

Party would welcome the assumption by the self-governing dominions of further responsibilities in foreign and domestic affairs of the Empire. Labour, continued Colonel Wedgwood, regarded emigration as an invaluable outlet for British people. They only opposed the assumption that emigration would solve unemployment. They did not wish emigration to be utilized as a means of supplying cheaper labour to planters and manufacturers in the colonies. India would provide the test of a Labour Government, said the speaker. The Labour Party hoped to overcome the difficulty by accelerating the conversion of India into a self-governing dominion. This depended, not merely on matters of finance, defence and internal order, but on winning the Indian Nationalists to the view that they must meet the Labour Government half way.

Glasgow, Jan. 14th.—Within a month work will be started which is destined to give Glasgow new harbour between Shield Hall and Renfrew, capable of accommodating the largest liners entering the Clyde.

Christiana, Jan. 14th.—In the Throne speech at the opening of Storthing on Saturday the Ministry announced a bill abolishing what remains of the prohibition law. By the measure there will be free sale of alcoholic liquors, the revenue from which will be used to meet the deficit in last years budget.

Paris, Jan. 14th.—Leading business men and financiers of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and the United States began this morning to examine the assets and liabilities of Germany, their nations debtor, with a view to securing something from the ruins of the most stupendous bankruptcy in the history of the world.

Trinidad, Jan. 15th.—Yesterday afternoon in the presence of the distinguished company of visitors to and residents of the colony, His Excellency the Governor laid the foundation stone of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture at St. Augustine. Supporting His Excellency on the platform were Sir Arthur Shipley G. B. E. L. L. B. S. S. C. F. R. C. Chairman of the Governing Body of the college, Sir Francis Watts K. C. M. G. D. S. C. principal of the college, Dr. A. W. Hill F. R. S. M. A. S. C. D. F. L. S. director of the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, professors H. A. Ballou B. S. C. S. C. Harland D. S. C. F. Hardy M. A. P. Turner B. S. C. A. I. C. and W. R. Dunlop of the Agricultural College, Dr. C. L. Wichycombe M. S. C. P. H. D. Mr. E. C. Cheesman B. S. S. A. R. C. S., Mr. A. E. Aspinall C. M. G., B. A. After addresses by Sir A. Shipley and Sir Francis Watts, his excellency the Governor addressing the gathering said, Sir Arthur Shipley, my lord, ladies and gentlemen, before I make any remarks, it is my duty to read to you the contents of a letter which I have received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

It reads as follows. "may I congratulate the West Indies upon all that is denoted by this act of laying the foundation stone of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, whose beginnings were under discussion during my visit there in 1920. I am glad to think that by the efforts of the West Indies this great plan of scientific research and agricultural development for the tropics has today become an accomplished fact, and I am confident that in its future it will realize the aspirations which we all share not only for its own welfare as an institution, but also for its influence on the development of this British part of the world. Edward P. After the able and interesting addresses which we have listened to by Sir Arthur Shipley and Sir Francis Watts, His Excellency continued, I have no little diffidence attempting to make any remarks this afternoon on a subject about which I feel I know so little as compared with those two distinguished men and especially to such a distinguished company as I see gathered here this afternoon. Exactly twelve months ago last October I was glad to have been invited by the Governing Body of this College to open the existing buildings and I can only say that I am more than proud today that it has fallen to my lot as the King's representative in this colony to lay the foundation stone of this, the first block of the permanent buildings that are going to be erected and which I hope for many years to come will be the home of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, a college which, I am sure, you will agree with me is destined to play a very leading part in the development of agriculture in the tropical parts of our great Empire." Telegrams and letters were also read from Lord Milner, Lord Harewood, President of the W. I. Committee, Lord Burnham and the Empire Cotton Growing Association. Lord Harris, son of a former Governor of Trinidad and Lady Harris were also among the visitors.

London, Jan. 15th.—The most radical session of Parliament since the days of Cromwell opened today with full pomp and panoply. His Majesty the King and the Queen and the Prince of Wales attended in State and the usual routine was gone through, although everyone knew that the first Labour Government of Great Britain would be empowered to take office within the next two weeks. All efforts of the "Die Hards" to prevent Ramsay MacDonald from taking his place on the Treasury Bench failed. There was a remarkably large attendance of Peers, which was regarded as indicative of the growing belief that the new party will not be revolutionary but evolutionary. The procedure was marked by all the old dignity and there was nothing to indicate that a new era had begun.

London, Jan. 15th.—The Parliamentary Labour Party today decided to bring

up the question of confidence in the Baldwin Government for decision during the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne. At a meeting prior to the Assembly of the House of Commons an amendment to the reply was framed reading as follows: "It is however our duty respectfully to submit to Your Majesty that Your Majesty's present officers have not the confidence of this House."

London, Jan. 15th.—The House of Commons spent much time in the answering of the members and other preliminary routine. Ramsay MacDonald was the first important speaker. In the debate on the King's speech he characterized the address as a collection of odds and ends. "I welcome the question of Foreign Affairs" he said. "The position becomes more and more serious. At this moment Great Britain stands toward continental Europe with no decisive or effective policy it is time we had a change in this respect." "Every pledge was given by the Ministers at the Imperial Conference that the matter should be brought before this House", he continued. "Who ever is in office the proposals of the Imperial Conference will be submitted and Parliament will be perfectly free to pass or reject them." No progress could be made in European affairs without Anglo-French co-operation declared the Labour Leader. He regarded the growing difficulties in this co-operation with the gravest apprehension. The Separatists movement if not settled would result in another Alsace Lorraine problem. He asked the Premier Baldwin, whether he had definitely abandoned the policy of protective tariff.

London, Jan. 15th.—Sugar in stock on the 12th inst. was 45,000 tons. Last year 121,000 tons.

## 12 KILLED BY RUM IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, Jan. 2.—Twelve dead, 241 ill, some critically—that was New York's toll from holiday boozing drinking, a sober survey revealed today. Police said the figures were double those of last year, embracing the toll of both Christmas and New Year's. Some observers insisted it has been the "wettest" holiday celebrations in years—even before prohibition.

William Anderson, president of the State Anti-Saloon League, contended, however, that the New Year celebration was "quite dry."

Arrests were few, only four persons being charged with a liquor violation since New Year's Eve.—*Boston American, Jan. 3rd.*

"So your movie theatre musicians have struck for more money."

"Yes they say they are unable to live in the style they are accustomed to seeing on the screen."