

BRITISH MINERS' STRIKE SECURES INCREASE FOR WORKERS

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

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

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

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

ballot. If this is in favor of accepting the terms offered, the delegates will not be summoned again. The settlement upon which the miners' delegates, coal mine owners and the Government are agreed is a very complicated one. Briefly, the men get a sliding advance of two shillings to one shilling sixpence, according to age, as was originally demanded.

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

This clause is most important as establishing the principle that Labor has a right to have a say in the ratio of wages and profits. A certificate from the Minister of Mines is to be accepted as evidence of conditions governing wage adjustment.

A MESSAGE FROM GENEVA

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

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

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

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

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

British Empire Appeal. For these urgent reasons, Mr. Brown said, the League of Red Cross Societies has made an earnest appeal to the people of the British Empire, and he was glad to hear that the cause of the suffering children was being taken up in Canada. He had learned that an appeal on behalf of the British Empire Fund would be made in Canada by the Canadian Red Cross during Armistice Week and wished for its every success.



Raises Big Constitutional Question. Viscountess Rhondda, famous business woman, who asks that she be allowed to take her seat in the House of Lords as "a peeress of the realm."

Admiral Coundouriotis Chosen Regent

A despatch from London says:—The Greek Chamber of Deputies has elected Admiral P. Coundouriotis as Regent of Greece by a vote of 137 to 3, says a despatch to the London Times from Athens. Admiral Coundouriotis is Minister of Marine in the Venizelos Cabinet.

In September, 1916, Admiral Coundouriotis, the Minister in charge of the Greek navy, accompanied Premier Venizelos and his followers when they departed from Greece for the island of Crete and set up a provisional government for the purpose of forcing Greece into the war on the side of Serbia and the Entente allies. The Admiral was a co-signor with Venizelos of the proclamation of the present Government, the power of which later brought Greece into the war and caused the abdication of King Constantine.

Royal Sheep Win Championship at Calgary

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



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

Canada From Coast to Coast

Chilliwack, B.C.—The Fraser Valley is producing as good bulbs as the far-famed gardens of Holland, according to an English gardener who has established a garden in the Bradner district. British Columbia, he states, can undersell Holland and yet produce as good or better bulbs. He is specializing on daffodils, narcissi, and tulip beds.

Victoria, B.C.—Employment of aeroplanes to transport salmon eggs to the upper reaches of the Fraser river, British Columbia, is the suggestion of the Superintendent of Fisheries. Hitherto it has been found impossible to restock the celebrated Fraser River fishing grounds from hatcheries situated away up the stream, as the fertile eggs will not stand the carriage by pack animals over rough mountain trails. The transportation by air would, it is believed, solve this problem, obviating the perils of the land journey and accomplishing the distance much more speedily.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—A successful experiment has demonstrated the possibility of growing broom corn here. Seed grown on June 10th and receiving no special attention produced plants nearly six feet high and well-developed ears. This corn yields excellent seed as well as its stalks making fine cattle fodder.

Saskatoon, Sask.—"Canada's achievement in its institutions of learning is one of the most striking features of Canadian life," said Lord Burnham, chairman of the visiting Imperial Press Conference when in the city. Many of the delegates connected with educational effort were gathering valuable data on Canada's progressive educational policies from which they hoped to profit on their return to the old country.

Winnipeg, Man.—Officials of the city of Winnipeg and the province of Manitoba have inaugurated a survey to determine the best plan for handling the young workers systematically. Letters have been mailed to more than 1,000 employers asking for information on the employment of juvenile workers. Upon receipt of the replies a conference will be held to determine the best manner of aiding the workers under 18 years of age and giving them the right kind of employment.

Toronto, Ont.—Two American engineers of New York have purchased the mica mine at Blue Mountain near the head of Stony Lake, and will start immediate operations, expecting to ship 100 pounds of mica a day before the end of the present season. Machinery and equipment have been purchased and labor engaged. Transportation will be by motor truck.

The provincial ordinary revenue for the first eight months of the present year is over \$1,000,000 more than for the same period last year. Succession duties up till the end of June brought in over \$500,000 more than for the same time last year, and the sum derived from the amusement tax is practically as much as for the whole of last year.

A number of parties interested in oil production, including the Standard Oil Company, an English syndicate, and syndicates of Dayton, Ohio, and Toronto capitalists are now at work on the island of Manitoulin, and some promising results have been secured. The Standard Oil Company has leased 30,000 acres, the English syndicate headed by Sir Stopford Branton 25,000 acres, and other companies large tracts.

