

OLD COUNTRY LABORITES FLATLY REJECT OVERTURES OF THE LIBERAL LEADER

London, Nov. 24.—Although the Labor party has flatly rejected Lloyd George's overtures for a pre-election alliance, designed to assure the defeat of Premier Baldwin, it does not necessarily follow that a post-election understanding is impossible. That will depend upon the composition of the next parliament. If the Labor leaders find that they can only possess the fruits of office by the support of the Liberals, it is more than likely that they will be prepared to compromise their present attitude.

To the criticism of the Left at the recent Labor Party convention at Birmingham, Ramsay MacDonald replied:

"The party is working towards nothing short of complete socialism; you must have faith in that; but in the matter of details and the method of reaching that goal, we must have a free hand."

This requirement of MacDonald was acceded to in a manner surprising eloquent of the confidence reposed in him, even by some of his most acrimonious critics. The convention closed in an outburst of enthusiasm, aroused strangely enough by James Maxton, the Left of Minority leader, through a warm eulogy of the veteran chairman of the party, George Lansbury.

The Labor Party is determined to make a bid for real power, and will contest as many constituencies as possible, and not go out of its way to avoid three-cornered fights, even though its campaign funds are light. The leaders are confidence, and reliance is placed on the personal work of adherents. And unless something happens before the elections to change the tendency indicated by the by-elections the laborites bid fair to reduce the government to unworkable proportions, if it does not elect the largest representation to parliament.

Predictions of a labor government with real power alarm some circles, but are received with a tolerant shrug in others. Nearly all the problems which faced the Baldwin government when it came to power with an overwhelming majority remain to be solved, and unemployment now at a figure of 1,250,000 has not been alleviated. Hence a philosophic acceptance of the view that a Labor Government could not do much worse than the present government has done, anyway.

So long as MacDonald is dominant, a labor government will move warily to reconstruct the social order. Its

programme is to be carried out, "with-out haste and with careful preparation," according to the formula adopted at the recent convention and accepted, if grudgingly, by the Maxonites.

Although the proposals in the immediate front of its programme, as well as its eventual aims, are denounced as fantastically ideal, they do not go much farther than some features of public policy in Canada. The socialization of agricultural lands not being productively used, is one of these proposals. The Dominion and provinces privately owned lands, which are not being improved, are "socialized" to the extent of imposing a "wild land's tax."

National ownership and control of railways is another proposal. Canada, whether as the result of policy or misadventure, has national ownership of a vast railway system, and through the Railway Commission exercises close and wide control over the other railways.

State control of the Bank of England, another proposal, will probably not appear so revolutionary in the Dominions as in England, Australia has a central bank under state control, and the Canadian Ministry of Finance, a government department, exercise some of the more important functions performed by the privately owned Bank of England.

Nationalization of the mines and power is another labor proposal. The British land owner has title to all the minerals under his land. In some of the Canadian provinces, the government is recognized owner of all minerals, and the companies exploiting them only do so by virtue of leases, and under conditions empowering the government to interfere in a drastic manner in a crisis.

Ontario has in its Hydro-Electric commission an example of public ownership and operation of a great power enterprise; other provinces like New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have constructed and own power enterprises, New Brunswick operating its system and Nova Scotia leasing its system to an operating company.

The immediate experiments which the Labor Party proposes to take if and when it acquires power, are not so different from experiments which the Dominions have already tried, that the established order may be considered in danger of being upset for awhile yet, any more than it appears to be in the Dominions.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF THE ST. JOHN RIVER

The dates of the opening and closing of the St. John river at Fredericton since 1825 are as follows:

| Year. | Open. | Close. | Days. |
|----------|----------|-------------|-------|
| 1825.... | April 15 | November 20 | 219 |
| 1826.... | April 17 | November 14 | 215 |
| 1827.... | April 6 | December 3 | 224 |
| 1828.... | April 20 | November 19 | 211 |
| 1829.... | April 17 | November 15 | 211 |
| 1830.... | April 18 | November 29 | 222 |
| 1831.... | April 10 | December 1 | 223 |
| 1832.... | May 3 | November 15 | 199 |
| 1833.... | April 10 | November 5 | 201 |
| 1834.... | April 11 | November 17 | 220 |
| 1835.... | May 1 | November 23 | 206 |
| 1836.... | April 28 | November 19 | 205 |
| 1837.... | April 17 | November 9 | 206 |
| 1838.... | May 1 | November 25 | 208 |
| 1839.... | April 25 | November 23 | 212 |
| 1840.... | April 16 | November 23 | 221 |
| 1841.... | April 27 | November 27 | 214 |
| 1842.... | April 24 | November 22 | 201 |
| 1843.... | April 26 | November 13 | 201 |
| 1844.... | April 14 | November 27 | 227 |
| 1845.... | April 23 | December 4 | 225 |
| 1846.... | April 6 | November 28 | 236 |
| 1847.... | May 2 | November 30 | 212 |
| 1848.... | April 19 | November 10 | 205 |
| 1849.... | April 8 | December 2 | 238 |
| 1850.... | May 2 | November 27 | 209 |
| 1851.... | April 16 | November 17 | 215 |
| 1852.... | April 26 | November 25 | 213 |
| 1853.... | April 17 | November 25 | 222 |
| 1854.... | May 7 | December 10 | 217 |
| 1855.... | April 25 | November 22 | 208 |
| 1856.... | April 25 | November 17 | 206 |
| 1857.... | April 18 | December 5 | 231 |
| 1858.... | April 22 | November 13 | 205 |
| 1859.... | April 16 | November 29 | 227 |
| 1860.... | April 23 | November 27 | 218 |
| 1861.... | April 20 | December 3 | 227 |
| 1862.... | April 13 | December 3 | 229 |
| 1863.... | April 22 | November 17 | 209 |
| 1864.... | April 20 | December 9 | 233 |
| 1865.... | April 6 | November 10 | 218 |
| 1866.... | April 14 | December 12 | 242 |
| 1867.... | April 22 | November 17 | 209 |
| 1868.... | April 22 | November 16 | 208 |
| 1869.... | April 20 | November 26 | 220 |
| 1870.... | April 11 | November 22 | 225 |
| 1871.... | April 10 | November 24 | 228 |
| 1872.... | April 22 | November 29 | 221 |
| 1873.... | April 23 | November 12 | 203 |
| 1874.... | April 21 | November 22 | 215 |
| 1875.... | April 27 | November 19 | 206 |
| 1876.... | April 22 | November 30 | 222 |
| 1877.... | April 13 | December 4 | 225 |
| 1878.... | April 5 | December 18 | 257 |
| 1879.... | April 27 | November 22 | 209 |
| 1880.... | April 22 | November 21 | 203 |
| 1881.... | April 2 | November 22 | 234 |
| 1882.... | May 1 | November 26 | 210 |
| 1883.... | April 18 | November 15 | 211 |
| 1884.... | April 16 | November 19 | 217 |
| 1885.... | April 23 | November 27 | 218 |
| 1886.... | April 21 | November 23 | 216 |
| 1887.... | April 27 | December 1 | 218 |
| 1888.... | April 26 | November 21 | 209 |
| 1889.... | April 16 | December 1 | 229 |
| 1890.... | April 21 | November 24 | 217 |
| 1891.... | April 14 | November 29 | 229 |
| 1892.... | April 15 | December 6 | 225 |
| 1893.... | April 14 | November 21 | 221 |
| 1894.... | April 21 | November 20 | 213 |
| 1895.... | April 19 | November 22 | 217 |
| 1896.... | April 18 | November 21 | 217 |
| 1897.... | April 21 | November 21 | 214 |
| 1898.... | April 20 | December 5 | 233 |
| 1899.... | April 26 | November 13 | 201 |
| 1900.... | April 21 | November 13 | 206 |
| 1901.... | April 17 | November 24 | 221 |
| 1902.... | March 23 | November 29 | 251 |
| 1903.... | March 24 | November 27 | 247 |
| 1904.... | April 25 | November 10 | 199 |
| 1905.... | April 20 | November 21 | 215 |
| 1906.... | April 15 | November 26 | 223 |
| 1907.... | April 17 | November 20 | 217 |
| 1908.... | April 21 | November 23 | 216 |
| 1909.... | April 19 | November 30 | 225 |
| 1910.... | April 6 | November 29 | 237 |
| 1911.... | April 19 | November 17 | 212 |
| 1912.... | April 16 | November 27 | 227 |
| 1913.... | April 1 | December 1 | 214 |
| 1914.... | April 27 | November 19 | 206 |
| 1915.... | April 12 | December 11 | 243 |
| 1916.... | April 12 | November 15 | 217 |
| 1917.... | April 19 | November 23 | 218 |
| 1918.... | April 15 | November 27 | 226 |
| 1919.... | April 8 | November 28 | 234 |
| 1920.... | April 15 | November 21 | 234 |
| 1921.... | Mar. 27 | November 17 | 235 |
| 1922.... | April 8 | November 24 | 230 |
| 1923.... | April 25 | December 18 | 236 |
| 1924.... | April 22 | November 19 | 210 |
| 1925.... | April 1 | November 30 | 243 |
| 1926.... | April 30 | December 4 | 217 |
| 1927.... | April 17 | December 4 | 231 |
| 1928.... | April 14 | November 27 | 227 |

