

and in their editorial columns expressed deep sympathy with Japan in the loss of a Minister who was regarded here as an enlightened democrat.

London, Nov. 5th Sir Jas. Craig, not long after his arrival in London today, had a long interview with Mr. Lloyd George at the latter's official residence in Downing Street, Austen Chamberlain, Govt. leader in the House of Commons, also was present at the interview. Not long after Sir James had left the premier's residence, he was quoted by a representative of the Belfast Telegraph as saying that he had called on Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Robert Horne as a result of an invitation received today. Sir James, according to the newspapers representatives version added. "I have arranged that when Ulsters interests are reached in the Irish conference, all the Ulster representatives will be asked to attend. In the meantime nothing will be settled behind our backs".

Tokio, Nov. 5th—The Japanese Cabinet resigned office after a meeting of the members held here this morning.

New York, Nov. 5th.—German marks today established another new low record selling at point 41 of a cent. This represented a decline of two point from yesterdays low record.

Minneapolis, Nov. 5th—For the first time in more than five years, flour went under the seven dollars a bbl. price here yesterday, the decline following a break in the new wheat market on Thursday. One large mill family patents, making their quotation 9.90 a bbl., when sold in car lots in 98 pound cotton sacks.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5th The fate of 71 English draughtsmen under order of deportation to England, because the Govt. alleges they came here under the prohibited contract labour clause of the immigration laws, hinges upon a decision to be given by United States district Judge Thompson, in a test case brought by David Munro Aird, one of their number. The men came from England in wartime, to help construct ships and were employed by the Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation.

London, Nov. 5th.—One danger to a final and satisfactory agreement at the approaching Washington conference lies in the present conflict of British and United States interests in oil questions, says a lengthy article in the Times today. "It may fairly be advanced", says the article, "if Great Britain is not prepared to make concessions on this vital question, the conference is likely to break down".

Philadelphia, Nov. 5th—Earl Beatty, hero of the battle of Jutland, was cheered by thousands of Philadelphians yesterday. From the moment the Sea Lord swung off a train from Chicago at Bryan Mawr, just after 7 a. m. His day was a busy one.

Lisbon, Nov. 6th—The Portuguese

Government has granted permission for deportation of Ex-emperor Charles of Austria, the empress and their children to Funchal, Madeira island, where they will take up their residence.

Hull, Nov. 6th.—In the test match between the visiting Australian Rugby Football team and England this afternoon, the former won by 16 to 2.

London, Nov. 6th.—Storm clouds, in the form of a threatened hiatus, the Irish peace negotiations, are looming on the political horizon and whether they break depends upon the attitude Ulster adopts towards the parleys now going on between the representatives of the Sinn Fein and the Government. This is the almost unanimous opinion of the Sunday newspapers, the editorial writers of which devote columns today in attempts to forecast the result.

Jamaica, Nov. 7th—The President of the Cricket Council has received cable advices from Mr. Aspinall Secretary of the West India Committee that the proposed visit of the English Cricket Team to the West Indies has been definitely abandoned.

Berlin, Nov. 6th—Dr. Bernard Dernburg who has held the post of Finance Minister discussing the German economic situation in the Tageblatt, outlines a plan which he declares is the only way to save Germany from financial ruin and "the rest of the World from wage slavery and business instability." His plan embraces the following points. First that the United States grant the Entente Powers additional time on its credits and advance loans to the Central Powers for the purchase of raw material. Second. The declaration of a ten year moratorium on German reparations. Third. Arrangement of Germany's internal financial problems. Fourth. Protection of German money held in foreign countries. Fifth. Immediate reduction of the cost of occupation of German territory. Sixth. Expert examination of German ability to pay and the declaration of her right under act 234 of the peace treaty.

New York, Nov. 6th.—The Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, Vice President of the Sinn Fein, landed today from the S.S. Centennial State, and was enthusiastically greeted by local Sinn Fein adherents. One of the objects of his visit to the United States, he said, was to assist in floating a \$20,000,000 loan for the "Irish Republic."

Belgrade, Nov. 6th.—King Alexander who has just returned here from Paris, assumed the throne of Jugo-Slavia today. He took the oath before Parliament. No untoward incident marked the ceremony.

Paris, Nov. 6th.—The Entente reparations commission including Mr. Boyden the unofficial member for the United States, will leave for Berlin on Tuesday. The commission will remain in the German Capital, two or three weeks to investigate measures by which Germany

may procure the necessary funds to get the payment of 500,000,000 gold marks due to the Allies on January 1st 1922. It will also investigate the causes for the recent depreciation in value of the German mark.

The Right of the Highway.

It is a well known principle of English Common Law, that everyone of the King's subjects has a right to use the highways without molestation. No person or number of persons have the right to block or obstruct the road to the annoyance or inconvenience of any one. Even the King's troops when on the march dress to a flank so as to make room for passengers on the off side. These well known precepts, however, seem to be becoming greatly ignored in this island now-adays, and members of the various Friendly Societies appear—from one or two recent observations—to take the idea into their heads that when they are on parade or demonstration of any sort, everything and every person—vehicles of any and every sort—must give way and wait until their parade has passed. Only a few days ago we saw a case in point. There was a funeral of a respected old citizen which took place at the St. John's Cemetery. There was another of a member of one of the Friendly Societies; we believe it was an organization known as "The Trade and Labour Union" also. After the obsequies of both parties had taken place the members of the Society in order to arrange a march back to their lodgeroom assembled in the road and the officers, of the lodge actually prevented several persons and vehicles from passing until they had passed down to the second cross street. One of these people actually held the head of the horse attached to a buggy in which a lady was seated and demanded that she wait until the procession had reached down St. John's Street and turned off there.

We know it is quite admissible for roads to be cut off from traffic for repairs, or by Police authority when there is a special function so as to prevent a blocking up; but we know of no law which allows Friendly Societies to block traffic during their parades.

Now we beg to call the special attention of the Police Authorities to this matter, so that they may take the necessary steps to prevent what may probably lead to a serious disturbance some day. These Society folks should be taught that their proper marching order should be such as not to occupy, but one half of the street or road, so as not to obstruct traffic. If what happened to that lady had happened to a strong man, they would, no doubt, have been some horse whipping, which, of course, would have led to something greater.—*The Sun*, Nov. 1st, 1921.