A large steamer for service on the Toronto-Niagara line to carry 4,000 passengers, and to have a moving picture theatre aboard, will be built by the Canada Steamship Lines, according to announcement by the president. The new vessel will be 410 feet long and 70 feet wide.

Montreal, Que.—The port of Montreal this year handled 35,000,000 bushels of wheat up to the end of August, which is double the quantity for the same period in 1919.

A new company known as the Industrial Construction Company has been formed at St. Annes. They expect to build 160 houses in the town for rental.

Fredericton, N.B.—New Brunswick's moose are getting so plentiful that they are interfering with the automobile traffic, and cases have been reported of these animals leaping from the sides of roads upon the brilliant headlights of passing cars at night.

Kentville, N.S.—The statistical branch of the Dominion Atlantic Railway estimates the Nova Scotia apple crop as about 60 per cent. of last year's yield, or 1,200,000 barrels.

Trial in Far-off North Ends in Acquittal

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Once more the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "got its man," but this time it released him, his name cleared. A verdict of not guilty has been received here from a small party of white men who early last August left for the northland to investigate the killing of Ketaushuk, one Eskimo, by Tukautauk, another member of his tribe.

Headed by Inspector J. W. Phillips and Sergeant A. H. Joy, the administrators of the white man's law journeyed to Belcher Island on the eastern coast of Hudson's Bay. On the way they picked up two prospectors, who were drafted for jury duty when Tukautauk was located and an inquest held. The jury found that Ketaushuk started a row and that Tukautauk killed him in self-defence.

Between Eight and Nine Millions in Canada

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

Airships Employed in Newfoundland Seal Hunt

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

Coal Strike Cost \$1,500,000,000

A despatch from London says:—One conservative computation of the cost of the coal strike by the end of the next week, including losses of production in the mines, wages, railway earnings, reduction of output in other trades, and general effect on business totals up to \$300,000,000. Other estimates go so far as to put the total to the country, directly and indirectly, of a three-weeks' strike at not far below \$500,000,000.

Zeppelins of the future will be capable of carrying a load of sixty tons, with 500 passengers, and they will be able to cover a distance equal to three times across the Atlantic without having to refuel.

ABBEY TO RECEIVE UNKNOWN HERO

King George Unveils Cenotaph on Armistice Day.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Curzon, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Leader of the House of Lords, has set forth the arrangements which the Government proposes to follow in connection with the unveiling of the cenotaph commemorating the glorious dead in the war, together with the burial of an unknown British soldier in Westminster Abbey on Armistice Day.

The body of this soldier will arrive from France on Armistice Day and no attempt will be made to discover its identity. There will be a long processional route, the pall-bearers being Admirals, Field Marshals and Generals. The procession will halt at the cenotaph for the unveiling ceremony by his Majesty the King. Afterward the procession will proceed to Westminster Abbey with the King as chief mourner and the Princes immediately following the gun carriage on foot.

The burial will take place in the nave of the abbey, and it is proposed that the grave shall be filled with soil from France. Lord Curzon laid stress on the fact that troops from the Dominions will be given every opportunity to share in the ceremonies with the home forces. It is proposed that two minutes' silence during the armistice hour shall again be observed throughout the Empire.

Prince Arthur Assumes New Duties

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

FIGHT OVER OF CORK LORD MAYOR

Sinn Fein Guard Body and London Police Guard Sinn Fein.

A despatch from Holyhead, Wales, says:—Sisters and brothers of the late Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork were forcibly expelled, with other mourners, from their railway carriage by police here late Wednesday night as a result of a fight over the coffin of the dead hunger-striker.

Members of the family objected to the coffin being placed on board a special boat which would go direct from this port to Cork, and a violent scene ensued. The fight lasted for five minutes. The relatives wanted the body taken to Dublin, where arrangements have been made for another funeral service.

The coffin was placed on board the boat at last and the steamer left for Cork.

The relatives were officially notified on board their train before it reached Holyhead that the body of the dead Lord Mayor would not be taken to Dublin, but that a special steamer to Cork had been placed at their disposal. They refused to accept the arrangement, and did not accompany the body when it left Holyhead.

Instead they are declared to have crossed to Dublin on an ordinary mail boat.

A despatch from London says:—More than 10,000 persons followed Terence MacSwiney's body on the five-mile walk from St. George's Cathedral to Euston Station, while Londoners lined the route.

A police force of 10,000 men was turned out to keep order and a heavy guard vied with the "Republican army" men in uniform in escorting the hearse.

