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.

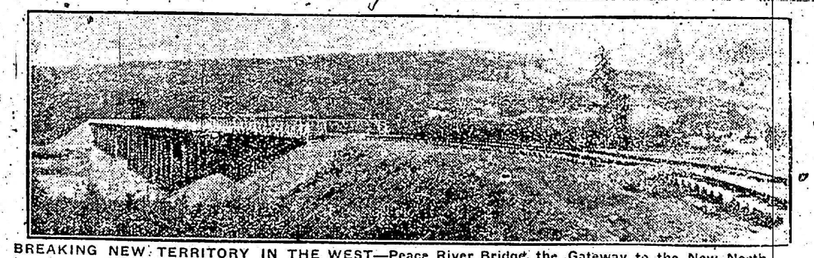
Immediately the agreement had been reached Sankey and Hodges paid a visit to the Mid-Labor Conference at Central Hall to convey the result to the assembly there. Then conference and Cabinet sat on while the result of the ballot of this is in favor of accepting the terms offered, the delegates will not 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 gliding 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 condition governing wage adjustment.



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

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 who have lost one or both parents 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, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and other countries are so poor that they have not necessaries 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 rickets.

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 dysentery 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.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW., 71¾c; No. 3 CW., 64¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 64¾c; No. 1 feed, 62¾c; No. 2 feed, 59¾c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.31¾; No. 2 Northern, $2.29¾; No. 3 Northern, $2.24¾; No. 4 wheat, $2.16¾, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, $1.20; No. 4 CW, $1.15; rejected, 87½c; feed, 87½c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.17; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

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.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—$1.12 to $1.17, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, $1.65, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—$12.90 top patents; $12.40 second patents.

Ontario flour—$9, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed—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 34¼c.

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., $4.25; primes, $3 to $3.25; Japans, $4.75 to $5; Limas, Madagascar, 11 to 12c; California Limas, 12 to 13c.

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.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 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.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 30½ to 31c; tubs, 31 to 31½c; pails, 31½ to 31¾c; prints, 33 to 33½c; Compound tierces, 23¾ to 24c; tubs, 24¼ to 24½c; pails, 24½ to 24¾c; prints, 27 to 28c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—Oats, No. 2 C. W., 92½c; No. 3 CW, 86. Flour, Manspring wheat patents, firsts, $13. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $4.20 to $4.25. Shorts, $45.25. Hay, per ton, car lots, $24 to $32. Cheese, finest easterns, 23 13-16c. Butter, choicest creamery, 54½ to 54¾. Eggs, fresh, 68 to 69c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.40 to $1.50.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—Choice heavy steers, $12.50 to $13.50; good heavy steers, $11.50 to $12; butchers' cattle, choice, $11 to $12; do, good, $9 to $10; do, med., $7 to $8; do, com., $5 to $6; bulls, choice, $9 to $10.50; 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, choice, $100 to $165; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; lambs, yearling, $8.50 to $9.50; do, spring, $12.50 to $13.50; calves, good to choice, $15 to $17; sheep, $5 to $8; hogs, fed and watered, $18.25; do, weighed off cars, $18.50; do, f.o.b., $17.25; do, points, $17.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—Butcher steers, com., $5.50 to $7.75; butcher heifers, med., $7 to $8; com., $5 to $6.75; butcher 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, selects, $18.50 to $19; sows, $14.50 to $15.

Two-Minute Silence on Armistice Day

London, Nov. 1.—Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons today stated that a two-minute silence on Armistice Day, November 11, in memory of the great dead, would be observed as far as possible throughout the United Kingdom and the Empire.

At the burial on Armistice Day in Westminster Abbey of the unknown British soldier the coffin would bear the inscription: "An unknown warrior," and so would be representative of all the fighting services in the great war.

Turks Massacre 10,000 Armenians

London, Nov. 1.—The Armenian town of Hadjin has been captured by the Turkish Nationalists, who have massacred the inhabitants, numbering 10,000, according to a despatch to the Armenian Bureau in London. These Armenians had been holding out against the attacking forces since March last.

