

FACTS RELATING TO COAL STRIKE

Reasons Which Have Led Up
to the Demands Made by
the Miners.

Following are some of the facts relating to the strike of bituminous coal miners in the United States. The industry is now on a basic eight-hour day and there is a half's bonus paid for overtime work. The miners proper never work more than eight hours, and few of them that much. Even during the war it was not possible to get a majority of them to work eight hours a day for six days in the week.

The actual miner works on a tonnage basis, and when miners are in demand it is easy for him to report on such days as it pleases him, and often to quit when he feels he has earned enough for the day. The tonnage rate of pay is now so large that it is possible for a miner to make as much as \$70 or \$80 a week. The high rate of pay is given as one of the reasons why some of the miners are inclined to work so little, as they naturally tend to work no more than enough to meet their requirements, which are often modest. Other help around the mine is on a day-labor basis.

Laborers Get \$5 a Day.

The miners are now getting \$5 a ton for the coal they mine, and the day laborers are getting about \$5 a day. The miners admit that they did well during the war, because the demand for coal was so great and so continuous that they did not suffer from unemployment. Since hostilities ceased there has been much irregularity and uncertainty of employment because of the erratic way in which the public places its orders for coal, or because the demand is inconsistent. They feel that too many mines have been opened to permit of all of them operating at full time, and they conceive it to be their right to impose such restrictions on the industry as will insure them steady employment.

70 Per Cent. Increases.

The miners enjoyed a 70 per cent. increase of pay during the war. They now demand a 60 per cent. increase on top of that, which would make a total increase on the original base of 172 per cent., a considerably greater increase than the steel workers now enjoy, the latter having had the largest percentage increase in pay of all American industrial workers. In fact, the miners have calculated that the granting of their demands would enable them to make more on a thirty-hour week than they are now making in a forty-eight hour week. The expression "bank to bank" means from the time the miner enters the mine until he leaves it. Allowing for time consumed in transit within the mine, the operators say that a six-hour day means only five actual working hours a day or twenty-five a week.

The Washington Agreement.

Heretofore agreements between operators and miners have expired with the ending of the commercial coal year, March 31. The miners now wish to change this date to November 1, because that is the time of the maximum demand for coal, and would, therefore, give them an advantage in negotiating new agreements compared with the beginning of spring, when the demand is slack.

At present the mining industry of the country is operating basically under a national agreement, known as the Washington agreement, the first truly national agreement the industry ever had. This was a war product, forced by the fuel administration as a means of restricting and centrally controlling the industry during the war. This agreement was to last until the end of the war or until March 31, 1920, if the war was still continuing at that time.

Lewis Blames Senate.

The miners do not dispute that the Washington agreement contemplated the formal ending of the war before March 31, 1920, as the date of the termination of the agreement, but, in the words of Adair Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, they say: "We are in no way responsible for the failure of the senate of the United States to ratify the treaty of peace within a reasonable length of time and thus officially terminate the Washington wage agreement in the bituminous fields."

Without any general or long-continued agitation of the nationalization of the mines and without any real demand from their followers for a 30-hour week, the miners' officials have conceived it within the last few months and have put it thru a convention, with other demands, in such a way that its rejection by the operators automatically entails a nation-wide strike without a referendum authorizing one—and that on scarcely more than a month's notice.

Should the operators yield, they say, the increased cost of production would result in an increased selling price of about \$2 a ton, or a total of \$1,000,000,000 in round numbers, which is equivalent to taxing the 110,000,000 people of the United States that sum.