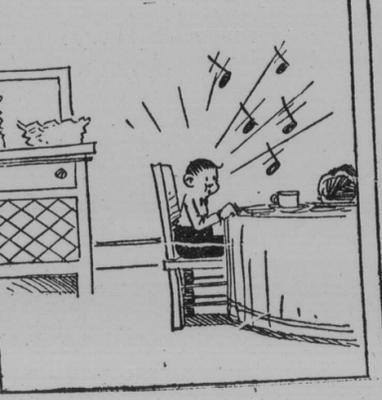
The procession took nearly two hours to pass a given point.

Twenty-nine "Irish Republican" flags, which it is a crime to carry in the Dublin streets, were in line, and practically every member of the procession wore a "Republican" armband, which would mean his arrest in Ireland.

Many banners were carried which bore mottoes denouncing British rule, and the whole display was guarded by British police and looked upon quietly by a British crowd.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.	
Toronto, Nov. 2.—Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 71½¢; No. 3 CW, 64½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 64½¢; No. 1 feed, 62½¢; No. 2 feed, 59½¢, in store Fort William.	50c; heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 64 to 68c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 41 to 43c; breakfast bacon, 50 to 56c; fancy breakfast bacon, 56 to 62c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 60 to 64c.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.31½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.29½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.16½, in store Fort William.	Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.20; No. 4 CW, \$1.15; rejected, 87½¢; feed, 87½¢, in store Fort William.	Lard—Pure tallow, 30½ to 31c; tubs, 31 to 31½; pails, 31½ to 31¾; prints, 33 to 33½; Compound tallow, 23½ to 24c; tubs, 24½ to 24¾; pails, 24½ to 24¾; prints, 24 to 28c.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.17; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.	Montreal, Nov. 2.—Oats, 2 C. W., 92½¢; No. 3 CW, \$6. Flour, Man-spring wheat patents, firsts, \$13. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.20. Bran, led oats, \$4.25. Shorts, \$4.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$31 to \$32. Cheese, finest easterns, 23 1/16c. Butter, choicest creamery, 53 to 54c. Eggs, fresh, 68 to 69c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40 to \$1.50.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 68 to 71c. Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, \$2.05 to \$2.10; No. 2 spring, \$2 to \$2.05; shipping points, according to freights.	Live Stock Markets.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.	Toronto, Nov. 2.—Choice heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$13.50; good heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12; butchers' cattle, \$10 to \$11; do, good, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$5 to \$7; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, good, \$7.25 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; feeders, best, \$10 to \$11; do, 900 lbs., \$9.50 to \$10; do, 800 lbs., \$8.75 to \$9.25; do, com., \$6.75 to \$8.25; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and med., \$85 to \$75; lambs, yearling, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$12.50 to \$13.50; calves, good to choice, \$10 to \$17; sheep, 55 to \$8; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25; do, weighed off cars, \$18.50; do, f.o.b., \$17.25; do, country points, \$17.
Barley—\$1.12 to \$1.17, according to freights outside.	Montreal, Nov. 2.—Butcher steers, com., \$5.50 to \$7.75; butcher heifers, med., \$7 to \$8; com., \$5 to \$6.75; butchers' cows, med., \$5 to \$7; canners, \$3 to \$3.50; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50. Butcher bulls, com., \$4 to \$4.75. Good veal, \$13 to \$15; med., \$11 to \$12; grass, \$5 to \$6. Ewes, \$4 to \$7; lambs, good, \$12 to \$12.50; com., \$8 to \$11; Hogs, off-car weights, select, \$18.50 to \$19; sows, \$14.50 to \$15.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.	Provisions—Wholesale.
Rye—No. 3, \$1.65, nominal, according to freights outside.	Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to
Manitoba flour—\$12.90 top patents; \$14.25 second patents.	
Ontario flour—\$9, bulk, seaboard.	
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags, included: Bran, per ton, \$40.25; shorts, per ton, \$45.25; good feed flour, \$3.25.	
Country Produce—Wholesale.	
Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 30c; triplets, 29½ to 30½c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½c.	
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery, prints, 55 to 61c.	
Margarine—35 to 37c.	
Eggs—No. 1, 61 to 65c; cartons, 75 to 80c; selects, 68 to 70c.	
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., \$4.75 to \$5; Lima, \$3.25; Japans, \$4.25; primes, \$3 to \$3.25; California Lima, 12 to 13c. to 12c.	
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.	
Honey—60, 30-lb. tins, 26 to 27c per lb. Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15 section case; 5½, 2½ lb. tins, 28 to 29c per lb.	



REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes