

## GOVERNOR PINCHOT SUBMITS PLANS TO AVERT ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE

A dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa., says:—Governor Pinchot has submitted to representatives of the anthracite miners and operators, in joint conference, a proposed basis of settlement, providing for a 10 per cent. increase in pay, recognition of the eight-hour day for all employees, and full recognition of the union by the operators, without the check-off, but with the right to have a union representative present when the men are paid.

The three main points of the scheme of settlement were set forth as follows:

- (1) Recognition of the basic eight-hour day for all employees. If longer hours are necessary at certain times, or in certain occupations, the overtime be paid for at the eight-hour rate.
  - (2) A uniform increase of 10 per cent. to all employees, this increase to take effect September 1.
  - (3) Full recognition of the union by the operators, without the check-off, but with the right to have a union representative present when the men are paid.
- A fourth point proposed complete recognition of the principle of collective bargaining.

The Governor also suggested that, as a method of settling differences in case of disagreement between miners and operators, each side select a man agreeable to both to attend and take part in discussions, but without a vote, and not as an umpire or referee. If then unable to agree, he proposed the differences be referred to the Conciliation Board, "which will be provided with whatever equipment is

necessary for the rendering of prompt decisions."

In opening his address the Governor said: "My justification for proposing a basis upon which I believe this strike can be prevented, with justice to all parties, is threefold.

"First, that this controversy has continued until a chance of agreement by direct negotiations by the miners and operators has been lost.

"Second, that the interest of the miners, the operators and the public all require that this controversy shall be settled without a strike.

"Third, that the public is entitled to a voice in the discussion, and the rights of the people generally deserve consideration, at least, as much as those of the miners and operators."

He declared he based his proposals upon information assembled from operators, miners and Government experts, with the belief that they afford a basis for settlement reasonable and just.

He then outlined his plan for a settlement, adding, that he did not regard the question of the open or closed shop as at issue in the controversy.

After expressing the opinion that an agreement on the terms suggested should cover a term of one year, Governor Pinchot discussed the wage question in detail.

"The whole body of wage rates in the anthracite field," he said, "is antiquated, haphazard and honey-combed with inequality. It needs revision. I suggest that the Anthracite Conciliation Board be authorized by the Joint Wage Scale Committee to undertake and complete within a year a thorough revision."



U.S. Secretary to Visit Canada. Secretary of State Hughes, of Washington, a visitor to Canada for the meetings of the Canadian Bar Association in Montreal early in September, will be one of the guests of honor at a banquet tendered by the Government.

## Yamamoto Appointed Premier of Japan

A dispatch from Tokyo says:—Count Gombei Yamamoto has been appointed Premier of Japan, to succeed the late Baron Kato. The appointment followed a summons to court by Prince Regent Hirohito, who acted upon the advice of the Genro, or elder statesmen. The new Premier is progressing toward the formation of a Cabinet which is expected to be completed soon.

## PEACE OF EUROPE DISTURBED BY ITALY'S ULTIMATUM TO GREEK GOVERNMENT

A dispatch from Rome says:—The Greek Government has replied to the Italian ultimatum embodying demands for reparations for the massacre of the members of the Italian frontier mission at the Albanian frontier. Greece accepts four of Italy's demands with modifications, and rejects three of them.

Greece is willing to present official apologies at the Italian Legation at Athens for the murder of the Italian military attaché, for whose safety the Italian Government holds Greece responsible.

The Athens Government will institute a most severe investigation of the murders under the supervision of the Italian military attaché, for whose safety the Italian Government holds Greece responsible.

Capital punishment is promised for those guilty of the killings.

But the clause of the Italian note demanding 50,000,000 (about \$2,500,000) indemnity fills the Greeks with perplexity.

The Italian note had demanded that the indemnity be paid in five days.

It is said in Athens that the assassinations were due to Greeks from

Epirus, enraged because the Council of Ambassadors had refused to include twenty-two Epirote villages in Greek territory.

