Meetings and Lectures.

ARMITSTEAD LECTURES.
FIRST LECTURE.
TO-NIGHT, at Eight o'clock.
In the CAIRD HALL.
"OFF BEATEN TRACKS IN NORTH CHINA AND MONGOLIA"
(With Limelight Illustrations).
By
HARRY A. FRANCK.
Rev. A. W. FERGUSSON, D.D., in the Chair.
Season Tickets, 3s and 1s, on Sale at Booksellers.
Doors Open at 7 p.m., for Season Ticket Holders.
Single Tickets, 1s and 6d (admission after 7.45 p.m.), on Sale at Hall.
An Organ Recital will be given by D. K. H. Patterson before the Lecture, beginning at 7 o'clock.

SERIES OF LECTURES
BY
Mr HARRY GAZE.
FIFTH LECTURE.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), at 8 o'clock,
IN
ART GALLERIES (North Entrance).
Subject—"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT."
Chairman—Rev. T. S. TAYLOR, M.A., B.Litt.
All Welcome. Silver Collection.
For Next Lecture see Saturday's "People's Journal."

MASONIC.—Ancient (49)—Special meeting, Masonic Court Hall, Friday, 22nd November, 7.30 p.m. Election of office-bearers, test fees; ballot commences 8 p.m. prompt.

Entertainments.

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TEN MELODIOUS MINUTES.

KING'S THEATRE.
TO-DAY. Continuous, 2 p.m.—10.30 p.m. TO-DAY.
Saturday, 1.50 p.m.—10.30 p.m.
DOROTHY MACKAILL and JACK MULHALL in
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Comedy and Romance in a Glorious TALKING Picture of Holiday Time.
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CONTINUOUS FROM THE COSY
TO-DAY. TO-DAY.
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MASSAGE.—Mr Alex. Thomson.—W. Peat, certified masseur, could be consulted any day, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. 1 Wall Place, Cupar. 9

Dundee
Courier and Advertiser

Friday, November 15, 1929.

	Page.
Farm and Market Topics	10
Broughty Transport Service	10
Wireless Programmes	5
News in Pictures	8
Commercial News	2
Correspondence	3
To-Morrow's Junior Teams	4
Racing Selections	9

THE STATE AS UNIVERSAL PROVIDER

Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, admitted in reply to a Parliamentary question yesterday that the Unemployment Insurance Fund is now in debt to the extent of £36,850,000.

There are those who protest against unemployment benefit being described as a dole. That term, they say, suggests charity, whereas unemployment benefit is an insurance payment to which the beneficiaries have regularly contributed.

How little of the character of insurance remains in the payments made to the unemployed to-day is evident from Miss Bondfield's statement of the huge debt now standing against the Unemployment Fund. It means that the normal contributions of employers, insured workers, and the Treasury have fallen short by many millions of meeting the cost of unemployment benefit.

The difference has had to be provided at the expense of the general taxpayer.

It was officially stated this week that since 1918 the appalling total of £400,530,000 has been distributed in unemployment benefit. Towards that sum insured workers contributed £134,850,000—about one third.

And in addition to the total mentioned, £61,940,000 was paid in out-of-work donation direct from the Exchequer.

Now, despite the hopeless insolvency of the Unemployment Fund, the Government are about to relax the restrictions on the administration of the dole and to increase the scale of benefits.

Miss Bondfield's Bill for this purpose is to be issued to-day. It is expected to add 2s to the allowance for wives, increase the rates for men and women between 18 and 21 years of age, and for youths between 16 and 18.

It will also probably extend insurance benefit to boys and girls of 15 in connection with the raising of the school-leaving age.

All this, however, does not satisfy the Left Wing of the Government's party. One of the Clydeside members indicated in the House of Commons yesterday that his group would offer "considerable and sincere" opposition to the Bill.

These extremists demand the raising of the benefit for men to a pound a week, and they have been exerting fierce pressure on the Government. The excuse of Ministers is that their present proposals are only a first instalment, and that they mean to revise and extend the whole system of social insurance.

They offer the same plea in reply to their supporters' criticism that the Widows' Pensions Bill now before Parliament does not go far enough, though it adds £8,000,000 a year to Government expenditure.

