

made today at Ellis Island by Leo Russel, Chief Deporting Agent in the Immigration Service. Sweeping orders for such a rounding up have been issued at Washington and a special force is to be assigned to the work, Mr. Russel said.

New York, January 12th.—Raw sugar was unsettled early today and offerings were more general with prompt and January shipments offered at 4½ cents for Cuba's cost and freight, equal to 5.52 for centrifugal. There were sales of 12,000 bags of Porto Rico's due next week. Refined was steady at 7.75 to 7.90 for fine granulated, with business of fair proportions. Sugar futures were quieter, operators being inclined to await developments. Prices at noon were unchanged to 2 points lower.

Paris, Jan. 12th.—Mr. Wallace, United States Ambassador to France, formally withdrew from the Council of Ambassadors at this morning's session of that body after presenting his colleagues with the instructions of the Govt. in Washington to cease participating in the work of the Council.

London, Jan. 12th.—Recent attempts by so-called unemployed, to seize town halls and start riots cannot be attributed to genuine unemployment but were instigated by Russian revolutionists, according to the "Evening News" which claims to have found the headquarters of the Red organization that is engineering trouble in England.

Paris, Jan. 12th.—Armies may again march in Europe if as seems probable tonight, M. Poincare be asked to form a new national cabinet to replace the ministry of M. Leygues, which was overthrown this afternoon by a vote of 463 to 125. This was the largest vote ever cast against a French ministry. President Millerand, it is reported tonight, will do everything possible to avoid summoning M. Poincare to the premiership, in view of the critical situation and the former President's strong stand on the problem concerning France. There is a strong sentiment, however, in favour of M. Poincare. He stands for no compromise with Germany and wants to get back to the Treaty of Versailles, instead of what he considers wasting time with arrangements intended to conciliate the Germans, but which the Germans resist. France now stands at the parting of the ways. Unless M. Millerand insists on no more compromises by the ministry before abandoning his hope in the conciliatory machinery now operating at Brussels and elsewhere, he must call M. Poincare to the National leadership. France wants a strong man to conduct her case at the forthcoming Paris conference. The entire country and the Chamber would unanimously select M. Poincare at this critical time, but for one fact. It is feared in many quarters that M. Poincare's uncompromising attitude would cause trouble between France and her allies.

Tokio, Jany. 11th.—Newspaper despatches received from Vladivostok, report that the chief engineer of the United States cruiser "Albay" was shot by Japanese soldiers while returning to his vessel at four o'clock this morning and died shortly afterwards.

Allhabad, Jan. 11th. The police are powerless to quell rioting in this region, which has spread to Sultanpur, sixty miles to the north-east, where a building has been burned. Troops have been summoned from Lucknow and 600 persons have been arrested.

London, Jan. 11th.—A Reuter despatch received from Allhabad says that the official advices from the riot assert that the situation is well in hand and that necessary protective measures have been taken.

London, Jan. 11th.—The Austrian Govt. has announced to the Entente that it is at the end of resources and no longer in a position to continue, according to reports which have reached official German quarters, says a London Times despatch from Berlin. The Govt. has declared its intention to retire on January fifteenth to place the administration of the country in the hands of the Reparations Committee.

New York, Jan. 10th.—Nikolai Lenine, Premier of the Soviet Govt. of Russia, is dangerously ill at Moscow, according to a wireless despatch from Berlin. Three German specialists are now on their way to Moscow for a consultation.

YOUTH REFUSES TO ACCEPT \$1,000,000.

How many of our readers, were they offered \$1,000,000, would refuse to accept the treacherous stuff? Charles Garland, 21 years old, who lives with his wife and child on one of his mother's farms near Buzzard's Bay, Mass., was offered that amount by the trustees of his father's estate and he refused it.

In explaining his action Garland said: "I did nothing for it. It is more than any man needs; in refusing to take the money I am placing my life on a Christian basis." He says he is opposed to "unearned increment" and believes that every man should earn his own living. His wife supports him in his views. It is thought that Garland's associations formed in Greenwich Village, New York City's "Bohemian's quarter," where he spent four months a few years ago, were responsible for his attitude.

The case is embarrassing for the trustees of the estate of James Garland, his father, who was a popular clubman and yachtsman of Boston. Charitable organizations and hospitals have appealed to the trustees for some of the money but it is said the trusteeship must continue indefinitely until Garland or one of his heirs accepts the money.

W. R. Hanson, a janitor at Malden Mass., on the other hand, is one who has no scruples concerning the acceptance of legacies. While Hanson was discussing the Garland's case with friends the postman handed him a letter informing him that his uncle had died leaving him a legacy of \$250,000 Hanson says he will continue to wash windows and sweep floors but that he will take week end motor trips in the country and smoke good cigars when he receives the money.

There is a moral in the divergent attitudes of these two men. Is Garland really doing a Christian act in refusing to accept this fortune? Although in some cases it would be a sign of weakness to accept "something for nothing," in this particular case it appears more a wrong conception of the duty of man toward his fellow men to refuse the control of this wealth, which an able and sincere mind could direct in charitable and other worthy directions.

George M. Cohan, the actor, speaks for most of us when he says that he would gladly accept a million dollars from anyone, even the meanest man on earth. One newspaper suggests: "If it is an obligation to accept poverty and if possible to emerge from it, why is it not equally an obligation to accept wealth even when it is thrust upon one?" The people in the Bible parable did not refuse to accept the talents.

It would seem that the immature age of Garland is partly responsible for his Quixotic attitude; as time goes on he may think differently about man's obligations in this world. In the meantime Hanson, with his wiser philosophy, will be able to benefit himself and others by the proper circulation of his money instead of leaving the "dead hand" of a trust to hold it.—*The Pathfinder, 1st Jan.*

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