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**FEWER OUT OF WORK IN OLD COUNTRY.**

The Ministry of Labor states that there are 1,319,900 persons registered in Great Britain as wholly unemployed. This shows a decrease of 1,767, as compared with a week ago and 503,33 fewer than at the beginning of January. The number working short time and drawing benefit for intervals of unemployment is 55,900 on September 25, as compared with 934,876 on July 1, 1931.

Some day a publisher will arise who has the courage of his convictions, and will print a magazine called "Nasty Stories."

**BROADCAST**  
From Overseas and Across the Border

**NOTTINGHAM'S CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.**

Dr. Macnamara, Minister of Labor, visited Nottingham on Friday to open the new lock constructed under the Trent navigation improvement scheme, whereby barges of 120 tons will be able to navigate the river up to Nottingham. Only one lock has so far been completed, but the second is half finished and the whole scheme is expected to be in full operation by the winter of 1934. The cost of the work is being defrayed by the Corporation of Nottingham with the assistance of the Government.

**STONE AGE VILLAGE IN AMERLI CAN FOREST.**

One of the most notable discoveries in the history of research in north-west America, is declared to have been made by Mr. William F. Ferguson, a well-known archaeologist, working on Isle Royale, Lake Superior. He unearthed the remains of a large stone-age village, covering many acres on both sides of the Sibley River, near Graham Falls. The telegram announcing the discovery read: "Ferguson Archaeological Expedition made a great find, discovering remains of stone-age village covering many acres of dense forest along both sides of Sibley River, in Graham Falls country. Age of ruins as shown by trees growing in them, cannot be less than a thousand years, maybe two thousand."

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SELL SITE FOR FORD FACTORY.**

Negotiations between the Ford Motor Car Company and the Southampton (England) Corporation for a site for works of the company at Southampton have reached an important stage. It was proposed at the last meeting of the Council that the waterworks site at Millbrook should be offered to the concern for \$5,500. The resolution was referred to a parliamentary committee of the council for consideration. This committee resolved, by 15 votes to one, to ask for a re-submission of the resolution at the next council meeting. The committee have decided to uphold it. Several members who formerly voted against the resolution, have also decided to support it. By the resolution the site, comprising 20 acres, will be offered to the company without any conditions attached, the committee having accepted the firm's assurance that a factory will be built.

**PRINTING SCHOOL TO BE OPENED BY PRINCE.**

Speaking at the Annual Prize Distribution of the Stationery Company's School, Lord Biddell said that the great new printing school which had just been established in Standford Street Blackfriars, by the London County Council, in conjunction with the printing trade, who are providing a large annual sum towards its maintenance, was going to be perhaps the finest printing school in the world. Owing to arrangements made by the Duke of Cornwall, the range of buildings formerly occupied by St. Patrick's School had been adapted for the purpose of the printing school, which will be opened for work in November. The formal opening, however, is not to take place until early next year, when the Prince of Wales, as ground landlord of the school, will be asked to perform the ceremony. The importance of this institution to the printing trade of this country cannot be over estimated.

**TURKISH WOMAN OF WORLD-WIDE INFLUENCE.**

At the moment one of the most influential women in the world is Mrs. Halid Edib Hanoum, Minister of Education in Mustafa Kemal's Government, and his great friend and confidant. Although born in a harem, her father being a Turk and her mother a French woman, and although married under the ordinary conditions prevailing in Turkey, Mrs. Halid long since discarded the veil, and is a great exponent in the emancipation of her sex. She is a person of great ability and knows several languages including French, English and Italian.

In 1920, in order to escape from the Authorities of Constantinople, Mrs. Halid persuaded an American to take her in an aeroplane to Angora. The flight was romantic, exciting and successful. She speedily attached herself to Mustafa Kemal, and there is little doubt that if and when he forms his Government in Constantinople Mrs. Halid will hold high office. She is a woman of much capacity and likely to play a big part.

**AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S TRIBUTE TO KING GEORGE.**

"You have drunk the health of your King in a house that has carried on through the time of 12 sovereigns. I only knew one before the present Sovereign, but I drank to your present King with great delight, with a knowledge of his profound sense of judgment and justice. I regard him in the light that you never had a better, more faithful, more conscientious King than you have now." This tribute was paid to King George by Mr. George Harvey, the American Ambassador, in the course of an entertaining speech at the ceremonial opening of the season at "Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese," Fleet street. Mr. Harvey occupied Dr. Johnson's seat, and cut "ye famous rump steak, kidney, lamb,

and oyster pudding." Captain Thompson, challenger for the cup for the oldest ester of the pudding, claimed 40 years, but the winner was Mr. Francis Bourn, who first made the acquaintance of the "Cheshire Cheese" in 1851.

**WHEN THE CITY OF LONDON WAS ROMAN.**

Recent excavations in the city have led to the discovery of a number of relics of the Roman period, as the result of which archaeologists think the ancient church of St. Peter's-upon-Cornhill may have been built inside what was once a Roman fortress. It is expected that future excavations will show that this was the first fortified camp of the Romans, and, if so, it is possible that it was built immediately after the re-establishment of order following Boadicea's revolt. A well-known archaeologist, who has been largely responsible for these discoveries, says that during the next few years more Roman discoveries may be made in the City than have been made for centuries. The old Roman wall of London lies mainly about 15 ft. to 18 ft. below the present street level. Modern buildings are going down to such a depth that unsuspected remains of ancient London are being revealed, and all our theories may have to be recast and modified.

**THE SOBBERING SAXAPHONE IN WRONG.**

A number of saxophone players came to England from America. Presumed to be students, they very soon began work in English orchestras. The incident brought to a head the resentment of British musicians against the employment of Americans while native players were out of employment. The Musicians' Union has decided that the only effective way to deal with the matter is to approach individual employers of American musicians. A beginning will probably soon be made with a prominent West End hotel, which employs two bands composed of Americans, some of whom, it is declared, have only been employed after British musicians have been dismissed to make way for them. It has been suggested that a trade dispute shall be declared against this hotel, and that the support of ex-Service men shall be invited. In cases where British ex-Service men are affected the British Legion has already promised its active assistance.

**BUSY TIME FOR OLD COUNTRY BUILDERS.**

A "boom" in building in England is said to be at hand. It is attributed chiefly to the stabilizing of wages. The whole country will benefit, and London will get a fair share. Work contemplated here includes the rebuilding of Messrs. Fuller's premises in Regent street; the building of municipal baths at Paddington; extensive additions to the premises of the Metallurgical and Chemical Corporation of Willesden; the erection of a large block of offices in Westminster (a contract which is estimated to cost over a million sterling); the making of an annex to the Prince's Hotel and Restaurant, Regent street; an extension of the Criterion restaurant, and the conversion of the Hotel Windsor, Victoria street, into offices. The secretary to the National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives says that, since wages were stabilized, building contracts previously held up for years have been released to the amount of fifteen millions sterling, of which five millions relate to London. Moreover, unemployment in the building trades has been reduced by seventy-five per cent., and business should be brisk for another five years. During that time, it is permissible to hope, even houses may be put up.

**HARD PROBLEM FOR GREAT BRITAIN**

The Unemployed Situation Will Strain Resources of The Old Country to The Limit.

Britain's workers, especially the unskilled are facing a bad winter. A constant evidence of the lack of employment for young able-bodied men, according to the London press, is the increase of mendicants, under the guise of street musicians and flower hawkers, and it is pointed out that in pre-war days the sight of a man selling flowers was rare. In the London Communist, an organ of the Third Communist International, the condition invokes wild cries against capitalism, which is charged with "hoping and desperately trying to break the backbone of the National Unemployed Movement." The officials of labor in the political and industrial world, according to this weekly, have "become the intellectual slaves of capitalist philosophy and practice," and we read in an appeal to the workers to become revolutionaries that—

"The winter of 1932-33 is fast approaching; bringing with it the dark, cold, freezing weather, the biting wind—the miserable despairing existence for social outcasts of World Capitalism.

