

Urge Clemency For Wilson

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Governor James E. Folsom returned from a fishing trip Saturday and found 3,000 Canadian letters urging clemency for Jimmy Wilson.

The new mail from Toronto prompted Folsom to call a Saturday night press conference to explain.

Dr. Carleton B. Pierce, radiologist-in-chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital told a service club luncheon radiation is a useful tool if properly used.

"It is true that with radiation energy given at the right time in a big enough dose you can bring about mutations in the inherited characteristics of succeeding generations," he said.

Experiments with rats had shown, however, that the strain must be kept pure and inbred and more than one generation must be exposed to relatively damaging, massive dosages of radiation energy.

Man, fortunately, rarely produces a pure breed, Mr. Pierce said.

"He does not commonly apply to himself the breeding principles he uses for his garden flowers, fruits, grains, dogs, poultry and horses.

"Genetically speaking man is pending new negotiations. The workers have rejected a conciliation award of 10-cents-an-hour for 800 union members, — a recommendation accepted by the Metro council, Ontario's Labor Minister Daley has intervened in the dispute.

press his deep concern over the widespread attention given the 55-year-old Negro, condemned for a \$1.95 robbery.

Folsom hinted strongly as he has before that he is willing to commute Wilson's sentence to imprisonment "if I can find some excuse."

The governor emphasized he was making no commitment. He explained the matter hasn't officially reached his desk.

The condemned Negro is scheduled to die in the electric chair Oct. 24 for the 1957 robbery of an elderly white widow at Marion, Ala.

Labor Unrest Mounts, Is Cause Of Some Concern

By ROBERT RICE
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Across the nation, labor unrest is mounting.

Strikes and threats of strikes face the country in major and minor industries, from local to national levels, including the railways, shipping and shipyards, mining and milling, breweries and civic services.

While most disputes revolve around claims for higher wages, there is no general pattern. But in the eyes of some observers, the situation is serious. Governments, from municipal to federal levels, are involved and may get embroiled deeper.

A Cross-Canada survey shows: On a national level, eight contract disputes involving 18 unions, the major railways and at least \$60,000,000 remain unsettled amidst strike vote preparations that could lead to a nation-wide tie-up of rail services this winter.

ASK PAY INCREASE

The strike poll was ordered for 130,000 non-operating railway workers after the railways turned to Ottawa for higher freight rates to meet any future wage hike. The 15 "non-op" unions are willing to settle for 14-cents-an-hour, but the railways contend they can not pay any increase until they get more money.

At this point in the 10-month squabble, three other railway unions—bargaining for more than 25,000 engineers, trainmen and firemen—began to get restive. Their negotiations for wage boosts from 18 to 25 per cent had been suspended, largely until the non-ops case had been solved. But the trainmen said they couldn't wait any longer and have demanded their talks be reopened immediately. The firemen — and perhaps the engineers—are expected to follow suit.

FACE BOYCOTT

At St. John's, Nfld., the 900-member Longshoremen's Protective Union, an independent group, faces a boycott ordered by the St. John's Employers' Association over automation arguments.

The strike of 8,000 workers at the Hamilton, plant of the Steel Company of Canada has already cost about \$3,000,000 in lost wages. The United Steelworkers of America wants benefits worth 33-cents-an-hour, including an unspecified general wage increase.

NICKEL TROUBLES

The nickel industry is caught in labor difficulties, too.

A conciliation board majority report has rejected a request by the international Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers for a 10-per-cent wage increase for 14,000 workers at the International Falconbridge Nickel Company operations at Sudbury and Port Colborne, Ont.

As a result, the union warned a strike in the two plants is probable. At the same time, it opened contract talks with the nearby Falconbridge Nickel Mines, the world's second largest nickel producer. The contract expires Friday, but negotiations would probably continue longer than that.

Violence has punctuated the long-standing deadlock between 400 members of the Nova Scotia Quarryworkers' Union and the American-owned Canadian Gypsum Company near Windsor, N.S. Higher wages, a 40-hour week and union security are the major issues. During the 10-month dispute, eggs, rocks and rotten vegetables have been hurled at company vehicles and a dynamite explosion a few weeks ago caused \$12,000 damage to a \$90,000 power shovel.

Meanwhile, Ontario's beer strike appeared to be approaching a possible settlement later this week. Brewery officials are to join negotiations between the United Brewery Workers of America and the industry's distributing co-operative, Brewers' Warehousing Limited.

Taverns and liquor stores in Nova Scotia were almost deserted, too, as 150 workers continue their wage battle with two commonly-owned breweries, A. Keith and Son Ltd., and Oland and Son Ltd., supplying almost half of the local beer.

The dispute revolves around a union demand for 30 cents an hour against a conciliation board proposal for 15 cents.

At Toronto, a possible strike of civic employees was called off

shipping has been tied up at five points by a strike of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, now in its third week. Prince Rupert longshoremen have walked off their jobs in sympathy.

The union is seeking a 24-per-cent wage increase, but says the main issue is a better pension plan for employees.

The British Columbia Shipping Federation contends shipowners can't afford increased costs.

Elsewhere in Canada, shipping and shipyards are also hit by labor troubles.

At Lauzon, Que., the big Davie Shipbuilding Yards are idle following a work stoppage almost four weeks ago by 2,000 workers who want higher pay—about 35 cents an hour—and a shorter work week. The shipyard opposes any increase, saying it would add \$2,000,000 to costs and price the yard out of competitive bidding.

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The company, a major steel producer, offered five cents and said its workers already make about \$2.30 an hour with overtime, shift premiums and incentive bonuses. Talks are continuing on non-monetary contract items.

