

A PAGE OF SPECIAL FEATURES FOR TIMES READERS

TUNNEL ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

Big Project Revived Once More In France

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED

Vegetarianism and Arterio Sclerosis—French Doctors Blocking the White Plague Fight—Fearful Close of the Life of a Braggart Murderer

Paris, Nov. 15.—The estimate circulated with regard to the cost of a tunnel across the English Channel has been revised. The sixth commission appointed by the Council Municipal of Paris has just presented a report which declines any longer to take seriously the alleged objections to the scheme. Technical experts, according to the report, have no difficulty in showing that the fears of a French or German invasion by means of a tunnel cannot be justified. "It will not stand the test of serious examination," the commission goes on to say, "further than in the case of the estimate made between the two countries, opposite to the tunnel is a shallow sea, and the members who are those who will entertain the idea to 'fill their eyes' with the tunnel, they will see them coming at will in the air, huge birds that defy all attempts to set barriers to their progress—birds which could be shot from the air across the channel. And it is only the beginning. Every day brings greater perils to the tunnel, and adds to the burden of the daring and assurance of the man who guides it in flight. 'What position will we be in, have imaginary objections, which would seem and a sane appreciation of the facts and conditions of the case have been ready to be made?'"

According to the report, if by the way of a tunnel, the tunnel were to be cut through tomorrow and the work made immediately possible, it would be as an alternative of a million passengers that would be able to cross the channel in all probability before the channel tunnel was completed. Statistics show that cross-channel traffic increases by 50,000 passengers yearly. Consequently by the earliest date the tunnel could be ready, it might anticipate a clientele of nearly 1,000,000 passengers.

Arterio Sclerosis. At a pathological congress here, Professor Parrot of Nancy, showed that arterio sclerosis, which is the basis of the greatest functional troubles of the arteries, with a resultant loss of lightness and suppleness, and these organs receive only irregularly the blood which is necessary to their well-being. The thickening of the arterial coating is a grave condition which has to be guarded against. The flesh-eating germ was attacked as the cause of the ill, and for a long time it has been held responsible. Today vegetarianism is declared to be capable of occasioning these pathological troubles.

While it seems certain that a meat diet may bring about the worst complications, it is now established, with at least an equal certainty, that an exclusively vegetable diet can effect the same results. As to the argument that arterio sclerosis might have been introduced into the system of patients before their adoption of vegetarianism, the professor declares that he has sought for evidences of the disease exclusively among herbivorous animals. His researches prove that the disease is frequent among plant-eating animals, whose arterial coatings are often thickly charged with calcareous salts, and in consequence, are rigid and of a diminished calibre.

It may be assumed that this pathological state is due to the richness in lime salts and silica of the food eaten by the animals. Man, if confined to an exclusively vegetable diet, would be equally subject to the disease. The practical side of this communication may be said to reside in the advice to employ a mixed diet of meat and vegetables as a means of avoiding this communication functional troubles.

Doctors Block White Plague Fight

There is an agitation at present in progress in France in favor of the compulsory notification of consumption, but the doctors are opposed to it. Medical associations by the dozen have passed resolutions declaring that the "scheduling" of tuberculosis as a notifiable disease is useless and unfeeling. The hostility has reached the Academy of Medicine itself. Professor Robin, intervening in a debate on the resolutions of the steering committee of the Academy, calling for statutory notification, took the proposal to task, and a storm of applause. He means, Robin declared, "a public uprising for the consumptive classified will find neither shelter nor employment unless the state gives it to them." Professor Robin added:

"What patient would consent to this social quarantine? What head of any house would so shadow with ruin the lives of those near and dear to him? What doctor would give himself to the policeman's work of handing over to the sanitary authorities the patients who had reposed in him their trust? Only in a country where it was desired by the people would compulsory notification be even possible. In France it would provoke a revolt."

Dr. Robin went on to develop the argument that the cost of carrying out notification, with all its consequences of supporting those who would be shut out from work and lack the wherewithal to live

would be crushing. "And what would all the expense achieve? The isolation of a few microbes. Surely the Academy of Medicine that one has to remind people that every day one of us swallows tuberculous bacilli by the myriads, with security, because there is no soil for their culture. If you are going, in this way to add to the cost of living, as you must, the burden of an extra expenditure of perhaps \$200,000,000 you will spare us for these bacilli good ground indeed. The cost of living will become more and more oppressive; rents more and more impossible; starvation will starve the people in the face. In very truth, you will not free the land from consumption; you will deliver it over to it."

