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# PREMIERS GREET NEW YEAR

## Canada's Leading Citizens Voice Significant Opinions On The Turning of the Calendar

VISCOUNT CECIL TOO

### Premier King

Ottawa.—Premier King issued the following New Year message:

"The dawn of 1928 has a special significance for Canada. It marks the close of one period in our history and the beginning of another. Behind us lie 60 years of united effort. In this time we have built steadily upon the foundations laid at Confederation and have extended the boundaries of the Dominion from sea to sea. Forty years hence many now living will join in the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Confederation. The happiness of that day will depend in large measure upon our labors in the new year and in succeeding years.

"As a result of the celebrations of the past year, we understand more clearly than before the greatness of the task of building a Canadian nation. We know that the dream of the Fathers of Confederation was not realized without courage and perseverance. We know, too, that national unity in a country of different races and creeds is not achieved without charity and forbearance. The true wealth of Canada consists less in the abundance of our material possessions than in those moral qualities and habits of thought which have come down to us as an inheritance from the past. In the new period of expansion which lies before us, our highest duty to conserve this heritage for the benefit of those who will come day stand in our places. So may it be said of us as it was said of those who created the Dominion, Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."

(Sgd.) "W. L. MACKENZIE KING."

### Premier Ferguson

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, issued the following greeting:

"As head of the Government of this province, I congratulate the people of Ontario on the splendid progress and the increase in general business activity which has been evidenced during the past year. From every side there is the indication that the year 1928 will be one of unbroken progress and prosperity for the province. The increased interest in the development of the natural resources and the remarkable expansion of the great industries of Northern Ontario assures to the people there a rapid development and greater production of new wealth which will add to the general business prosperity of the whole province and of the whole Dominion.

"The people of all Canada and particularly those of our own province look forward with confidence to a larger year in 1928. I desire to wish everybody great happiness and the fullest measure of success during the year that is beginning."

### Premier Taschereau

Quebec, Que.—Premier Taschereau issued the following New Year's message:

"The year 1927 has ushered in a new era of prosperity for the Province of Quebec. The Federal Bureau of Statistics reveals that the figures of our population this year have reached 2,500,000. The number of students attending our schools now exceed 600,000 and the fund reserved for public instruction by the Government has practically attained this year the figure of $13,000,000.

"Our agricultural department is increasingly great. Land under cultivation in 1927 amounted to 6,857,000 acres. The value of harvests is estimated at more than $175,000,000 the gross revenue derived from agriculture can be estimated at 275,000,000.

"The Minister of Highways has 11,300 miles of new road built and 7,800 miles repaired and maintained.

"The year has not been prosperous for our fishing industry, although the catch was much in excess of 3,000,000 pounds.

"Revenue from the Land and Forests amounted to $6,000,000.

"The most remarkable progress has been in the furnish of electric power and in the mining industry.

"The marvelous hydro-electric development constitutes an inexhaustible source of wealth.

"Our mining regions have revealed wealth surpassing our greatest hopes. In the last ten months 12,536 claims have been staked and work has commenced in several mines of incalculable value.

"During 1927 our population has maintained those noble traditions which secure for it the admiration of foreign economists everywhere.

"It is then, with all confidence that we salute the New Year and it is important upon us to thank Providence."

### Nova Scotia's Message

Halifax, N.S.—Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Tory gave out a New Year's message in which he listed a number of reasons why he believed the people of Nova Scotia should look forward to a prosperous New Year. Among them were the following:

"The favorable report of the Duncan Commission.

"The sympathetic attitude of other parts of Canada towards the Maritimes.

"The practical application of the recommendations of the Duncan Commission by the Federal Government.

"The quickened interest of the two great railway systems in Nova Scotia affairs.

"The move to stimulate tourist trade and to accommodate visitors and the spirit of courage and buoyancy which permeates to a very considerable extent the business interests of the country."

### Viscount Cecil

London, Dec. 30.—Viscount Cecil, former Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a member of the Baldwin cabinet, who resigned the chancellorship following the recent trouble, gave out the following New Year's message:

"Canada will doubtless embark upon the year 1928 with a greatly increased interest in the activities of the League of Nations. As a member of the Council of the League she has undertaken a great and honorable position. She stands as one of the 14 countries specially charged to advance the peace of the world. Her representatives on the Council and at the assembly of the League, however admirable, can only be the mouthpieces of the opinion of her people. On them rests the ultimate responsibility, and I trust therefore, I shall be pardoned if I venture to remind them of what the League of Nations really stands for, and the problems with which it is faced.