"The unemployed are still with us, and, according to all indications, their numbers are likely to increase. The long promised trade revival has not yet arrived. The financiers, the industrial and commercial magnates, with the politicians, statesmen, economists, and apologists, and their numerous funkies, hirelings, and satellites, have met and discussed their difficulties.

"But they have not found a solution. They still founder in the mire of chaos and uncertainty. This despite the unparalleled success of their world offensive against the status of the working class.

"The organizations of the working class have, section by section, craft by craft, been routed and reduced almost to impotence. Their fighting spirit has been knocked out; their whole psychology demoralized."

Less emotional is the statement of a labor reporter of the London Times that the unemployment situation is a "reminder that there is an evasion of responsibility somewhere." In four or five great industries, the state of employment of unskilled men is very serious, this informant tells us, and adds:

"In building, shipbuilding, engineering, and heavy chemicals there are thousands of men out of work, many receiving benefit from their unions (which, though it is small, owing to the slenderness of their own contributions when in work, is nevertheless straining the funds of their unions) and on Estate relief. A large number have migrated or are trying to migrate into other unskilled industries and are competing with skilled men out of work in their own trades."

"Only about a third of the unskilled men usually employed are at work in the building trade. Shipbuilding owing to the ships acquired from Germany, is very depressed. The men in both these industries would be adaptable for works of public utility. In the engineering trade there has been a very bad time generally ever since the Armistice, but there are indications that conditions in this industry are improving, and by the spring of next year things may be going fairly well, though probably nothing like normal."

"The heavy chemical industry is a key industry and has suffered very badly. During the war it worked to its fullest extent, large factories being built, and employment increased 100 per cent. It has decreased, however, by from 120 to 140 per cent. Much the same applies to nearly the whole of the other industries in which unskilled men find employment, with the exception, perhaps, of the jute and textile trades, in which there was never a large amount of what might be called labourer's work. Other great industries in which men are not working to normal capacity are tanning and currying, oil milling and seed crushing, the manufacture of paint, colour and varnish, and the soap and candle trades. The manufacture of explosives is naturally at a very low point, and the same may be said of the chain-making industry.

"The outlook for the winter, with perhaps the exceptions mentioned of textiles and engineering (which will not show definite improvement until the spring), is gloomy. The prospect of improvement in the textile trades suggested by the fact that the whole of the engineering firms who specialize in the making of textile machinery are extremely busy at the moment. During the war little textile machinery was made and factories are bringing their works up to date to meet orders in hand."

As a solution of a considerable amount of Britain's present unemployment, the Secretary of the National Federation of General Workers, Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., is quoted in The Times as saying that the elastic scheme, which since 1906 had been pressed by the Labor Party in Parliament, would prove effective if it were given a fair test. This plan is to organize works of national utility such as the making of roads, the widening of and improving of canals, the reclamation of foreshores, the making of new harbors, afforestation, and the making of public parks.

Men engaged on these tasks, Mr. O'Grady further remarks, could be gradually drafted back to their own industries as trade improved, and the cream of the workers would be immediately available without dislocating the public works on which they were engaged. According to this labor spokesman—

"Such a scheme might, perhaps, mean that £1 was paid for work worth only 10s., as many men would be doing work in which they had no previous experience, but at least they would be giving some return for the public money spent, instead of, as at present, receiving money for doing nothing, which is as distasteful to honest workmen as to the taxpayer.

"The obtuseness of the Government and their narrow vision is responsible for the present situation and the impasse among the unemployed that it is the fault of municipalities that public utility schemes are not put in hand. The export trade, which was improving, is seriously menaced by the present complications in Turkey and Greece, and if they continue much longer we may revert to a condition of things too appalling to contemplate. We must be an exporting country, we can't live otherwise, and anything which interferes with foreign trade spells disaster.

"The younger trade unionists are alive to all these things. They are taking a keener interest in foreign politics than did their fathers, who believed that wars were a visitation of Providence and did not realize they were due to the blunders in policy of the Government."

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