

# CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

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Coast to Coast.

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No. 49

## Head International Labor Office Outlines Policy

### TRYING TO UNITE CANADIAN LABOR IN ONE BIG BODY

Sydney.—Headquarters of District of the United Mine Workers' of America at Glace Bay has been active several days mailing to every labor organization in Canada copies of the new platform adopted recently by the district executive in special session at Sydney Mines. On its purely industrial side, the platform's most important plank is a demand for a six-hour day and a five-day week. From other standpoints its most important provision is that which calls for a central council empowered to take any action it may deem necessary to enforce the demands of the members at any time. This would be pointed out, empower the central council to call a general strike of all trades and crafts under its jurisdiction. In a speech at Sydney, J. B. McEachan, of District No. 26, secretary of the United Mine Workers, indicated that the object of the platform and appeal to the workers, was to organize them into one big centralized union upon a basis modified to profit by the mistakes of the One Big Union. The circulars going out, should they achieve their object, would result in new central labor power superseding the present Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. It is generally known that the Nova Scotia mine chiefs have no love for the latter organization.

### RETAIL CLERKS ELECT OFFICERS

At their bi-monthly meeting, Local 32, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, of Ottawa, elected a new board of officers for the coming year. Addressing the large attendance, just previous to the nominations, retiring president William Howard said that through the good-will and cooperation of all the other officers, whom he tendered hearty thanks, the association had continued to be a source of great benefit to its members. He wished that all retail clerks would take advantage of all the means which the association was using to promote the individual competency of its members as salespeople. Retiring Vice-President J. E. Richard thanked the members for the confidence they had placed in him for four years. The result of the election follows: President: Thomas Stringer; first vice-president, Alex. Larose; second vice-president, Miss B. Godmaire; secretary-treasurer, O. Paquette; secretary, Emile Richard; auditors, J. A. B. and A. DeGagne; trustees, W. Audrey and E. Mainville; guide, L. Casault; guardians, J. Haghenback; committee to visit the sick, Misses B. Alexandre, B. Levesque, Mrs. Nellie Bennett, Messrs. Alf Laframboise, J. Tessier and H. M. Rowe; delegates to the A. T. and L. Council, Messrs. H. Stringer, A. Larose and Thos. March. The installation of these officers will take place January 3rd, 1923.

### BAHAMAN WORKMEN OBJECTED TO ALIENS

Havana.—Fifty-seven Cuban and Spanish Masons reached Havana on the steamer "Cuba" yesterday, reporting that they were driven from Nassau Bahamas by a mob and that four of their companions had been killed and a number injured in disorders which occurred some days ago. Several months ago about three hundred workmen were shipped from Cuba to Nassau by contractors who were rebuilding a Bessent hotel recently destroyed by fire. Retention of the employment of foreign labor was opposed among the Bahaman workmen according to the masses and this culminated in the attack.

### FOUR MEN SCALDED C.N.R. OTTAWA TRAIN

Joliette Que.—Three men were badly scalded and fourteen cars were derailed, blocking the main line so that seven cars had to be burned when the engine of a freight train from Ottawa exploded four miles from this town. The victims were Engineer W. J. Martin, Fireman A. Flomond, and Brakeman M. Herard, all of Joliette. It is believed all will recover.

### LABOR SITUATION REFLECTS ON TRADE

Toronto Unemployed Increases. Customary Christmas Business Fails to Develop. Winnipeg.—The weekly trade report of the Canadian Creditmen's Trust Association, Limited, states: "Halifax.—Wholesalers and manufacturer report business show with reasonable orders holding off, owing to the mild weather. Retailers say trade put up to the same period of 1921. Little real life in buying is shown, especially in dry goods, millinery and men's wear. Collections continue slow. St. John.—Wholesalers reports a fair volume of trade. Retail conditions are gradually improving, but old outstandings are still slow. Montreal.—Wholesale and retail business quiet. Boots and shoes expecting more activity owing to the change in weather. Collections are gradually improving, but old outstandings are still slow. Toronto.—Conditions are much the same as reported last week with possibly a larger number of unemployed. Manufacturing and wholesale trade quiet. Retailers are not yet doing customary amount of Christmas business. Collections still leave very much to be desired. Winnipeg.—Wholesale business as a whole is of fair volume, general collections fair; drygoods report business very fair considering general conditions. Boots and shoes active. Collections better. Retail trade fair, supported by reasonable weather. Regina.—Wholesale trade generally fair, retail business shows some improvement. Collections very slow. Saskatoon.—Conditions almost identical as reported from Regina. Calgary.—Wholesale trade quiet; recent touch of winter weather has caused improvement in some classes of retail business. Conditions generally, however, are disappointing and not up to expectations. Current obligations are being fairly well met, but little change in old liabilities. Vancouver.—Wholesale hardware and grocery business good. Drygoods improving. Boots and shoes very quiet. Retail hardware and grocery fairly good. Drygoods slightly improved. Boots and shoes very quiet. These conditions are reflected in collections affecting the trades mentioned.

### LABOR DOUBLES STRENGTH IN NEW ZEALAND ELECTION

Wellington, N.Z.—A feature of the parliamentary election was the vote of labor, which, with the returns still incomplete, had today doubled its previous strength. Because of the large number of absent voters who cast their ballots by permit, the results of the voting for parliament had not been ascertained. The government and reformist parties have so far won 9 seats each, while labor has 17 and the Liberals and Independents 24. Returns from the licensing referendum compiled so far show a majority against prohibition. Premier W. F. Massey, who expressed the wish that he would have an absolute majority over all the parties in the New Zealand general elections, yesterday said he was yet unable to make a definite statement as to the outcome of the voting.

### CANADA LOOKS FOR U.S. IMMIGRANTS

Minister of Interior Reports Extensive Movement of Farmers Expected. Ottawa.—Canada will in all probability get an extensive movement of farmers from the United States to the Dominion during the next immigration season, but this movement, for various reasons, will not be as large as might have been expected in the opinion of Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, who has returned from Chicago, where he held a series of conferences with Canadian immigration agents stationed in the United States. Thousands of American farmers, discouraged by high overhead costs, due to inflated prices of land which they purchased during the war years, would welcome the change to locate on cheaper lands in Canada, Mr. Stewart was informed, but these men are faced with great difficulty in disposing of their holdings at prices which would enable them to move across the border.