"Briefly, the League stands for world peace, social improvement and justice. These are tremendous ideals and can only be achieved by placing them above the sphere of party politics, and going 'all out' for them. That is a point to be borne in mind by all League of Nations societies. Their aims must be entirely non-political, as is that of the British League of Nations Union.

BUILDING UP PUBLIC OPINION.

"It is a great encouragement to know that there is an active League of Nations Society in Canada which is helping to build up a public opinion that not only believes in the League ideals but is actually willing to give a lead in one of the ways to peace—arbitration. M. Raoul Dandurand, the Canadian representative at the League Assembly in 1927, reminded the delegates that back in 1925 the Canadian Government informed the secretariat of the League that Canada was 'still firmly convinced that it was essential to submit international disputes to arbitration.' He stated that Canada was 'prepared to consider the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in legal disputes—subject to certain reservations,' and also to study the means whereby the Covenant might be supplemented with a view to the settlement of non-legal disputes, excluding, naturally, the decision of internal questions.

"That is a wonderful lead to have given the empire, and it is very heartening to those who like to believe that the empire stands permanently for peace.

"If another great war is allowed to come it can only mean the breaking up of civilization. Nations' powers of recovering from such devastations are not unlimited; they have no inexhaustible stores of such powers. But one thing they have got within their reach: the means of preventing future wars by the peaceful settlement of disputes and the reduction of armaments by international agreement. That is the great task which the League has to face in 1928, and which public opinion alone can enable it to achieve."

## Gas Tax Steady During 1928

### No Reduction in Present Fees Will Take Place During Coming Year

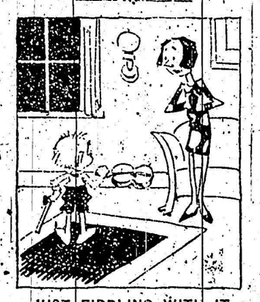
No increase in the gasoline tax is contemplated for the coming year. Neither will there be any reduction in motor license fees. Announcements to this effect were made by Premier Ferguson at the close of a prolonged meeting of the Ontario Cabinet Friday.

**Legislation Discussed**

The general legislative program for the coming session was discussed by the Cabinet Council at its sitting and measures relating to amalgamation and reorganization in various departments were under consideration.

**Survey Being Made**

"The expenditure on roads are not met by the gas taxes from the traffic," said the Premier. "The department has been making a survey of the whole situation because we want to provide for the capital needs say by the issue of debentures for a period covering the life of the roads so as to take care of the replacement. By the exercise of very rigid economy this coming year we will try to get along without increasing the tax."



JUST FIDDLING WITH IT

"I've broken my violin again."
"How?"
"Just fiddling with it."

The next world war, say the entomologists will be with insects, and it will certainly look queer to see the howitzers firing eight-inch moth-balls.—Detroit News.

The old-fashioned girls who used to go in for frills are now coming out strongly for thrills.—Arkansas Gazette.

PARIS INSPIRED.

One is immediately intrigued by its exquisite femininity. This stunning Parisian model No. 1702, fashioned of Crepe de Menthe chiffon, derives distinction from its detail in cut. The bodice fits sleekly over the hips, adding a loose, flat bolero at back to vary its smartness, and silver metal shoulder straps extend around the deep open neckline at the back. The skirt is made in three tiers with the selvage used for the edge of each tier, and loose hanging circular panels with picoted edges furnish the new side fullness to flatter to dance tunes. No. 1702 is in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 6⅝ yards 36-inch, or 5½ yards 40-inch material, and ⅝ yard 1½-inch lace banding. Price 20c the pattern.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

**Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept. Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide.**

## May Seize Mines For Tax Arrears

### Ontario Government Issues Warning to Affected Owners

Toronto.—In an effort to secure the payment of tax arrears amounting to more than $32,000, the Ontario Government may declare forfeited and revested in the Crown the mining rights in 60,000 acres of lands in northern and north-western Ontario. Notice of this policy has already been published in the Ontario Gazette, and the owners affected are advised to take advantage of the six months period allowed them to pay up the amounts owing.

It is seven years since the Province, through the Department of Mines, last resorted to a policy of general forfeiture to collect tax arrears. The tax for which a number of claim owners in northern Ontario are in default, is the one of five cents each acre imposed upon all lands which are held in an undeveloped state.

## Persia Protests

### Treaty of Britain Concerning Bahrein Island Objected To

Geneva.—Persia has protested to the League of Nations against the treaty between Great Britain and the King of the Hedjaz concerning Bahrein Islands which lie on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf. This is the article whereby members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity of the League and whereby also the Council is authorized to examine means for the fulfilment of this obligation.

The Teheran government asserts that the treaty in question, which was signed at Jeddah on May 20 last between Sultan Abdul Aziz Ibn Saoud and Great Britain, declares that the Hedjaz undertakes to maintain friendly peaceful relations with the territories of Bahrein and Koweit and with the Sheiks of Qatar and the Oman coast, who, it is added, are in special treaty relations with Great Britain. Persia insists that the Bahrein islands are incontestably Persian, explaining that when Persia protested as far back as 1869 against the special agreement between Great Britain and the sheik of Bahrein, Lord Clarendon recognized the justice of that protest.

Ottawa, Ontario—The 1926 output of sheet metal products was valued at $39,077,034, an increase of 14 per cent. over the output value of $34,442,488 reported in the previous year by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is peak production since the Bureau began to collect records of manufactures in 1917, the previous high mark being $37,369,576, in 1920. Of the 135 plants reporting in this group, 95 were located in Ontario, 19 each in Quebec and British Columbia, 11 in Manitoba, 8 in Alberta, 4 in New Brunswick, 2 each in Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, and one in Prince Edward Island.

## Sunday School Lesson

January 15. Jesus and Sinners, Mark 2: 1-17. Golden Text—I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.—Mark 2: 17.

SUBJECT.

THE SON OF GOD AT WORK, FORGIVING AND REDEEMING.

I. INTRODUCTION—The amazing "authority" of Jesus now comes out in certain statements regarding forgiveness and the necessity of saving sinners. The religious teachers of the time admitted that there was forgiveness with God, but they attached so many conditions to this forgiveness that in practice they had no comforting message to offer to the repentant. They insisted on all kinds of legal forms being observed before a sinner could hope in God's mercy. Jesus brushed these aside, for he taught that wherever there was sorrow for sin, God's forgiveness was at once assured. Moreover, while the religious teachers of the day waited for sinners to come to God of themselves, Jesus went out in search of them. He mingled with them, and strove to awaken in them the stirrings of a better life. He compared himself to a physician whose work lay among the sick, not among the strong.

I. THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS, 3-12.

V. 3. Jesus is preaching in a house in Capernaum when the incident now described takes place. The room, which is on the first landing, is crowded, and the entrance and stairway also are so blocked that no one can pass either in or out. At this moment four men appear carrying on a stretcher a paralyzed man. For the moment, they are nonplussed as there is no access to Jesus by the ordinary ways.

V. 4. Determined not to lose their opportunity, they resort to the extraordinary expedient of getting up on the roof, probably from the rear, and lowering the paralytic through an aperture made in the tiles. The plan is no sooner devised than carried out. The paralytic on his pallet bed is let down right at Jesus' feet.

V. 5. The extraordinary boldness of the act impressed Jesus as a great illustration of faith. Had he not been preaching about God's immediate will to establish his kingdom in human lives, and about the necessity of faith as the means of obtaining divine forgiveness and power? And here, right before them, is an example of what faith means. What difficulties the men have overcome in order to get their friend into Jesus' presence! Jesus accordingly turns to the paralytic, and says, "Child, your sins are forgiven you." He doubtless saw in the man's wasted form and expression the traces of a past life of sin. The Jews were familiar with the saying, "There is no man healed of his sickness, till his sins have been forgiven him." But Jesus always sought to get down to the roots of human need. He saw beneath the physical ravages of sickness, the spiritual damage wrought by sin, and his first task is to minister to the evil conscience.

Vs. 6, 7. But his declaration of forgiveness, without insistence on any legal conditions, shocked a number of scribes who were present in the room. These critics had come early, and were occupying seats. In their eyes the word of Jesus was sheer blasphemy. God alone could forgive.