In the case of this Bill also the contributory principle is seriously undermined. It is going to put 500,000 people who do not contribute to a pensions scheme on the same footing as contributors.

The Government, under the pressure of the Socialist extremists, is moving steadily towards the point where all State benefits will be lavishly handed out free.

Its policy in the matter of social insurance raises questions of the gravest national importance. For already the cost of the social services is imposing a crushing burden on the productive industries of the country. Last year something like £250,000,000 is contributed by the general taxpayer to pay for such services as health and unemployment insurance, old age and widows' pensions.

Besides their share as taxpayers, employers have to pay direct insurance contributions in respect of their workpeople, and there is no question that these charges are one of the greatest handicaps to British industry in meeting foreign competition.

For in no other country has industry anything like the same load of overhead charges. The comparative costs of social services per head of population have been given by the Balfour Committee as follows:—

Great Britain	£3 18 6
Germany	1 17 6
France	13
Belgium	5 6
Italy	3 6

These countries are among our keenest commercial competitors, and the bearing of our vastly heavier burdens on our trade difficulties and unemployment is glaringly obvious.

It is not too much to say that one of the chief causes of unemployment in this country is our system of social services in general and of the dole in particular. A notable convert to this point of view has been revealed this week in Mr J. H. Thomas himself.

The failure of his efforts so far to reduce unemployment has given him a wonderful newness and independence of vision.

"Anything that makes men and women rely on other efforts than their own," he declared in a luncheon speech the other day, "anything that tends to make them look to the State for assistance which they themselves ought to give is calculated to destroy that spirit of independence without which a nation is doomed."

Mr Thomas seems on to say with truth that he was applying himself to his task "in a somewhat different spirit from that of some of his colleagues." He must be, for they are busy adding to all those forms of State assistance which "destroy the spirit of independence."

It is to be hoped Mr Thomas will speak in the same tone in the Cabinet as he did at the business luncheon. For his colleagues sorely need such home truths.

By piling new burdens on industry they are taking the sure way to aggravate and extend unemployment far faster than the Lord Privy Seal can cure it. Will he have the courage to tell them so?

WAGES TRIBUNALS

Apart from Mr Herbert Smith and the Yorkshire branch, the Miners' Federation leaders have decided to assent to the Government proposals for a Mines Bill on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread—especially when there is a hint of the other half being forthcoming later.

The new proposition now figuring in forecasts of the Bill is the setting up of a National Wages Board for the mining industry.

This is intended as a substitute for the national agreement on which the Miners' Federation has been insisting, but which the coalowners steadfastly refuse to consider. It is based on the example of the national board which regulates wages on the railways.

But the parallel is false and misleading. The railways are a sheltered industry, a monopoly—except for the developing competition of road transport. They are, therefore, in a much better position to have wages fixed by a national tribunal than are the mines, which have to compete against foreign countries with lower standards.

As a matter of fact, the present level of railway wages is a serious difficulty for many British industries.

Sir Norman Hill, giving evidence yesterday on behalf of the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee before the Royal Commission on Transport, said there should be a revision of the rates paid for labour on the railways. As it was, cost of transport was higher than cost of production.

Artificially high wages in one industry cannot be maintained without injury to others. And while the attempt may work for a time in such a monopoly service as the railways, it means swift disaster in an exporting and competitive industry like coal mining.

THE FISHING DISASTER

A salvo of questions in the House of Commons yesterday was an indication of the deep impression that has been made by the news of the disaster to the Scottish fishing fleet off Yarmouth in the storm of Monday.

Mr Adamson, the Secretary for Scotland, said that the figure of £150,000 given the previous day as the total loss in nets and gear would probably prove to be an under-estimate.

It is clear that the catastrophe is, for many Scottish fishermen, complete. Their position has for years been one of great difficulty, and such a loss as has now fallen upon them is overwhelming.

They cannot replace the equipment upon which their livelihood depends without assistance. It is the Government's duty to provide the needed help, for the preservation of the hard-bit fishing industry is an important national interest.

Mr Adamson must be conscious of the urgency of the problem. He recently made a tour of Scottish fishery harbours, many of which are heavily in debt, and the new emergency intensifies the demand for action.

Yesterday's questions show that Scottish members are determined to bring the Government up to the scratch in this matter.