### OLD IRISH GAME PLAYED BY LABOR

In British Parliament. Obstruct Progress of Appropriations. The Labor Party in the House of Commons resenting the government's determination to prorogue parliament on Friday, without first taking what the party regards as adequate steps to deal with unemployment, resolved at a party meeting on Tuesday to adopt tactics aimed to keep the house in continuous session until Friday night. The Laborites began to put the scheme into operation at once, using the obstructive measures so long successfully employed by the Irish members when in Westminster by arranging relays, which alternately attend the session, and then rest. For several hours now they have prevented the House from rising, and it looks as if they may achieve their purpose.

### MINER KILLED BY COAL BOX IN No. 2 MINE

James Hibbs, a young man, lost his life in No. 2 mine, Glace Bay, when he was struck by a coal box. Hibbs was employed in the mine as a landing tender, and was on his way up deep when struck by the fast moving box. Death was almost instantaneous. This is the second accident of a similar nature to occur within the past few weeks. The deceased who was 25 years of age, resided with his parents at New Aberdeen. He was a native of Newfoundland. Beside his parents he is survived by several brothers and sisters.

### DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMAN HAS CONFIDENCE OF ULTIMATE SUCCESS DESPITE MANY GREAT DIFFICULTIES

We have confidence in the sentiments of humanity, and in spite of many and great difficulties we will pursue our path, declared M. Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office in connection with the League of Nations, in an address to a large and representative audience at the luncheon in the main dining hall of the Chateau Laurier yesterday, under the auspices of the Ottawa Branch of the League of Nations Society and the Canadian Club. M. Thomas was given a most cordial hearing and loudly applauded at the close of his address, most of which was in English. He outlined the origin and objects of the International Labor Office and expressed the hope that in Canada he would find a different idea of the sovereignty of the state which had proved a difficulty in the work of his office and behind which he declared, there had been found selfishness and opposition to a new idea. The joint chairmen of the luncheon were Lieut.-Col. C. M. Edwards, president of the Canadian Club, and Hon. Martin Burrell, president of the Ottawa Branch of the League of Nations Society. Col. Edwards introduced the distinguished guest and outlined his career. He expressed the view that his mission was a vital one as history would show. Hon. Martin Burrell conveyed the thanks of the company to M. Albert Thomas for his address, and remarked that it was seldom they had opportunity to hear so vital a subject dealt with in so vital a way. He assured M. Thomas of many sympathizers in Ottawa with his aims. Among many seated at the head table accompanying the joint chairmen, were: His Excellency Lord Byng, Governor General; Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Hon. D. D. McKenzie, Senators Dandurand and Bostock, Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor; Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, and others.

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By Privy Council Who Have Reserved Judgment. The judicial committee of the privy council has reserved judgment in the case of the appeal of the Brooks-Billak and Whittall Ltd., against the attorney general of British Columbia, concerning the validity of a provincial government regulation against the employment of Chinese and Japanese in operations carried on under timber licenses. The Supreme Court of Canada had upheld the regulations. The respondent's case was presented by Sir John Simon, who argued that provincial governments have full power to make contracts and grant leases upon any terms and conditions with respect to lands belonging to them. Even if it were held for any reason that the clause concerning the prohibition of Oriental labor was illegal, the effect would be to void the whole agreement, not merely the one clause. In any event the Japanese Treaty Act has no reference to the Chinese; therefore the province would be entitled to cancel the licenses on the ground of the employment of Chinese.

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### NEW INDUSTRY USES SUSSEX ST. FACTORY

A new industry which will give employment to between thirty and forty cabinet makers, wood finishers and first class machine men, commenced yesterday, when the Canadian Public Booth Company of Ottawa began operations at the factory of the Gatineau Co. Ltd., Sussex street. The big factory has remained idle for over a year, following the decision of the directors of the Gatineau Company, Ltd., not to operate the plant for the manufacture of lumber and lumber products. The Canadian Public Booth Company, of which Mr. M. E. Rouse is president, and which has a capitalization of \$50,000, has secured a lease on the factory which will extend over a year. It is the intention of the company to manufacture bank fittings, office fittings and likely private telephone booths. Mahogany and oak will be the principal lumber stocks to be dealt in. Mr. Rouse says it is the intention of his company to operate the factory throughout the winter months, and that a large part of the output of the plant had already been contracted for.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM OVERSEAS

Does Not Think That Labor Party Could Be Effective in Lords. London.—Lord Haldane whose leanings toward the Labor party have been noticeable in recent years in an interview with reference to the suggestion that a Labor party might be organized in the house of lords, says he does not think an effective labor party could be formed in the house of lords, but already there are those in the lords who would watch detachable and sympathetically what went on in the labor party. Labor was not without a certain amount of sympathy in the lords, he added, but it was not of the kind possible to be organized formally. "I am interested in causes rather than parties," Lord Haldane said, "and I think it is more useful not to be allied to any particular party."

### NO INQUIRY INTO THE POSITION OF BRITISH MINERS

Premier Law Says He is Unable to Grant Request Which Might Raise False Expectations. London.—Labor questions continue to engross the House of Commons and the members were engaged during the whole evening in discussing Ramsay MacDonald's demands for an inquiry into the position of the miners, whose sorry plight met with sympathy from both sides of the house, therefore the matter was amicably debated. Mr. MacDonald, dilating on the serious crisis in the coal trade, said the miners were not asking for a subsidy, but an inquiry. Premier Bonar Law, in a reply which was not interrupted by the Laborites, declared he was unable to grant an inquiry, which he feared would perhaps raise false expectations and would be useless, unless it was thought desirable to raise the question of nationalization. All were agreed on the deplorable condition of the industry and that the miners were about twenty per cent. worse off than before the war, but other industries were in a similar position and the difficulty was to find some immediate alleviation. He hoped for much from the evidences of general improvements in trade, but undertook to reconsider the question at a later period if the situation had not improved.

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Division of Teaming Work and Appointment of Election Officials. Approval of the treatment of measures they had brought before the board of control yesterday afternoon absent division of teaming work, and also regarding the appointment of scrutineers and deputy returning officers to be employed at the next municipal elections, was last night given by members of Federal Union No. 15, Civic Employes, Ottawa. The meeting, which was a regular monthly one, was held in Peterkin's Hall. After a considerable amount of routine business had been dealt with the members of the union decided that a special meeting should be held in Peterkin's Hall on Dec. 29th, at which all of the candidates seeking municipal office would be invited to speak. The meeting, which was fairly well attended, was presided over by Mr. Edward Travers, president. Mr. M. Cain, the business agent of the union, reported on the matter which had come before the members of the board of control. Success is made up of four ingredients—inspiration, aspiration, desperation and perspiration, and the greatest of these is perspiration.—Samuel G. Blythe. She (pensively)—"Before we married you declared you loved me at first sight!" The Brute—"Well, I wish I'd been gifted with second!"—London Mail.