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HUGE HAILSTONES IN GERMANY

BADEN-SOELLINGEN, Germany, with hailstones as big as baseballs recently. Here LAC Ella Glonet of Saint John, N.B. holds up one of the hailstones. The storm caused only minor damage.

TIMELY NOTES ON FUR FARMING

A new fur education program for Canadian retailers has been announced by Norman W. Shields executive secretary of Canada Mink Breeders. This statement was made by Mr. Shields, who was guest speaker at the 50th annual meeting of the National Board of Fur Farm Organizations, Inc., held in Boston recently.

According to Mr. Shields, the Canadian Mink Association plans to go to the large cities in Canada and hold fur clinics after or during store hours, for the store personnel. This will be the first time such a program has been presented to the retailers.

At the fur clinic, a film will be shown depicting the manufacturing processes, sewing of garments and merchandising procedures. It is hoped that as a result of this information at the retail level, a clearer understanding of furs will be transmitted to the consumer concerning the cost and time involved in the production of fur garments, Mr. Shields stated.

The following dates have been released by the Hudson's Bay Company, Montreal, for their December and January sales. General dates have been set for—elsewhere sales dates have been set for—January 14-16; February 11-13; March 16 and 17; April 9 and 10; May 13 and 14; June 15 and 16; August 26 and 27.

BIG SHOW

The Association of Fur Industries of Milwaukee, and the American Mink Rancers Associations staged a tremendous show at the Wisconsin State Fair during August 21 to 24. In each 45-minute show, nine models displayed 40 mink, the exact color of the garment the model was wearing, and would follow her down the 60 foot runway.

There were 14 live mink, each a different color to match the coats. Abe Ugent, president of the Association of Fur Industries of Milwaukee, stated that many people at the show did not know that the colors in mink garments were natural until they saw the live mink.

These models and live mink also appeared on television and radio.

It is a little more than 10 years ago that Sweden and Finland became really interested in the production of mink. Norway and Denmark had been breeding them on a small scale for several years previously, and all four had been breeders of silver fox and its mutations, with Norway on a quite large scale, and the others on a lesser scale.

Now we note that J.W. Cohn, reporting from Copenhagen, Denmark, to "Women's Wear Daily" states that one and three-quarter million mink will be offered for sale at Scandinavian auctions. The figures quoted are from 10 to 15 percent higher than for last season.

MINK INCREASE

Ivor Thome, a director of the Fur Breeders Association of Norway, states that the increase in Norwegian offerings of mink will be mostly in standards and the "blue" group, and this generally reflects the trend throughout Scandinavia. Mr. Thome reported 100 percent clearance of last season's mink. He said more than half the collection went to American buyers who concentrated on commercial types.

He stated that the Norwegian Fur Auction Company will also be offering the coming season, also a few thousand silver fox. He said there was 100 percent clearance of blue fox last season, with between 80

U.S. Ceylon Ambassador Resigns Post

NEWPORT, R.I. (AP)—President Eisenhower accepted Thursday the resignation of Maxwell H. Gluck as ambassador to Ceylon, effective about Oct. 1.

At the time of his appointment last summer, Gluck was the centre of a teapot tempest over not knowing the name of Ceylon's premier.

In a letter to the president, made public at Eisenhower's vacation headquarters here, Gluck asked to be relieved because of personal considerations.

Eisenhower in a letter to Gluck said "the warm personal interest you have shown in the people of Ceylon has won a host of friends for your country and yourself."

Gluck, 58, was confirmed to the post in June, 1957 by the Senate. Later Senator William J. Fulbright (Dem. Ark.), disclosed that at a private committee hearing Gluck had been unable to name the prime ministers of either Ceylon or India.

WOULD STUDY MEN

Because of the incident, the Senate announced public hearings would be held thereafter on the qualifications of foreign service appointees.

Gluck's own explanation was that he had known the names all along (Solomon Bandaranaike of Ceylon and Jawaharlal Nehru of India) but had hesitated to pronounce them.

Warn Against Radioactive Waste In Sea

GENEVA (Reuters) — Russian scientists Thursday warned the West that dumping radioactive waste in the depths of the ocean constitutes a "real menace in the very near future."

Both American and British delegations at the atom-for-peace conference here have said their countries have disposed of small quantities of waste in the oceans.

A Russian scientific paper said ocean dumping is based on the incorrect assumption that water in deep sea depressions is devoid of currents.

RAPID MIXING

But, it said: "The mixing of waters in the (deep sea) trench is fairly rapid, so that the radioactive waste compounds dumped into the trench and dissolved will be inevitably brought to the upper layers of the ocean, exploited by man, where sooner or later they will be absorbed by vegetable and animal organisms, fishes and mammals."

Dr. B. H. Ketchum of the United States delegation said he understood the U.S. was dumping some "caskets" of radioactive materials in deep waters in the Pacific off San Francisco and in the Atlantic southeast of New York.

OLD EXPLORER

Eric the Red was the 10th-century Norseman who discovered and colonized Greenland.

Christmas Tree Exports Climb

Canada's Christmas tree industry chalked up some \$5.4 million worth of export business last year reports "Foreign Trade" in the latest issue. The biggest sales were made to the United States, which usually takes 99 per cent of our foreign shipments. Smaller amounts went to Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, Puerto Rico, Jamaica and Cuba.

Christmas trees come mainly from hundreds of small producers, many of whom look on the business only as an incidental means of making a living. But the scene is changing somewhat. Big companies have been formed to buy trees from the farmers for extensive marketing, and other firms are being established to grow, harvest and market Christmas trees on a large scale.

The industry's success in export has been the biggest stimulus to its growth in the past few years. Since 1949, foreign sales have risen from 7.4 million to 12.3 million trees. About 30 per cent of the trees for export come from Nova Scotia and 25 per cent from Quebec.

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