Where Are Germany's Long-Range Guns?

Berlin, Oct. 30.—Where are the long-range German guns which startled the world one day in 1918 by dropping shells into Paris from a distance of 75 miles? This is a question which the Inter-allied Commission for the disarmament of Germany would like to have answered. Not a trace of these long tubes or of the drawings for their construction is reported to have been found. The guns and everything connected with them have disappeared as mysteriously as they appeared. It is believed they were blown up, but the blue-prints and plans have been hidden where none will find them.

JUSTICE METED OUT TO SINN FEINER

Murderer of Soldier is Hanged in Mount Joy Prison.

Dublin, Monday, Nov. 1.—Kevin Barry, an eighteen-year old Sinn Feiner, convicted by court-martial of having killed a soldier stationed at Monk's Brewery, Dublin, was hanged this morning at Mount Joy Prison.

Premier Lloyd George was in communication with the Lord Mayor of Dublin by telephone at midnight, but no reprieve for Barry was forthcoming.

Bishop Cohalan, of Cork, visited the Cork Jail yesterday and peremptorily ordered the hunger strikers there to take food. All of them refused. Thereupon Bishop Cohalan instructed the nuns attending the hunger strikers to prepare food. The nuns, having no alternative, obeyed the command and offered food to each of the prisoners, but all refused it. Bishop Cohalan now is appealing personally to the Sinn Fein leaders to release the prisoners from their hunger strike.

Scotland Voting on Prohibition

A despatch from London says:—Polling throughout most of Scotland to decide if the country goes dry, opens next Tuesday, and will continue until the middle of December.

The voters have three choices namely: one, no change; two, reduction of licenses by a quarter; and three, no licenses except for inns, restaurants and hotels in special circumstances, and for clubs and wholesale dealers.

Both the "dry" and "wet" factions in Glasgow express confidence. Edinburgh is considered doubtful. The Glasgow "drys" organized Friday night "a whole night of prayer for deliverance of the drink evil."

MAINTAIN FRENCH ARMY OF 700,000

Will Enforce Versailles Treaty Though British Do Not Help

A despatch from Paris says:—The French Government will neglect no weapon, political, economic or military to compel the integral fulfilment of the Versailles Treaty by Germany, even though France stand alone in imposing upon a recalcitrant Germany those penalties prescribed in the terms of peace. That is the French answer to Great Britain's decision not to force the commercial reprisals sanctioned by paragraph XIII. of the annex to the reparational clauses in the treaty in the event of Germany's failure to carry out her obligations.

Feeling that this decision has dealt the Anglo-French entente a blow that may prove mortal, President Millerand and and Premier Leygues are resolved to keep the French armies at a minimum strength of 700,000 men. Moreover, they are prepared to insist that Parliament fix the period of military service at two years, although three days ago, before the British bomb burst in Paris, they were almost unanimous in deeming eighteen months with the colors sufficient.

BOERS AND BRITISH JOIN IN S. AFRICA

Gen. Smuts Effects Alliance of South African Parties.

London, Oct. 31.—General Smuts, Premier of South Africa, has carried his resolution in the South African party congress for a British-Dutch union.

The Premier has for some months been attempting to solve the problem created by the elections in the Union of South Africa last year, whereby representatives of four parties were elected—the South African party, composed of younger and more enlightened Boers and believing in the Union and the British connection, the Unionist party, whose strength is in Natal and which is English-speaking, the Nationalist party headed by Gen. Hertzog, mostly Dutch, and the Labor party. No party has a working majority. General Smuts proposed an alliance between the South African Party and the Unionists, the latter having always been willing to co-operate with the former. It would now appear that the South African party has ratified the alliance.

Troops in Ireland Total 49,000

A despatch from London says:—In reply to questions in the House of Commons it was stated there are 19,000 troops in Ireland at the present moment. An emphatic denial was given to allegations of flogging outrages in Ireland by the military. Newspaper photographs representing such incidents were unhesitatingly denounced as fakes.

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.