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### \$200,000 MORE HOUSES ASKED

T. and L. Council is Anxious Building Should Continue. By resolution the city council is asked by the Sydney Trades and Labor Council to borrow an additional \$200,000 for the further operation of the Dominion Housing Act in Sydney. A communication from the president and secretary of the council, John C. MacNeil and Arthur MacLellan, was before the council and it was decided, on motion of Ald. A. J. MacDonald, seconded by Ald. Collins, that it be tabled for a month. The resolution points out that the Housing Act has been a great benefit to the city, and as a great number of workers have been unable to take advantage of the Act this year owing to the recent industrial depression, it was urged that the Act be continued in force in 1923. It was stated at the Council meeting that the amount of bonds issued for the construction of houses in Sydney this year under the Act amounted to about \$199,000. Mayor Fitzgerald favored holding the matter up until next spring. He pointed out that the council would then be better able to judge the outlook. A motion was made by Ald. A. M. MacLeod, seconded by Ald. Hill, that the communication be filed, but the amendment made by Ald MacDonald carried.

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### PANDEMONIUM IN BRITISH COMMONS

House Accused by Labor Member of Callous Indifference in Dealing with Unemployment. London, Eng.—The house of commons was the scene of such pandemonium as that customarily staid body has rarely witnessed. The trouble arose when George Lansbury, one of the leading Labor members, one of Prime Minister Bonar Law whether the Premier was aware that many members were opposed to the proroguing of parliament this week in view of the "failure of the government to provide adequate means of dealing with unemployment" and whether Mr. Bonar Law would agree that the house remain in session until measures were inaugurated to relieve the distress. The prime minister replied in the negative, and then the storm broke from the Labor benches. Numbers of the Labor members were on their feet at the same time. Mr. Lansbury referred to "what is considered the callous indifference of the house and the ministers in dealing with unemployment" which evoked rars of protest from the government supporters. One Labor member demanded what the government had done for unemployment, anyway, and others backed him up by insisting upon an answer. The speaker of the house, intervening said the subject could not be debated at this time. This only added fuel to the fire and the house became a scene of disorder, with the Labor while the latter in turn roared back arms and howling at their opponents, members dancing about, waxing their defiance. Edwin Scrymgeour, the prohibitionist member for Dundee, joined the Laborites, and with numerous other members defied the speaker, several trying to talk at the same time. The house by this time was in a state bordering on hysteria. Out of the din arose taunts that the prime minister had done nothing for the unemployed and that he was doing no good to the Empire. The speaker finally got the members quieted down sufficiently to allow Mr. Bonar Law to take the floor and answer the demands that the government tell what it had done, but he merely stated that the government's plans had already been fully outlined and that he could add nothing at this time. Throughout the angry scene Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor party leader, sat quietly listening to the row occasioned by his followers. Once he made as though to rise, but evidently thought better of it.

### CITY VS. COUNTRY BATTLE GOES ON AND CANNOT END

J. J. Morrison Declares Glass Conscious Organization of the Farmers Here to Stay. Contrasts Farmers Lot With the Laboring Man's. Lindsay, Ont.—"Rural and urban interests are not identical, and never will be," declared J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, addressing the annual meeting of the Victoria County U. F. O. organization. "The farmer wants the city man's product as cheap as he can get it, and the city wants the farmer's product at the lowest possible price, so how can their interests be identical? "You farmers have to give more vitality, more of your life to produce your product than the urban man has," he continued. "You have longer hours. The thing is to try and achieve a better adjustment, and it is time that the farmers began looking after their own interests. The heritage of our pioneers is almost at a vanishing point, and the state is taxing you heavily to live on the land which you made. You have to pay for the right of living on your own property. There is a terrible excitement going on about immigration because the country needs the people. And who are being brought in? Laborers from Central Europe not to become artisans or mechanics but to become farmers. "Labor is organized, has control, and would not stand for immigrants who would interfere with their work, but the farmer is not, and these immigrants are for the farm, while the four of our country goes to other countries. "Labor today has better homes, better wages, while we are a standstill. Every fall farm in the country is in direct competition with your industry, but you do not object. The Labor man would soon object, however. "But today the agricultural people have found their feet, are on the map, have developed class consciousness, and the organization is here to stay. "The agricultural people are the moral stamina of the country. God help the morale of the country if it were not for the agricultural people." Mr. Morrison stated that he was against the sales tax, which placed a handicap on the young farmer who wanted to marry, buy a farm, and settle down. He stated that the cooperative organization of the U. F. O. must make good. Art is universal. Americans like pictures and sculpture if they only knew it, and would buy them if they only knew how. We have been concentrating on so many other things. —Jo Avisdon.

### CIVIC EMPLOYES IN CERTAIN PROTESTS

Approval of the treatment of measures they had brought before the board of control yesterday afternoon absent division of teaming work, and also regarding the appointment of scrutineers and deputy returning officers to be employed at the next municipal elections, was last night given by members of Federal Union No. 15, Civic Employes, Ottawa. The meeting, which was a regular monthly one, was held in Peterkin's Hall. After a considerable amount of routine business had been dealt with the members of the union decided that a special meeting should be held in Peterkin's Hall on Dec. 29th, at which all of the candidates seeking municipal office would be invited to speak. The meeting, which was fairly well attended, was presided over by Mr. Edward Travers, president. Mr. M. Cain, the business agent of the union, reported on the matter which had come before the members of the board of control. Success is made up of four ingredients—inspiration, aspiration, desperation and perspiration, and the greatest of these is perspiration.—Samuel G. Blythe. She (pensively)—"Before we married you declared you loved me at first sight!" The Brute—"Well, I wish I'd been gifted with second!"—London Mail.

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# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

## Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor

### HEAD INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE

Continued from Page 1.

tion of Canada's great record with the work of the International Labor Office.

#### Absolute Freedom Needed.

M. Thomas declared emphatically that each country was free to ratify or not ratify each convention as it saw fit. Each was pledged, however, to bring such convention before such authority in their country as was competent to make laws.

