



(Founded in 1879 by W. J. Herder.)  
**The Evening Telegram**  
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Wednesday, July 29, 1925.

## The Crisis

Great Britain is faced with the most serious situation that has ever arisen in the whole of her industrial history, and upon the turn of events within the next day or two depends the very gravest issues. The crisis arises out of the dispute between the miners and mine owners over the wages question and the length of the working day, and as the present agreement terminates on July 31st and as there is nothing at present to indicate that a settlement is likely to be effected, everything points to a complete tie up of the industry by the end of the week.

To-day the problem is this: in Germany, where the hours worked by the miners are 9 and 10 hours a day, the cost in wages of raising a ton of coal is about 7s. 7d. In Great Britain the cost is 13s. to 14s., with the miners working 7 hours a day. The plight of the industry is shown by the fact that while 170,000,000 tons of coal were produced at a profit last year, 84,000,000 tons were mined at a loss, and whereas there were but 31,000 unemployed among the miners in February last, the number has increased during the following months to 301,000.

How it happens that Germany can work her mines on such advantageous terms is accounted for in various ways, but whatever they are, it is obvious that no outside influence can alter them. In fact it is generally conceded that her methods have been deliberately adopted in order to embarrass Great Britain to the greatest possible extent, and that belief is strengthened by her decision recently to prohibit the importation of British coal. In January last the export to Germany was 624,000 tons. In June it dropped to 206,000 tons.

Already the railway workers have expressed their intention to support the miners, and judging from the trouble already reported in the Bradford woollen mills, it would not be surprising if the trouble spread to many other industries as well.

The real trouble is due to no immediate cause but can be traced back to the war days or even before that time. When hostilities broke out, labour troubles were imminent, but the workmen loyally consented to defer their demands on the understanding that they would receive consideration when hostilities ceased. During the war they noted the fortunes that were being made by the owners of the different industrial concerns, and their resentment was only quietened by the unusually high increases in wages which they were given from time to time, and which they as regularly expended with little regard for the future.

Then came with peace the setback to this period of artificial prosperity, and the influx into the labour market of millions of men. The situation which arose had been to a great extent anticipated and wise provision made to cope with it, but unfortunately the plans were not carried out and instead various expedients were adopted, which in the end

aggravated rather than removed the difficulty. Unemployment pay—or as it is generally known, the dole—was resorted to, and, like the dandergeld of old, proved an unmitigated curse. It weakened the moral tone of the people, killed initiative, enabled the authorities to defer the problem of finding a way out, and enormously added to the burden of taxation already almost intolerable owing to the long drawn out war.

The indecision, or the difficulty of being able to agree on any definite line of action was regarded as weakness; discontent among the masses grew, and at once the ground was ready for the seed of the agitator, who was not slow to avail of his opportunity.

There as elsewhere, the dole and unproductive employment were primarily the poisons which wrought the deadly evil. The will to work gave place to the right to work, that is, the right to expect the Government to provide the means of making a living as distinct from the responsibility of the citizen to rely upon his own efforts.

In the crisis which faces the country to-day in the coal mining districts it is difficult to hold either the men or the mine owners blameless. The latter have been more intent on their profits than in seeing to the comforts of the workmen and in introducing into the industry more up-to-date appliances and methods. The men on the other hand, in many cases at least, have been deliberately restricting output, and in their demands for higher wages and shorter hours have shown little consideration for the effect upon other members of the community, or for the dire straits in which the country finds itself. The solution depends on both sides admitting their faults, and, prompted by a sense of duty rather than by their personal interests, effecting a compromise, which will enable the country once again to find its feet.

**Women's White Canvas Buckskin Boots, only \$1.25 pair at F. SMALLWOOD'S.**—July 10, 11.

## SHIPPING LOCAL and FOREIGN

The American yacht, Primrose II, arrived here last evening from Placentia Bay. On board are a party of Americans who are on a tour to various parts of the Island. The yacht will remain here for a few days.

The yacht Silvia II, owned by Captain Butler, sailed from here at six o'clock last evening.

S.S. Earl of Devon, Capt. Carter, which is now engaged on the northern Labrador service, will connect at Hopedale with S.S. Melgie.

S.S. Munster is due about 6 p.m. from Halifax and Boston.

S.S. Rosalind left Halifax at 1 o'clock yesterday, for this port, and is due to-morrow morning.

S.S. Silvia left Halifax yesterday for New York, where she is due to-morrow.

S.S. Newfoundland left Liverpool yesterday for this port.

S.S. Cante leaves Montreal on Aug. 8th, for this port.

**Men's Sporting Thigh Rubbers, at F. SMALLWOOD'S.**—July 11, 12.

## Spectres of the Commons

The legends relating to the appearance of spectral figures at Westminster are not generally known, even to our legislators, but the Mother of Parliaments can compete with any of the "statelike homes of England" in the matter of ghost stories.

The most fearful of these spectres is that of Bellingham, who assassinated Mr. Spencer Perceval, the then Prime Minister, in 1812. His ghost, according to tradition, sometimes appears on the terrace of the House of Commons, and, with a dismal shriek, throws itself into the river.

Still more eerie is the story of how, on one occasion, Mr. T. P. O'Connor was seen sitting in his usual place in the House of Commons by a fellow member and by a member of the Press Gallery. And at that moment T. P. was in Ireland.

**Trousters—get a pair of Sport Rubbers at F. SMALLWOOD'S.**—July 11, 12.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.**

## Resources of the Empire

### IMPORTANCE OF EXCHANGE OF TRADE.

Sir Atul Chatterjee was the principal guest at a luncheon given recently at the Waldorf Hotel by the Imperial Industries Club to recently appointed representatives of overseas Dominions. Sir George Wyatt Trustcott presided.

Responding to the toast of "Our Guests," proposed by the Chairman, Sir Atul Chatterjee said that his only grievance in India was that, although they took a great deal from the industries of Great Britain—rather more than half of their imports—Indian exports to the country did not exceed one-quarter of the exports to other countries. Lancashire he knew was complaining that India to-day was not taking enough of their goods. If they remembered the very much higher prices for cotton goods and the accumulated reserves of the Indian people the present position was not surprising. India would be glad to buy more from Lancashire, and in order to do so India must earn more, and that could only be done by development of their Indian industries and the better use of their agriculture. He looked to England for guidance and assistance in India's industrial development.

Lieut.-General Sir Travers Clarke (Chief Administrator, British Empire Exhibition), replying to the toast of "The British Empire Exhibition," proposed by Capt. V. Gordon (High Commissioner for Newfoundland), said that the Exhibition had done much more in the way of Empire economic education than appeared at present on the surface. It had shown in a plain, practical manner that the resources of the great territories of the Empire could be used with greater benefit to ourselves and to mankind generally, and that if we set ourselves industriously and intelligently to develop the Empire to the full we might reasonably look forward to a future of settled prosperity.

Mr. Colbatch (Agent-General for Western Australia), Mr. Frederick Pauline Agent-General for British Columbia, Mr. J. Lloyd Price (Agent-General for South Australia), Mr. John Huxham (Agent-General for Queensland), and Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P., also spoke.

**Women's White Canvas and Buckskin Boots, only \$1.25 pair at F. SMALLWOOD'S.**—July 10, 11.

## PEPYS BEHIND THE SCENES

July 28th.—This morning it rained so hard that I did expect to see myself afloat in my house, like Noah in his Ark, being that it did seem how we were like to have another flood. Anon out but the atmosphere so oppressive that I do feel but little inclined for work, and do turn to my papers out of England. Among other things do read of the discovery of the Cancer germ, that aforesaid was thought not to exist. This is a great step towards the conquering of this disease, albeit yet a means required to slay the germ.

This night to the lakeside, where a great crowd for the christening of the new "Blue Peter" race boat and indeed seems a fine boat and might well made. Anon home, and to read awhile, albeit greatly troubled by the heat.

## Entomologist Coming

Dr. James N. Swaine, associate Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, leaves Halifax to-day for here. Dr. Swaine's services have been secured to conduct a survey of our forest areas with a view to reporting on their condition entomologically. The destruction wrought to woods by insect pests induced the Government to invite Dr. Swaine to investigate and report upon necessary control measures. Dr. Swaine will be accompanied in his cruise by Mr. A. English who for some time past has been conducting a survey of the areas affected.

## Charged With Larceny

Yesterday evening a resident of an east end settlement was arrested on a charge of stealing a sack of oats from Bearn's Store, Duckworth Street. It is alleged that the man went to the store at the rear of the shop to get a sack of oats, which he had purchased and in doing so put a sack of oats on his cart.

## Government Boats

S.S. Argyle left Tack's Beach at 3.45 p.m. yesterday, toward.  
 S.S. Melkoff left Greenspond at 3.35 p.m. yesterday, toward.  
 S.S. Prospero left Tilt Cove at 5.55 p.m. yesterday, going north.  
 S.S. Glencoe left Burn at 7.30 p.m. yesterday, toward.  
 S.S. Clyde left Tilt Cove at 4 p.m. yesterday, toward.  
 S.S. Fortia reached Rencontre at 1.30 p.m. yesterday, going west.  
 S.S. Melgie in port.

Synonyms: Good Biscuits—"PERFECT" Baking Powder.—July 29, 11.

## TO-DAY'S MESSAGES

### LABOUR CONFERENCE SUPPORTS SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

LONDON, July 29.—The conference of representatives of the labor parties in Great Britain and the various dominions which is being held here passed a resolution supporting the demand of India for immediate self-government.

### A TRUCE SUGGESTED.

LONDON, July 29.—There are good grounds for belief that the coal strike will be averted by a sort of truce for two months to allow more leisurely negotiation of new wage agreement, and whatever other measures may be devised for bettering the conditions of the depressed coal industry.

## The Fastest Trains

(By DAVID OCKHAM.)

One of the most curiously persistent of railway myths is the legend that the New York Central's engine No. 999 once ran at a speed of 112 miles an hour.

It did not, and no approach to so high a speed has ever been attained on any railway. Indeed, the whole weight of evidence suggests that such a speed is impossible with a steam engine, and it is generally accepted that no record materially in excess of 90 miles has ever been authenticated. There is certainly not a single instance of 100 miles an hour which can be regarded as proved.

Speeds greatly in excess of 60 miles an hour for short distances are of everyday occurrence, but throughout the world the number of trains booked to run a mile a minute from start to stop is still extremely small. The writer knows of only 30, of which 22 are in the United States, 7 in England and 1 in France.

But the bulk of the American runs are for distances of under 30 miles, and there is reason to believe that the time-table is not always adhered to, while the Great Western, which is responsible for five out of the seven English performances, runs two trains a day over the 106.9 miles from London to Bath at an average speed of 61.1 miles an hour, and the standard of punctuality of the fastest trains in this country is remarkably high.

According to the time-table the fastest "booked" speed in England, the 62 miles an hour for the journey from Princes Risborough to Leamington, also on the Great Western, is exceeded by one train on the Philadelphia and Reading, which is timed to run one-fifth of a mile an hour more. But records are not available to show whether time is normally kept. And in the combination of speed with length of run and heaviness of train there is nothing outside England to touch the "Cornish Riviera Limited." No other country, moreover, has so many regular trains at speeds of 50 miles an hour or over.

As a typical instance of English running, the writer may mention that a few days ago he travelled from London to Swindon in a heavy train under 6 miles an hour. The actual speed was just over 66½—an admirable performance that was taken as a matter of course by all concerned.

## Here and There.

**GOOD PROSPECTS.**—Reports from St. Mary's Bay state that squid is in abundance and fish is plentiful so that the prospect of a good voyage in this section is encouraging. The fish are of large size.

**Beauty Of Hair and Skin Preserved By Cuticura**  
 Ointment and Soap  
 Cleanses, Cures, and Keeps the Skin in Good Condition

**PICNIC AT ASYLUM.**—A picnic for the patients of the Insane Asylum takes place on the grounds to-morrow afternoon. Music will be supplied by Mr. W. Rime, who has got up a brass band for the occasion.

**The annual Party in aid of Topsail Parish will take place on Sunday next, August 2nd, at Powerscourt, Manuels. This year's event will eclipse all others. Preparations have been made to cater to a large number of visitors from town. Train will leave the station at 2.30 p.m.**—July 28, 11.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
 FOR KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND URINARY AFFECTIONS  
 "LOST THE PILLS"

## Grand Falls Win Cricket

The Telegram representative at Grand Falls sports meet sent the following account of the cricket contest, of which the earlier scores were given in yesterday's issue: Evening Telegram.

**GRAND FALLS.**  
 Grand Falls won cricket match hours two one inning games to-day, winning the first by ninety runs and the second by 42 runs with two wickets to spare. Splendid batting and all round fielding featured the Grand Falls play. The Guards scored 23 runs in the first game and 78 in the second. Double figures in the second game—Grand Falls, Luke 34, Macey 18, Laycock 29, Jones 13. Guards—Maddick 26, Ellis 18. The third game is on Wednesday.

### WONDERFUL HITTING.

At Brighton—Notts, with 7 Wickets to fall, lead Sussex by 887 runs.

Two dashing displays of hitting stood out in bold relief from an otherwise quiet and uneventful day's cricket at Brighton.

Going in when Sussex had lost six wickets for 102, Tate saw two more men go while the score was raised to 148, but then he let himself go and actually made 114 out of 186 put on by the last two wickets, Wensley helping to add 95 in the three-quarters of an hour.

Tate batted for only ninety-five minutes, hitting all round the wicket and having two 6's, one 5, and fourteen 4's as his chief strokes.

Even more remarkable was A. W. Carr's great innings. He went in at the fall of the second Notts wicket at 137 and hit 6's and 4's in almost every over. He reached his hundred in fifty minutes, and actually made 118 out of 153 in an hour without being beaten. One hard chance, when 70, was his only mistake, and so far he has hit five 6's and twelve 4's.

**Women's Two Tone Canvas Laced Boots, job; only 98c. pair at F. SMALLWOOD'S.**—July 10, 11.

## Boulevard Needs Repairs

The Boulevard leading to the Blue Peter Club boat house is in a deplorable state of mud, and the dumping of a few loads of gravel along the walk before Regatta Day would be appreciated by the public.

## All About Cement

**Substance That Will Set Under Water.**  
 Cement is one of the most wonderful materials in the world. It binds together stone or brick to make houses and enables us, among other things, to build cities, railways and roads.

But it is by no means a new discovery. The Romans used cement for erecting their magnificent temples in Rome, and for constructing their forts. Chalk and clay are needed chiefly to make this building material, and we have these in England. As a matter of fact, English cement has been for the past hundred years the best in the world.

One remarkable property of cement is that it will set under water. Consequently it is invaluable for constructing docks, sea-walls, and piers. By using cement, divers can lay the foundations of walls under water. They can construct any building in water, and when the cement has set the structure will be as strong as if built above ground.

English cement manufacture is practically confined to the south, particularly to the estuaries of the Thames and the Medway. In a typical cement factory the chalk and clay are brought in trucks to the works. Here they are weighed and tipped into the wash-mills, in the proportion, roughly, of three parts chalk to one of clay.

These two ingredients are then broken up by rapidly-revolving knives, and stirred, with a little water, into a thick slurry, called "slurry."

After being thoroughly churned, the mixture passes through a coarse grating, which removes any lumps. It then runs into a large steel drum, where it is combined with a proportion of cypripes, that is, small pieces of hard steel.

The slurry is now poured into reservoirs, where the water is drawn off; and the mixture, when dried, is crushed and ground into a very fine powder.

The material is again churned in the mixing tanks and then passed into huge revolving kilns, where it is roasted. This operation takes over an hour. But the resultant material is no longer "slurry." The intense heat has changed it into small nuggets.

These are then ground into a fine powder as before, and the substance left is what we all know as cement.

## NOW LANDING

a cargo choice Lumber,  
 No's 1 and 2 Matched,  
 No's 1 and 2 Rough  
 2 and 3 inch Plank  
 Dressed Clapboard,  
 Scantling, all sizes.

**S. A. DARBY,**  
 Coal Dealer,  
 Cliff's Cove.  
 July 21mo, 1925.

## Do YOU like our 24 hour Developing & Printing Service?

Most everybody does, as the enormous amount of film continuously handed over our counter for development plainly shows—and the quantity grows larger every week. Surely this fact is sufficient recommendation as to the quality of our work, isn't it? Still—for the benefit of those who have not given our Developing and Printing Dept. a trial we would like to say that every negative is carefully examined before printing. Every print is carefully examined before trimming, and only the most perfect results that can possibly be achieved from the negatives are allowed to pass our examiner's hands.

Remember—Tooton gives Speed, Service and Satisfaction.

## TOOTON'S - - - The Kodak Store

## Westinghouse Company

TO BUILD COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

Steam Turbine Generator Unit Will be the Largest in the World.

The largest steam turbine generator unit will be constructed by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company East Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A., and placed in service in the Hudson Avenue Station of the Brooklyn Edison Company, New York, U.S.A.

This huge piece of electrical machinery will have a capacity of 50,000 kilowatts and will develop approximately 110,000 horse power.

The placing of this order by the Brooklyn Edison Company will make the third Westinghouse Generating unit to be placed in service by this company. The other two are both 50,000 kw. units.

The complete unit will weigh nearly two million pounds. Its design will include all the latest improvements that the engineers of the Westinghouse Company have perfected upon this type of equipment.

**RICHARD HUDNUT**  
 THREE FLOWERS FACE POWDER  
 The Face Powder that is Different  
 Having the Patented Desirable  
 Quality of Adhesiveness and  
 Combined with the Finest and  
 Appealing Color of Three Flowers  
 in All Popular Shades

It's the cutest little assortment of dainty toilettries imaginable, and just about sufficient for a short vacation. It is called the THREE FLOWERS Travelite and can be had at any drug or dept. store for fifty cents.  
 July 4, w.s. 11.

## SYMPATHY.

Ease the family's Sorrow, send FLOWERS.  
 Wreaths delivered promptly.  
 Prices reasonable.  
**Valley Nurseries, Ltd.**  
 Night Phone 2111M.  
 Phone 1513.

## BORN.

At the Grace Maternity Hospital, July 23rd, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, 36 New Gower Street.

## MARRIED.

At Long Island City, N.Y., on July 2nd, by the Rev. Fr. Higgins, Mary C. Slattery, daughter of Mrs. W. A. Slattery to Thomas Warren Jones, of Astoria, Long Island City.

## IN FOND AND LOVING MEMORY

of our darling child, Margaret Johnson, who died July 29th, 1923.  
 Darling Margaret, how we miss your smiling face.  
 When we look at all the others and see your vacant place;  
 As we sit and think in sorrow of the day you said good-bye  
 And we kissed our little darling just before we saw you die.  
 But we know you are in Heaven,  
 We wait for you when we know it is a sin.  
 Angels called and you did answer,  
 And we know it was God's holy will.  
 Inserted by her father, mother, brother and sister.

## PICTOU ACADEMY

108th Session

resident and day school, fine traditions, for boys and young men. General Academic and Preparatory studies for ordinary and advanced matriculation. Faculty of University Graduates. Careful supervision of studies and games. Music and Commercial branches. Cadet instruction. Term opens Sept. 8, 1925. Apply to C. L. MOORE, M.A., F.R.S.C., Principal, Pictou, N.S.  
 July 25, 1925.

## German Government Bonds

Before purchasing any of the following issues will be to your advantage to wire us for quotations.  
 German Government 4 to 5 p.c. 1922 Issue  
 Loan Bonds.

German Government 8 to 15 p.c. Treasury Note 1923.

Associated Mortgage Bank, 12 p.c. Bonds.

Austrian Government 6 p.c. 1922 Issue  
 City of Vienna 5 p.c. 1923 Issue Bonds.

French Government 4 p.c. Bonds.

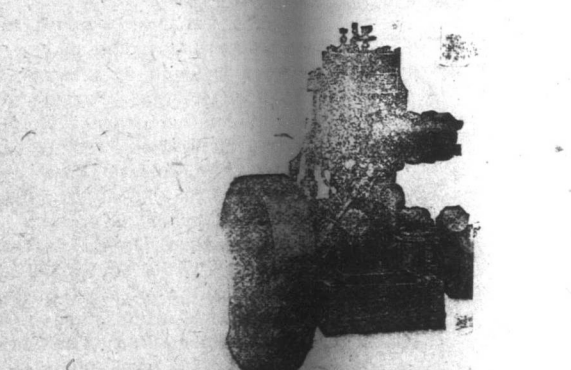
French Government 6 p.c. Bonds.

The continued daily fluctuation of the foreign currencies market makes it almost impossible to give firm prices by mail.  
 Wire us mentioning the issue or issues you are interested in and we will reply immediately giving our finest price at time of wiring. On receipt of your order if you decide to purchase, remit by wire 20 p.c. of amount of your order and the bonds will be shipped to your local bank, draft attached for the balance. All orders over fifty dollars we will pay cost of grams.

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## The HUBBARD Powerful!



The wonderful success of the HUBBARD in Newfoundland for the past 14 years is due to its

## SIMPLICITY, RELIABILITY AND ECONOMICAL CONSUMPTION OF FUEL

They are built for hard, long service.  
 Complete Stock of Engines and Parts now on hand.

## Geo. M. Barr, Ltd.

AGENTS.

## MENTHOLATUM

One application only will relieve worst form of sunburn. An absolute cure for insect bites. For sale at all Drug Stores.  
 July 25, 1925.

## James Murdoch

98 Water Street.

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