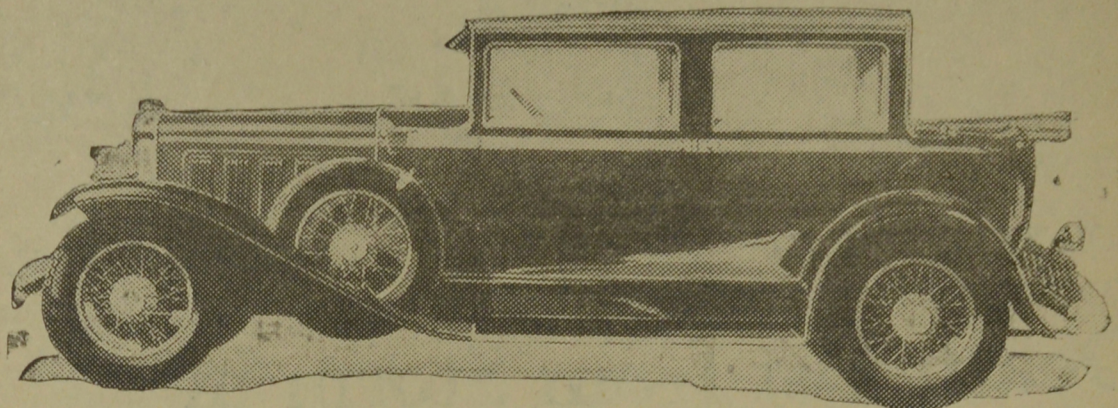
Mussolini has a way about him that is not without appeal. For one thing he doesn't believe in taking up collections.

Nine tenths of the mail awaiting at home for the average man when he gets there in the evening can be thrown away without opening. The other tenth is a bill.

a double profit instead of dealing direct with the producers.

It is not merely that Canada loses this trade and is compelled to pay through the nose for fruits and vegetables that the Empire grown owing to their transition through the United States, but because the development of this trade in fruits with our neighbor tends also to stimulate the import trade, and the West Indies today are buying from the United States large quantities of manufactured cottons, silks and fabrics that could be purchased from Canada, the product of Canadian mills and of Canadian labor.

A direct steamship service by Government boats should stimulate this trade and turn the direction of its current from America to this Dominion.



The New Oakland Six Convertible Landau with a fabric covered rear quarter section which may be quickly lowered or raised.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO'Y IS EXPANDING BUSINESS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

The starting of construction by International Paper Company on a kraft paper mill at Mobile, Alabama, and its decision to build another in the Carolinas, draw attention to the rapid expansion of the Company in southern United States. In a little over three years the Company has acquired two kraft paper mills in Louisiana and another in Mississippi, has built a fourth mill in Arkansas, and is now erecting its fifth kraft paper mill at Mobile.

With the exception of one of the Louisiana mills—which was bought in July, 1925—this expansion has occurred in the past twenty months, and has resulted in International Paper Company becoming the largest maker of kraft paper in the world. When its new mill in the Carolinas is completed, the Company will have a daily capacity of about 900 tons of kraft paper and board.

Supplementing these activities, International Paper Company is also expanding rapidly in the southern paper bag field, and as a result now ranks as one of the leading manufacturers of paper bags. In March of this year the Company finished and began operation of a paper bag plant in conjunction with one of its Louisiana kraft paper mills, is completing another bag plant to take the output of its new Arkansas mill, and has commenced construction on its third southern paper bag plant at Mobile.

The Louisiana plant—located at Bastrop—is making grocery bags and before the end of the year will be producing them at the rate of about 14,000 tons annually. Grocery bags will also be made at the new Mobile plant, which will have about twice the

present capacity of that at Bastrop. Both of these plants will be operated by Continental Paper and Bag Corporation, a subsidiary of International Paper Company.

Cement bags will be made at the Camden, Arkansas, plant now nearing completion. These bags will be of the multi-wall valve type and the new plant will have a capacity of over one hundred million a year. The plant will be operated by George & Sherrard Paper Company—another subsidiary of International Paper Company—which owns a license to make multi-wall valve cement bags under the Bates' patents. At Wellsburg, West Virginia, George & Sherrard Paper Company now has a plant manufacturing rope paper, which is converted at the plant into bags for the flour, cement, plaster, and fertilizer industries. The Wellsburg mill also converts kraft paper into bags for the cement and allied industries.

In addition to this southern group, International Paper Company in the north has bag plants at Rumford Falls, Maine; Brooklyn, New York; Marinette, Wisconsin; and Ottawa, Ontario. These plants are operated by Continental Paper and Bag Corporation and are producing grocery and candy bags, bags for the millinery and notion trades, sacks for the charcoal, coal, and flour industries, and also bags for a large number of other uses.

In entering the southern kraft paper field and in becoming a maker of paper bags, International Paper Company is following its policy of wide diversification of products. Among the other manufactures of the Company are newsprint paper, writing and book

COLLEGE IN UPROAR OVER SLUR ON BIBLE

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 26.—Howard College, one of the largest Baptist schools of the South, was in an uproar today as a special committee appointed by the Board of Trustees reviewed charges of improper conduct against students and faculty members prepared by twenty-one students.

Among the charges was an allegation that a member of the faculty had asserted that "if all Bibles in the world were piled up and burned the world would be better off within 100 years." The complainants alleged that Dr. John C. Dawson, president, had failed to give a sympathetic hearing when this and other complaints were made to him.

Three other charges being probed that students, during a recent fraternity rush, staged a mock compulsory wedding on the campus, which was witnessed by a mixed group of students; that gambling and drinking had occurred on the campus and that fraternities had permitted dancing in their houses contrary to school regulations.

The complaining students testified before the committee after being assured of immunity.

Final hearing by the committee has been set for tomorrow.

"I can tell you how much water to the quart goes over Niagara Falls." "Really. How much?" "Two pints."

papers, sulphite and wrapping papers, much paper for agricultural use, wall board for the building industry, sulphite pulp for rayon manufacturers, envelopes and sanitary napkins.

A LARGE AND PROFITABLE TRADE WITH THE BRITISH WEST INDIES DESIRABLE

(Montreal Star.)

The inauguration of a direct steamship service between Halifax and the West Indies by Government owned boats marks the beginning of a new era in the history of commercial relations between this Dominion and an old and important colony on the Empire that should develop a vastly increased trade between them.

The great handicap to the expansion of this inter-Empire trade in the past has been the inadequacy of a direct steamship service. It is true that vessels have carried mail passengers and freight by this route, but the schedule of sailings has been spasmodic and too irregular in the seasons when the passenger service was slack to give opportunity for the development that should be Canada's for the asking.

Figures recently published by the Department of Trade and Commerce indicate how dependent Canada has become upon the United States for her supplies of fresh fruits and many vegetables, much of which could be profitably exported from the West Indies for consumption in this country. From the United States during the fiscal year ending March 31st last Canada imported apricots and nectarines to the value of \$140,937 every cent of which went to United States growers. Cherries valued at \$87,471 came wholly from the United States, while more than \$1,000,000 of grapes were received from America, as against consignments valued at only

\$91,838 from other countries. The United States sent us peaches valued at \$663,062, that country being the sole source of supply in imports. Plums valued at \$544,055 came solely from America; strawberries valued at \$832,018 also from America alone, and pears valued at \$927,344 from America and at \$1,221 from all other countries.

Again in vegetables the value of our imported cabbages from the United States was \$304,155, as against \$1,414 from all other countries. Celery from the United States was valued at \$486,233, as against a value of \$72 from all other countries, while sweet potatoes valued at \$112,383 were imported from our neighbor, as against \$1,210 worth of these tubers from all other countries. The value of the potatoes from the United States reached the high figure of \$798,316 and from all other countries only \$723, while tomatoes valued at \$1,349,199 came from America and to the value of \$200,903 from all other countries.

There is no doubt that some of these products could not be profitably grown in the sub-tropical climate of the West Indian group, but the Bahamas have shown how quickly and to what extent they can develop the growing of tomatoes, while one of the most profitable trades of the Leeward Islands is the raising of potatoes. There are however fruits that are grown to perfection in the West Indies and it is false economy for Canada to import these by way of the United States, thus paying too often

Viceroy

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Plain, or tipped with cork of pure natural growth.

PLAIN - BLUE PACKAGE
CORK TIPPED - RED PACKAGE

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