Respect had to be maintained for national sovereignty, he said, and that was sometimes a difficult thing to deal with.

Behind that idea there could sometimes be detected selfishness and opposition to a new idea. He hoped Canada would find a new idea to the sovereignty of the state. In some countries they saw great opposition to their ideas and it was necessary to go from country to country to get a better idea of the public opinion of each country. The director of the International Labor Office, thus becomes something of a permanent traveller, he said amid laughter. In his interview during the afternoon, he hoped to discuss with the prime minister and the minister of labor the situation in Canada towards draft conventions, procedure, difficulties of application in the federal state, etc.

"The United States asked for every consideration for the federal state," declared the speaker, "and we gave it to them; now the United States stands outside," he added smilingly. M. Thomas said that after the war many countries were anxious to improve the conditions of labor and life. Even in the great Allied countries the feeling was that it was necessary, after the great sacrifices of the world, to create a new era of justice and humanity.

#### Situation is Difficult.

"Our situation is difficult," said the speaker, "because of the situation in each different country and the plea of sovereignty." He said he knew of many countries which had taken conventions but who did not join the League of Nations.

After declaring his confidence in the sentiments of humanity and his determination to follow the path they had laid down for themselves, M. Thomas said he was specially encouraged that day by the presence of Canada's prime minister, who knew exactly the conditions necessary for the development of industry. He had explained in his book, Industry and Humanity, the conflict between the two laws, that of destruction and that of utilizing the means of happiness. M. Thomas remarked apologetically and amid cries of "No, No," that he was liable to be misunderstood because of his bad pronunciation of the English language. But if they could not get every country to accept mutual obligations and ratify conventions, it was possible at least to create a new atmosphere and explain the experiments of each country. This latter was the second duty of the International Labor Office, to collect and distribute information throughout the world. The result of this was, they were able to bring great service to the life of each country.

#### Fights With Unemployment.

M. Thomas said that both Great Britain and Italy, two great countries, were having great fights with unemployment. When South Africa wanted information about measures for combatting unemployment, it had to send representatives to enquire, and that was an expensive proposition. Yet, although Great Britain was a country of great means, when it learned that a certain country had adopted measures with regard to utilizing the unemployment in public works, Great Britain had sent to the International Labor Office to send investigators and obtain particulars. M. Thomas then remarked that after speaking in English, if the company would allow, he would speak a little French. The distinguished Frenchman was obviously more at home in his native tongue and with frequent characteristic gestures, and a measure of volubility, he proceeded for a few moments to pass genial comment on the way the races, French and British, lived together in Canada. He said he had been compelled to learn to speak English because many members of his staff at Geneva were English-speaking.

#### To Alleviate Workers' Lot.

Hon. Martin Burrell declared that the office represented by the speaker of the day was the first great world-wide effort to alleviate the lot of the workers.

Replying to some critical comments he said he had heard as to alleged rapacity and unwisdom of the workers, Hon. Martin Burrell declared that even employers had been known to be guilty of such vices. He expressed the opinion that with France, Britain and the United States, united as the three great democracies of the world, civilization in the world would go forward. He believed with Walter Hines Page, the late American ambassador, that the cure for democracy was more democracy.

He characterized the speaker as "a distinguished son of France that did so much to prevent the clock of human progress from being set back a thousand years." None would ever forget the imperishable glory associated with the name of France, in preventing a return to the law of the jungle. Hon. Martin Burrell said they might well raise their eyes in amazement, when they saw the Turks sitting at an international conference and almost dictating terms to the world. He said the League of Nations would never reach the fulfilment of its ideal until the United States went into it. His experience and that of others who had visited the States, was that there was a strong feeling in the United States towards the league. They believed that in some form or other and sooner or later, the United States would go in. The League of Nations was the noblest conception the world had ever had yet, and every man in every country should back it up with all his energy. "More power to your elbow," was the wish he expressed for the distinguished speaker, whose remarks and exposition of the aims of his office were profoundly appreciated by all those who had heard him, said Hon. Martin Burrell.

#### The National Anthem concluded the proceedings.

It was his first great speech and he wanted to make it tell—something to label him once and for all as the greatest orator since ever.

His oration was long and passionate and he wished to end it with a warning.

He could have couched his warning in the old proverb about locking the stables door after the horse was stolen, but that was too commonplace. He wanted something original.

He quickly thought of something better. Then shouted: "Don't, fellow countrymen and citizens, I beg of you all—don't wait till the house takes fire before you think of locking the stables door!"

### ESCAPE DEATH AS WALL COLLAPSE

Petrolia.—Several workmen while engaged in clearing the debris of the \$30,000 fire which destroyed the Canadian Oil Company's newly erected filtering plant, had a very narrow escape from death when the east wall of the gutted building collapsed without a warning.

The men who were working near the door were startled to see the wall crumble, the top pitching inward. Two of the men escaped by diving through the window. Harry Dugley, who was working in a boiler in the building cutting it in two with an acetylene torch, had perhaps the most miraculous escape, the bricks tumbling from such a height, crumpled one end of the boiler in which he was working. After clearing the bricks away his companions were able to draw him through a small hole. He suffered minor bruises.

The Canadian Oil Company intend to rebuild immediately a new plant to replace the one lost in the fire.

### CUT BONAR LAW'S FIRST TROUSERS

St. John, N.B.—How Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law got his first pair of trousers is recalled by Mrs. Margaret Wood, his former nurse, who still resides on the Magawagonish Road, St. John County, New Brunswick.

Mrs. Wood says she made them herself and that she constructed them from cloth she took from a pair of his father's, the Rev. James Law, Presbyterian minister for many years in the Richibucto district.

The new Prime Minister of Great Britain lived in Canada until he was fourteen years old, and although he has not maintained a connection with the land of his boyhood, the Dominion has followed his career with special interest.

Mrs. Wood recalls that Bonar Law's mother died when Bonar, the youngest of five brothers, was three years old. On her deathbed Mrs. Law confided Bonar, the baby, to the care of her sister, Miss Kidston, of Glasgow. In pursuance of the trust, Bonar, about fourteen when his father remarried, was taken to Glasgow to begin the career which has resulted so brilliantly.

For some years of the interval Mrs. Wood was in charge of the young family. The children all attended a country school near the manse. Mr. Coates, long since dead, was teacher. Mrs. Woods recalls that Bonar was well behaved, studious, and "never had a sick day." She says that his pictures recently published indicate that he strongly resembles his father.

Surrounding the manse in which the Laws lived was a small farm which went with it. This the family tilled. The house still stands. It is one and a half stories high.

### TO CALIFORNIA VIA CANADIAN NATIONAL ROUTE.

At this season of the year many Canadians are planning to visit California. Of course there are many routes, each with their special scenic interest but, treating travel as a fundamental of education, why not travel one way through Canada. It will give you an opportunity of knowing your own country better, a chance to view the finest mountain scenery in America, and to visit our own all-year-round resorts on the Pacific Coast. Vancouver and Victoria, where the grass is green and flowers bloom and golf, motoring and all out door sports may be indulged in throughout the winter months. Discuss this tour with any agent of the Canadian National Railways, before concluding your plans. "The Continental Limited" which runs daily between Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver is one of the finest all-steel equipment trains in America. For full particulars, apply to the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, City Passenger Office, Cor. Sparks and Metcalfe Sts., Ottawa.

### CHUMMING UP WITH TURKS

General Lyautey, French resident governor of Morocco who, it is rumored, may shortly pay a visit to London, has given another proof of his sympathy with Islam by attending the inauguration of the new mosque in the Place du Puits de l'Ermite in Paris. He was invited to cut the first sod, but gracefully conceded the privilege to a Moslem, Sidi Ber Gharbit, president of the association of the holy places. General Lyautey, who is a keen advocate of friendship between East and West, probably knows more about the Mohammedan religion and temperament than any man alive, having from his earliest youth made his life and career among the Arabs and Moors of North Africa. The new mosque is the first to be established in Paris, but the mosque at Woking, England, has flourished for a number of years, and one of its chief supporters is Lord Headley.

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Official Organ of The Allied Trades and Labor Council.

### AN UNWANTED WAIF

Although representatives of the Canadian and Provincial Governments assembled at Ottawa to consider the question of unemployment, no concrete results were attained, judging from the official announcements of the findings of the Conference. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Great War Veterans' Association and many other public bodies in Canada have, for the past few years, been urging the Governments of Canada to seriously consider the problem of employment, under-employment and unemployment. At the last Session of the Canadian Parliament a resolution was adopted whereby the Canadian Government was committed to a policy of devising ways and means to deal effectively with the problem. Subsequently a Dominion-Provincial Conference was held where a number of meaningless resolutions were adopted. But we assert that the problem of unemployment has not been dealt with.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, expressed the views of the Canadian Labor Movement on this Conference when he declared in a statement to the Press:

"Judging by press reports, very little definite action has resulted from the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Unemployment. The responsibility for dealing with the unemployment problem during the past two or three years has been made a football among municipal, provincial and federal authorities. Now this conference has adjourned, apparently satisfied that their duty to the unemployed workers of Canada has been fulfilled by passing a resolution expressing the pious hope that industry will adopt this unwanted waif as its own.

"With employers making general demands for longer working days, thus limiting the number of workers required, and sometimes, there is every reason to believe, restricting production in order to prevent a break in prices, it is difficult to see how much relief is to come from that particular source.

"Perhaps more than is expressed in the resolutions for publication really was decided upon at the secret sessions of the conference, from which results may come at a later date. Unless this is the case it does not seem that any real steps towards dealing effectively with such unemployment as exists and without doubt will occur in the winter, or any effective measures for preventing a recurrence of future unemployment have resulted.

The conference was held at a time when there was little unemployment in Canada, due to the fact that most of the unemployed had been absorbed in the harvesting in Western Canada. This fact, perhaps, had an influence on the conference in making the representatives unduly optimistic. However, the question of unemployment is a recurring one and during periods when there is no unemployment is, in our opinion, the very best time to seriously consider it so that workers will at all times be adequately protected against unemployment and the fear of unemployment.

The last few years have been very depressing upon Canadian citizenship and it is desirable that the Governments take adequate measures to prevent a recurrence. The high hopes held out before the conference have been shattered and the adoption of a few resolutions to the effect "that the peak of unemployment has now passed," etc., will not solve the problem.

### ONTARIO WOMEN IN CONVENTION

Farm Women Discuss U. F. O. Prospects.

From all parts of the province the members of the United Farm Women of Ontario assembled this week for the fourth annual convention which was presided over by Mrs. J. S. Ames of Woodstock, the provincial vice-president.

Mrs. Doherty, wife of Hon. Manning Doherty, addressed the gathering expressing the opinion that the great problem for women today was to understand the best means of taking advantage of the newly acquired voting privileges. To the U. F. O. women credit was due for promoting new conditions in the rural sections and if the mothers of the present day trained their daughters to the same high ideals of citizenship as displayed by the heroic pioneer women of the farms the future welfare of the nation would be assured.

Mrs. Drury, wife of Premier Drury, who was another speaker at the morning session, extended greetings on behalf of the premier of Ontario and invited the members attending the convention to tea at the parliament buildings in the afternoon.

Mrs. J. S. Ames was re-elected president, and Mrs. Harold Currie, of Strathroy, was elected vice-president. The afternoon session was marked by an address on immigration by Miss Agnes McPhail, M.P. Canada had been the halfway for other countries, she declared. Miss MacPhail was of the opinion that if the population now on the land would remain there there would not be the same difficulties over immigration. If immigrants were to be brought into the country the country certainly should have the right to say who should come in. Conditions in the rural districts must be improved to make farm life more attractive.

### OPEN NEGOTIATIONS WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Etc.

Montreal.—Negotiations between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamships—clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees, have been resumed and meetings relative to the sole question now remaining in dispute, that of wage adjustments, are being held here.

The wage cuts enforced by the Grand Trunk Railway last June affecting the brotherhood of clerks employed on that system, were considerably modified, according to an agreement signed here after lengthy conference between the men and the railway officials. Instead of an average decrease of three to five cents per man, the cut is now less than one per cent. per man. About 7,200 men are affected.

### ALBERT THOMAS IN NEW YORK

New York.—Albert Thomas, of Geneva, Switzerland, director of the International Labor Bureau, arrived on the Majestic to begin a tour of the United States and Canada, during which he will study the industrial organizations of the two countries. After conferring with Labor leaders here, Mr. Thomas will leave for Ottawa, where he will be the guest of the Canadian government.

In his tour of the United States, the bureau chief will visit Boston, Washington and Detroit. At Chicago he is expected to address the sixteenth annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation, which opens December 27.