Vs. 8, 9. Jesus, on the other hand, knows it to be the will of God to forgive this stricken sinner. He cannot allow that, where there is remorse for sin, any other condition of divine forgiveness is necessary. And he knows that this right to declare forgiveness is supported by his consciousness of God's power being with him to heal. This is the point of v. 9. If Jesus has power to heal, they may be sure also that he is commissioned to forgive.

Vs. 10, 12. Jesus puts the matter to the test. He commands the paralytic to rise. At his word the mental and spiritual forces which have crushed the man's life are overcome, and he rises from his couch. This amazing communication of power to a helpless cripple produces a profound impression. But Jesus draws from it the conclusion that he is authorized, though man, to declare sins forgiven.

II. THE RIGHT TO REDEEM THE LOST, 15-17.

V. 15. After the above incident, Jesus calls Levi, the tax-gatherer, to join his company as a disciple, and Levi obeys. It was an extraordinary act for a business-man to leave his desk and papers without further ado, but still more extraordinary is the sequel. Levi invites Jesus to his house, and Jesus responds at once. It was an unheard-of thing for a religious teacher to enter a tax-gatherer's house, and still more to sit down at his table with such company as are now present at Levi's board. Judaism forbade the religious to frequent such mixed gatherings; but Jesus, the purest saint whom the world has ever seen, joins them without hesitation.

Vs. 16, 17. Once again, Jesus' action offends and outrages the conventional piety of the time. The Pharisees protest to the disciples against the laxity of Jesus. What right has he to break down the barriers which strict piety has set up? Is he not compromising religion by frequenting immoral societies? Jesus' answer is very remarkable. He compares himself to a physician whose duty is towards the sick rather than towards the strong. For the sake of bringing sinners to God and to spiritual health he deems it right to go among them. He has not come to support the conventional usages of religion, but to seek out and to redeem lost souls.

## UNIVERSITY IN AFRICA PLANNED FOR INDIANS

Durban, Natal.—A scheme is afoot to build an Indian university at Durban. It is likely to involve an expenditure of £20,000, a large proportion of which sum has already been collected. At present an application is being considered by the Town Council for a grant of five or six acres in Centenary Road on which to build the university.

On his return to Durban, Srinivasa Sastri, who originated the scheme will meet the finance committee and discuss the matter. The object is to provide an establishment to give higher training for Indian teachers and to raise the standard of education among the Indian community generally.

## Hog Pool Mooted

### U. F. Co. Organizing to Control the Ontario Hog Business

FIVE YEAR CONTRACTS

It is now announced that plans to form a livestock pool in Ontario by the United Farmers' Co-operative Company are under way. For the time being the pool will be confined to hogs. The hog business in Ontario is estimated to bring $20,000,000 a year to the producer.

The plans are still in the initial stage, with conference of a representative from each coutny has been called for Jan. 24 in Toronto. Before that date it is planned to hold meetings in each of the fifty counties, when the representatives will be selected. The first of these meetings was held recently in Petrolia.

The hog pool is expected to be on a much larger scale than the Ontario wheat pool. It is hoped to not only control the marketing on the exchange but the export of live hogs as well under a rigid contract system. Producers will be asked to sign up to market their entire hog production for the next five years through the pool.

SUCCESSFUL IN WEST.

J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U. F. Co-operative Company, stated that the system now employed by the wheat pool could not be applied to livestock selling in view of the seasonable nature of the stock and the variance of grades. Definite plans would be made at the gathering on Jan. 24, he said.

The pool has been working successfully in the West for nearly a year, and similar principles will be followed here, Mr. Morrison stated.

Backers of the pool claim that benefits of the Government grading now in force will go directly to the farmers. They state that it will be possible to prevent a glut on the Toronto market, and consequent drop in price, when a scarcity exists on other markets. They expect also to do their own exporting to the States and Great Britain.

Unsatisfactory conditions which prevailed during the past year would be removed by the new plan, they state.

## A Coast Journey

All kinds of weather you get at all seasons of the year in Devon and Cornwall, but that only adds a spice of adventure to the tour. Of course you never get as far as you intended. A few miles of moor throws you out of your allotted path, or the mountain waves on the Atlantic bid you turn right off as the case may be; and so, yesterday and wet and warm, you drop into Combe Martin when you pugh be at Ilfracombe, or you find have an evening at Brefort only whets your appetite for the lovely delights of Clovelly on the following day.