Judging by the demonstration, the academy seems to be strongly against notification.

Murderer is Executed

A murderer named Bour has paid the extreme penalty of a peculiarly heinous and brutal crime on the guillotine at May 14 last. Bour, finding himself without money, went to the house where his mother lived, in the Rue de Charonne, and terminated on theft. He found the door of Madame Schmitt, a laundress, open. He entered and began to rummage in the drawers. Surprised by the entrance of Madame Schmitt, he strangled the old woman—she was sixty years of age—with his bare hands. In a drawer he found a louis and two steel watches, which he took. He then left the room without exciting any suspicion, as the neighbors were accustomed to his comings and goings. Arrested next morning, he made full confession.

On August 23 he appeared before the assizes and was condemned to death, the jury being silent on the question of extenuating circumstances. His advocate, Michon, made a final effort to secure a reprieve for his client on Saturday last, when he was granted an interview by the president of the assizes. In this, however, of the nature of the crime and the antecedents of the criminal, the head of the state decided that the law should take its course.

The secret of the date of the execution was well kept, and only a few newspapers were advised in advance. On the morning of the execution, five o'clock in the morning the guillotine was erected in front of the Sainte Prison. The assizes were held in the hall of the prosecutor-general, entered the cell, the condemned man was sleeping soundly. Mr. Bour awoke when he heard the door of the cell opened, and he looked at the man who stood before him, and he replied, "Get out; I don't want you!" He also refused a glass of spirit offered him.

Asked if he had any last wish to communicate, he turned to the magistrate with a torrent of abuse. "I only regret one thing!" he shouted, "and that is that I did not kill you all, beginning with the man who arrested me!" Bour was then led away to the van which was to convey him to the place of execution. As he left the door of the prison, he cried, as if in farewell, "Vive l'Anarchie!" At five minutes to six the van drove up, and halted close to the guillotine. Bour was helped to descend by two warders. He was smoking a cigarette and showed no sign of fear, but before he laid his head on the block he cried in a loud and firm voice, "Friends, farewell! Long live anarchy!" Then the knife fell.

SEEKS DAUGHTERS FOR 16 YEARS AND FINDS THEM

Brookfield, Nov. 16.—Mrs. Lucy A. Barnes has just found her two daughters after a separation of sixteen years. The children were placed in the care of the state when her first husband, Samuel B. Barnes, left her in 1895. She secured a divorce a few years later. Since her children were taken away she has searched everywhere for them. Her youngest daughter, Mary B. Warwick, is now twenty years old and is living in Canton, Ohio. The other daughter, Florence, is twenty-four, and her home is in Mathews, Ind. Mrs. Barnes expects her two daughters to make their home with her again.

FORMER MAGISTRATE IS GUNMEN'S COUNSEL

Between Sir Henry and his chancellor of the exchequer there was unreserved confidence, and on the failure of "C. B." health, Mr. Asquith deputized for him with a fine loyalty and a delicate consideration that deeply touched his chief. The friendship between them deepened and strengthened as time went on. When Sir Henry died, in the spring of 1908, Mr. Asquith pronounced on him an eloquent and touching eulogium, applying to him those fine lines Sir Henry wrote on "The Character of a Happy Life" beginning—

How happy is he born and taught That serveth not another's will; Whose armour is his honest thought, And simple truth his utmost skill! That eulogium was not merely a tribute to the grand qualities of "C. B.," it was the consecration of a loyal friendship that did honor to both men. Mr. Asquith has only held three offices in the ministerial hierarchy—namely, Home secretary, chancellor of the Exchequer, prime minister. In every one of them he has greatly distinguished himself. Mr. Gladstone, for whom he preserves feelings of gratitude as well as deep admiration, appointed him home secretary in 1892. From his entry into the home office he realized that department with the breath of new life. To Mr. Asquith's personal initiative we owe it that women factory inspectors were first appointed. A fact that the champions of the women's cause should not forget. His appointment as home secretary was a measure of considerable importance, and fraught with great benefit

to the working class. He was the originator of that noble measure, the Home Insurance Act, which was passed in 1897, by his workmen's compensation act—accepted without demur by the House of Lords—to place on a proper footing the liability of an employer for accidents to those whom he employs.