The Duke and Duchess of York dined with the King and Queen last night.

Queen Amelie visited the King and Queen yesterday and remained to luncheon.

Princess Victoria and Princess Marie of Greece visited the King and Queen yesterday afternoon.

* * *

The marriage arranged between Mr Arthur Falconer Barron, of Lilongwe, Nyasaland, and of Brechin, Angus, and Miss Marjorie Graeme Dickson, only daughter of Mr Norman D. Dickson and Mrs Norman Dickson, of Struan, Wimbledon Park, will take place on Saturday, November 30, at St Paul's Church, Wimbledon Park.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER

Scotland, S.E.—Light variable winds; fair; fog early and late; rather cold; ground frost inland at night.

Scotland, S.W.—Light northerly or variable winds; fair; fog early and late; rather cold; ground frost inland at night.

Scotland, N., N.W., Mid and N.E.—Light north-westerly winds; mainly fair apart from showers on coasts and hills; mist locally; rather cold; ground frost inland at night.

Further Outlook.—Doubtful in West; fair in East.

General Inference.—Pressure distribution is now very uniform over the British Isles. Weather will be fair and quiet generally with widespread fog at night and in early morning.

The measurement of ultra violet light at St Andrews for the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. yesterday was 1.0.

Sunshine Records.

	Hours of Sun-shine.	Max. Temp.		Hours of Sun-shine.	Max. Temp.
Dundee	7.2	52	Weston-super-Mare	2.4	46
Montrose	7.2	52	Bath	2.4	45
Lerwick	6.5	44	London (Kew)	5.6	43
Stornoway	6.4	47	Jersey	0.3	46
Tiree	6.4	45	Guernsey	0.3	45
St Andrews	5.8	45	Tunbridge Wells	5.7	44
Oban	5.8	45	Brighton	6.9	45
Aberdeen	5.3	52	Southsea	4.5	44
Kirkwall	0.4	47	Bournemouth	2.1	44
Eskdalemuir	5.9	40	Jersey	0.3	46
Aberdeen	2.1	52	Guernsey	0.3	45
Scarboro'	3.2	48	Newquay	0.2	46
Blackpool	3.3	48	Penzance	0.5	45
Douglas	4.7	44	Tenby	3.5	45
Llandudno	4.9	47	Leamington	5.6	45
Colwyn Bay	4.6	47			
Llandudno	6.0	47			
Yarmouth	4.8	41			
Scilly Isles	—	47			
Valentia	—	45			

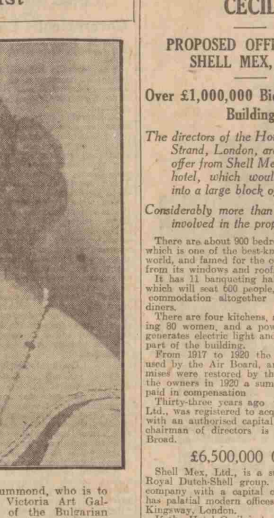
Motorists' and cyclists' lighting-up time:—4.33 p.m.

INCREASED POPPY DAY COLLECTIONS

It was stated yesterday that the inclement weather on Remembrance Day does not appear to have made any difference to the amounts collected for poppies.

The returns to date show increased collections.

A Noted Linguist



Lady Muir, the wife of Sir Kay Muir of Blair-Drummond, who is to speak to Dundee Women Citizens' Association in Victoria Art Galleries on Monday. Lady Muir is the daughter of the Bulgarian Statesman, Dimitri Stancioff. A clever linguist, she is an interesting speaker in six languages.

A CLEVER MAN—NEVER!

This is the type of man that our contributor determines she will not marry. Why? Well, she explains her position frankly in this article.

By ELEANORE.

ALTHOUGH my education and path in life have brought me into contact with educated men and, incidentally, clever men, I have made up my mind that I shall never marry a clever man.

By that I do not mean I shall not marry an educated man. A man may even be a genius and yet not be what we understand by a clever man.

I think a clever man, to the ordinary individual, is one of these men who are continually sparkling with wit and bright ideas. That is the type I have determined not to marry.

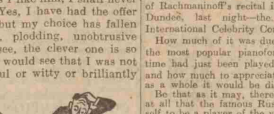
I know one, have known him, in fact, for years. He is, like the rest of them, very entertaining and attractive when he tries. And he tries pretty often.

He is like a mental tonic. Conversation with him is a continual sparring exercise of the mind, if you understand what I mean. I feel stimulated and combative when I leave him.

Being married to him, however, would be a different proposition. You see, I know he is always like that. Consider what a strain that would impose upon one. Mental sparring over eggs and bacon at some unearthly hour in the morning would, I am afraid, find me wanting, and I know he would feel aggrieved if he found me wanting. Even supposing he overlooked my delinquencies of the morning I am afraid that, while occasionally stimulant is excellent for one, a continuous dose of it would leave me a bundle of nerves.

Then, again, he is always full of clever notions about everything. When he likes he can beat my cooking hollow; he can make coffee which makes me blush, and can "tidy up" a house so ingeniously and artistically that he finishes in half the time and with comparably better results than I could ever achieve. And yet I am considered (despite the fact that I had not much experience) a good cook and housekeeper.

No, much as I like him, I shall never marry him. Yes, I have had the offer many times, but my choice has fallen on his quiet, plodding, unobtrusive chum. You see, the clever one is so clever that he would see that I was not really beautiful or witty or brilliantly



clever. And although he loves me, despite that, I want something more.

Of course, I may be prejudiced by the fact that I fell in love with the so-ordinary chum! He is not clever enough to see through all my weaknesses, and thinks I am perfection. I am clever enough to persuade him indefinitely, and we are both ordinary enough to be left alone to live our own lives.

In fact, I am sure that the cleverest thing I have ever done was to realise that I was not clever enough!

Does Man Upset Nature's Balance?

IF WILD CREATURES WERE LEFT TO FIGHT

Does man upset Nature's balance? asks our contributor, who discusses the scientific idea that the growth of creatures of the wild is balanced by their death rate.

FEW people understand what is meant by the scientist when he talks or writes about the balance of Nature.

The scientific idea is that were the wild creatures left to fight their own battles the increase of any given species would be balanced by its death rate.

There is a fundamental fallacy in this assumption, for the preying creatures are not liable to be eaten by others; so that while a hawk regulates the increase of small birds, its own increase is not regulated unless man steps in.

Scientists regard man as a sort of general upsetter of Nature's plans, but surely this idea is one which is unwarranted, for we have no evidence that man is working otherwise than as Nature's servant when he kills beasts and birds of prey.

It is as natural for a keeper to destroy the vermin on his moor as for a gardener to weed his garden, and the colonist who submits to the depredations of wild animals is probably acting as Nature does not want him to act.

A good illustration of how the advent of man's intelligence improves matters for himself and for other living things may be taken from the doings of a farmer.

He finds a field covered with all sorts of weeds which have been fighting with each other for supremacy for thousands of years, during which period they have only contrived to exist.

The farmer ploughs them indiscriminately down, and by the simple expedient of exterminating hundreds of inferior forms of life in favour of one superior one he provides himself and family and many others with food, besides feeding indirectly a much numerous bird and animal population than before he upset the balance of Nature.

A moment's reflection assures us that we ourselves are really preying animals, and in our unchecked increase lies our chiefest danger. We have the power to limit the increase of preying animals and birds and to eradicate weeds and replace them with life-giving grain, and if we fail to exercise that power we are not acting as Nature intended us to act.

If this country, as a whole, was a sanctuary for the wild things and for the weeds, as in former times it was, it would not be more "natural" in this stage of the world's history. The idea that man has the power to upset Nature's balance is a childish one, it being fairly obvious that it is at Nature's will he works. D. M.

Rachmaninoff's Only Recreation

I HAD a chat yesterday with M. Rachmaninoff, the famous Russian pianist, whose playing delighted a large audience at the Caird Hall, Dundee, last night.

Rachmaninoff does not speak English fluently, and my questions were interpreted to him by his manager, Mr Lionel Powell.

Rachmaninoff's recitals in Edinburgh and Glasgow have won him many Scottish friends. When asked for his opinion of a Scottish audience the great pianist said without hesitation—

"I think they are splendid, your northern audiences. Splendid! I have never been so well received."