On this journey, as the shrewd reader has guessed, is by the coast of Somerset (not Somerset-shire), Devon and Cornwall. . . . It is a peculiar tour of rare charm and beauty, and it brings you in touch with the "haunts" (I would use a better word, and I know it) of many some famous for all time, others famous than they were, certain very famous but having some peculiar of workmanship, personal or eccentricity that demand more than a passing glance.

Who are these folk? Blackmore and Barrie; Zimmerzet; Southey shelley at Porlock; Schiley lingering at Lynmouth; Kingsley reviving the glorious days of great Elizabeth by his wonderful romance of "Westward Ho!"; Camern, the postman, whom you may never have heard, rolling his "Wayside Warbles" as he distributed the mail over a course of thirteen miles a day, in Sundays, at a salary of half a week; Tennyson at Thatcheat; towering high the giant figure of Robert Stephen Hawker, the vicar of Morwenstow, girding at his wild parishioners for their wickedness in wrecking, or softening their heart to their needs. . . . A gallery of literary characters one might say, as picturesque as might be seen in any other hundred miles of English territory—Hardy, Bam, in "The Home-land of English Authors."

### A Really Bonny Baby!

A monster baby that weighs as much as a man is being worshipped in Jolo in the Philippine Islands. Although only seven months old, it weighs 32 lb., and eats ten pounds of rice at a meal. It has to be carried to the table by two men.

The natives of the islands have decided that so great a person must be a Messiah in infant form, and they are simply worshipping it and offering it gifts to secure its favor.

"When hubby gets a-horn bill it doesn't necessarily mean that he bought a saxaphone."

A good lesson might be learned from the sky, for when it's blue it's always pleasant.

## MEXICO'S GOOD WILL APPEARS WORTH GETTING

### The United States Senator Morrow—Will Rogers and Lastly Lindbergh Cultivate Fellowship of Southern Neighbor

HOW THE PRESS SEES IT

With the controversy as to Sir Henry Thornton and Mexico or not is ringing it is interesting to read Lindbergh's visit and his reception.

"Over the brown Mountains the valley of the air dropped a broad-winged bearing Lindbergh," and ments later, the grim-visaged dent of the Mexican Republic ing the young aviator a "abrazo," a real two-arm hug. "You are at home in Mexico you to feel that this is your The scene impresses the correspondents who told despite the fact that twenty-seven-hour non-from Washington to Mexico fitting climax of the greatest in the history of aviation servers incline to emphasize importance of the flight in of Mexican-American relations cockpit of the Spirit of carried one of the heaviest transported by an airplane Robert Barry in the New ing World; "in that one one of the most serious problems of recent years tions of the United States co." According to his correspondent, Lindbergh said that if he undertook to would do more than any other way "to Morrow in lifting the latons not only of Mexico and Mexico from the they had fallen, but also of Latin America from the to the Straits of Magellan Lindbergh accomplished dent as soon as we the morning after his arrival City.: There was lavish acknowledgment of the the reception in Mexico his own pleasure, in his which, he said, "I trust American people realize we have many things in his formal statement, President of Mexico said of the flight

"I believe it is a peculiar a priceless embassy of to us by the United States sending the highest type its manhood, will power, has brought about closer material relations. I believe has been positive and

It was roses, roses, for Lindbergh, from the landing on the Valbuena he reached the Ambassy after riding through the with shouting crowds. There was not doubt that he had won the Mexican people—he can, by the way, for had ever served a And never in Mexico's many American flags Mexican sidewalks, while paper Excelsior declared sence of Lindbergh dence and dispels mistrust again conquer by the glory and love." hard to any which went to the Mexican people.

Mexico City will be map to point out to the airways opened by Lindbergh hope that this expression may be the foundation spanning Mexican-American Will Rogers, American envoy to Mexico, said dispatches just after arrived: "Morrow and Lindbergh as Ambassadors there is only one Mexican country." And the sentiment with the signature are real people that knew them."

In his own country Colonel Lindbergh sent congratulatory message, said:

"I am confident that bringer of good-will from of the United States to Mexico you will materially two countries to cement lations, and I feel sure spirit of your mission will thetically understood by States and Mexico."