Hungary Ordered to Ratify Treaty

A despatch from Paris says:—The Allies have sent a note to the Hungarian Government demanding ratification of the Treaty of Trianon not later than November 15, it was learned on Friday. In the event that no action is taken by that time the note points out that "certain consciences" will result. A law providing for ratification has been introduced in the Hungarian Parliament.

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.

FIGHT OVER BODY OF CORK LORD MAYOR

Sinn Fein Guard Body and London Police Guard Sinn Fein.

A despatch from Holyhead, Wales, says:—Sister 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 Lord Mayor.

It seems [illegible] objected to the coffin being placed on board a special train which would run direct from here to Cork, and a violent scene ensued. The fight lasted for five minutes. The relatives refused the body take to Dublin, where arrangements had been made for another funeral.

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

The relatives were officially notified of [illegible] before it reached Holyhead that the body of the dead Lord Mayor was to be taken to Dublin on board a special steamer to which it was placed at their disposal. The relatives refused to accept the arrangements and did not accompany the body when it left Holyhead.

It was announced that the body was to have followed to Dublin by ordinary mail boat.

A despatch from London says:—Many thousands of persons followed Terence MacSwiney's body on the five-mile route from St. George's Cathedral to Euston Station, while Londoners lined the route.

A police force of 10,000 men was formed [illegible] to keep order and a heavy guard lined with the "Republican army" were in attendance in escorting the bier.

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 were a "Republican" armlet, 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.

A despatch from Cork says:—When the steamer Rathmore arrived in Queenstown with the body of the late Lord Mayor of Cork aboard there were some startling developments. In the absence of relatives nobody would take charge of the body, and the railwaymen refused to drive any train upon which an armed escort over the coffin travelled. The officer in command of the soldiers asked the Bishop of Cloyne, who was on the quay, to take charge of the body, but he declined, as also did the Town Clerk of Queenstown, their view being that relatives must be present. It is ascertained that the harbor pilots refused to handle the Rathmore, so that a Government tug was requisitioned and members of the steamer's crew transferred the coffin to the smaller boat.

The tug made her way up the river to Cork and arrived at the city at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. An enormous crowd filled the quays and bridges, and when the tug swung into view round the head of the river hundreds of people passed from the side streets upon the riverside. No sound escaped from the throng as the little vessel with "flag half-masted appeared. Grouped about, leaning on their rifles, were 20 auxiliary police.

Finally, after drifting to and fro, the tug made fast to the quay by the customs house. No effort was made to remove the body, however.

After the body had been on the tug for several hours the relatives were informed that unless it was removed before 9 o'clock, it would be taken to the barracks and buried there. This warning had an immediate effect.

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."

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.

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.

FRANCE REPAIRS WAR'S RAVAGES

More Than Half of Homeless French Are Rehabilitated.

A despatch from Paris says:—More than half of the population made homeless by war in France have been rehabilitated in homes, according to official figures on the reconstruction work just issued. Of the 1,875,000 persons who became deprived of their places of habitation, 1,067,000 have been provided with living quarters. These and other figures indicate that the work of building up the war-devastated sections has advanced much farther than generally was believed. More than 2,000 houses have been reconstructed and 14,000 more repaired. The figures, however, provide only a small portion of the relief needed. In the year 319,269 houses were entirely destroyed and 313,475 partly destroyed.

1,875 bridges and viaducts were destroyed by the Germans, 3,121 have been rebuilt. The enemy destroyed 5,000 miles of railways and 1,581 miles of canals, but 1,050 of the former and 1,581 miles of the latter have been relaid and reconstructed. Destruction of roads amounted to 37,288 miles; of these 25,000 have been repaired or rebuilt. More than 6,000,000 acres of ground have been made useless, but 5,707,000 have been reclaimed. The Germans destroyed 11,500 factories, in which 574,000 persons were employed in 1914. Of these 630 have been reconstructed and put in operation and 3,822 are in the process of reconstruction. In the devastated area 257,831 persons were employed.

The enemy destroyed, entirely or partially, 3,720 towns and villages.

The foregoing figures on reconstruction work are reported to be conservative, and do not include a vast amount of projects for which surveys have been made, plans drawn and materials fabricated, but which have not yet been begun.