A notable tribute, for Rachmaninoff has met with tumultuous applause in half the capitals of Europe, and Sabanaeff once wrote—"Wherever he performs he conquers unconditionally."

With some misgiving, I asked for his views on modern music. Mr Powell hastened to interpose.

"Rachmaninoff is like most Russian artistes," he said. "Jazz is torture to him. Certain aspects of modernism are not beyond the range of his interests. For example, he has composed a cycle of songs to words by Russian symbolist poets. Symbolism is modern enough."

"I admire all the chief composers of opera," said Rachmaninoff. "Any favourite opera? No, I don't think so.

"Recreation? I have none, apart from my music."

Mr Powell told me that Rachmaninoff spends many hours daily in hard practice. I noticed a Steinway grand in the corner of the room.

"Yes," said Mr Powell, "that was brought over from Messrs Methven & Simpson to give him a chance of practising before a concert. He works harder than I do, which is saying quite a lot."

C. N.

OFFER FOR HOTEL CECIL

PROPOSED OFFICES FOR SHELL MEX, LTD.

Over £1,000,000 Bid for Famous Building

The directors of the Hotel Cecil, in the Strand, London, are considering an offer from Shell Mex, Ltd., for the hotel, which would be converted into a large block of offices.

Considerably more than £1,000,000 is involved in the proposed deal.

There are about 900 bedrooms at the Cecil, which is one of the best-known hotels in the world, and famed for the commanding views from its windows and roof.

It has 11 banqueting halls, the largest of which will seat 500 people, and there is accommodation altogether for about 3000 diners.

There are four kitchens, a laundry employing 80 women, and a house which generates electric light and power for every part of the building.

From 1917 to 1920 the Hotel Cecil was used by the Air Board, and when the premises were restored by the Government to the owners in 1920 a sum of £150,000 was paid in compensation.

Thirty-three years ago the Hotel Cecil, Ltd., was registered to acquire the freehold, with an authorised capital of £900,000. The chairman of directors is Mr J. Douglas Broad.

£6,500,000 Capital

Shell Mex, Ltd., is a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch-Shell group. It is a private company with a capital of £6,500,000, and has palatial modern offices on Shell Corner, Kingsway, London.

If the Hotel Cecil is transformed into an office colony, it is estimated that it will have a day population of 4000.

Many leading London hotels of pre-war days have been turned into offices during the past few years, among them the Grand, at the corner of Northumberland Avenue; De Keyser's Hotel, Blackfriars; the Salisbury Hotel, the Westminster Palace Hotel, and the Hotel Windsor.

Meanwhile new luxury hotels have been built in the West End, and another is about to rise on the Dorchester House site.

Sir Francis Towle has recently pointed out that there is a definite tendency for the exclusive residential area to move westward, and it was that which led to the selling of the Grand Hotel and the erection of the May Fair Hotel.

THE RACHMANINOFF RECITAL

Famous Pianist at His Best

By Our Musical Critic.

There was much enthusiasm at the close of Rachmaninoff's recital in the Caird Hall, Dundee, last night—the second of the International Celebrity Concerts.

How much of it was due to the fact that the most popular pianoforte piece of our time had just been played by its composer and how much to appreciation of the recital as a whole it would be difficult to say.

Be that as it may, there can be no doubt at all that the Russian showed himself to be a player of the very finest quality. He can have few peers, either as technician or musician. In the front rank of his form, a Backhaus, a Paderewski, or a Rosenthal each has it in his power to convince us that he is supreme. Rachmaninoff must last night have driven from the minds of many of his listeners the memory of those other famous names when form the front rank of present day pianists.

He has the distinction of being a famous composer, and so comes with added glory. But he did not need it last night, for his virtuosity as an interpreter of other people's as well as his own music was sufficient to evoke boundless admiration.

Throughout his programme—by the way, how long is it since a celebrated pianist presented a programme minus a Chopin group?—he displayed a most impressive combination of qualities. He has an astonishingly perfect technique, a wonderful technique, and a wide emotional range likewise tinged and kept within bounds by a certain intellectual austerity. Always behind his playing we had the impression of a fine mind and an exquisitely poised musical sensibility. At no time was he performed prodigies of dexterity without making any undue parade of his technical powers.