Mr. Asquith of the honor that belongs to the originator of that noble measure. As prime minister, Mr. Asquith's magnificent work—including the successful passage of the parliament bill, with its restriction of the powers of the House of Lords—is too recent to need repetition. In the battle over the parliament act his splendid powers were seen at their best. His pre-eminence in the House of Commons is more marked than ever since the retirement of Mr. Balfour from the leadership of the opposition. There has been no such parliamentary since Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Asquith is always adequate to the occasion and he is always master of his theme, whether it be finance or foreign policy, a question affecting labor or one touching the navy. Wealthy disinterested, or Irish home rule.

Solving The Irish Enigma. His next big task, one which he has already been in most auspicious spirit, will be to solve the Irish enigma, and to make Ireland the source of strength instead of a cause of weakness to the British Empire. It is a happy circumstance for the home rule cause that Mr. Asquith has taken a deep interest in the matter, chiefly because of the mother's pleadings and the serious condition of the nation. The introduction of the home rule bill, John Redmond, Mr. Dillon and T. P. O'Connor found that the prime minister was the staunchest and the most generous of Ireland's friends. Mr. Gladstone, who sometimes made a stubborn stand over a mere pamphlet, bluntly refused Parnell's request that the Irish representative chamber under the new constitution should be called "the House of Commons," the name by which it was known in Parnell's time. Mr. Asquith, when the same matter cropped up this year, made no difficulty whatever and in the present some of the most important and the most important of the Irish parliament is described simply and boldly as the prime minister. In the future he will lead a sober and industrious life. The petition is signed by William H. Jackson, who was a victim to the extent of \$70,000, by reason of Davies' defaultations and Mrs. Hannah L. Greenwood, wife of a Somerville minister, who also lost by reason of Davies' transactions. Counselor Alexander McGregor, speaking in behalf of the petition for the pardon said that the mother of the young man had been to see him almost every week, and that his interest is brought about by the urgent pleadings of the mother. He said that he has ascertained from Dr. Sullivan of the "Prison Hospital" that the normal temperature of Davies in the early morning is 98 degrees, and toward the afternoon rises to 105 and above. He is subject to constant headaches and has been in the hospital the last twelve weeks. The consensus of opinion among the doctors at the institution is that Davies is a victim of tuberculosis. Counselor McGregor said his personal opinion was that Davies would not live a very long while. In consultation with District Attorney Pelletier he is reported to have stated that while he would oppose the pardon if it was alleged that the son had been a convict, he would not oppose it if it was pleaded on purely humanitarian grounds. Winfield C. Towne, a friend and attorney of Davies, also expressed the view that Davies' day was numbered and that he was very sick. His conduct in prison has been exemplary, and the prison officials all join in the hope that a pardon will be granted.

DIAMOND MERCHANT IS VICTIM OF MURDERER. Went on Hunting Trip Never to Return—One Arrest is Made. Antwerp, Nov. 16.—The mysterious murder of a diamond merchant is the cause of much speculation here. M. Provo, the murdered merchant, was last seen alive when he was leaving Antwerp in a motor car, accompanied by M. Gaston Vergents, a sportsman, and another man whose name is unknown. Apparently they went to Brecht, where M. Vergents has a shooting place. Here, dispensing it is stated, with the services of the game-keeper, the diamond merchant and his two companions went hunting. M. Provo was not again seen. In consequence the statements of the game-keeper and other people, M. Vergents was arrested. Two days later M. Provo's dead body was found roughly buried in the wood. M. Provo had gunshot wounds in the head and face. Confronted with the dead body M. Vergents protested his innocence. Here the matter stands at present. Meanwhile the police are trying to trace the third man of the shooting party. M. Vergents is alleged to have called on M. Provo's wife and family on the afternoon that the diamond merchant disappeared, and it is also alleged that later in the same day he tried to sell a collection of diamonds belonging to the merchant.

The Hon. Edward Lytton, head master of Eton College, in opening a new college hall at Horton, said people sometimes complained that England was dull. He only wished they had a little more dullness of that kind in England, because it was the village life that had made the nation what it is. (Continued on page 16, sixth column.)

