LLOYD GEORGE NEGOTIATING WITH MINERS

Hope Prevails in All Circles That British Coal Strike Will Soon Be at An End.

(Continued from page 1)

Those at Conference

At the conference this morning in Downing street, in addition to Mr. Lloyd George, the government representatives present included Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader; R. Robert S. Horne president of the Board of Trade; the Minister of Mines, the Coal Controller, and other experts, Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation; Frank Hodges and Herbert Smith, represented the miners. The conference was quite informal. No official stenographer was present.

Mr. Lloyd George outlined a number of ideas, which he suggested might ultimately lead to a peaceful solution of the situation. While the conference was in progress, Baron Stamfordham, the private secretary of King George, arrived and remained for a brief period.

Labor Considers Plans

When the conference concluded the delegates of the miners went to their headquarters, wher ethey met the entire executive committee. Mr. Hodges and Mr. Smillie explained to the committee what had transpired in Downing street.

One indication of a hopeful turn in the tide of affairs was afforded tonight by a repotr from a well-informed source that the government contemplates postponing the introduction in parliament of its emergency bill, which would virtually place the country on a war basis.

Act is Postponed

It had been intended to attempt to pass this measure through all its stages tomorrow. The matter will be finally decided by the cabinet at a discussion tomorrow morning.

It was considered that the powers of the bill conferred upon the government would likely be strongly resented by the Liberal and Labor members of parliament, as being suitable only to times of war, and that a postponement of the project would greatly assist in the negotiations between the government and the miners.

SEVEN HUNDRED BLACK FOXES NEAR SALISBURY

Special to The Standard

Salisbury, N. B., Oct. 24—Silver Black Fox raising has become a very live industry hereabouts. New ranches meet the eye at every turn. At Colpitts, some five miles from the village in Albert County, there are between six and seven hundred silver black foxes in captivity, and new ranches are in course of erection to house double this number. Several fine new dwelling houses for the caretakers have been built and altogether the fox business is proving a boom for Colpitts.

In the largest ranch 25 gallons of milk and 25 gallons of oatmeal makes the morning meal for the young pups. When meat is being fed the carcass of a fair sized horse is required to make a meal for all the foxes. Each ranch, both at Salisbury and Colpitts has in pastures a number of worn out horses which will be used for fox feed later on.

AGAINST BLASPHEMY

The Rev. Father Ramage of the Cathedral parish celebrated the 10.30 Mass in St. John the Baptist church yesterday. Taking as his text the second commandment he preached a powerful sermon against blasphemy.

"It was past ten o'clock. You can beck me for being in bed when the public houses are shut."—A man at the West Ham Court.

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French Silk Plush Hats of Superior Workmanship

and quite unusual smartness.

Knox Hats once worn are always desired.

Sold only at

D. Magee's Sons, Ltd.

in St. John

Shoe Dealer's Opinion On Prices

P. M. Rising Explains Why There Will be No Drop in the Near Future.

That any hope for an immediate and appreciable reduction in prices is beyond the realms of probability was the opinion expressed on Saturday by a number of retail merchants with whom the question was discussed.

P. M. Rising.

In this connection P. M. Rising, of Waterbury & Rising, made the following comments.

"As far as shoes are concerned there will certainly be no drop in the near future to any great extent. The market, of course, is flooded at the present time with cheap shoes which causes so-called reductions. You sometimes see shoes on sale and advertised as regular fourteen dollar footwear, but they are of a very inferior grade. Retail shoe houses of reputable standing, who sell and recommend first class Canadian made shoes at from $12 to $18 per pair, are positively justified in doing so. The shoe merchants of St. John are of the opinion that prices will remain at the present mark until some time after the first of the year at the very earliest, and no great drop in prices is anticipated. Footwear is one part of the wearing apparel which gets hard usage, and experience has shown that it does not pay to purchase inferior shoes. One thing is certain, and that is there will be no receding of prices until the consumption can take care of the production. Canadian manufacturers alone are capable of making 15,000,000 pairs per annum, and while manufacturers are finding the present season a fairly quiet one so far, they have great hopes of running to capacity in the spring."

