

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AGREE TO DISAGREE

Fail to Reach Unanimity on Questions of 8-Hour Day, Recognition of Labor Unions, and Right of Employees to Collective Bargaining, but Wonderful Progress Was Made Along General Lines.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—When the National Industrial Conference broke up at five o'clock Saturday afternoon the newly achieved friendliness between employer and employee by agreement had not been endangered by a division of the questions of the eight-hour day, recognition of labor unions and the right of employees to collective bargaining.

On these cardinal doctrines of organized labor the various joint committees of employers and employees were unable to bring in unanimous reports.

It was decided on the motion of Mr. John Shaw, of Woodstock, that it would be better to avoid embittering either side through losing by a few votes, and that the objects of the conference would be achieved just as well by having the recommendations of the various sections of the committee brought in and embodied in the Hansard report of the proceedings.

By seconding this motion, Mr. R. J. Sturge of Winnipeg pointed out for the employees that on the question of practical agreement and that the dif-

ferences of opinion had come on questions of detail. The reports of the various sections of the committee on these questions would go before the Governments, which could determine the value of the respective opinions expressed.

Considering in the light of these statements and the declaration in favor of joint councils, the conference must be regarded as having made distinct progress, even on the questions where no unanimous agreement could be reached.

The eight-hour day law all over Canada to which adherence of the employers was asked, is recognized in principle. Employers and employees differed as to the time when it should come into effect. Already forty-seven per cent of Canadian industries have the eight-hour day. The labor element leaves the conference determined it will press its view until the eight-hour day obtains in such a large majority of the country's industries that a bill will be passed making it obligatory on all but seasonal occupations, such as agriculture, fishing and logging.

STRIKE IN U.S. IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Both Sides Claim Advantage in First Day's Skirmish.

New York, Sept. 22.—At the end of the opening day of economic war between organized labor and the greater part of the iron and steel industry of the United States both sides round to-night apparently satisfied with reports received from the far-flung battlelines reaching into 20 states, and affecting directly or indirectly half a million workers.

After the first test of strength industrial leaders and commanders of labor unions were willing to admit that they faced a struggle which might prove long and bitter. Grim evidence of preparation made for the industrial conflict were seen in the actual works surrounding all the mills.

In the first skirmish of battle rolls away by accurate estimate of the number of workers who marched in obedience to the strike order and the number who remained at their posts. It was not obtainable.

From strike headquarters in Pittsburgh came claims that 284,000 men had taken their places in the ranks of the strikers, but although no statistics forthcoming from the Steel Corporation headquarters in New York, company officials in the zone of action hastened to challenge the estimate of labor leaders.

H.R.H. MEETS SIKHS AND IMPERIALS

Opens Dominion Park on Mount Revelstoke and Goes to Movies.

Revelstoke, B.C., Sept. 21.—En route on Saturday from Field to Revelstoke, the Prince of Wales inspected five hundred Imperial soldiers, members of the Middlesex Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. F. T. Brown, who were on their way from Sibeha. The men had alighted from their troop train at the little mountain station of the Twin Butte, and they cheered the Prince with great vigor after he had passed down the line.

The Middlesex men arrived at Vancouver this week, and are sailing for home from Montreal.

At Golden this morning the Prince received a hearty welcome from the citizens, conspicuous in the crowd being returned soldiers and a company of school children, who sang patriotic songs. Here, the Prince also made the acquaintance of some white-turbaned Sikhs, the first he met in Canada, the principal of whom was presented and saluted in Oriental fashion. After the Royal train reached Revelstoke, where the Prince received a warm welcome, the Dominion Park on Mount Revelstoke, was officially opened by him, and a bronze tablet erected on a large rock was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, the Prince lifting the Union Jack which covered it.