So the "Lindbergh through the diplomatic dawn on the Pacific" tion comes from the Mexican editors reciprocating as out envoy of good-will is characterized by the Telegram as "an appeal that is in America to the is in Mexico." From episode the New York sure that a better understanding between the two countries will

Nor is Lindbergh alone al expression of American toward Mexico at this season of 1927. "Talk about dors of good-will!" exclaim Ford Times, which finds himself rivaled by "the good fellows we are Mexico." Ambassador there duly accredited, but claimed. Ambassador Morrow there, and the Mexicans so hard they can't show they try." Then, Colonel Lindbergh "scattering of friendship all the way City." Surely, exclaims England daily, "this is diplomacy, and one of the some that over the Southern border."

Colonel Lindbergh's presence of Will Rogers both seem to the Spring be carrying out "a new determined policy of Ambassador Morrow in Mexico." In particular Lindbergh flight, says the in a Washington dispatch York Evening World, "the the personal triumph Mexico scoring as Ambassador of the United States at a moment when relations with Mexico were drifting into a dangerous snarl." President Calles has been quoted as saying, "I consider Ambassador Morrow my personal friend," and after two weeks in Mexico the representative of the divided United States is said to find himself greeted at every call and cheered with "Viva Ambassadoro" and "Viva Estados Unidos." According to this authority, who is backed up by other press correspondents, "the idea of taking Will Rogers on a personal tour with the President, Calles was partly the inspiration of Ambassador Morrow." The Mexico Executive had once met the humorist, and spoke admiringly of him to the Ambassador.

"Mr. Morrow suggested it might be a nice idea to have the President. The President thought that would be fine, but why go to all the trouble to arrange such a thing? No trouble at all, he was assured. The Ambassador would just dash off a telegram to Will, and that would be all there was to it."

And this, apparently, was all there was to it. Anyway, Will Rogers made part of the President's party. Washington is informed the Lindbergh flight to Mexico City on a marked in the same way. Continuing the Barry despatch:

"General Calles mentioned the normal hero and commented on the great impression the Lindbergh had made. He wanted to know if Lindbergh was all the newspapers had said. The Mexicans suggested the best way for General Calles to find out that would be to invite Lindbergh to drop down some afternoon from Washington.

So, the story goes, Ambassador Morrow found out about Lindbergh's plans, President Calles sent the latter an invitation to fly to Mexico. Lindbergh accepted, and when the day came that saw the flight, which happened to be December 13, Lindbergh started.

He made the first mention when he passed the two capitals, a distance of about 1,100 miles, in just two hours and twenty-five minutes, at 1273 p.m. Eastern standard time, and arriving at Mexico City the next day at 2.39 p.m. Eastern standard time and 1.39 p.m. Mexican standard time.

In the opinion of the New York World, "we all ought to be very glad that the history of our relations with Mexico has taken such a turn during the last year.

"It has eleven months since Secretary Kellogg appeared before a committee of the Senate and charged that the Mexican government had broken its pledges to the United States. The Mexican government which was the author of the charge, was a thousand miles away. In January it was the same Mexican government with which a new Ambassador has succeeded in establishing cordial relations. And all Mexico is changed.

"The change is evident in the news from Mexico. Instead of the Mexican Ambassador being the target of the press, it is Lindbergh who is the target. The page of Lindbergh follows a series of articles which indicate a thoroughgoing change in policy. The Mexican government is now anxious to cultivate the friendship of the United States. Now, of course, this is not a change of heart on the part of the Mexican government and of its sponsor in Mexico.

Surely, the wisdom of settling religious and political differences over the Rio Grande has been proved. What, after our record of political charity and good sense, has been accomplished by a change of heart on both sides?"

## Urges Betterment Of British Trade

### G. Holt Thomas Calls on Capital and Labor to Unite

London.—G. Holt Thomas, writing to the Daily Mail urges leaders of workers and employers to get together and reorganize our political industrial system in order to obtain a rightful share of the business outside of Britain.

He says they can ensure 100 per cent. output, coupled with high wages by insisting that every British product suffering from foreign competition be adequately safeguarded, and expects so the Dominions and the rest of the Empire would be unanimously increased by a system of mutual tariff concessions.

"A man's disposition is often influenced by his wait and sighs."