COURT OF INQUIRY ON CORK PRISONERS

Evidence Presented on Behalf of Several of Hunger Strikers.

Cork, Sept. 13.—(By the A.P.)—A special court of inquiry was held here today to hear evidence in behalf of the hunger strikers now in Cork jail, which Harold Barry, former high sheriff of Cork, had advised Premier Lloyd George he could introduce to prove the innocence of at least two of the men—Sean Hennessy and Jos. Murphy.

President Nolan, of Ballingarry college, where Hennessy was a student, is expected here to testify for Hennessy. Evidence was given tending to contradict the government's accusation that Murphy had in his possession a live bomb when he was arrested on July 15, but the lawyer for the defence said that he had not had sufficient time to secure witnesses to contravert the additional charge that Murphy also had in his possession seditious documents. The elder Murphy, however, denied that his son had any such documents when searched by the military.

The inquiry was adjourned after a two hours' sitting to await the arrival in Cork of various witnesses.

Callaghan O'Herlihy, a student, testified in behalf of Hennessy, but a promised affidavit from another student witness, a friend of Hennessy, was not available, as he refused to go on with it when he learntd that Barry intended to present it to the commission.

On behalf of Murphy, his father testified that the bomb in question had been given to his son at the Aghada airdrome, and that he had brought it home as a souvenir.

Frank Merritt, a demobilized British soldier, testified that it was he who gave Murphy the practice shell, minus the detonator, which Murphy had picked up at the Aghada airdrome in 1916.

A bomb introduced by the court-martial prosecutor as the one found in Murphy's possession was declared by both Merritt and the elder Murphy not to be the souvenir bomb given to Joseph by Merritt and taken by the military in the raid on the Murphy house.

TWO PREMIERS IN AGREEMENT

(Continued From Page 1).

divide the Turkish nationalists and the Constantinople government, delaying the application of the peace treaty signed with Turkey.

Independence of Poland.

"Upon these two points the Italian and French premiers have exchanged their ideas and reached a perfect agreement.

"The liberty and independence of Poland guaranteed against all aggression along its ethnographic frontiers is also the aim of both governments. They are convinced that the noble Polish nation in the peace terms which it will offer the soviets, will display in victory as much moderation and respect for a nation's independence as it has shown resolution and courage in defending its liberty."

The document then says that the premiers are happy to note that their political views regarding Turkey are quite in accord, but thinks that the most important problems remaining to be solved are the Russian and Adriatic questions, and continues:

"The Italian and French governments, with respect to freedom of action concerning the soviet government are agreed in the desire that there be created in the Russian state conditions which will allow the country to enter into the concert of nations and resume economic relations, which are as necessary to Russia's very life as to the rest of the world."

The declaration adds that France will greet with profound sympathy, and gives in advance full adhesion to, any settlement of the Adriatic question between the interested governments, which, while safeguarding Italy's legitimate aspirations, would be just to all the interested parties.

Recognition of Soviets

"France and Italy reserve the right to recognize the soviets or not." Premier Giolitti informed The Associated Press this evening after the official communication had been given out to the press.

"France," continued the Italian premier, "has already declared that she does not wish to recognize the soviets. Our freedom of action is general reserve, whether concerning political or commercial relations.

"Germany shall be admitted to the league of nations when she shows willingness to execute the treaty of Versailles. Whether the date be distant or not lies entirely with Germany. The result of my meeting with Millerand implies continuation of the close relations between Italy and France, which existed during the war.

"There is no reason why Italy, France and Great Britain, which fought side by side for years, should not be in accord when the war is concluded."

On the question of Fiume, Signor Giolitti said that it must be settled direct with Jugo-Slavia, adding:

"Italy desires to come to an agreement; Italy is disposed to compromise up to a certain point, as is the custom in contracts all over the world."

BELGIUM HAS ACCEPTED AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE

Paris, Sept. 13.—Baron de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, Belgian ambassador to France, today informed the foreign ministry of the acceptance by Belgium of the Franco-Belgian military agreement which is to become effective immediately.

BEAVERBROOK SEES MOTHER.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 13.—Lord Beaverbrook arrived at Newcastle on Saturday to visit his mother and sister. A band played at the depot in his honor.

LORD MILNER TO RETIRE.

London, Sept. 13.—The Weekly Despatch, a Sunday paper, states that Lord Milner, who is wanting a rest, will shortly retire from the colonial office. Downing Street, however, denies the knowledge, and points out that Lord Milner is not likely to think of retirement until his Egyptian government scheme has been realized.

EARL OF LONDESBOROUGH DEAD.

London, Sept. 13.—George Francis William Henry Denison, third earl of Londesborough, died today at Lincoln. The earl was born in 1892 and succeeded his father in 1917. He was an extensive land owner in Lincolnshire. His heir is his brother, Captain Hon. Hugo William Cecil Denison, who was born in 1894.

HAMILTON

Hamilton, Sept. 13.—The gas committee of the city council, already having rolled up an expense account of more than $13,000, the board of control decided this afternoon that it would be good business to secure a report of the probable cost of the services of F. Burnett, gas engineer, who has been acting in an advisory capacity. Hon. F. C. Biggs, minister of works, wrote, reporting that tenders on the work of completing the highway entrance had been opened and it was expected that an early start would be made.

Wm. Downing, 56 Napier street, employed by the Yates Construction Company, sustained a broken leg when a heavy timber fell on him this afternoon. He was taken to the City Hospital.

When he was caught in one of the machines at the Canadian Westinghouse yesterday afternoon, Gordon Lyon, 221 North East Avenue, received painful lacerations of his left elbow, side and hip.

TO SECURE PULP FROM LABRADOR

New Paper Company Forms to Tap and Use Huge Resources.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—Major Daniel Owen, of Annapolis, N.S., who, accompanied the planes and flying boat which about a year ago visited Labrador, interviewed here today stated that 15,000 aerial photographs of the country had been taken and elaborated estimates of over 2,500 square miles of the country made. The expedition found that behind the twenty miles of coast line there lay one of the most generously forested regions in Canada. In consequence of this exploration, Major Owen said that a new company has been organized, the Southern Labrador Puly and Paper Company, in which United States capital has been interested with the idea of installing a pulp mill with four saw mills units of 50,000 feet per day capacity, and will begin operations in the district next year. James Munroe, president of the Canadian Cordage Company, and director of the Imperia Tobacco Company of Newfoundland, is a member of the new company.

BOLSHEVIK DELEGATION HAS ARRIVED AT RIGA

Riga, Letvia, Sept. 13.—The Russian Bolshevik delegation headed by M. Joffe has arrived at Riga and is quartered in the Hotel Saint Petersburg, where a score of short-haired women secretaries and typists are unpacking sealed boxes and shaping up the offices, preparatory to the negotiations, which, it is expected, will not begin before Sept. 16 or 17, because of the delay in the arrival of the Poles.

Joffe and Bolenski, the Bolshevik assistant commissar of finance, represent soviet Russia, while the Ukrainian commissar of agriculture, Manulsky, represents the Ukrainian soviet government. The report that M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik minister of foreign affairs, is coming, is denied by M. Joffe.

General Alexei Polivanoff, who was minister of war before the Kerensky revolution, and General Novitsky accompany the delegation as military experts. The Russian party totals 41 persons, including under-secretaries and various departmental clerks.

YOUNG DIAMOND THIEF JUMPS FLYING TRAIN

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—The local police have received word that Raymond Moss, alias Albert Melhm, the young diamond thief, who was arrested here after breaking into Savage's jewelry store, broke custody, while being taken from Guelph to Mimico, where he was to have served a year's sentence. Moss was escorted as far as Toronto by Inspector Ryan, but was turned over to another official there, and while on the train near Coldwater Junction, he made a leap thru the window, while the train was moving at 25 miles an hour. Another prisoner, named Palmer, also made good his escape at the same time, but he was later captured. So far as is known Moss is still at large.

ALLEGED RUM-RUNNER IS SEIZED AT ALGONAC

Port Lambton, Sept. 13.—Roy Bedford, alleged to have been engaged in rum-running between here and the United States was arrested by federal officials at Algonac on Thursday, according to reports received here and taken to Port Huron by the sheriff. He was admitted to bail to appear in court at Port Huron on Wednesday next. Bedford, who recently sold the ferry between here and Roberts Landing to James Ansell, had an auto seized by provincial license officers for a breach of the Ontario temperance act. The car when seized had a cargo of liquor in it.

Baron Murray of Elibank Passes Away in Scotland

London, Sept. 13.—Baron Murray of Elibank died suddenly today at Walkerburn, Scotland, his country home.

Alexander William Charles Oliphant Murray, first Baron Murray of Elibank, was born in 1870, the eldest son of the first Viscount Elibank. He was a director in the firm of S. Pearson & Son, and in that capacity several years ago in South Africa is said to have obtained valuable oil concessions.

He was chief Liberal whip in the house of commons, and at various times was parliamentary secretary to the India office, parliamentary secretary of the treasury, and director of recruiting for munitions work.

MAKE IT PROVINCIAL ROAD.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 13—(Special)—Hon F. C. Biggs, minister of highways, while in Brantford today made the announcement that the road from the Wentworth county boundary thru St. George to Paris would be made a provincial county highway, the province paying 60 per cent. of the cost. This will be retroactive this year.

Cuticura Soap Clears the Skin and Keeps it Clear

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. each. Sold everywhere. Cap. Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., Montreal.

MACBRIDE CAUSTIC IN SCORING DRURY

Says Latter Has Different Policy for Hydro and Sir Wm. Mackenzie.

Brantford, Sept. 13 — (Special.) — Mayor MacBride commented today on the Hydro radial issue as follows: "When the Hydro Commission were about to acquire a portion of the Dominion government railways east of Toronto to connect up the Hydro radial system and avoid duplication, the Drury government said it was necessary to appoint a royal commission to enquire into the matter. Mr. Hanna's offer was to sell to the Hydro "at the actual cost of construction," which would be about half what the cost would now be. However, when Sir William Mackenzie wants to sell his power interests at Niagara, Mr. Drury says: "The government will probably give its endorsement, provided the price is right."

Claims Inconsistency.

If the government can form its own policy in the Mackenzie matter, why can't the same government not form its own policy in the other matters? Why a royal commission, when the people are concerned and no royal commission when it is Sir William Mackenzie who has "something to sell"? Seems to me I have heard of Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann somewhere before. Bill and Dan have usually managed to get "government bond guarantees" and government support of one kind and another a number of times. Mr. Drury is assuredly getting into good company.

Spanish Farmers to Support Duke of Wellington's Tenents

Grenada, Spain, Sept. 13.—Six thousand farmers gathered here yesterday to support the tenants of the Duke of Wellington in their protest against the action of the duke's steward in ejecting them from farms which had been in the possession of their families for a century.

A resolution was adopted to be sent to the duke informing him that the action of his steward meant ruin to the inhabitants of 20 villages and hamlets, who have formed a society for the protection of their interests.

Another resolution proposed that the duke should renounce the property rights granted his family by the Cortes of Cadiz after the peninsula war of 1808-1814, and asked the government to acquire the property by redemption.

BRITISH MINERS DEMAND CONDEMNED BY LEADER

London, Sept. 13.—The most arresting fact in the coal strike situation is the bold condemnation of the miners' demand for a reduction in coal prices by Thomas Spencer, one of their own leaders.

The miners argue that enough profits were being made by the owners, but official figures show that in the quarter ending last June only five areas showed any profit, and the total was only eight million pounds sterling.

JOINT STEAMER SERVICE VANCOUVER TO FAR EAST

London, Sept. 13.—The Times gives the details of an agreement between Holt & Company of the Blue Funnel Line, and the Canadian government merchant marine and the Canadian National Railways for a joint steamship service between Vancouver and the far east, each providing an equal number of vessels. The Times regards the scheme as a remarkable combination between the government and private interests and further suggests that Holts, who have a large business with United States Pacific ports, may be influenced to develop trade with British Columbia by discriminatory measures in the United States against foreign shipping.

CREED NO BARRIER TO ENTRY INTO U. S.

Washington Sept. 13.—No discrimination should be made on account of religious belief against any alien attempting to enter the United States, the department has ruled, in passing on an appeal raised by George H. Biddle, from the attempt of immigration authorities to bar his entrance. Biddle is secretary of the "Standfast" section of the International Bible Students' Association, which group came into conflict with the government during the war because of its insistence upon pacifism.

Biddle's case was brought up when he desired to cross the Canadian border to attend a convention of the organization in the United States.

STABBING AT SARNIA IN 'LITTLE ITALY' AREA

Sarnia, Ont., Sept. 13.—One man, Proferey Bayduk, is in hospital suffering from serious knife wounds and two men, Ivan Turkovitch and John Stanson, are in custody on remand, one charged with wounding with intent to murder and the other held as an accomplice, as the result of an affray which tok place in Sarnia's "little Italy" in the early hours of this morning.

POLES OCCUPY POSITIONS IN STRAIGHTENING LINE

Warsaw, Sept. 13.—In a line straightening movement east of the Bug River the Poles occupied a series of localities. Northeast of Brest-Litovsk the Poles met with severe resistance, but finally captured Kobvrn and took prisoners and one armored train.

In the south the Poles have pushed their lines further in the direction of Kovel Junction, occupying Zanszan and five other towns.

EARLY-LAYING RECORD.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—A record in laying at an early age has been reached by Barred Rock pullets owned by C. M. Goddard, Merrivale road. These birds started laying at the age of four months and nine days, one day ahead of a record set by birds at the Central Experimental Farm.

CHINESE DELEGATION AT MOSCOW

Moscow, Sept. 13.—A Chinese delegation which is to discuss the opening of trade and consular relations with soviet Russia have arrived here.

DRASTIC MEASURES BAD, SAYS MEIGHEN

(Continued From Page 1).

about 70 years on this continent. Their principles were summarized in 1881 at the first convention of the federation of organized labor of the United States and Canada, which met in Pittsburg in that year. They were stated as ollows:

"'Legal incorporation, prohibition of child labor under 14 years, uniform apprentice laws, a national eight-hour law, prison labor reform, abolition of the truck system, mechanics' lien abolition of conspiracy laws as applied to labor organizations, a national bureau of labor statistics, a protective tariff, an anti-contract immigration law, all trades and labor organizations to secure proper representation in all law-making bodies by means of the ballot.'

Secret of Labor's Power.

"The consistency of purpose with which organized labor has adhered to almost all these subjects is one of the secrets of its power. When Samuel Gompers was first elected president of the A.F. of L. in 1886, that body had about 150,000 members. He is president still and its membership is over 3,000,000.

"To put the central purposes of these organizations in a word, it is this—to raise the status of the workers. That the status of the worker has been in these years improved is, I think, no doubt his means of education, his chance of recreation, the safety of his craft, the regularity of his employment, the general standard of his living, all these things are better, tho there is much yet to be done. In this work, the labor organizations of the world have undoubtedly played their part.

Way to New Progress.

"What is the best way to make further progress? It is by steady determined movement along lines that have brought results in the past—by exposing the facts and educating public opinion. By loyalty to your organizations, subordinated to that higher loyalty to country which alone gives your organization respect and power, by studying the advances made in other countries, in order to keep abreast, or better than abreast at home, by regard for the rights of others, by fulfilment of contracts, by dependence on the ballot, by seeking success only thru the power of public approval.

"You tell me, yes, we have been working along these lines for years, and we have accomplished much, but after all our progress has been slow. You say there is a wide spread still between the wealth of the few and the wealth of the many. I admit you are correct. But in coming to conclusions on this subject, there are some very vital facts to be kept in mind.

Communistic Mistake.

"In the first place, we could never as a nation hold up our end or hold any place at all in the world today, except by reliance upon individual energy, individual effort, and individual reward. If there are any in this country who ever relied upon any communistic system as possible or practicable, or even thinkable in competition with countries that hold fast to the energizing principle of individual endeavor, they must surely have had their theories rudely shattered by recent experiments in Europe. Where the so-called theory of production for use has been put into practice in substitution for production for profit, it has resulted practically in no production at all, and has ended in chaos and starvation.

"Secondly, there is a wide disparity between the industry and ability and especially between the good judgment of individuals—a disparity which no legislation can remove.

"Thirdly, the intervening territory between rich and poor is covered in this young country with a multitude that comprises the great majority of our people. Nowhere in the world is there so large a proportin of those who are neither rich nor poor as there is in Canada, those who stand the happiest ground of all, the middle ground of moderate means and comfort. To increase that proportion should be the aim of government.

What Government Has Done.

"You ask me now what has the government done to show its good faith with labor. I will go over some things that we have accomplished and I will have to do so rapidly as only a few moments of my time remain. It has taken from the ranks of organized labor a vice-president of one of its largest organizations and has given him cabinet rank. Never has a labor minister in Canada been accorded a more generous confidence from his colleagues and a freer hand in the administration of the labor problems than has Senator Gideon Robertson.

Robertson's Policy.

"Senator Robertson's policy has been to work in co-operation with responsible labor organizations, and with organizations of employers as well. The government, on his advice, has had labor definitely represented on no less than sixteen boards or commissions performing public service. This was done at the request of organized labor, and, on the whole, it has produced good results. Growing out of a conference with employes and employers in 1918, a scheme of technical education was evolved, and $10,000,000 was applied.

"As a further result of this conference, the government decided in 1918 that the time had come when the system of private employment agencies should give place to a government system, operating on a much wider interprovincial scale.

"Between the first of March, 1919, and the first of August, 1920, 551,817 men and women were placed in employment thru the government offices and all without charge to themselves.

Magna Charta of Labor.

"I want to mention another fact. At the conference out of which the league of nations was constituted, the Canadian representation included a representative of labor. The secretary of this congress went as advisor to the prime minister, and it is no information to this audience when I say that, mainly thru the efforts of the Canadian prime minister, assisted materially by Mr. Draper, the labor conventions were finally inserted in the program of that conference and a real and useful step was taken toward the recognition by the great nations of the world of what is now called 'the Magna Charta' of labor. To the terms of that labor convention this government and the other governments joining in the convention are bound. You know what those terms are. You know they are cardinal principles of organized labor. The only way in which advance can be made toward their adoption is by the concurrent progress of great industrial nations along the lines set down.

Equality of Opportunity.

"One word more and I am done. No government can bring about equality or uniformity of wealth without bringing disaster to all, but the aim of government should be to bring about equality of opportunity. By the principle of equality of opportunity the present government will steadfastly abide.

"Credit is the basis of industry and commerce and the credit of a country and of its industries is maintained in proportion to the security of property, which is the reward of industry. Capital we need in Canada and the more capital we have invested here the more plentiful employment will be, and capital will come if we have comparative industrial peace and progress. The co-operation of workmen is therefore, vitally important to themselves and to the nation.

Stability a Vital Need

"Workmen who are anxious to advance their own interests cannot afford to ally themselves either industrially or politically with those forces which seek to introduce into Canada policies and ideas that have brought destruction, misery and death wherever they have prevailed. The government of this country has steadfastly set its face and will steadfastly set its face against those influences abroad in this and other lands that aim to destroy respect for constituted lawful authority, civil and religious liberty, property rights and family relations. The government of Canada does intend that labor organizations conducted sanely and reasonably will command and receive its friendly co-operation and so conducted they will command and receive the respect of the public. The government's duty is to protect the whole community against dictation from any section, whether of employers or employes.

Political Motion is Snag.

Previous to the arrival of the prime minister and after his departure, the report of the committee on resolutions was taken up and fifteen of the 85 were concurred in with little controversy, but at adjournment for the day at 5.30 a heated discussion was progressing over one from the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, Local No. 200, of Ottawa, which stated that, "whereas the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada claim to be the mouthpiece of organized labor; and whereas it has been the custom to interview the powers that be in the position of begging, hat in hand, to enact legislation; and, whereas congress has grown to manhood and self-respect, therefore be it resolved that this congress meeting at Windsor go on record that the time has arrived to enter into the political field and elect men of the working class to represent them in our legislative halls, provincial and federal, to enable the legislative demands of the congress to be placed on the statute books and eliminate the beggarly cap in hand function which has become an annual farce."

This the committee recommended be deleted and Mr. Draper, secretary-treasurer, strongly endorsed the action of the committee as be considered the resolution couched in language insulting to congress.

James Simpson of Toronto wanted the resolution kept in the report, altho not in accord with the sentiments expressed as he considered it an expression of the views of the local submitting it and that it should remain in the report as an indication of their views.

The time for adjournment arrived in the midst of the discussion, and it will be continued when the convention resumes at 9.30 in the morning.

Resolution Not Reached.

Included in the 85 resolutions to be submitted to the convention which have been forwarded by various trades and labor organizations, are a number likely to precipitate heated controversy.

Resolutions recently passed by the Toronto District Trades Council, relative to non-interference in the Russian-Polish trouble, self-determination for Ireland, and censuring Britain for holding Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork in Brixton Prison, which were forwarded to the Trades Congress here, are reported not to have reached their destination.

Speech of Walter Rollo.

A feature of the morning session was the address of Hon. Walter Rollo, who declared that the present Ontario government had adopted many of the planks of the labor platform, and had made a record in placing progressive legislation on the statute books of the province. He also warned the delegates that the greatest danger to organized labor today is dissension within its ranks.

The present Ontario government, he declared, amid much applause, would give the manufacturers and financial interests greater consideration than their representatives had given the farmers and wage-earners when they were in power.

LYON INTENDS TO GIVE UP BATTLE

(Continued From Page 1).

as a municipal undertaking was first considered by the municipalities.

"The view of the present government in reference to Hydro radials has been a great discouragement to Mr. Lyon, in addition to which you have probably noticed there has been some criticism as to the small city of Guelph being the headquarters for the Hydro-Electric radial movement, and neither Mr. Lyon, myself nor any of the other Guelph men who have been active in Hydro work for such a long time would care to be placed in a position where he has not the unanimous support and entire confidence of the members of the association.

"I am advising you thus fully in order that you may have ample time to give the matter careful attention and consideration, and elect officers who will be able to continue to a successful conclusion the work carried on for the past number of years."

Faithful Efforts.

When the Railway Association was formed, Mr. Lyon was elected president, which office he has held continuously, and the work that he has done needs no praise from me, as it speaks for itself.

Meets With Opposition.

That Mr. Lyon's intention to resign the office which he has so long and ably filled will not meet with the approval of the executive is evidenced in the tone of the replies to his letter received by Mr. Hannigan today. The first two answers came from Mayor Church of Toronto and W. B. Burgoyne of St. Catharines, and both emphatically declared that Mr. Lyon must be prevailed upon to retain his office.

It is the duty of the hour for both Mr. Lyon and Mr. Hannigan to carry on, writes Mayor Church, after he expresses the opinion that the whole Hydro situation was never more critical than at the present time, when the enemies of public ownership were sparing no effort to defeat the people's project. Mr. Burgoyne expresses keen regret that Mr. Lyon contemplates retirement, and states that the association will make a big mistake if his resignation is accepted.

DEFENDS HIS HOME AGAINST METAL WORKERS

Turin, Italy, Sept. 13.—Unknown persons fired several rifle shots yesterday into the villa of Signor Dibenedetto, engineer of one of the metal works here. The engineer replied to the fire with his revolver, and killed two persons, only one of whom has been identified. The police arrested Dibenedetto. The workmen evacuated the plant.

ADRIFT FIVE DAYS IN AN OPEN BOAT

Fisherman Lost His Vessel and Was Without Any Food.

Halifax, Sept. 13.—"It is all in a fisherman's life," said Fred Wilson of Wakefield, Mass., tonight regarding the five days he spent on the Atlantic in a dory, during which time he drifted and rowed about 70 miles and was picked up by one of the life saving crews on Sable Island. Wilson was brought here by the Lady Laurier when she returned from Sable Island and leaves for his home tomorrow morning.

Wilson spent over five days in the open boat without food, and when picked up at Sable Island was exhausted. He was a member of the crew of the Boston schooner Commonwealth, engaged in fishing on the banks. Wilson got astray from his vessel on the morning of August 25.

About noon on August 30 he neared Sable Island. There was a heavy sea running and he got to about two miles off the east light. The crew of No. 4 life saving station saw him and the lifeboat was sent to rescue him. On reaching the island Wilson was well cared for.

KITCHENER CAMPAIGN ON GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Kitchener, Ont., Sept. 13—(Special)—Sanitary Inspector Rau announced here today his intention of conducting a rigorous campaign in connection with the garbage disposal by-law. The inspector maintains that many householders are keeping garbage in unsanitary receptacles. He declares there will be a number of summonses issued against offenders.

It was announced today that Frank Hodgins of this city, manager of the W. G. and R. shirt factory, now amalgamated with Cluett, Peabody, has been elevated to the o ce of vice-president.

USED PROVINCIAL OFFICES FOR A POLITICAL MEETING

London, Ont., Sept. 13.—Vigorous protest has been raised here over the United Farmers of East Middlesex and Labor men of the city using the offices of the provincial department of agriculture Saturday night to hold a secret political meeting. The question will be probed by Hon. Manning Doherty, minister of agriculture, when he arrives here Wednesday.

Tried to Rescue Her Sister And Lost Her Life in Surf

New York, Sept. 13.—Eva Beattie, a Scotch immigrant girl, today lost her life while attempting to rescue from the surf her younger sister, who had waded out beyond her depth. Guards at the temporary detention quarters at Hoffman Island, where the girls were staying because of crowded conditions at the Ellis Island immigration station, rescued the younger sister. The body of Eva, who wore hung around her neck a bag containing the funds which the two sisters brought to this country, has not been recovered.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Night and Morning. Have Clean, Healthy Eyes. If they Tire, Itch, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists and Opticians. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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