THOUSANDS DYING DAILY IN PETROGRAD

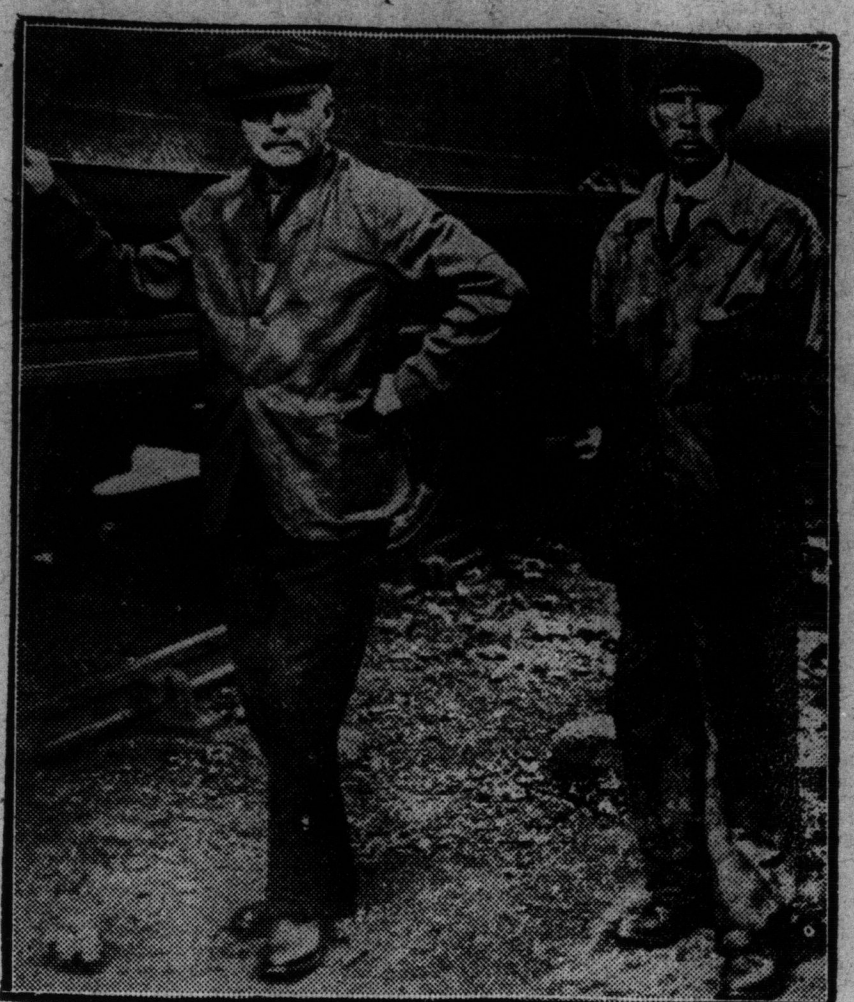
Population Has Fallen Below
400,000 and Food Prices Out
of Reach of the Poor.

Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 2.—Petrograd has been witness to bread for the last two weeks, thousands of persons dying daily, according to information brought to Helsingfors yesterday by a Finn who escaped from a prison camp at Moscow on October 12. The population of Petrograd has fallen below 400,000, he said. The schools were closed owing to lack of fuel, he also reported, while the prices of foodstuffs now available were so dear as to be entirely out of reach of the poor. Herrings were bringing 200 rubles each and potatoes 110 rubles the pound. Milk was eight rubles the pint and meat was unobtainable.

Conditions in Moscow, the returning Finn reported, were not much better. 40,000 persons dead.

Stockholm, Nov. 2.—A despatch to The Tidende from Helsingfors says the famine in Petrograd is assuming terrible proportions. Forty thousand persons have died from starvation within a month, it is declared.

LORDS AND DUKES SHOW THEIR METTLE IN LONDON'S RAILWAY STRIKE.



London's Big Railway Strike Brought Out the Remarkable Fact That the Lords and Dukes and Earls of Great Britain Can Be Depended Upon to a Man to Turn Their Hand to Anything, if Need Be, Laying Aside Their Frocks, Coats and Silk Hats, They Put on Overalls and Drove Buses, Swept Station Platforms, Helped Handle the Crows, and Even Worked As Engineers and Firemen to Help the Government Beat the Strikers. Photo Shows Lord Montague and His Fireman Standing Beside the Engine He Drove Between Bournemouth and London During the Strike.