A French member of the mission, who proceeded to the scene of the murders, reports that while the Italians were motoring from Janina to Santi Quaranta through a thickly wooded country they were ambushed. He found Major Corti dead in the automobile. General Tellini, president of the mission, had time to run twenty yards. His body lay beside the road. The other three were killed near the car.

No money was taken, so the assumption is that the crime was political. Furthermore, the Greek press had lately protested violently against the refusal to include the twenty-three villages in Greece. General Tellini was held responsible and accused of favoring Albanians over Greeks.

The Italian Government has warned the press against exaggerating the Greek crisis and also against alleged notices of military movements.

The Albanian Legation denies the Greek insinuations that Albanian hands assassinated the Italian mission. The Legation points out the scene of the crime was over ten miles from the Albanian border.

Greeks, it is said, have long been arming hands in this district and encouraging resistance to the frontier decisions. A Greek element hostile to the Italian mission is reported to have received funds and arms from Athens.

## GO TO CANADA, WOMAN M.P.P. TELLS BRITONS

Mrs. Smith, of British Columbia, Bids Aimless Millions Emigrate.

A despatch from London says:—Among many distinguished visitors to London is Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, "Our Mary Ellen," she is called in British Columbia, who claims to be the first woman in the world to take her husband's seat in Parliament. This happened during the war, when Mr. Smith, the Financial Minister in the Government of British Columbia, died and his wife, contesting his seat in Vancouver, entered Parliament by a majority of more than 3,000 over her nearest opponent.

Mrs. Smith is over here on a mission from the Canadian Government to persuade more Britons to emigrate to that Dominion. "Canada," she says, "is the gem in the British crown. When I see the teeming millions here who seem to lead aimless lives I want to tell them of the land of promise beyond the seas and to remind them that in Canada, which at present has a population of only nine millions, there is room for one hundred and fifty millions."

For several years Mrs. Smith has represented Vancouver in the British Columbia House of Commons. In 1921 she was given a seat in the Cabinet as Minister of Education, which position she held for a year before resigning, thus becoming the first woman to be a Cabinet Minister. She had better luck than some of her colleagues, for every measure that she advocated became law.

The last time "Mary Ellen" visited this country was in 1911, but she does not seem to have found as much improvement this time as she had expected. Englishwomen, she thinks, do not co-operate enough.

"There appears," she says, "too much of the 'we can leave it to George' sort of feeling among them. While some things have improved in the country in others there has been a complete standstill."

"Women, in my opinion," she added, "are resting too much on their oars at the present time and are too satisfied with what they have achieved to achieve more. This is a great pity."

The Canadian woman M.P. is an energetic speaker, and while here she will address meetings in several cities. Since her arrival she has been asked if she will allow herself to be nominated for a British constituency, but it is unlikely she will accede to this request. In her own words, she would rather "stay and blaze the trail in Canada than start afresh here."

She will, however, meet Britain's three women Members of Parliament—Lady Astor, Mrs. Wintringham and Mrs. Phillips—and discuss international questions of particular interest to women with them. Her plans also include visits to several European countries in each of which she intends to "boost" Canada.

## FIRE HOSE AT WAWA CONDEMNED BY JURY

Verdict Reached in Enquiry Into Cause of Death of Summer Hotel Victim.

A despatch from Huntsville says:—The following verdict was reached by the jurors empanelled to inquire into the death of Miss Annie Leigh, one of the victims of the disastrous fire at Wawa:

"That Annie Leigh came to her death accidentally at the Wawa Hotel, Muskoka, on August 19, while endeavoring to escape from the burning building."

The jury deprecated the absence of systematic inspection of public buildings for the purpose of testing fire-fighting appliances, and also made a number of recommendations.