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE



THE PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND

Sketch of the Career of Hon. Mr. Asquith Whose Government is Passing Through Interesting Time

(Harry Jones in London Chronicle)

The prime minister was born at Morley, in the West Riding, on September 12, 1852. His looks belie the calendar, for in spite of whitened hair, his aspect, so alert and vigorous, is that of a man in the early fifties. It is Mr. Asquith's good fortune to enjoy at the same time the devotion of those who follow him and the unbounded respect of those to whom he is politically opposed. Gladstone and Disraeli were fiercely hated by their political foes. Mr. Chamberlain, regarded in the eighties by Conservatives with intense abhorrence, was loathed by Liberals in proportion to the respectability of his name. Mr. Asquith does not provoke feelings of bitter animosity. His is a personality that does not excite violent emotions, but it is one that compels universal respect.

Disinterested Aims

There has been no more honorable career in our public life than that of Mr. Asquith. At every stage of it—as a boy at the City of London School, as an undergraduate at Balliol under duress, as a practicing barrister, as a politician, as a minister—there is seen the improvement of a singularly noble, direct, and upright character. A man more disinterested in his aims, less prone to the intrigues of political warfare, are not favorable to the cultivation of the higher virtues; but the firm integrity of Mr. Asquith's character has been a constant reminder of all those temptations to arrogant egotism, to devouring ambition, to jealousy and deprecation which are the besetting sins of politicians and are peculiarly prone. His relations with his cabinet are exceedingly happy.

Nothing in Mr. Asquith's career is finer than the story of his personal association with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Everybody knows that in the scheme that led the Liberal party in twin over the South African war, Sir Henry and Mr. Asquith took opposite sides; but everybody does not know that Mr. Asquith, in spite of his prominence in the Liberal imperialist group, was in all his acts and words scrupulously considerate of the leader and leader of the opposition. His friendship with him all through those dark and trying years. Later, when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman became prime minister, Mr. Asquith was his right-hand man. Great minister, he was not a very ardent parliamentarian; and sometimes in the course of the debate he would state as Mr. Balfour, who was more pressed. On those occasions, if Mr. Asquith were not present, the government would be able to smash the opposition case with all its steam-hammer's massiveness and precision of stroke.

Tribute to Loyal Friendship

Between Sir Henry and his chancellor of the exchequer there was unreserved confidence, and on the failure of "C. B." health, Mr. Asquith deputized for him with a fine loyalty and a delicate consideration that deeply touched his chief. The friendship between them deepened and strengthened as time went on. When Sir Henry died, in the spring of 1908, Mr. Asquith pronounced on him an eloquent and touching eulogium, applying to him those fine lines Sir Henry wrote on "The Character of a Happy Life" beginning—

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SCOTLAND OF TODAY; A GENERATION AGO



ENTRIES FOR BOTH SIDES OF THE LEDGER

He belongs to no particular school in the church, but his sympathies are with the broad churchmen. Much ecclesiastical patronage falls to a prime minister. To this phase of his duties Mr. Asquith devotes as much anxious care as did Mr. Gladstone. His appointments to bishoprics and deaneries have been unexceptionable.

Champion of Free Trade

This appreciation ought not to close without some allusion to Mr. Asquith's devotion to the cause of free trade. When Mr. Chamberlain, in 1903, and 1904, stumped the country in favor of the new protection, Mr. Asquith followed him from place to place, confuting the sophistries of tariff reform and setting forth the case for free trade with unanswerable force. Mr. Asquith is no fanatical champion of laissez-faire economics—his advanced views on many industrial and social questions would startle the old individualists. But freedom of trade and open ports he regards as vital to the national well-being. He believes, in his inmost soul that protection would be disastrous to our commercial and industrial interests, and that it would infallibly introduce discord into our now harmonious empire. The idea of a tax on food offends him on his ethical side, for such a tax would be in the nature of a super-tax on poverty, and would fall with the heaviest pressure on those least able to bear it. Whatever the immediate future of politics in this country may be, free trade will always have an untrampled and an unswerving champion in Mr. Asquith. Long may he be spared in health and strength to espouse this and other great public causes.

Family Worship on Decline—Labor Matters in Britain—Prince Arthur of Connaught and The Dukedom of Kent—London News Letter

(Times Special Correspondence)

London, Nov. 6.—Hector Macpherson, a newspaper writer, has written an article in which he contrasts the Scotland of today in the social, moral and spiritual aspects of its life with the Scotland of a generation ago. He notes improvement in the social habits of the people. "Intemperance still casts a shadow over the national life, but within the last generation the cause of sobriety has made steady progress." In this direction the influence of the church, Mr. Macpherson says, has been highly beneficial. Workingmen as a class are soberer and sturdier than formerly, and with the improved housing conditions which now obtain there is marked improvement in the social customs of the people. Habits of idleness are also more general.