WITH THE GREAT WAR VETERANS

Items of Interest to Returned Soldiers Will Be
Printed in This Column if Phoned or Sent In.

NO HELP GRANTED SULLIVAN'S WIFE

Man Who Served Writes
Open Letter to Re-establishment Committee.

Comrade Mike Sullivan, a New York Irishman of British sympathies and with a long record as a soldier in the imperial army, in an open letter to Hon. A. J. Calder, chairman of the committee on re-establishment, has strongly criticized the action of the committee in paying so little attention to the needs of returned men. In this letter he points out that he wrote twice to the committee upon his own case, but received no reply. In part the letter says:

"Your committee has seen fit to flatly ignore the just demands of the men who sacrificed everything so that Canada should live. While the best blood of Canada was flowing in France the foreigner and slacker was heaping up his dollars and the profiteer was robbing our dear ones at home while we were fighting the Hun up to the knees in mud and water in a living hell for \$1.10 per diem. I wrote you twice, asking that I be given the privilege of being heard before your committee. This was denied me. Now, surely, Mr. Craner, you can't blame me or my comrades in wanting patriotic fund when I wrote to him in

sufficient money to start the battle of life again.

As you are aware, I am a British subject, always was and always will be, tho a resident of New York for 16 years. In May, 1916, I answered the call, working my way over as steward to Liverpool to rejoin my old regiment, the Royal Irish Rifles, in which I served in South Africa and Java, with my brother, also a soldier, and who died there. My father was an old Indian Mutiny veteran of the 75th Regiment, so, you see, all my family were soldiers, likewise \$25 a month. I was not a reservist, but a sense of loyalty to my old regiment inspired me to the call of duty. I served with my old corps in France, and was discharged in 1916, no longer physically fit for war service.

During my absence, my wife received for herself and three children \$25 a month. I contributing expense a day towards the amount. On my recovery I again joined up and went overseas for the second time with the 25th Battalion.

I am now in hospital, broken in mind and body; but if I have suffered, it is nothing in comparison to that of my wife, who struggled to keep a home on \$25 a month for a year, and then on \$50 from 1916 up till now. My family has been jeered and libeled at, for I, "an Irishman, to join Johnny Bull's army and let my family starve." Not a single cent of pension from the Imperial or Canadian army. In fact, Sir Thomas White could not see his way to recognize the patriotism of my wife to give her the benefit of the blame me or my comrades in wanting patriotic fund when I wrote to him in



PROCLAMATION

Visit of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

THOMAS L. CHURCH, Mayor of Toronto.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is very kindly
honoring the City by paying a return visit here

November 3rd to 5th

DECORATION OF THE CITY

I hereby respectfully request the citizens throughout the length and breadth of the city to decorate their residences and places of business and to have their flags flown in honor of the occasion.

All citizens are earnestly requested to loyally cooperate in giving effect to this proclamation and to govern themselves accordingly.

Mayor's Office,
Saturday, Nov. 1st.

T. L. CHURCH,
Mayor.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

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COMPANY
Limited
15-31 KING ST. EAST
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November specials

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TO MAKE MANY NEW FRIENDS

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Store Hours 8.30 to 5.30

Today---Our Great Sale of Oriental Rugs Opens

"Merode" Cotton Underwear Needs No Introduction

No other brand shows the fit, finish or smoothness that makes these garments simply ideal for wear next the skin.

White Cotton Vests, Fall and Winter weight, in low neck, with short sleeves or sleeveless, also in high neck with long sleeves.

36 to 38 \$1.50
40 to 42 \$1.75

Drawers, same quality, knee or ankle length and open style only.

36 to 38 \$1.50
40 to 42 \$1.75

Combinations, in knee length, with low neck and short, elbow or no sleeves; ankle length, with Dutch or high neck, and long sleeves; low neck without sleeves.

36 to 38 \$2.75
40 to 42 \$3.00

A Charming Model-- This Sweater Coat

Pure wool, brush finish, in weight heavy enough for any Winter requirements, is this handsome Sweater Coat. It is made with sash, patch pockets and convertible sailor collar, trimmed with white stripes. Colors are Saxe blue rose, purple or brown. Sizes 36 to 42. Special value at..... \$12.50

The Basket (by the Elevator) on the Main Floor

tells its mute but eloquent story. Will you help to keep it filled? And—just a hint—bring the magazines you enjoyed the most.

The Gloves Madame Prefers

for Fall or Winter wear, depending on her individual taste or the costume she is wearing, are here. She may choose from:

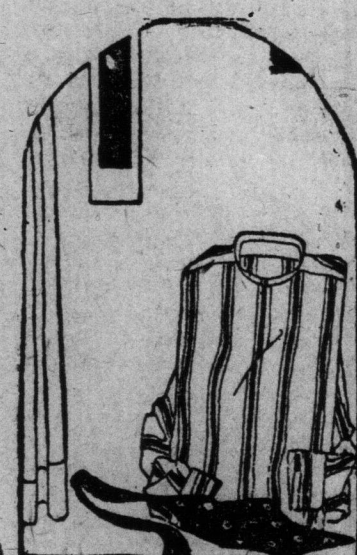
Two-Dome French Suede Gloves, with self-silk braid backs, over-sewn seams, in all the new Fall shades of tan, brown, heaver or grey. In all sizes. Price..... \$3.50

"Trefousse" Two-dome French Kid Gloves, with pique or over-sewn seams, braid or Paris points, in shades of beaver, tan, brown, grey, black or white. All sizes. Price..... \$3.50, \$3.75, \$3.95

Heavy Silk Gloves for Fall wear in shades of grey, mod, pongee, silver, navy, black or white. 2 pearl domes. All sizes..... \$2.25

About That Shirt You Bought Here

We know just how you feel about it. After you got-it home you didn't have a tie that looked really classy enough to wear with it.



And that's why we want to talk to you a bit about the smart ties of various sorts that you can choose from here today. Ever so many men like these classy

Silk Knitted Ties, woven of fine silk, that are here in all the new and snappy color effects, also in white stripes on black ground for men of conservative taste. Splendid qualities they are, too. Prices are, each..... \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Silk Four-in-Hands are as splendidly rich in broad color effects or as neat and conventional in style as varying tastes might require. And the prices will be acceptable to any man.

Men's Silk Scarfs

Long Silk Scarfs, with fringed ends, the sort of a scarf that a well-dressed man always wants in his wardrobe. In a variety of colors. They are priced at..... \$12.00 each.

Women's and Misses' Suits at \$55.00

The happy medium in price

Medium you'll admit at once, and happy also when you learn that former values were up to \$85.00.

The Suits for Women are of beautiful Velours, Silver-tones and Worsteds, in Navy, Oxford, Plum and Burgundy, beautifully lined throughout. Some have luxurious fur trimmings.

The Suits for Misses are in Velours, Jersey Cloth, Gabardine, Broadcloth and Silvertone. Fur-trimmed some of them are, too, and handsomely lined, all of them. Colors Navy, Brown, Plum, Green, French Blue, Oxford and Taupe. Styles are the best seen this season.

1917; neither could Sir James Loughheed, the head of the S.C.R., see his way to allow my wife and family to be given the proper allowance. Why, because I, a British subject, living in the States before the war, volunteered and served twice in the war.

No, sir, your committee or the government had no intention of keeping the promises that were made us. However, there is a day of reckoning. The man who loved his country and his flag and proved it by shedding blood will not surely lie down because you and your callous have broken faith, not only with him, but those who sleep beneath the mud in France. We will certainly "carry on" the fight, not only for ourselves, but also for the widows and orphans whose bread-winners laid down their lives that Canada should live.

Yours truly,
Mike Sullivan.
Late B.E.F. and C.E.F.

PREMIER-ELECT ENFORCE O. T. A.

(Continued From Page 1).

"Would you be guided largely by Sir Adam Beck in Hydro-Electric matters?" Mr. Drury was asked.