The jury found that "there being at present no proper system of Government supervision, inspection be enforced to provide for adequate fire escapes, efficient fire-fighting equipment, the organization of a watchman service, and for a general alarm system, either by means of a power-house whistle or for electric gongs within the buildings, or for both. It further recommended that all elevator or hoist shafts in such buildings be of fire-proof construction, and that in the case of the building of new hotels or lodging-houses construction of a fire-retarding nature be used within reason, and that where possible segregated units be erected, instead of one large building."

## No Vessel Under 250 Tons to Carry Liquor

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. Jacques Bureau states that an order has been issued directing that no clearance papers should be issued to vessels under 250 tons which are carrying liquor to a foreign port. This order applies only to liquor in bond, the Minister stated, as the Department of Customs has no control over duty-paid liquors. The purpose of this order is to fix a standard of vessels to which clearance papers may be granted. In the past, it is stated, very small boats, even rowboats, have taken out papers for the transport of liquor to ports to which it would be impossible for them to navigate.

The order is expected to put an end to this practice and to limit the issue of clearance papers to vessels capable of making a bona fide voyage.



Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which has taken over the Bank of Hamilton.

## NO CHANGE IN RURAL ELEVATOR TARIFFS

Manitoba Farmers Rush the Wheat to Market Through Ordinary Channels.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—There will be no change in rural elevator tariffs on the prairies. That was definitely disposed of at the adjourned annual meeting of the Grain Board, when it refused the request of owners of country elevators for an amendment to the regulations which would permit them to make an extra charge of one-half cent per bushel for cleaning grain. The present regulation provides a tariff of 1½ cents a bushel for storing grade and dockage grain, and there is a clause that "grain specially cleaned will be subject to a charge of one-half cent per bushel for each cleaning."

The Grain Act, however, provides a maximum charge of 1½ cents for storing grain whether or not the elevator has a cleaner, and the operators asked that the word "specially" be removed from the regulations. The board decided that the regulations should stand, but suggested that the elevator companies make representations for an amendment to the Act.

There has been much discussion of reports that increases in the present tariff would be demanded by elevator interests. Hon. Geo. Langley has been mentioned as one likely speaker before the meeting in the interest of increased charges. Elevator men assert that the tariff does not allow grain to be handled at a profit, that if the elevators had no other sources of revenue they could not be operated. They make nothing, some elevator managers of the grain exchange assert, on mere handling grain at the tariff for farmers. It is from grain bought that their revenue, which they assert is meagre, comes.

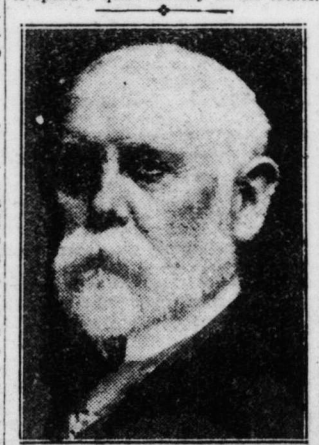
Meantime, larger quantities of grain are being shipped under the ordinary system from Southern Alberta, and at the rate it is now going to market any pool that is formed in Manitoba this season will have little, if any, grain from this province to handle.

## Prince Coming to Canada as Private Person

A despatch from London says:—An official statement about the Prince of Wales' tour says His Royal Highness' plans are now complete. He will embark on the Empress of France on September 5. On reaching Canada he will proceed direct to his ranch in Alberta, where he will reside during his whole stay in Canada. He is due back in London on October 20.

All statements published about the Prince's acceptance of public engagements while in the Dominion are without exception incorrect. His Royal Highness has not accepted nor will he accept any public engagement of any kind in connection with his coming Canadian tour.

In the first place he will not appear in Canada as the Prince of Wales but as the Duke of Cornwall. In the second place he is not in any sense making an official tour but is merely going as a private gentleman to spend a quiet holiday on his estate.



President of the Bank of Hamilton Mr. Cyrus A. Birge, of Hamilton, president of the Bank of Hamilton, which is being merged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

## BOTH PARTIES IN ANT HRACITE CONTROVERSY REJECT SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL

A despatch from Harrisburg, Pa., says:—When the 158,000 men engaged in the anthracite industry laid down their tools for the day at three o'clock Friday afternoon, the strike of 1923 was on.

It was on because neither side to the controversy would accept Governor Pinchot's proposals for a settlement of the matters in dispute when they met him at noon and, according to union leaders, there was not sufficient time even if there was the inclination to cancel or set aside the strike orders already issued.

Because he knows the situation, Governor Pinchot decided that the meeting must be in executive session. At this session—and it is not certain that he will not meet with each group separately after the general meeting—he is expected to use the proposal, and the objections which both sides will present to it as a basis on which to trade for something that will put the men back to work at the earliest possible moment.

The objections of the miners to the Governor's proposal are: That the increase in wages proposed while a step

in the right direction, is insufficient and does not meet the needs of the men; that arbitration in any form is objectionable; that the form proposed by the Governor would place everything in the hands of one man, Dr. Charles P. Neill; that full recognition which the Governor says they should have is but a phrase without the check-off and the closed shop.

The objections of the operators to the proposal are that it makes no provision for keeping the mines running after the close of Friday's work; that it is vague in that it does not specify what the phrase "full recognition" means; that the proposal to relieve the public of the burden of the increased costs the increases in wages must mean in the price of coal by forcing railroads and distributors to lower their prices is impossible of execution; that it would require months, if not years, of hearings by the Interstate Commerce Commission to force a revision of rates; that the Governor's estimate of 60 cents as the cost of the changes he proposes is too low and that generally the scheme is impracticable.

## QUEEN OF ROUMANIA WINS POINCARÉ AID

Persuades French Premier to Recognize New Regime in Greece.

A despatch from Paris says:—While he still refuses to be swayed from his stand in the Ruhr by British statesmen, Premier Poincaré could not resist the determined appeals of a man in the interest of his children. While Prime Minister Baldwin and Lord Curzon continue their unavailing efforts to induce a change in French policy on reparations, Queen Marie of Roumania, the most diplomatic sovereign in Europe, has succeeded in a few minutes' conversation in inducing M. Poincaré to depart from his policy of neutrality in regard to Greece, where her daughter now reigns next to her husband, George II.

Careful manoeuvring by this wise woman diplomatist has at last borne fruit in the announcement that France is about to recognize the sovereigns now watching over the destinies of Greece.

The persuasive powers of this woman, of whom it is said that she has a stronger will than any king, are indeed extraordinary. She has played no small part in the restoration of equilibrium to central Europe and the Balkans, and apart from her campaign to get Roumania into the war on the side of the Allies, though her husband was a member of the Hohenzollern family, she crowned all previous achievements by marrying off her two daughters to Greek and Serbian monarchs. She is now planning a marriage between her youngest daughter and the King of Bulgaria.

To-day she is considered one of the pillars of the Little Entente—that bloc of nations resolved to keep and enforce peace in the Balkans and central Europe. Queen Marie also is famous as an author and playwright, her best known play being "The White Lily," which is now being produced at the Paris Opera, interpreted by a M. Le Romainian Queen is a member of several European academies, notably the French Academy of Political and Moral Science, where her contributions are eagerly received and usually approved.

## Quill Pens Passing Out of Use in Britain

A despatch from London says:—Quill pens are at last succumbing to the march of progress here, as the Treasury has decided to discontinue their use in South-west County Court, almost their last stronghold. One of the chief reasons for their passing is that few workmen know the art of their manufacture.

Philip Cooper, head of the London firm whose predecessors supplied His Majesty's stationery office with quills for about 100 years, predicts that the industry will be extinct in a few years. As the decades have passed, it is stated, parents are more and more declining to apprentice their sons to this trade, believing that the resources of invention would doom it.

All quills used to come from Russia and later from Germany, but the war stopped importation. One of the finest writing styles in the world is said to be the Hudson Bay quill, whose texture is harder than the ordinary goose quill, with a black feather instead of white. Lord Beaconsfield used the Hudson Bay quill when he was Prime Minister. But Queen Victoria favored the lovely goose.

That a much larger quantity of pulp wood is being worked up in Canada than in former years is evident from a comparison of the figures for 1922, as compared with those for 1921. In 1922 the total cut of pulp wood was 3,923,940 cords, of which 74.2 per cent. was used at home, and 25.8 per cent., or 1,011,332 cords were exported to the United States. In 1921 of a total cut of 3,273,131 cords, only 97 per cent. was used in Canada and 23 per cent. exported to the United States.

## Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

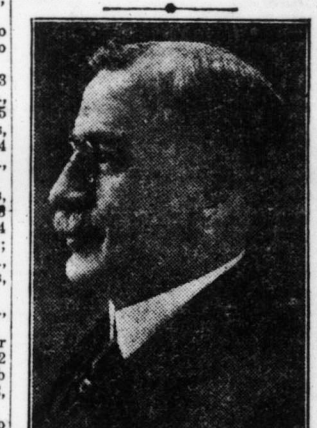
In Ontario twenty-one different species of wood are cut in the forests. These are spruce, white pine, hemlock, cedar, balsam, red pine, birch, jackpine, tamarack, maple, basswood, elm, poplar, ash, beech, oak, cherry, chestnut, butternut, hickory and walnut. Over one-half the cut of white pine produced in Canada is taken from Ontario's forests. This is the most valuable of the softwoods species, the output of the province in 1920 being valued at nearly fifteen million dollars. It will surprise many Ontario people to learn that 1,238,000 board feet of oak was cut in the province in 1920; also 631,000 feet of chestnut, 164,000 feet of cherry and 13,000 feet of walnut.

## "Blue Diamond of the Red Sultan" Lost Forever

A despatch from Paris says:—Reports that divers are about to begin operations in an attempt to discover the exact emplacement of the liner Egypt, sunk off the French coast last year, and to recover precious gold that went down with the ship have prompted the French newspaper to recapitulate the many treasures hidden away deep down in the sea. Although it is impossible to estimate the amount of gold lost in such circumstances, there are other things, of which the average person is unaware, buried in Davy Jones' locker in futile efforts to recover which huge fortunes have been spent.

One of the most precious gems ever lost lies several fathoms deep off the Brittany coast, consigned to the sea when two boats came into collision in 1909. Known as the Blue Diamond of the Red Sultan, it was once the property of Marie Antoinette, and others before her, who similarly met tragic fate. The last owner was drowned when the gem was lost.

It was first the property of Abdul Hamid, who acquired it during the French Revolution. Although this stone is not likely to claim any further victims, it certainly has ruined many fortunes, as it is estimated that searches instituted to recover it already have cost close to 50,000,000 francs.



Heads Retail Merchants Mr. J. A. Bannard, Winnipeg, who has just been elected President of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada for a second term. Mr. Bannard has given special attention to the problems of retail merchants and is one of the leaders in movements looking to the improvement of retail business generally.

## Hughes to Manifest Friendly Attitude Toward Canada

A despatch from Washington says:—The purpose of the visit of Secretary of State Hughes to Canada is described at the White House as "a manifestation of the friendly attitude of this Government toward Canada." A high official said it was in accordance with the action of the late President in stopping at Vancouver, and that it was deemed fitting from time to time to give evidence of the friendly feeling of this Government toward the people of the Dominion.

## Australia's New Capital to be a Garden City

A despatch from Melbourne Australia, says:—The building of a provisional Parliament House at the new Federal Capital of Canberra has been definitely begun. Hon. P. G. Stewart, Minister of Works and Railways, turned the first sod, and made a speech, in which he said the work would be speeded up so that the next Parliament might assemble there. The new city, he said, would be a garden city, rather than a monumental one.

## Teachers Arrive to Take Positions in Schools

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—A number of school teachers have arrived here on the steamer Makura from New Zealand and Australia to take up positions in Canadian schools with the opening of the next term.