

is taken from one of today's newspapers, "Chamber of Commerce" a special meeting of the council of this Chamber was convened at 11 a. m. yesterday to consider the question of sugar preference and to send a telegram to the three leaders of the House of Commons viz Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Rt Hon. H. H. Asquith Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, after some discussion it was agreed to forward the following telegram. "Barbados Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural Society express confident hope in event your forming Government, your Ministry will carry out recommendations for imperial preference put forward at Imperial Conference. Consider the adoption this policy essential to general welfare of the ancient loyal colony."

Demerara, Jan. 9th.—Sir Arthur Everett Shipley O. B. E. Chairman of the governing body of the Imperial College of tropical agriculture Trinidad yesterday delivered to a large and representative audience a lecture on the aims of the college and appealed for a subsidy from this colony towards the funds of the institution. Mr. Aspinall C. M. G. Secretary W. I. C. also spoke. Hon. R. E. Brassington M. C. S. in proposing a vote of thanks said no one would deny that it was of great importance that this colony if possible should help in supporting the college although he could not be too optimistic as to the extent he was prepared to vote in favour of a small sum that would not increase taxation in the colony.

London, Jan. 8th.—In a great demonstration in the Albert Hall tonight, the Labour Party celebrated its victory in the recent general elections and pledged its united efforts in constructive attempts towards the rehabilitation of Great Britain Europe and the world at large, if called upon, as seems certain within ten days, to assume the task of governing the United Kingdom. "We have been in the battle and we have brought back the trophies," said Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the party leader and principal speaker, as he turned to the platform behind him where most of the 192 Labour members of the House of Commons were seated. The great domed hall echoed and re-echoed with the cheers of nearly ten thousand voices. As the meeting progressed the enthusiastic rank and file of the Labourites cheered themselves hoarse when election battles were retold and the representatives of Labour presented themselves. However, on the whole, the dominant spirit of the leaders in their public utterances since the elections was not one of jubilation but of serious realization of the heavy responsibilities that will confront the party when it inherits what Mr. MacDonald termed, "the bankrupt estate" of the present Government. For a meeting of what has been considered in the past as Great Britain's revolutionary party, to-

night's demonstration was a tame affair. It began with the singing of the "Marseillaise" and closed with a vociferous rendition of the "Red Flag". The labour adherents failed, among other things, to chant or sing the National Anthem. Nevertheless, the speakers indulged in little radical talk, and made no predictions of the approaching millenium. In fact they gave every evidence that Labour does not intend to turn England upside down. Mr. MacDonald pleaded with the press for fairness if labour assumed power. The crowds cheered approvingly while he mildly reproved about fifty reporters, grouped around the table before him, for their reportorial shortcomings in chronicling Labour news, and said, "If capital leaves the country, it will be because of the panic mongers, and if Parliament is blown up, metaphorically speaking, the headquarters of the modern Guy Fawkes will be in the offices of the newspaper combines, not at labour headquarters in Eccleston Square." The only opportunity for a demonstration on the part of the Radicals with Russian leanings came when Mr. MacDonald said that one of the first acts of Labour would be to end the pompous folly of aloofness. Scattered shouts of approval burst from widely separated sections of the crowd, but it was nothing to compare with that ovation later accorded Miss Margaret Bondfield, a frail little woman, whose voice carried to the loftiest galleries of the buildings. She seemed to touch the hearts of the whole audience and everybody there joined in applauding her simple recitation of the story of "a man named Jesus", whose creed was the brotherhood of man. The Labour Party, she said, wanted to walk in his footsteps. In addition to Mr. MacDonald, who had a tremendous reception, the speakers included, John Robert Clynes, James Henry Thomas, Robert Smillie, George Lansbury and others who are likely to figure as Ministers in Great Britain's first Labour Government. Declaring the first great duty would be to establish peace and create conditions of peace, Mr. MacDonald declared. "There is not a capital city today but contains embers which a fresh blowing wind will scatter over the inflammable material in Europe and start a new war. My party desires to enter office with a broad foot and a big heel to stamp upon every one of these embers. Whether we are in office six months, or six years, we are resolved that there shall not be in any corners of the world fires which can be fanned into great flames to involve the world in new wars." He then referred to the deplorable misunderstanding between France and Great Britain "pin-prick irritations unworthy of both countries and which do not issue from minds of the good people of either country". It would be a good thing, to put them all behind us and establish with

France, Germany, Italy, Russia and all other countries an understanding without the rivalry of military forces, but an understanding of human men and women having no cause for enmity. I believe that a Labour Party occupying Downing Street and staffing our government is the one thing required to give strength to the morally courageous and power to the forces of all sections of Europe." Asserting that he would use the League of Nations for this purpose to the utmost Mr. MacDonald referred to Russia, declaring, "The pompous folly of standing aloof from the Russian Government will be ended". He explained that he would recognize Russia, not because he agreed with what the Russian Government had done, but because, as he expressed it, "I want trade, I want negotiations, I want settlement from the coasts of Japan to the coasts of Ireland. If I have to protest against what is being done in Afghanistan, how can I protest unless I possess channels to use for my protest."

NEW YORK, Jan. 7th.

Flour, (hard winter clears \$4.90.
" " hard winter straights \$5.50
Meal, Kiladried per 100 pounds \$2.20
New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.
Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$26.00
Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$7.03
Molasses Sugar 89 maximum 6.00.

RUM SWELLS TIDE OF CRIME IN U. S., DAUGHERTY SAYS.

Washington, D. C., December 4.—An increase of 15,889 cases for violation of the prohibition act was noted in the annual report of Attorney General Daugherty, made to Congress yesterday. There were 46,479 actions disposed of and 27,116 are still pending, indicating that the Federal Courts are flooded with booze cases, which form a large part of the department's work.

"The most gigantic criminal problem the United States ever faced is rum smuggling," said Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General in charge of prohibition and tax cases, "and our coast guard is not adequate to protect the Pacific and Atlantic coasts."

More than \$7,000,000 worth of rum has been smuggled into this country from Nassau alone since January last, it is estimated.—*Daily News*.

NAVY MEN DROWNED.

Two navy men, Norman Vreeland, of Belleville, and Leonard Crain, of Garva, Ill., were overcome with gasoline fumes and drowned in a foot of water at the naval torpedo station at Dahlgren, Va. Vreeland became unconscious while working in a pit and Crain went to his aid and was overcome also.—*The Pathfinder*.