"Undoubtedly, we are in full sympathy with Sir Adam," replied the premier-elect. "He is the man who knows most about the whole situation."

"But," cautiously added Mr. Drury, "there will be no running the province into any bad financial situation to forward Hydro development. Every scheme must give promise of a safe investment."

To Fight Private Interests.

"There must also," Mr. Drury emphasized, "be adequate rentals for all developed water powers. We are absolutely with Sir Adam Beck in fighting private interests, and in our program, which, of course, cannot yet be anything like fully announced, there will be nothing savoring of class legislation, which must be got rid of."

Mr. Drury made it clear in the course of the conversation that he had fully discussed Hydro matters with Sir Adam Beck, and remarked:

"I think we shall also come to a very good understanding as to radical

developments and obviate duplicating existing roads.

Mr. Drury recapitulated his adherence to prohibition, and asked with reference to the administration of the O.T.A., he was emphatic in saying:

"We intend to see that the men in charge are sympathetic with us and the objects of the law, and that they squarely enforce it. If we find that certain phases of the law are abused in any way, we can soon see to that."

It was pointed out to Mr. Drury that many doctors objected to be turned into bartenders, and in this respect he remarked:

"The situation with regard to the medical profession will have to be regulated in some way. We shall have to ascertain, for example, whether any of the prescriptions given are dishonestly used. No doubt many doctors are opposed to the task placed upon them and we must see what can be done."

Farmers Not Profiters.

"Labor," Mr. Drury said, in answer to a question, "is the junior partner of the Farmer, and there is a great deal in common between them. One of the things we must seek to remove is the impression that the farmers are profiteers. An individual farmer may have asked too much, but that was not the case with them all. I do not believe in artificial regulations to

force conditions. The more we break down artificial restrictions the better for the whole community. People should be able to buy and sell how and where they please."

Mr. Drury expressed his affection for farm life, "and," he added, with a smile, "I can always go back to the plow if the vicissitudes of political life so dictate. The men on the farms are of the good, old stock. This neighborhood where I live was settled 100 years ago by English yeomen. It should be the object to make the farms attractive. The talk of the lure of the city is all nonsense. We should also endeavor to make farm life more profitable and remove some of the hindrances. As far as the powers of the province go, we will make it our business to eliminate unjust profits, wherever they exist."

Many matters were discussed with Mr. Drury, of which the public will learn more in due course. It would be unfair to him, even before he has embarked upon his premiership career, to ask him to commit himself upon questions with which he cannot yet be fully familiar.

The people of Barrie and district seem to be generally delighted at the honor of giving the premier to the province and all hope and believe that he will make good.

WOMEN DEMAND EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Washington, Nov. 2.—After several hours' discussion, the International Congress of Working Women adopted a resolution yesterday demanding an agreement among nations for an eight-hour law or a 44-hour week for women, with an uninterrupted rest period of at least a day and a half.

The resolution follows: "Resolved, that the International Congress of Working Women demands an immediate and practical measure to be secured by law and treaty between nations for an eight-hour working day, or 44-hour week.

"That the weekly rest period shall have an uninterrupted duration of at least one day and a half."

Scions of British Nobility Murdered by Bolshevik in Riga

London, Nov. 2.—Baron and Baroness Woernsmann, nephew and niece of the late Lord Armistead, were murdered by the Bolshevik in Riga last May, according to news reaching the Armistead family at Dundee, Scotland. The advices add that a grand nephew of Lord Armistead, John Cecil Armistead, was shot in March after having been in prison three months.

"Why a Will —and When"

Send for this booklet.

If you, with many years' business experience, have felt timid about your investments, and have at times suffered financial loss, should not your wife, inexperienced in business, have the protection of the most competent advice available, if deprived of your guidance?

The advice of one man might be valuable, but how much more would be the combined protection of a number of men in matters of importance in connection with your estate.

That is the service we offer—the combined judgment, experience and fidelity of our Directors, officers and staff. Make certain now of this superior protection by making your will and appointing as executors the

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