The wise mother in the home is the wise mother in the nation. The nation is but an aggregation of homes.



THE CALCUTTA SWEEP IS DE-CLARED ILLEGAL.

According to a message from Calcutta there is some likelihood that the Calcutta sweep on the Derby and other lotteries will be stopped. At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council Mr. H. L. Stephenson, member in charge of the Police Department, intimated that no Calcutta club had Government authority for to run lotteries and were punishable under the Indian Penal Code. Whether and when the Government will take action is unknown. The Calcutta Derby sweep in the greatest sweepstakes in the world. Tickets are sold at 13s. 4d. each, and the first prize is about £75,000. This year £61,500 was won by a Liverpool girl, Miss Gwendolin Thomas.

A. C. MASLAREN'S XI BEATEN BY VICTORIA.

Victoria beat A. C. Maslaren's side at Melbourne by two wickets. The visitors who were 68 in arrears on the first innings, were dismissed in their second venture for 231, and Victoria knocked off the necessary 163 to win for the loss of eight wickets. Titchmarsh played steadily for his 82, and Chapman gave a dashing display in his innings of 69. The Light Blue was frequently applauded for his brilliant strokes, which included a very effective legside pull. He hit a six and four 4's. Altogether the Englishmen batted for nearly three hours and a half. The Victorians, despite the consistently good length of Calthorpe and Brand, which greatly kept down the rate of scoring, were successful in obtaining the requisite runs with a quarter of an hour left for play. Willis was top score with 60.

HOME FOR 6,000 SETTLERS.

After an all-night sitting the New South Wales Parliament, by a majority of six votes, states the Sydney correspondent of the Daily Mail, confirmed the agreement of the Imperial, Commonwealth, and New South Wales Governments to place 6,000 British settlers on the land. A sum of six millions sterling, which will be provided in the first instance by the Imperial Government, will be raised for the purpose. The Premier, Sir George Fuller, described the project as the beginning of the biggest immigration scheme ever undertaken. The Opposition, acrimoniously contended that Britons adapted to settlement on Australian land were not available, because there are better prospects for them in Britain. Accordingly, it was argued, there is danger of the scheme falling through owing to the wholesale arrival of unsuitable.

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Miniature History.

Every man's career is a miniature history of the world. It is said that the unborn child within the mother passes through all the stages of animal evolution from protoplasm to man.

In each of us there is an epoch of savagery wherein we pass through a phase that resembles the life of the cave man.

In each of us there are the Dark Ages, the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Declaration of Independence, the Great War.

The world with its successive panics and prosperities has its replicas in each soul.

Every man can say "I was once a Columbus, a William the Conqueror, a slave, a prince, a pauper."

QUEEN AS NEEDLOWMAN FOR LONDON'S SICK.

A few fortunate London babies will soon be sleeping beneath soft wool quilts made with the Queen's own hands. Equally lucky are those small girls who will have a fawn jumper knitted by Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles. The garments are amongst £2,500 articles for the sick and poor of London exhibited by Queen Mary's London Needlework Guild at the Imperial Institute. The quilts which the Queen has made are of the treble stitch, shell pattern, familiar to all devotees of the crochet hook. They are made in pink and white soft wool and finished with dainty rosettes and bows to match. The hems of the silk linings show that Queen Mary works a sewing machine or plies a needle as neatly as most of her feminine subjects. Princess Mary uses a plain-ribbed pattern for her jumpers and a puri and plain design for the cuffs and collar. The Prince of Wales sent a cheque with which socks and shirts were bought. At the close of the exhibition the gifts were sent to London charities.

GOING A LONG LONG WAY BACK.

Four unemployed men who had taken possession of an empty house in Peckham and installed their families in it, were charged at the Old Bailey under Statutes of Richard II, and Henry VI (14th and 15th centuries). They were charged "with forcibly making entry into and detainer of certain lands and tenements otherwise than where entry is given by law." "I daresay," remarked the Recorder, Sir Henry Will, before whom the case came, "these men have never heard of Richard II, and Henry VI. This is not an attempt to show that there are no such things as rights in property?" The Recorder asked a police sergeant. "The sergeant replied that it was not. The Recorder observed that he was glad to know that the men did this high-handed thing under what they regarded as compulsion. In the circumstances, he would issue a writ for the recovery of the premises, but he would order that it should not take effect till January 1, so that the men's wives and families would be able to remain in the house till then. He would not pass any sentence of imprisonment on the men, and, when they were brought up next session, they would be released.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE logo.

SAFETY FIRST OR MAY ARRIVE HEADLESS.

Miss Megan Lloyd George presented prizes at the Kingsway Hall to the children who were successful in the Essay Competition organized by the London "Safety First" Council. The young competitors were invited to write advice on travelling for an aunt who had not been in a train for 40 years and was visiting London. The number of entries was 130,000, from 850 London schools. The essay was won by Miss Lillian Grant, a pupil of Salter's Hill L.C.C. School, West Norwood. Among the essays received was one containing the following passage:

Whatever you do don't put your head-out of the window whilst the train is in motion. A passing express might whiff it off, and you would arrive headless and perhaps not at all if the door was not secure. Lord Newham, who presided, pointed out that 700 persons were killed annually in London and 44,000 injured, so there was room for improvement.

CAPTURE AFTER ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

Four convicts incarcerated in Peterhead (Scotland) prison were responsible for a daring attempt to escape. They were employed in a quarry, and at the conclusion of the day's work were marched to a railway siding to be taken back to prison by train. Instead of entering the train they simultaneously made a dash for freedom. It would have been an easy thing for the guards to have brought them down by rifle fire, but, as the warders were following close on the convicts' heels, they withheld from shooting blood. Two of the convicts were brought to bay 50 yards from the railway siding, and quietly surrendered, but the other two managed to evade capture for a little longer. An alarm was given immediately after the escape, and a posse of guards and warders from the prison drew a cordon round the fugitives. Ten minutes after escaping the remaining two were captured a quarter of a mile from the quarry.

PIQUANT IMPRESSIONS OF THE LATE LORD WOLSELEY.

"The Letters of Lord and Lady Wolseley," just published by Heinemann, are a most important contribution to the social and political history of the reign of Queen Victoria. They throw new light on several important personages of that reign, and contain the shrewdest and wittiest comments ever made on the great Victorians. "I feel," write Lord Wolseley in 1894, "that a country whose upper classes live as a certain set of men and women do can only be saved from annihilation by some such upheaval as a great war, which will cast all the best families their sons, and call forth the worst animal passions and the noblest human virtues, and for the time place the very existence of the kingdom in danger. I can see why God sends great famines and plagues and wars."