ABBEY TO RECEIVE UNKNOWN HERO

King George Unveils Cenotaph on Armistice Day.

A despatch from London says:—Earl Curzon, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Leader of the House of Lords, has set forth the arrangements the Government proposes to make in connection with the unveiling of the cenotaph, the simultaneous burial of a soldier who died in the war, in Westminster Abbey on Armistice Day.

The body of this soldier will arrive in France on Armistice Day and on its arrival will be made to become the sole identity. There will be a long and solemn funeral 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, and the procession will proceed to Westminster Abbey with the King as chief mourner and the Princes immediately following the gun carriage.

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 British forces. It is proposed that two minutes' silence during the armistice day shall again be observed throughout the Empire.

Admiral Coundouriotis Chosen Regent

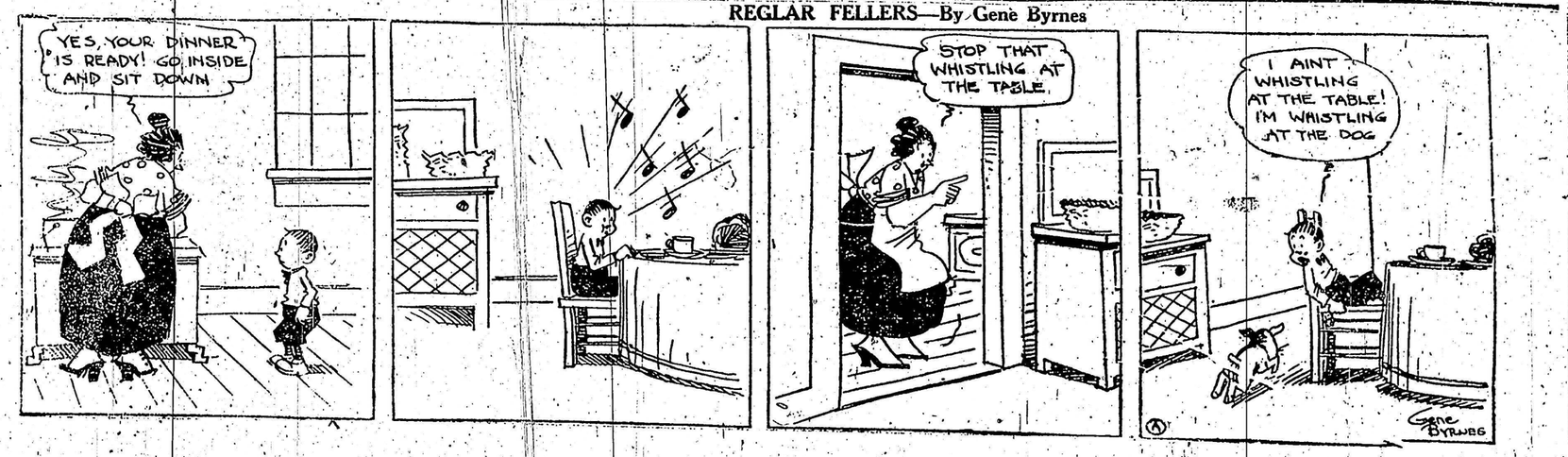
A despatch from London says:—The Greek Chamber of Deputies has elected Admiral P. Coundouriotis as Regent of Greece by a vote of 137 to 2, says a despatch to the London Times from Athens. Admiral Coundouriotis is Minister of Marine in the Venizelos Cabinet.

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.

Prince Paul Refused Throne of Greece

Paris, Oct. 31.—Prince Paul declined the throne of Greece, according to a report here to-night. It is understood that the young prince has refused the invitation to be ruler because his father, Constantine, has never renounced his right to the throne.

MacSwiney Funeral Passed Off Quietly

Paris, Oct. 31.—The funeral of Terence MacSwiney, former Lord Mayor of Cork, who committed suicide in Brixton Prison, London, by starving himself to death, took place to-day. Enormous crowds attended the funeral, but there was no disturbance. Service was held in the cathedral before the burial.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes