

TELEGR. MS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Athens, Oct. 7th.—Serious fighting has occurred between Greek and Turkish Nationalists troops on the Afium Karahissar front in Asia Minor and as a result the Greeks have forced the Nationalist columns to retreat, says an official statement issued here. Turkish regiments, which had been reconstructed and reinforced, established themselves upon heights to the east of the railway passing through Afium Karahissar and it became necessary for the Greeks to launch an offensive against these positions. The 6th Turkish Division was completely defeated and fled from the field, being pursued by the Greeks. The losses of the Turks are declared to be very serious. Upon one section of the front 100 bodies were counted and there was a large quantity of war materials left when the Turks were compelled to retreat. The Greek losses are said to have been small. Further north, near Eshishehr there has been infantry and artillery fighting along the flank of the Greek forces.

Constantinople, Oct. 7th.—The submarine porte is not likely to take action with regard to mediation between the Turkish Nationalists and the Greeks but will leave the Angora Govt. the entire responsibility. The Nationalists declare that mediation will be successful when the last soldier has left Anatolia.

London, Oct. 7th.—A Reuter cable from Nairobi, capital of Kenya, Crown Colony, says that Major General Sir Edward Northey, Governor of Kenya, who has just returned from England, has lost no time in making an attempt to settle the political differences between Europeans and Indians in the Colony, which is even more active than in South Africa. He interviewed the leading Indians yesterday and gave them details of proposals for a settlement of the problem. The Indians promised to maintain secrecy regarding the Governor's communication, but they state that the proposals are unacceptable. Sir Edward Northey will interview the European leaders today.

London, Oct. 6th.—A Reuter cable from Melbourne quotes Mr. Hughes, speaking in the Australian House of Representatives, to the effect that when Germany pays her war reparation debt, Australia's share will be one and a quarter billion gold marks.

Ottawa, Oct. 7th.—Tuesday December 6th was officially announced this afternoon as voting day for the general elections. Nominations will be made on November 22nd, parliament is being summoned to meet on January 17th. Sir James Lougheed acting head of the Govt. made the announcement in the absence of the Premier.

London, Oct. 7th.—The vital question of unemployment was considered today by a joint conference of the general

council of the trades union congress, labour party executives and labour members of parliament during a two hour session, in answer to a request from Mr. Lloyd George. The labourites replied that they would appoint a committee to meet the Prime Minister early next week to confer regarding measures for dealing with what is described as "the present national emergency." The cabinet also discussed the question at this afternoon's session in an endeavour to put forward a plan which is yet in its early stages. The labourites reply to Mr. Lloyd George, said "a committee would be appointed to explain our proposals and examine any made by the Government but as members of any joint committee including financiers and employers, as suggested by you, nor can our representatives be held responsible for the policy ultimately adopted by the Government." Mr. Lloyd George replied in the afternoon that he would be glad to meet the committee early next week. The conference then decided to send a further letter to the Prime Minister which expressed surprise that he had failed to arrange an immediate meeting. The letter concluded, "Our representatives have been appointed on the assumption that you probably would wish to meet them today and the conference reassembled this afternoon in that belief."

London, Oct. 7th.—Efforts to save 10, 10,000,000 Russians from starvation will fail unless 5,000,000 pounds is raised before Christmas, declared Dr. Fridtjof, Nansen, in an interview with the Daily Herald.

London, Oct. 7th.—A hint that Mr. Lloyd George may yet be able to attend the forthcoming conference on the limitation of armaments and far-eastern questions in Washington was made in a semi official statement to the press tonight. It was pointed out that the present position is that the United States Government has notified the United States Government of his inability to attend, but this is not necessarily his last word. It is generally regarded that the United States Government is anxious for him to attend and it is understood that considerable influence is being brought to bear upon him to induce a reconsideration of his decision. This pressure was particularly marked during Mr. Lloyd George's stay at Cairloch and it is understood that he will ask support at today's cabinet meeting from his ministerial colleagues. It was stated that it is extremely probable that the Prime Minister will be prevailed upon to go to Washington, if developments in other districts make it at all possible. At the moment, however, his refusal holds good and in the meantime the British delegates have not been selected. It is understood that they will not be appointed until next week, at the earliest. Mr. Lloyd George left this evening for Chequers Court, his country home. He is expected

to return to London on Sunday. Only information vouchsafed to the public concerning today's cabinet meeting was the appointment of the Government's delegates to the conference with the Irish leaders here next Tuesday although it was understood the discussion embraced both the Irish and Washington conferences. The Sinn Fein plenipotentiaries accompanied by Desmond Fitzgerald and four typists, will leave Dublin tomorrow morning, it was announced here tonight, and they will be given accommodation at Chelsea while attending the conference. It was reported that the final informal conversations were held in the Mansion House at Dublin today between Eamon De Valera, the Irish leader, members of the Dail Cabinet and the plenipotentiaries. It is understood the Irish delegates will maintain constant communication with the Dublin headquarters during the conference.

THE PUBLIC THE REAL EMPLOYER

There are several misconceptions of the question which appear persistently in every day discussion. One is the common assumption that wages are an issue between employers and employees, with nobody else involved. Of course the public is the real paymaster, and in the last analysis the public is composed chiefly of the wage-earners themselves. Whatever they do to the public they do to themselves. The employer is simply an intermediary who plays a useful part by organizing industry and undertaking to pay a fixed wage, but unless he gets full reimbursement from the public he is soon out of business.

Another common mistake is that which lays all emphasis upon money wages. The value of money is in what it will buy. The standard of living is not fixed in the wage scale; it consists of a certain standard of comfort, certain supplies of consumable goods. The real compensation of the worker for his own labor comes in the products and services of others.

While prices were advancing the labor leaders were quick to claim that money was nothing but a medium of exchange and did not represent their real compensation. They insisted upon wage increases to compensate for loss of purchasing power, and got them.

Now the situation is reversed. The farmer is in the same situation that they were then. His purchasing power has fallen off, and his standard of living has been lowered. The labor leaders are not fighting to defend their own standard of living, but to raise it permanently at the expense of the farmer. That may not be their deliberate intention, but it is the effect of what they are trying to do. Moreover, the full effect is not even beneficial even to the wage earners, for it disrupts the exchanges and paralyzes industry.—*American Paper.*