THIRD SUCCESSIVE WIN FOR M.C.C.

At Port Elizabeth, M.C.C. gained the third successive victory of their South African tour, beating Eastern Province by an innings and 9 runs. A correction had been previously notified in the M.C.C. innings, the extras being returned at 9, instead of 13, the total thus being reduced by 4. With the total at 158 for six wickets, in their second venture, Battman (9) and Hops (2) continued the batting for Eastern Province. Fender and Kennedy opened the bowling, and the score rose to 187, when Woolley recored the Hampshire man, and off the third ball of his first over he caught Holtman from a skier. With the total still at 187, Ochs, the newcomer, was caught by Kennedy off Fender without scoring. Hops, with his score at 14, was joined by Cole, and 13 runs were added before the ninth wicket fell, the Kent professional then catching Hops from one of his own deliveries. Ochs, the last man in, was dismissed by Gilligan off Woolley for a "duck," and the innings, after lasting two hours and a half closed for 200.

LONELY CANADIANS APPEAL TO MAYOR OF LEICESTER.

Some months ago a lonely Alberta farmer secured an English bride by writing to the Mayor of Leicester. His plea was published in the "News of the World," and the mayor was inundated with letters. The new Mayor of Leicester has also taken on the duties of a matrimonial agent, as the result of a request from a man living in Ontario. In a letter to his worship the would-be bridegroom, who is 36, says:

"I want a good, Christian girl for a wife. One that can cook, and is neat and tidy. I am not rich, but I have a nice little sum in the bank. I would like a young woman between 20 and 30, and would not object to a widow with one child, but not more than one. I would help her to come, and would marry her on arrival. I don't want any flappers or that kind. I want one who dresses nice and plain. You see I am very lonely. She must be honest, clean and good."

BANISHING OLD AGE. REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS IN GLAND GRAFTING.

The news that some of the leading London doctors are about to meet Dr. S. Voronoff, a Director of the Laboratory of Experimental Surgery at the College de France, to investigate his experiments in gland-grafting, again directs attention to this interesting subject. According to the "Lancet," Dr. Voronoff has been doing some extraordinary things with sheep and goats. Old goats have been rejuvenated, and male and female sheep have been considerably altered by transplanting of their glands. Encouraged by his animal experiments, Voronoff in 1920 began to experiment with human beings. The blood of man being of the same composition as that of monkeys, the chimpanzee was selected for grafting purposes. Seven cases in all were reported, the most successful being that of an Englishman of 74, who stated that he had recovered 20 years of his lost vigour. The "Lancet" says that although Voronoff's investigations are suggestive and of the greatest interest, there are omissions in his book describing them.

BARBERS' ORGANIZER COMING THURSDAY

A meeting of the master barbers is to be held on Thursday evening at the Windsor Hotel Ottawa, when they will meet Mr. Leon Worthall, general organizer of the Journeymen Barbers of the International Union. The main objective is to have a discussion on the general conditions prevailing in the city in the barber trade, the general organizer having been specially requested to come to Ottawa for mutual benefit purposes.

that the cautious and serious researcher will most certainly regret. The accounts of the cases of rejuvenation are lacking in precision, and tests might have been made which would have been of greater value to the scientist than photographs of old gentlemen fencing or carrying bags upstairs. The subject is, however, of far reaching interest. Rejuvenation from one point of view may be possible, but the question is whether you can put new wine into old bottles.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S PET SHIP SCHEME MAY FAIL.

One result of the recent American elections is to confirm the idea that Congress will not accept President Harding's Ship Subsidy Bill, and another strengthens the belief that the Democrats will probably beat the Republicans at their knees at the Presidential election of 1924. The first event would mean that the threatened strain on British shipping would be greatly relieved, and the second that a party having a great deal of the Wilsonian element in it, even to the extent of support for the League of Nations, would be returned to power. It is too early to predict which will be the standard bearer for the Democrats in 1924, but the indications to date favour Governor Al Smith, whose rise to fame in American politics almost equals the spectacular rise of Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Smith, once a poor boy living in New York's East-end, is a self made man who became Governor of the great State of New York through native ability, hard fighting, and personal charm. Mr. Smith's mother was a charwoman, and if he ever reaches White House, as many believe, he will be something more than a Tammany henchman.

CRITICISM OF FUNCTIONS OF U.S. 'OBSERVER.'

Criticism is heard in America, according to our Washington correspondent, of the policy of Mr. Harding's administration in sending to Lausanne a representative who acts merely as an "observer." Singular callousness towards the problem of America's position in international affairs is attributed to those responsible. How much the Kemalist Turks will respect the American "observer" at Lausanne remains to be seen. The value of the official attitude is not only questioned, but an awakening is coming, because all the signs prove that there is a reaction to the present business revival not many months ahead. Mr. John Moody, the greatest authority in the United States on economics and finance, told a Chicago audience that there can be no business as usual until either farm prices rise or labor costs and other living costs have fallen considerably. The reason why farm prices do not rise partly because Europe is too poor to buy anything except necessities, and those in the cheapest market. Labor costs are enormous, because the arrival of competition from abroad is limited to 3 per cent. per year of the nationals already living in the United States. The present average purchasing power of the American farmer, representing about one-third of the population today, is only about 64 per cent. of that of pre-war times, whereas the purchasing power of labor in industrial sections is still from 100 to 104 per cent. of pre-war times.

TRIPPLETS AND TWINS WHO FAILED TO SURVIVE.

Five children at a birth constitutes a record for Ireland. This has been the experience of a Belfast woman, who is now making good progress, though the children are dead. Triplets were born first, and twins followed, and this is only the 31st case on record in medical science. "A case of five children at one birth is not astonishing in Ireland than it would be in England," Dr. J. B. Brydone, an authority on obstetrics, declared. "I don't know why it is, but twins occur in Ireland twice as often as in England. The actual percentage is 1 in 60 in Ireland, and 1 in 120 in England. The most famous case in obstetrics is that of seven children in two years. It occurred in India and the mother was named Kennedy. There was one child in January, two followed in December, and four girls, all of whom lived, arrived in November." "I have never myself had a case of more than three at a birth," stated Dr. Carham Garner, lecturer at the East End Mother's Lying-in Home. I believe, however, that a London hospital has a record of no fewer than eight at a birth." At Koenigsberg, in 1794, a woman gave birth to five children at once, and there was another case in London in 1800, and one in Belgium in 1860. A remarkable instance of fecundity is that of a Russian peasant woman who was presented to the Empress Catherine in 1757. Her family consisted of two twins, 20; seven triplets, 21; four four-at-a-birth, 16; total 57. In 1888 it was reported that Mrs. George, of Dallas, Texas, had six children at a birth.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LOST WHILE MARCHING.