H.R.H. MADE AN INDIAN CHIEF

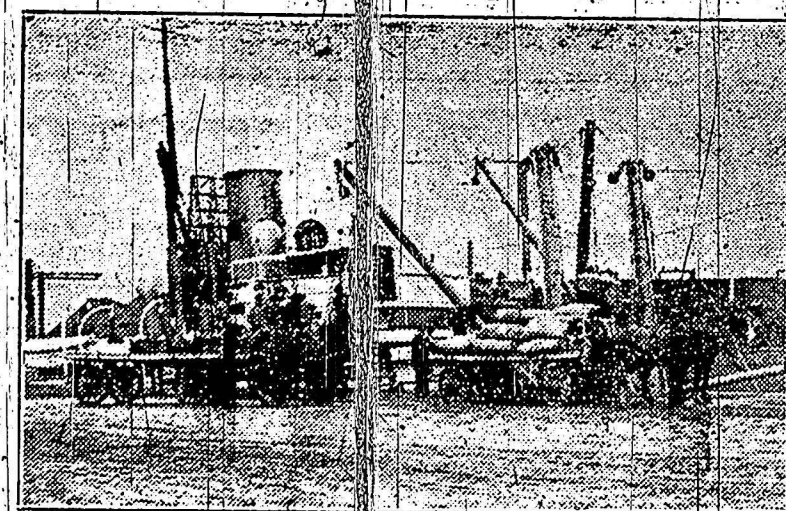
Stony Tribe Supplies "Big Medicine" for the Occasion.

A despatch from Banff says:—A picturesque escort greeted the Prince of Wales when he reached Banff. The Stony Indians formed up to conduct His Royal Highness to the park, where the park commissioner presented the formal address of welcome. Then the Stonys entertained their young chief-tain with a typical Indian feast. The formal dignity of their initial greetings gave place to special finesses and sources and quaint ceremonies of their race.

The Prince of Wales was made a chief of the Stony Indians with pomp and circumstance. The Prince has adorned a wonderful head-dress to his regalia, and the more royal prerogative has been added to his name. Once again his personality won the affections of a group of strangers. The Indians are his willing subjects from this hour.

KING GEORGE INVITES VISIT FROM POINCARÉ

Paris, Sept. 21.—King George has invited President Poincaré and Madame Poincaré to visit himself and Queen Mary next month.



There is no scarcity of sugar in the harbor of Montreal, the Canadian Government merchant marine having arrived there from raw sugar. The picture shows another cargo of 22,000 bags will soon arrive on the Canadian Recruit.