From the remarks made by several merchants, this apparently applies to all lines of leather, such as trunks, valises, bags, gloves and all other goods. It is also asserted that the slight rise in rubber footwear is not enough to be noticeable.

Business is Good.

Continuing Mr. Rising said: "Business is good with retail shoe merchants and when the fall season starts in our firm looks for a big increase in trade. Of course everybody has been discussing the high cost of living and demanding greatly reduced retail prices on practically all commodities; but an important question which arises in this connection is: Does labor realize what this means? In using the word labor, I, of course, include manual, clerical and executive in all capacities. We all know the cost in our own selling or producing capacities, but we have to take into consideration the percentage of labor in the articles we buy. The cost of raw material carries with it the least percentage of labor, while the retail price to the consumer includes the greatest. It is estimated that at present from two-thirds to three-quarters of the cost to the retailer has been paid for labor. This may at first glance seem improbable; but think it over, and draw your own conclusions as to what decline is equitable and fair, and likely to prevail until everything entering the cost of production shows its proportionate decline. Take for example a pair of shoes. There is first the labor of handling and transporting the raw supplies; then the cost of manufacturing them into leather; then the cost of manufacturing them into shoes, and finally the retailers' cost of selling to the consumer.

Cost of Manufacture.

In many manufacturing lines the original cost of the raw material is exceedingly small, as compared with the value of the finished product. For instance, the value of hides and skins the world over is largely represented in the labor of the shepherd farmer, butcher, transportation and other charges. Therefore, the raw material, say four feet of leather including the soles in the average pair of boots cannot possibly amount to over ten per cent. of the cost to the retailer, and five per cent. would no doubt be nearer correct, or the iron ore in an automobile or an intricate press amounts to less than 5 per cent. of the selling price. You will realize, therefore, that it is no wonder that prices have advanced and kept pace with labor, and under these conditions what can we reasonably expect in the future. It would be of great value if someone would figure accurately the total cost of labor in the product which they sell. I believe that if the government and the consuming public had such figures for their consideration it would certainly clear up a wrong impression now largely prevelent that the present high prices are due to the cost of raw supplies.

The Percentage.

It is a fact that taking the cost of all the leading manufacturers only ten per cent. of the selling cost to retailers is represented by original raw material and 75 per cent. is cumulative labor. Much has been said about excess profits made during the past four years, but it must be remembered that they were largely due to the enhanced value of the stocks on hand and contracted for, and by the reduction in overhead expense owing to the increase of dollar amount of business. Certain misleading statements have been made. One is that hides had declined 50 per cent. and in consequence shoes would sell at half price. If from two thirds to three-quarters of their cost is labor such a decline in price to the retailer is absolutely impossible, even if the raw material cost nothing. If labor and capital, judging from interest now being paid foreign and domestic bonds are getting approximately double pre-war rates, with contracts in many cases covering long periods, is it not fair and equitable that all other factors should be considered on the same basis? If this is clearly understood by the consumer, why should not business resume on this basis in all lines and everyone act accordingly? This would seem the wisest course to pursue until world conditions become more stabilized and prices find their true level.'

HARES AND RABBITS MAY LOOK SIMILAR, BUT DIFFER MUCH

One Lives Solitary in Open and Other in Colonies, So Breeders Declare.

Although hares and rabbits look very much alike, they have wide differences of which many persons are ignorant. Apart from the obvious fact that the former have longer legs and ears, young hares are born covered with fur and with eyes open, thus being able to run in a few minutes. Rabbits are born naked, blind and helpless.

This perfectly suits each creature's way of life. Hares live solitary in the open, having only "forms" or slight shelters in grass, for homes. Rabbits live underground and in community. They have warm burrows and their young are kept for some weeks in snug, comfortable nurseries, lined with leaves, grass and fur. Yet rabbits have the shorter youth. They pair when five to eight months old. Young hares wait a year before mating. Their families make no effort to rival in size those of the notoriously prolific rabbit.

A marked physical difference between the two types of animal is found in their feet. The hare has five toes to his foreleg and only four to his hind legs. The soles of his feet are marvelous—like soft brushes. Women know there is nothing better for applying rouge than a hare's foot.

By day hares remain quiet in their "forms," feeding and travelling through the night. To foil any would-be pursuers as they come in at dawn, they run in a maze, crossing and recrossing their trail, finally taking several long leaps to the lonely tussocks of grass which they call home.

ALLIES TO GIVE AUSTRIA EVERY HELP REQUIRED

Never Again Will Nation be Permitted to be in Alliance With Germans.

Paris, Oct. 24.—We have every right, with the situation cleared up between Italy, France and England respecting Austria, to believe that the Allies will henceforth adopt an unanimous attitude towards that nation. If the treaty of St. Germain is to become a lasting reality, she will never be suffered to unite herself to Germany again.

Austria possesses a territory of about 83,000 metres square. She has hardly more than six million inhabitants, of whom 2,000,000 live in the capital. It is, in fact, a very badly constituted organization, from an ethnic standpoint, with a big head and a weak body.

Worked a Change.

A great part of this country has particularly suffered from blockades, and inasmuch as only a small portion of its own territory is devoted to the cultivation of cereals, the food situation following the armistice was extremely grave.

The state of her finances were no less serious, since the value of the crown has fallen to less than eight centimes, while the circulation of paper money had reached amazing proportions.

In April of this year, however, Renner gave the national assembly comforting advice concerning the national state of affairs, declaring that the country was now safe from civil war and economic ruin. Since that time the Austrian commission on reparations has studied zealously the means for helping Austria to re-establish herself, and the Government at Vienna has had nothing but praise for the work of the Allies, and for the co-operation extended to her.

There is, in Austria, neither any feeling against the Allies, nor distrust of us, not despair, nor a feeling that life is "impossible."

There are in Europe states in a worse condition than Austria.

The country, it will be observed, is placed geographically in an exceptionally advantageous position for the development of international commerce. She is on the German-Czecho-Slovak highway to the Mediterranean and to the Adriatic Sea, and she is on the road to Europe from the East, from Constantinople and Asia Minor. She can easily become one of the great merchant peoples of the world.

She has, besides, at her disposal a wealth of natural resources. The Austrian Alps are far more wooded than the central Alps, or the eastern Alps. Her forests cover forty per cent of the superficial total of the new Austria. She has enough wood for use in all her local industries, and there still remain at least two million cubic metres for yearly export.

Her water falls are very numerous, and as Deputy Goldomung said in the National Assembly on April 30 the utilization of this hydraulic force is the greatest resource of the future nation.

Made Big Strides.

With the harnessing of this power Austria has already electrified railways to the extent of more than 650 kilometres.

Hermetallurgical industry is flourishing. She has iron ore in abundance. Her metal factories of all kinds rival those of France.

You will conclude, therefore, that Austria is not dead—if she will give herself the trouble of living.

MANKO VISITS WRANGEL ARMY

Readiness of the Ukrainian Leader for an Alliance is of Greatest Importance.

By B. F. KOSPOTH.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger.)

With Wrangel's Army in Southern Russia, Oct. 3, via Constantinople, Oct. 22.—Makno, the elusive, almost mystical partisan chief, whose eccentric exploits and operations have been telegraphed all over the world for the last two years, but, whom very few people, even in Russia, ever set their eyes on, materialized yesterday at Melitopol within General Wrangel's lines, where he was seen in the flesh by your correspondent.

He came in secretly, accompanied only by his "chief of staff," a former colonel of the czar's army, to confer with General Kutiepov, commanding Wrangel's First Army, whose headquarters are in Melitopol.

The visit was an event of great importance. It means that Makno, who wrought General Denikin's downfall by organizing peasant revolts in his rear, is ready to conclude a regular alliance with Wrangel, and that the latter is wisely willing to accept the valuable aid of this extraordinary man, whom the short-sighted Denikin slighted and spurned as "a robber and chief."

Leads 200,000 Men.

Although, according to his own statement, the leader of an army of 200,000 men, Makno is entirely unmilitary in appearance. He is a small, slender man, wearing ill-fitting civilian clothes. His eyes are hidden behind enormous green glasses. In fact, he looks exactly like what he used to be before he became Russia's most famous peasant chieftain—a village school teacher. The only military or political insignia he wears is a bright red revolutionary sash. For Makno, although now fighting the Bolshevist with the same relentless energy with which he fought Denikin, is still in his way a revolutionist, and his slogan is "the land for the peasants and liberty and equality for all."

"Why did you fight against Denikin?" Makno was asked by your correspondent.

"I am just as ready to fight you if you act like Denikin," was the unequivocal reply.

Operates as Flying Column.

In gaining Makno's confidence and co-operation Wrangel gives proof both of true democratic spirit and military genius. The volunteer army is not large. It is far too weak to hold the present vast front in a continuous line. It operates in the form of flying columns, advancing with almost entirely unprotected flanks.

Alexandrovsk was captured by just such a column; another farther north crowded a Bolshevist division against the Dnieper river, between Alexandrovsk and Ekaterineslav, taking 4,000 prisoners, guns and armored cars and driving the fleeing Reds into the river where the rest were drowned. The casualties of the victors in this battle were only thirty wounded, which gives some idea of their superior generalship and the bad morale of the Red troops. But the very nature of such feats makes it plain that this "army of flying columns" cannot advance much farther into Russia unless its rear and flanks are protected by the population of the territory it conquers. This protection it is in Makno's power to afford because the peasants from the Sea of Azuow to Dnieper and from the Dniper down to Odessa obey his will.

Kharkov May Fall

If an alliance between Wrangel and Makno becomes effective—everything is possible—Kharkov may fall and another milestone will be won on the road to Moscow, or, by sweeping westward, the volunteer army may liberate Kiev and drive the Reds out of Odessa. It all depends on Makno, whose style of fighting is peculiar. What he calls his "army" is intangible. His men are disseminated in all the countless villages of southern Russia. They are peasants going peaceably about their farm work until Makno's word goes forth among them; then they assemble bringing out their hidden arms and buried machine guns, and attack the unsuspecting Reds.

Most of their fighting is done by night, and when it is over they disperse into their villages again. Thus Makno's army is really a sort of a vast secret organization of peasants, which is supported and protected even by those peasants an dvillages that do not belong to it because it defends their interests against all comers, be they Communists, who try to "nationalize" the land, or czarist land owners, who want to remain in possession of their estates.

Ordered Massacre of Jews.

Like all Russians, Makno is intensely anti-Semitic, and in the past he has issued many inflammatory proclamations to his men to massacre all Jews. Lately, however, he is showing signs of awakening political responsibility.

One of his captains, a gigantic Cossack named Walydno, having organized a progrom in a village near Alexandrovsk, Makno ordered that he be arrested and Walydno is at present in jail in Melitopol awaiting trial.

Although no meeting has as yet taken place between Wrangel and Makno, it is certain the new offensive of the volunteer army on the northern front has been undertaken on the strength of assurances from the guerrilla chief that he will support it.

Brides-Elect On Liner Arriving

"Canada" Met at Montreal by About Forty Swains Awaiting Girls.

