believe that the Senate today reports what will be in the mind of the American country next year or of the year after and adds: "The attitude of the Senate is a misfortune but a misfortune time will remedy."

## GEN. YUDENITCH FORCED TO RETREAT FROM YAMBERG

There is An Unconfirmed Rumor That Yudenitch Has Resigned His Command.

Helsingfors, Nov. 16.—(By The A. P.)—General Yudenitch, commander of the Russian Northwestern army, is retreating hurriedly from Yamberg in Finland, according to latest advices. Some of his troops have already entered the Estonian lines. The Estonian authorities announce their intention of disarming the Yudenitch forces. There is a rumor that Yudenitch has resigned his command but this is not confirmed.

## SMALL CHANCE FOR HOPEFUL HEARTS

Slight Downward Trend in the Cost of Living Reported by Labor Gazette.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—A slight downward trend in the cost of living is reported by the Labor Gazette. Although the retail price of meats and potatoes showed decline there were advances in eggs, milk, butter, rolled oats, rice, evaporated apples and sugar. The average cost of a budget of staple foods in some sixty cities was \$14.23 at the middle of September, and \$14.45 at the middle of August as compared with \$7.74 in September, 1914.

## Former Soldier In Commons Speaks Words of Praise For Germans

London, Nov. 15.—(By Canadian Press.)—When the Aliens' restriction bill was before the Commons last night a stiff fight was made to secure that enemy aliens shall not be permitted to return for seven years without the Home Secretary's permission. Two years was suggested by the government. A Hopkins, a former soldier, protested against the perpetual hatred of the Germans, who, he said, had put up a magnificent fight of over four years, and on some occasions had nearly beaten us. Sir John Burcher expressed amazement and disgust at this speech. General Page Croft said that in Manchester today a man who had been Austrian Vice-Counsel before the war had fought against us as colonel of the Austrian army, had now returned there in a permanent business capacity. A compromise of three years was agreed to.

## CANADA FACING SERIOUS COAL SITUATION

Without Economy and Co-operation Canada's Coal Problem Will Reach An Acute Stage.

## SUPPLIES MUCH BELOW NORMAL

Fuel Controller McGrath Appeals to Provincial Authorities to Revive Their Fuel Administrations.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Without economy and co-operation Canada's coal problem will soon reach an acute stage. Supplies, much below normal, are being rapidly depleted and their renewal from the United States is problematical. Since the coal strike no bituminous coal has been received in Canada from the South, and although the miners have been ordered to return to work many are refusing to do so. The bituminous coal production in the United States is and will be below normal for weeks, and probably months, and although the United States authorities are anxious to meet Canada's coal requirements, they can do so only in proportion to production. How serious the situation is can be seen from the coal imports this season in comparison to what we received in corresponding periods previous years. From April, 1 to October 31, in 1914, Canada imported 6,859,000 tons of bituminous coal from the United States. During the same period in 1915 we imported 5,860,000 tons. In 1916 this increased to 9,289,000, and in 1918 to 12,120,000. For the same period this year we have received only 8,600,000 tons or only about seventy per cent of our requirements, and none at all since November 1, when we should have received our heaviest shipments.

Critical in West.

In Western Canada the situation is extremely critical and has been intensified by the abnormally severe weather in October and November. From Regina east, considerable quantities of bituminous and anthracite coal requirements are filled from eastern United States via the Great Lakes to Fort William. At this time there has been sent to the head of the Lakes 1,400,000 tons as compared with 1,660,000 tons last year, and 2,300,000 tons in 1917. Navigation will soon close on the Great Lakes, and this shortage of supply for Western Canada will be felt. From the Alberta coal fields the normal supplies have not, until recently, been forthcoming. Owing to labor troubles last summer the railways moved only fifty per cent of the usual amount. In October, however, the railways carried thirty per cent more than in the same period last year, but as stocks are low and at many points have been wiped out this increase is absorbed by the immediate demand. Then the railways are handicapped by a loss of service of fifteen per cent of their cars that are in the United States, and the abnormal demands for immediate shipment of cattle from the dry belt to the Northern Highlands or for shipment of hay from the North to the starving cattle in the South. European wheat contracts, which must be immediately filled, are increasing the toll on the already depleted car supply.

Province Must Act.

The situation is so serious that the fuel controller, C. A. McGrath, has made a strong appeal for immediate action by the provincial authorities. If industry and transportation are to be protected the most rigid economy must be practiced and the provincial authorities must revive their fuel administrations.

The Canadian Trades Commission, which has still the authority conferred under that war measure act, has forbidden the export of coal from Canada, except under license. To export shipments will not be permitted, but to the United States there will, under license, be reciprocity in coal to meet the shortage in both countries. Eastern and Western Canada will continue to assist in supplying the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, while Central Canada will secure a certain amount from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Arrangements will also be made for bunkering ships at Canadian ports so that our export trade will not be disrupted.