To say that his execution was "polished" is to suggest a kind of superficial veneer that his playing most decidedly did not have. Of course, when he came to those of his items which were frankly show pieces—and there were a few of them—he proved that he can grow in technique for its own sake as whole-heartedly as the most inveterate virtuoso. It says much for his musicianship that he could offer giving so much heady music he should leave a prevailing impression of profound and serious artistry.

The Programme.

His programme got farther away from the beaten track than is usual with famous pianists. His choice of the Beethoven Sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 78, was certainly welcome, for it is a beautiful thing, and very seldom played.

The Beethoven was really beautifully played. Rachmaninoff did nothing fine throughout the evening. It is one of the later sonatas, shorter and conceived on a smaller scale than the more popular ones and not so instant in its appeal. Beethoven is said to have preferred it to the Moonlight. It is a thing of half lights and subtleties, a fact that was fully appreciated by its interpreter.

The intimate gradations of tone were perfectly appropriate for the fleeting beauties of the opening Adagio, while the numerous delicacies of phrasing were all well in place. The more forceful Allegro had an energy and brilliance which always kept within the dynamic scale of the instrument, and, as a whole, was perfectly lucid, perfectly proportioned.

The pianist was able to open his shoulders more in the Schumann Novelette in F sharp minor, which in its more romantic moods may be as quite as charmingly treated. There was splendid robustness and rhythmic force at the opening and at the end, but the contrasting sections of the central melody was conveyed tenderly and without undue sentiment.

Schubert Numbers.

Followed three Schubert numbers—"Wohlfahrt, die Erste" and "Marsch Militaire," none of which is ideally suited to arrangement, but which served as a whole to show another phase of genius. Rachmaninoff himself had dealt with "Le Ruisseau," which was decked out with many elaborations, all very dazzingly executed. The Tausig arrangement of the "Marche Militaire" was also astonishing in its vigour and brilliance.

Three picturesque Hymns, "In Praise of Toil," by Medtner, who is usually grouped with Rachmaninoff among the more conservative of modern Russians, were given with poetic insight and a certain philosophic feeling that the pieces seemed to call for. The lyrical quality of the first was as engaging as the exuberance of the other two was impressive.

In the Tchaikovsky Variations in F, Op. 19, Rachmaninoff gave us yet another example of his insight and understanding. His interpretation of the opening section was crystal-clear, and it only remains to mention the feathery lightness of touch displayed in the second variation, the clean-cut quality and vitality of the third, and the lovely tonal shades in the seventh.

Three of the pianist's own works—the Barcarolle, the Moment Musicale, Op. 16, and his very thorough and brilliant arrangement of Kreisler's "Liebesfreud" were all faultlessly rendered.

After an extra Chopin number, played at breath-taking speed, there came the Prelude in C sharp minor, without which the recital doubtless would have seemed incomplete. Slowly, first single descending chords, which echoed sound the world so many years ago, and whose reverberations have yet to die down, were drowned in applause. It was beautifully played. The fact that it has stood up so well to its years of hard usage testifies to the sound qualities that are in it.

MOSCOW FLOUTS AGREEMENT

"RED" PROPAGANDA TO GO ON

APPEAL TO INDIA

"Imperialist Lackeys" of Socialist Party

The Soviet newspapers literally rage. Pravda are assuring their readers that the Soviet Government will not limit the activities of the Comintern (Communist International) in any way as a result of the Anglo-Soviet Agreement.

As a matter of fact, that limitation has just addressed an appeal to Indian workers and peasants of India, calling them to greater revolutionary efforts, declaring that the Viceroy's recent pronouncement and the reference to Dominion status are parts of a plan to increase their bondage, and saying that they must, therefore, reject such advances and refuse to listen to the Labour party, lackeys calling themselves the Labour party."

The newspapers mentioned and other Soviet organs are ecstatic or wild in their "wriggling." Mr Ramsay Macdonald's leaders, especially Henderson and Snowden, are "imperialist lackeys of capital," they declare, have tackled the colonial question by trying to convince Indian Nationalists that they have concluded a political alliance with the Soviet Union of Socialist Republics, and that the Comintern and its propaganda activities of the Communist Parties are national.

Premier's Speech

The Pravda writes—Mr Macdonald's speech exerted no influence on the Soviet Government in regard to the Soviet Government's international obligations concerning the Third International's propaganda. It has been true. He also promised to help the Government of debts, but the Soviet Government have not yet better the Soviet Government questions of debts, propaganda, and the Russian debts. Mr Macdonald's speech in the House on Saturday's Guildhall speech was merely a speech to the Russian people, which is want to hear from the country should a continuance of the other. We want a continuance of the problems which are recognised by the civilised relationships, including payments regarding the payment of debts.

WELFARE WORK IN INDUSTRY

Duke of York's Appeal

"I believe that industry should be voluntary association in dealing with the conditions of life in industry. Welfare Society in London of yesterday."

"I believe they should be a voluntary association," he added, "and if they are, the society are sound; and if they are not, if it is doing so perfectly, the stability of the society is not there, and then why are there any fears about the membership?"

Any scheme of welfare work, to be effective, must depend upon the enthusiasm of the heads of the industry, he said. He played a definite part in the welfare work of the industry, and he would be the whole plan was based on the idea of "I would like to be able to prove, to employers and to the public, I will who wish to make the welfare work in our reports to make it effective, and be maintained and extended."

BANK OF ENGLAND

MR MONTAGUE NORMAN TO REMAIN GOVERNOR

The court of directors of the Bank of England have agreed to forward to proprietors in April next that Mr Montagu Norman, the present Governor, be re-elected governor, and that George Harvey, present deputy-governor, be elected deputy-governor for the ensuing.

TWO BYE-ELECTIONS

KILMARNOCK AND TAMWORTH DATES.

In the Tamworth by-election caused by the retirement of Sir Edward Grigg, the Conservative nomination day, November 22, will be the contest, Monday, December 2, will take place on Monday, December 2. At Kilmarnock, the date of the election has been caused by the death of Mr Alan Climie, the Socialist representative, nomination will be received on Tuesday, November 19, and voting will take place on Wednesday, November 27.

THREATENED SHIPYARD LOCK-OUT

MINISTRY OF LABOUR INTERVENES.

The Ministry of Labour is trying to avert the threatened lock-out of shipyard joiners.

The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation has given notice throughout the country that after November 23 the members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers employed in shipbuilding and ship-repairing and allied industries will be locked out.

The dispute has arisen from a claim by the shipyard joiners for a 44-hour week, and has reached a critical stage.

Members of the Executive of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, with the chairman, visited the Ministry of Labour yesterday, and invited the Ministry to take the facts of the dispute before the Employers' Federation.

It is probable that the Ministry will be in touch with the employers with a view to endeavouring to arrange a conference meeting.

MONIFIETH GIRLS' SUCCESS

SCHOLARSHIP AWARD IN LONDON COMPETITION.

Miss Ruth Pearson, daughter of Mr Monifieth, who was one of Dundee's successful candidates in Cookery Section in the London Competition for the Dramatic Girls' Scholarship, has been awarded a scholarship of £100 by the Cookery Section of the Dramatic Girls' Scholarship.

A pupil of Miss Cook's school, Miss Pearson is the daughter of Mr Pearson, Ferry Arbroath, who was a Forfar man, and ago, when she was Miss Mudie, of Forfar, for singing and Elocution. Miss Pearson obtained her medallion. Miss Pearson is a Lens medallist, and has been educated at the Monifieth High School and Academy. She was formerly a member of age, the Clifton Cooke competition, conducted by Miss Cook.

POPPY DAY COLLECTIONS

The following collections for the Poppy Fund are reported:—Scone, £6; Burntisland, £5; Kirkcaldy, £25 for poppies; Inchgarvie, £1; Tayport, £2; Dalbeg, £1; Inchkeith, £1; Ladybank, £1; Cupar, £1; Kingsbarns, £1; Ceres, £1; Pittenweem, £1; Anstruther, £1; Crail, £1; Kilrenny, £1; Elie, £1; Leven, £1; Kirkcaldy, £25 for poppies; Kinghorn, £2; Burntisland, £5; Aberdour, £2; Inverkeithing, £2; Dunfermline, £25 for poppies; Rosyth, £1; Dalgety Bay, £1