Montreal, Oct. 24—About forty brides-elect were among the 467 cabin passengers who disembarked Saturday from the White Star-Dominion Liner Canada which docked here from Liverpool. Most of the grooms-to-be were on hand to meet them and take them out west where most of the ship's passengers were bound. The Corsican and Saturnia were both delayed by fog and are now expected to dock here tomorrow.

GOES TO LEAGUE MEETING

Montreal, Oct. 24—A cable was received Saturday by Thomas W. Robb, secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, calling him to attend the first meeting of the advisory committee on maritime matters of the League of Nations, to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 8. Agenda of the work to be undertaken will be cabled to Mr. Robb tomorrow. Mr. Robb will sail some time this week to take part in the conference.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS-VAIL—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vail, Meadowlands, Queens Co., N. B., on Wednesday, Oct. 20th, 1920, by the Rev. L. H. Jewett, Elsie Irene Vail to Leonard Williams, of Lower Cambridge, formerly of Birmingham, England.

BORN.

ELLIOTT—Born at Bloomfield Station, Kings County, Oct. 21st., to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Elliott, of East St. John, a daughter, "Enid Muriel."

DIED.

CAMPBELL—After a lingering illness Margaret, beloved wife of A. R. Campbell, leaving a husband, son and daughter to mourn.
Funeral from her late residence, 21 Coburg street on Monday 25th inst., at 2.30 o'clock.

FLEMING—On the 24th instant, after a short illness, Sarah Fleming, a native of Belfast, Ireland.
Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 2.30, from the residence of J. H. Murphy, 40 Garden street. Service begins at two o'clock. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

GIBBONS—Gerald D., third son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. D. Gibbons, 194 Metcalfe street, Sunday evening, after a lingering illness, leaves to mourn parents, three brothers, one sister. Funeral announcement later.

For Colds or Influenza

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BRAZILIAN MARTEN COAT—Size 40, length 36 in. Large Shawl Collar and Cuffs. Pockets, Poplin lining..... Only $345.00

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RUSSIAN PONY COAT—Size 36, length 40 in. Brazilian Marten Collar and Cuffs. Detachable belt. Fancy Poplin lining, Only $300.00

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A SONG OF LIFE.

Sing me a song of splendid Youth,
Free as the vagrant wind;
A merry song, a light song,
The song of a care-free mind,
When life is made of happiness,
And Youth is unaware
How surely Fate will mark him
With the lining hand of care.

Sing me a song of life's great prime,
So brave, and strong, and deep;
A steady song, a full song,
The song of those who reap,
And find life's harvest rich and ripe
With good that never dies,
When seeds of Great Ambition
Are sown by Enterprise.

Sing me a song of life's calm close,
Tranquil, and sweet, and frail;
A little, sad, contented song,
The song of the ended trail.
When, happy with our memories,
We watch life's twilight fall,
And smile on Death all tenderly,
When answering The Call.

—J. Dewar Davidson in Westminster Gazette.

STEAL MUCH COCAINE.

Boulogne, Oct. 22.—Following the complaints of the Assistant Provost Marshal of Calais that 2,000 tubes of cocaine and 1,200 tubes of morphia has been stolen from the British Army, special police, aided by the English detective Baker, have arrested the following:-

Walter Lister, music-hall artist; William Stephens, mechanic; Horace Keynon, motor-driver; Albert Coffart, cafe proprietor; Maurice Carre, warehouseman; and a woman named Moreu.

AMERICANS WED IN PARIS.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger.)

Paris, Oct. 22.—Announcement is made of the wedding in France of Miss Ivy Troutman, American actress, and Waldo Pierce, American painter, whose first wife was Miss Dorothy Rice, daughter of an American millionaire known as "Submarine" Rice (Isaac L. Rice) and who obtained a divorce some time ago.

Mr. Pierce is a Harvard graduate and was tackle on the Harvard football team. Miss Troutman since the wedding has decided to abandon the stage and has taken up painting, in which she is said to show great promise. The couple are living in a villa near Fontainebleau.