In connection with the march of the unemployed while marching to London, Eng., the question arises whether unemployment benefit is payable to persons taking part in the marches, and also whether vacant tickets are to be issued to such persons. The person who decides these questions is appointed under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts and is known as the Unemployment Inspector. It is therefore interesting to learn that the questions raised above have been recently before the Unemployment Inspector, and that his decisions were as follows: In each case he decided that benefit could not be allowed in respect of the period of the march, as in his view the applicants' prospects of obtaining employment could not fail to be diminished by their getting out of touch with the industrial area in which they had been at work previously. As to the right to benefit during the period of stay in the town to which the marches are proceeding, the Inspector in one of the two cases referred to above was not satisfied that there was sufficient ground for discontinuance of benefit, but he indicated that benefit should be paid in such cases only when it is found that during the period of stay in the town the marchers are genuinely seeking work. Where this fact is not established, benefit should be refused. Regarding vacant tickets it has been decided that these are not to be issued except to persons travelling in a genuine search for work, and that they should not therefore be issued to persons taking part in a march. Persons contemplating joining in such marches who are at present in receipt of unemployment benefit would be well advised to ponder over these decisions.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A PRIEST-LIKE ME?

"New" replied the boy: "I want to be a man."

UNEMPLOYMENT HEAVY IN HALIFAX DISTRICT

Halifax.—The Unemployed Workmen's Association has written the city council drawing attention to what is termed a "serious situation" developing in Halifax and outside points due to widespread unemployment and calling the municipality to task for not having anticipated this state of affairs and taking measures during the summer months to guard against hardship for the unemployed during the winter. The letter asked for immediate relief measures that will provide food clothing and comfortable shelter for the unemployed men and their families and declared that families were "starving in a land of plenty."

"I Can Now Do My Work Without Feeling Tired"

Mrs. A. Moffat, Roxton Falls, Que., writes: "I suffered from a run-down system and nervous debility. I could not sleep or rest at night, and felt so weak I could not walk any distance. I took several tonics, but they only helped me while I was taking them. Mother advised me to take Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I felt great benefit from the first box, and continued taking several boxes. Today I feel like a new woman, and am able to do my work without that dreadful tired feeling."

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

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WITH SALVATIONIST LEADER.

His Majesty has once again shown his sympathy with the work of the Salvation Army. When General Bramwell Booth sails for India in the course of the next few days, he will carry with him a message from the King to the Dependency. His terms will not be disclosed until the General has actually landed. The message was given him by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace, during an audience lasting for half an hour, upon the subject of the Salvation Army leader's coming tour. General Booth's itinerary includes Colombo, Calcutta, Lahore, Madras, Delhi, Bombay. He will be absent from England for three months. "The King came straight from a Council Meeting to see me," declared General Booth, "and was extremely cordial. His Majesty grasps a subject, however intricate, quickly, and has what we sometimes call the understanding heart. His questions indicated a full sympathy with our work and with our perplexities. He was particularly interested in our work amongst the lepers in the Dutch Indies, and expressed the hope that we would extend it to India."

SENSATIONAL SEIZURE OF A BRITISH SHIP BY WOMEN PIRATES.

Pirates led by Chinese women made an audacious attack on a British excursion ship while steering for Hong Kong. It appears, according to the story of the officer in charge, that while the vessel was at Macao some 60 men came on board as passengers. When they were an hour out on the return journey to Hong Kong these men suddenly drew revolvers and knives and attacked the crew. The latter were taken completely by surprise, and, despite a gallant fight, were overpowered. In the struggle, two Indian guards were killed, the skipper, Capt. Birs, was seriously injured, and most of the other officers received slight wounds. After overpowering those on board the pirates forced the second engineer to go ahead while they proceeded to ransack the vessel. This they did in a most thorough manner, and the passengers, who included 60 first-class many of them British, were robbed of the whole of their belongings. It is estimated that the total value of the loot is over £70,000. After finishing their work the pirates compelled the second engineer to steer for a deserted Chinese bay, and this being reached they decamped in native boats. The Sultan is a vessel of 1,845 tons, owned by the Hong Kong and Macao Steamship Co., Ltd. The pirates were under the leadership of Chinese women, one of whom was wounded.

INCREASED FORCES AT THE COAL MINES

Edmonton.—Coal mines in the Edmonton and Clover Bar field report they are operating with increased forces and picketing is quiet. Many of the strikers have returned to work at Clover Bar and the Tuesday output was 1,091 tons, with 384 men at work there. Black Diamond, Marcus and Humberstone mines also claim that their output is nearly at normal again. Cardiff is still a closed field, none of the mines being operated. Some little trouble was experienced at Big Valley yesterday, where union men were told to leave the premises. After some fighting between union and non-union men, the mine was continued in operation as an open shop.

UNEMPLOYMENT HEAVY IN HALIFAX DISTRICT

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IS CONSENT NECESSARY FOR A SERIOUS OPERATION?

Of great importance to the medical profession and the public generally, was a case heard in the Supreme Court, South Africa. An eminent Cape Town surgeon was sued by a patient at a public hospital for £10,000 damages for a serious operation to which plaintiff's consent had not been obtained. The surgeon diagnosed the malady as cancer, and, under the impression that the patient's consent had been previously obtained, amputated a vital organ as the only means of preventing a horrible death. Counsel argued that plaintiff was entitled to refuse an operation and take the risk of death, and also that as defendant had not explained the disease or the operation to plaintiff, and had not obtained his consent, he was liable to heavy damages. Counsel defending insisted that the permanent hospital officials, and not the honorary visiting surgeon, were responsible for securing the patient's consent, and pointed out that since this case a new rule had been introduced into the hospital requiring the patient's written consent to any operation. Counsel enlarged on the hardships that might befall the public if eminent surgeons who gave their services free to the suffering poor were to be penalised for the omissions of others.—The jury by six votes to three, gave a verdict for defendant, and judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

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