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So much for the profit side of the accounts. The other side, as Mr. Macpherson points out, is not so satisfactory. The lower-class workers, the casual laborers, the slum dwellers, and those whose only idea of home is the model lodging-house, are the despair of social reformers. Mr. Macpherson complains, too, of the congestion of public-houses in the lower parts of the cities and towns. "So long, he says, as we have intemperance in the way of the classes least able to resist it, Scotland will be afflicted with social plagues." He is sure that the cause of the trouble is surely cause for despondency that in Scotland the drink bill is \$80,000,000 per annum. It has been estimated that the late Lord Ardwell—that but for drinking in Scotland, there would be no more empty prisons, and Lord Glasgow has spoken in the same strain. "In two directions great changes have taken place—sobriety, education and increased leisure."

In answering the question, How is the increased leisure of the people in Scotland being utilized, Mr. Macpherson fears intellectual improvement does not hold the place it once did. "Solid reading and study are not holding their own, even among the professional classes. Mr. Macpherson says that the music-hall tends to supplant the mutual improvement society, and makes the evening hours in Glasgow alone there is spent in this form of entertainment \$80,000,000 a year. "The end of the business of the day, the end of the native product, are now being driven out by drivelling doggerel, imported from England, rhyming rags, which are not bordering on indecency, is within measurable distance of idleness."

On this point, Mr. Macpherson writes not very hopefully. Young men are drifting away from the churches. The Sunday-schools are well attended, but the boys reach the age of sixteen or seventeen tend to lapse. Mr. Macpherson adds: "There is no doubt that, as regards Sunday observance, a marked change has taken place in Scotland. Family worship, which is a kind of spiritual barometer, is on the decline. Here and there one does come across a family where the old custom is still in honor, but in the haste and bustle of modern life the hour once set apart for meditation upon the sacred scriptures is now being crowded out by the increasing demands of a materialistic age. Attendance at church on both days of worship were well attended. Now a mere handful turn out to the evening service. He also writes, however, to guard against despondency in this matter. Non-church going is not a new problem in Scotland, nor anywhere else for that matter."

Labor Matters. The situation in the South Wales coal fields is said to be again causing anxiety to the officials of the Miners' Federation. There is recentment over the delay in settling points in dispute under the Minimum Wage Act, in regard to the inclusion or exclusion of certain classes of workmen from the provisions of the act. Under Viscount St. Aldwyn's award, provision was made that differences which could not be settled should be referred to an umpire, but in nearly every case of dispute there has been failure to agree upon an umpire, and hundreds of men are unable to ascertain their position. Lord Aldwyn will probably nominate the umpire himself, but the number of accumulated disputes to be disposed of is so great that many months must elapse before they can be settled.

By an agreement arrived at with the Rhymer Iron Company's miners a threatened strike was averted last week. The whole of the company's properties within the upper districts of the Rhymer Valley. The workmen threatened a general stoppage in consequence of the non-payment of arrears due under the Minimum Wage Act. Difficulty was experienced by the men in proving their claim, and Mr. Rutherford, the general manager, has offered to pay half the amount of the claims sent in without the necessity of proof. This has been accepted by the men.

About 1,000 men employed at Ynyffion Colliery, Troherbert, struck in consequence of a dispute with regard to back payments under the Minimum Wage award.

Meigs vs. City. The Hon. Edward Lytton, head master of Eton College, in opening a new college hall at Horton, said people sometimes complained that England was dull. He only wished they had a little more dullness of that kind in England, because it was the village life that had made the nation what it is. (Continued on page 16, sixth column.)

A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL



Butterfly on the Wheel, with a record of one year in both New York and London, was the attraction at the Opera House on next Friday and Saturday. The theme of the play is as follows: A young, pretty and neglected wife is thrust into the glare of publicity, through an unfortunate incident which shows the little girl indifferent, but not guilty of wrongdoing. Hence the plot centres in a divorce court.

It is the endeavor of the prosecuting attorney to prove her guilty. During the trial the wife makes frequent appeals to the court for mercy but instead receives the harshest treatment. In the end she collapses and her little body falls over the rail of the witness stand. This concludes the trial scene. In the end the husband finds that his wife is innocent and a happy reconciliation brings this intensely interesting drama to a close.