Grain and Live Stock

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Sept. 23.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.30; No. 2 Northern, \$2.27; No. 3 Northern, \$2.24; store Fort William.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, \$1.24; No. 4 CW, \$1.22; No. 1 feed, \$1.16; No. 2 feed, \$1.15; No. 3 feed, \$1.14; No. 4 feed, \$1.13; No. 5 feed, \$1.12; No. 6 feed, \$1.11; No. 7 feed, \$1.10; No. 8 feed, \$1.09; No. 9 feed, \$1.08; No. 10 feed, \$1.07; No. 11 feed, \$1.06; No. 12 feed, \$1.05; No. 13 feed, \$1.04; No. 14 feed, \$1.03; No. 15 feed, \$1.02; No. 16 feed, \$1.01; No. 17 feed, \$1.00; No. 18 feed, \$0.99; No. 19 feed, \$0.98; No. 20 feed, \$0.97; No. 21 feed, \$0.96; No. 22 feed, \$0.95; No. 23 feed, \$0.94; No. 24 feed, \$0.93; No. 25 feed, \$0.92; No. 26 feed, \$0.91; No. 27 feed, \$0.90; No. 28 feed, \$0.89; No. 29 feed, \$0.88; No. 30 feed, \$0.87; No. 31 feed, \$0.86; No. 32 feed, \$0.85; No. 33 feed, \$0.84; No. 34 feed, \$0.83; No. 35 feed, \$0.82; No. 36 feed, \$0.81; No. 37 feed, \$0.80; No. 38 feed, \$0.79; No. 39 feed, \$0.78; No. 40 feed, \$0.77; No. 41 feed, \$0.76; No. 42 feed, \$0.75; No. 43 feed, \$0.74; No. 44 feed, \$0.73; No. 45 feed, \$0.72; No. 46 feed, \$0.71; No. 47 feed, \$0.70; No. 48 feed, \$0.69; No. 49 feed, \$0.68; No. 50 feed, \$0.67; No. 51 feed, \$0.66; No. 52 feed, \$0.65; No. 53 feed, \$0.64; No. 54 feed, \$0.63; No. 55 feed, \$0.62; No. 56 feed, \$0.61; No. 57 feed, \$0.60; No. 58 feed, \$0.59; No. 59 feed, \$0.58; No. 60 feed, \$0.57; No. 61 feed, \$0.56; No. 62 feed, \$0.55; No. 63 feed, \$0.54; No. 64 feed, \$0.53; No. 65 feed, \$0.52; No. 66 feed, \$0.51; No. 67 feed, \$0.50; No. 68 feed, \$0.49; No. 69 feed, \$0.48; No. 70 feed, \$0.47; No. 71 feed, \$0.46; No. 72 feed, \$0.45; No. 73 feed, \$0.44; No. 74 feed, \$0.43; No. 75 feed, \$0.42; No. 76 feed, \$0.41; No. 77 feed, \$0.40; No. 78 feed, \$0.39; No. 79 feed, \$0.38; No. 80 feed, \$0.37; No. 81 feed, \$0.36; No. 82 feed, \$0.35; No. 83 feed, \$0.34; No. 84 feed, \$0.33; No. 85 feed, \$0.32; No. 86 feed, \$0.31; No. 87 feed, \$0.30; No. 88 feed, \$0.29; No. 89 feed, \$0.28; No. 90 feed, \$0.27; No. 91 feed, \$0.26; No. 92 feed, \$0.25; No. 93 feed, \$0.24; No. 94 feed, \$0.23; No. 95 feed, \$0.22; No. 96 feed, \$0.21; No. 97 feed, \$0.20; No. 98 feed, \$0.19; No. 99 feed, \$0.18; No. 100 feed, \$0.17; No. 101 feed, \$0.16; No. 102 feed, \$0.15; No. 103 feed, \$0.14; No. 104 feed, \$0.13; No. 105 feed, \$0.12; No. 106 feed, \$0.11; No. 107 feed, \$0.10; No. 108 feed, \$0.09; No. 109 feed, \$0.08; No. 110 feed, \$0.07; No. 111 feed, \$0.06; No. 112 feed, \$0.05; No. 113 feed, \$0.04; No. 114 feed, \$0.03; No. 115 feed, \$0.02; No. 116 feed, \$0.01; No. 117 feed, \$0.00; No. 118 feed, \$0.00; No. 119 feed, \$0.00; No. 120 feed, \$0.00.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Sept. 23.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$14; good heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$13; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12 to \$12.50; do, good, \$11.25 to \$11.50; do, medium, \$10 to \$10.75; do, common, \$7 to \$7.50; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, medium, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do, rough, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, good, \$9 to \$9.25; do, medium, \$8.50 to \$9; do, common, \$7 to \$7.50; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10; feeders, \$10 to \$11.25; canners and cutters, \$4.75 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$110 to \$140; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$150; light ewes, \$7.50 to \$9; yearlings, \$9.50 to \$10.50; spring lambs, per ewe, \$12 to \$13; calves, good to choice, \$17.50 to \$21.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25 to \$18.50; do, weighed off cars, \$18.50 to \$18.75; do, f.o.b., \$17.25 to \$17.50; do, to farmers, \$17 to \$17.25.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Eggs, No. 1, 56 to 57; select, 58 to 60; Butter, creamery, prints, 48 to 50; choice dairy prints, 49 to 50; ordinary dairy prints, 46 to 47; bakers', 40; oleomargarine, best, 35 to 37; Cheese, new, large, 28 to 30; Maple Syrup—per gal., \$2.40 per gallon; do, one-gal. cans, \$2.50.

Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Rolls, 35 to 38; ham, med., 45 to 46; heavy, 48 to 50; 40% cooked hams, 60 to 65; peas, 40; beans, 50; coffee, 44 to 46; breakfast bacon, 48 to 49; cottage loaf, 38 to 39; Baked meats—Picked pork, 44; mess pork, 45; Green meats—Out of pickle less than smoked; Dry salted meat, 18 to 19.

VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN STARTS ON ARMISTICE DAY

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Dominion Government's Victory Loan campaign will be inaugurated on Tuesday, November 11, the first anniversary of Armistice Day.



"BEING DEAR YET SPEAKETH" The Shade of His Son—But don't spoil my work.

ATLANTIC TRAVEL BACK TO NORMAL

Expected That End of October Will See Close of Military Monopoly.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Indications point to an early ending of the requisition of passenger space for Government requirements on both the Canadian and American routes, and from British ports.

A circular received at the White Star offices advises that third-class bookings could now be accepted on the steamers Lapland and Adriatic, sailing from Southampton to New York, beginning with the sailing of the Lapland from Southampton Sept. 16th.

This is taken as the beginning of the end of war activities, and will open the way to the resumption of normal ocean travel. It was stated that the indications are that plenty of space on all lines will soon be available for civilian travel, on both the New York and Canadian lines to British ports. Probably the end of October will see the close of the military monopoly of passenger service, which has caused so much dislocation during the past few years.

CHINESE GO HOME BY CANADIAN ROUTE

Don't Want to Lose Any Because of \$500 Head Tax.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 21.—The first contingent of the 80,000 Chinese who were taken by Britain to the Western front for service behind the lines returned to-day when two steamships landed 4,000 of the Celestials en route for Vancouver. The steamers that arrived today were the Winnifred, which docked first, followed by the Haverford in the afternoon. The Coronia docked Monday morning with over 3,000 more. There was no trouble in handling the Chinese, though care was taken that none should get astray, for there is a head tax of \$500, and all are ir'bond.

Seven trains were required to forward those who came to-day, and three or four more will be needed for the Coronia's crowd. Each train takes at least 700 Chinese, who travel in closer company than all the returning Canadian soldiers. Each section of the ordinary stop trains had three sections, but with the Chinese, four to six each section.

BULGARIA MUST PAY \$450,000,000

Under Peace Treaty Terms Army is Reduced to 20,000.

A despatch from Paris says:—The terms outlined what it says are the principal military and economic stipulations contained in the peace treaty which is to be presented to Bulgaria. These include abolition of obligatory military service and the maintenance of a police force which shall not exceed 20,000 men. The Customs officers, gendarmes and police agents will aggregate 10,000.

Arms and munitions exceeding the quantity which Bulgaria may retain under the treaty shall be placed at points indicated by the Allies. An inter-allied commission will supervise the execution of the military, naval and aeronautic provisions of the compact.

Bulgaria must return all valuable objects and documents stolen from the Allies and deliver up to military courts of the Allies persons guilty of acts contrary to the laws of war.

Finally, Bulgaria must pay an indemnity of 2,250,000,000 francs, which must be met over within a specified number of years.

TO DEMAND EXTRA PAY

Paris, Sept. 21.—The minister in Paris has been cording to the Libre Belgique that Holland weeks will receive a demerit of former Erham on behalf of the Allies.

AT FIRST BATTLE OF MARNE

Paris, Sept. 22.—Many versions of Marshal Foch's famous despatch to French General Headquarters during the first battle of the Marne have been published.

Raymond Roux, whose book on Foch has just been published, has been permitted to search the records of the French Army Headquarters, and finds the original despatch from Foch to Joffre reads thus:—

"My centre is giving way, my right is retreating, the situation is excellent, I am attacking."

18,000 SOLDIERS STAY IN BRITAIN

New Policies Overseas Later by Canadian Authorities.

London, Sept. 21.—Eighty thousand Canadian soldiers are to stay in Britain. Those who have been in charge here or who have been mobilized in the Dominion, turned large numbers here in the latter category. This is to be that many Canadian troops have formed a nucleus for the country during their stay. They are to be sent home to Canada during the autumn, but not to break off these associations.

The Canadian military authorities have formulated new policies with respect to the disposal of military reserves. They must not leave us without a sufficient force here until the end of the war. If they are necessary, but are to be free repatriation. Military conditions they must return when called upon. The military is necessary as many reserves and soldiers do not appear to be desirous of being discharged.

FOOD PRICES DEPEND ON UNITED STATES

Decline of 15 to 18 Per Cent in U.S. Government Inflation.

A despatch from Washington says:—Reports to the Department of Agriculture from twenty states indicate that there has been a decline of 15 to 18 per cent in retail prices since the fair price commissions first went to work. From wholesale prices a decline of 10 to 15 per cent has been reported. This is a result of a reduction in the cost of raw materials, and a decline in the cost of labor. The report also indicates that the cost of living has declined in many parts of the country. This is a result of a decline in the cost of food, and a decline in the cost of clothing and other necessities.

RECORD TRIP FROM PARIS TO LONDON

A despatch from London says:—What is said to be a record channel flight has been made by a British aircraft. The plane was piloted by a British aviator, and it took only 15 minutes to cross the channel. This is a record for a British aircraft.

NEW ZEALAND'S GREAT 36¢ FOR EACH DAY

London, Sept. 22.—The London correspondent says Zealand Government has granted soldiers a gratuity daily from the date of entry to the signing of the peace. This will be five and a half pence.

BRITISH TO VISIT AMERICAN AREA

A despatch from London says:—The British Government has announced that it will send a large number of British troops to visit the American area. This is a result of the peace treaty, and it is expected that the visit will be a very successful one.

A GERMAN ...

A despatch from London says:—A German ...

350 TONS OF GERMAN ...

A despatch from London says:—350 tons of German ...

REACH NEW ...

A despatch from London says:—Reach New ...

DESPATCH FROM ...

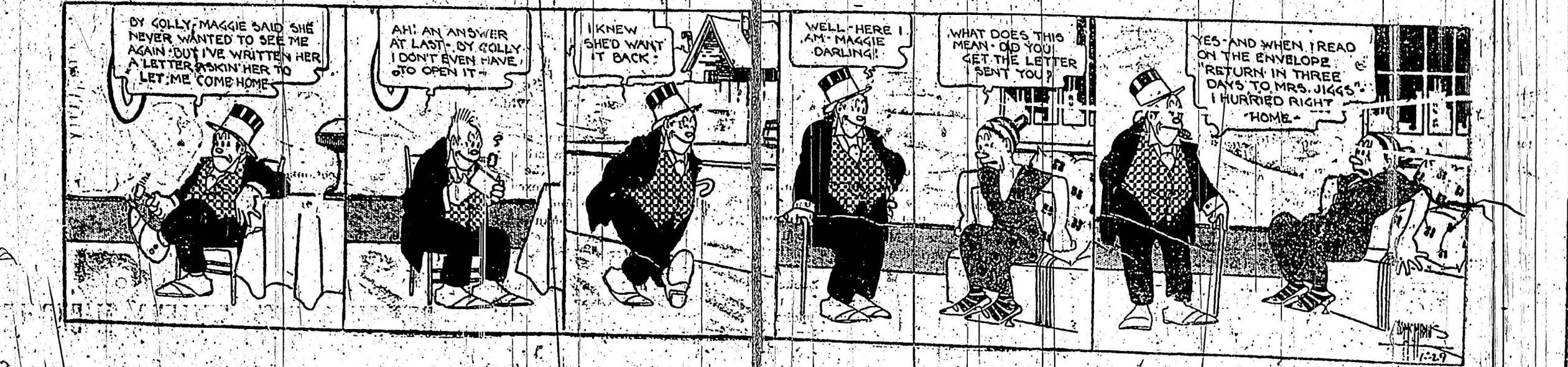
A despatch from London says:—Despatch from ...

THOSE ARE JUST A FEW ...

Those are just a few ...

"PICKLE" PAPERS ...

"Pickle" papers ...



"BEING DEAR YET SPEAKETH" The Shade of His Son—But don't spoil my work.

SECRETS OF WAR AND

EXTRAORDINARY REVEALS NOW BEING MADE

All about Cipher Codes Wonderful Methods of ...

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