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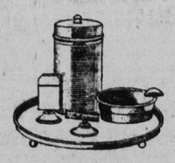

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MONTREAL

Conference of The Tuxis Boys Clo

Three Sessions Held Satu —Two Meetings Yeste —Delegates Return H

At the Tuxis Boys' Conferenc urday morning in the Germain Baptist church, under the auspi the boys' work board of New wick, devotional exercises were the Rev. F. M. McGigan. He short address on "The Place o ship in a Boys' Life."

A paper entitled "Is the Ca Standard Efficiency Training, a Programme?" was read by Mowat of Fredericton.

Harold Holder read a pa "What a boy can do to help C. S. E. T." Rev. R. Taylor lead a discussion on the pape read.

Rev. W. A Ross spoke on play does for the individual."

At the conclusion of Mr. Ro dress the meeting broke up for minutes to allow the boys time short exercises in the gymnasiu

The boys were divided in groups. One was addressed b Mr. Machum who explained t ganization for Sunday and m in the C. S. E. T; the other Gregg on "The Tuxis Square tion."

Afternoon and Evening

The Tuxis Boys' programm continued at 2 p. m.

Rev. Mr. Rice conducted the tional period, speaking on "W Means to be a Christian Boy." followed by the Rev. Mr. M who spoke on "Badges and H Win Them." The addresses we cluded by the Rev. F. M. speaking on the subject of Friends in Other Lands." Sess the various Squares, and den tional rallies concluded the pr me for the afternoon.

The gathering was adjourne 6.15 p. m. when the conference was held. This was followed sing song. After this the Tuxi initiation ceremony and five movies, the first four being o Beginnings of Life," and the "Stop the Leaks," The Rev. J. gave the closing address.

Sunday Afternoon

On Sunday afternoon at 3 p. ference again met in Germ church.

A. M. Gregg was the speaker afternoon, his address being vice. Each of us, is placed world to play a part in finish great task. There is a place fo one, and every boy should f place for which he is best suit in which he can do the mos He recited a number of stories of service, and sacrifi have been made by various b order that service must be best, he continued, the boy mu a real objective. He next ref bad habits. He concluded his by stating a number of bad characteristic of boys, which banished if he is to be a real

The Evening

The programme was conclu the evening, when the leade the different Squares, read th lutions adopted by each Squar

Short addresses were made port of the Canadian Standard ency Test by the Rev. Dr. Rev. Mr. Machum, Rev. Mr. Ri Mr. Ross, Rev. Mr. McEwan A M Gregg

MINTO MINERS SIGN SCHEDU WITH OPERATO

No Likelihood of Any out in Sympathy With Scotia Workers.

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 24 will be no general strike of th in the Grand Lake area of New wick regardless of what happ Nova Scotia as a result of th vote which has been taken in 26 by the United Mine Wor America.

The Minto district is incl District 26 but the miners the not called upon to take a str during the past week when miners in Nova Scotia did the other hand William H Springhill, one of the U. M. W members, has been at Minto ing agreements with the o there.

No Strike Vote

"There still is a strike on at the Minto Coal Company's said Mr. Hayes before leavin on Saturday. "But there has strike vote taken amongst the here, nor will there be a str regardless of what happens Nova Scotia mines. I have be concluding agreements with the other operators, the Minto Coal Company still to meet us."

The Check Off

The "Check off," which me ers' dues, are taken from the by the paymaster and turned the U. M. W., has been the ficult of all points in disput settled in the Minto district, M said, and in concluding agr with some of the operators th tion has been allowed to stand ance. The Ridge, Reed an mines have also signed agr with the U. M. W., with the off" provision included, while cases of the International Pa pany, the Rothwell and He mines, the "Check off" matte in abeyance, although sche wages and so forth have bee up; but in the cases of the A Welton mines, no action has taken.

A woman at the West Ha describing a fight: My father was a proper win. He was s