

Dept. asked the United States to send a sugar expert to Cuba to size up the sugar situation in the island in connection with the offer of New York bankers to finance the Cuban sugar crop provided the Cuban Govt. will issue bonds to the amount of the advances to them. This communication has been sent by Mr. Colby to New York bankers who have agreed to finance the crop with a request that they name an expert who will be satisfactory in order that Mr. Colby may appoint an expert as requested by the Cubans.

Paris, Oct. 28th.—Germany must deliver 275,000 tons of shipping to the Allies as compensation for the sinking of the German fleet in the Scapa Flow, the Reparations Committee decided today.

London, Oct. 28th.—An incident of last night's debate in the House of Commons was the spirited retort by Sir Hamar Greenwood to Mr. Devlin who had spoken of the Irish administration as that of a Canadian Chief Secretary Sir Hamar declared, that the record of Canadian empire history was one to be proud of and no part of the empire was more favoured. He regretted, and hoped every paper would repeat his statement that the first Canadian in the position of Chief Secretary of Ireland should be attacked because he was a Canadian.

Paris, Oct. 28th.—Germany, according to despatches, submitted to the Council of Ambassadors, will strictly observe the Allied interpretation of the clause in the peace treaty providing that the Kiel Canal shall be free to international traffic. This is a reversal to the German Govt's. previous attitude under which vessels carrying arms to Poland were stopped. Early this month the Council of Ambassadors demanded the immediate release of the ships loaded with armaments for Poland which were being held in the Kiel Canal by the German authorities. The note pointed out that Germany's action constituted a direct violation of the treaty of Versailles in as much as that treaty specifies that the Kiel Canal is a free water way for all nations of the world. Germany had taken the position that she was neutral in the Russo-Polish war and therefore she could not permit the passage of ships.

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 30th.—Spanish cruiser Espana left for Colon 5 p. m. yesterday.

Demerara, Oct. 27th.—At a meeting of the Diocesan Synod of British Guiana, now in session, His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, Dr. E. A. Pafry, announced that within the next few months he proposed to retire. His Grace gave as his reason that the work now was more than he could accomplish and that a younger man must come and take it in hand.

London, Oct. 28th.—The prospect tonight is the coal strike will terminate by the end of next week through the miners acceptance of the agreement ar-

ranged with the Government under which the miners will get two shillings advance unconditionally until the end of the year and in the future their wages will be settled by the creation of a National Wages Board. In the event of any delay in starting the Wages Board, wages will in the interval be settled on the basis of increase or decrease, according to surplus profits or otherwise from coal exports. This depends upon much complex calculations as to render it hardly possible for any miner to understand therefore in the ballot to be taken next Tuesday and made returnable Wednesday the miners must necessarily be guided by the recommendation of their leaders. The leaders favour a settlement on these terms. The agreement is skilfully arranged so that all concerned, including the coal miners, will be interested in increasing the output, as in case of a decrease output the owners will be penalized by a reduction in their ten percent share of the surplus profits. The terms which the executive body of the miners are recommending to the men provide for an advance of two shillings per shift for persons 18 years of age, with a corresponding advance for younger miners. The miners pledged themselves to cooperate to the fullest extent to obtain an increased output. The Govt. issued a statement similar to that of Mr. Hodge's that the ballot of the men would be taken immediately. The terms provide that the increased wages will remain operative until a permanent wage board is established, which will be in operation by the end of March. The additional cost of the miners' claim will come out of the excess revenues from the export of coal. The output for last September is the average struck which will influence the rise or fall of a sliding scale which is to operate to the extent of a sixpence reduction in wages if the output does not come up to the September figures, or a rise of six pence if the output is bigger. Only six pence rise will be calculated for every complete £288,000 value of excess in revenue over the September figures. The wages will be adjusted January 1st. again.

Berlin, Oct. 29th.—Pan German elements are agitating for an economic alliance with England as the only way in which Germany can regain her pre-war commercial prestige. The radical wing of the conservatives believe the European situation has made such a union not only practicable, but probable, and are urging that ancient hates be forgotten and an understanding reached between the two nations. Germany must reckon in international and European commerce. Writers in the newspapers discuss at length the problem of playing what they say is an unabating anti-German feeling among the English. The "Kreuz Zeitung", the old organ of the monarchists, says in editorial: "If we have in mind

any foreign alliance, only England can be considered. I am fully aware that I will meet with the earnest opposition of many of my comrades when I suggest an alliance with England, which has done everything to destroy us. In spite of it, I hazard to recommend an alliance with England on the following grounds. Politics are not founded on sympathies. That is the first lesson that the honest German should learn from his English cousin. We should possess enough cleverness to put sympathy out of our politics, and as a wise business people, travel with the partner who can make the going profitable, and that England certainly can do".

New York, Oct. 29th.—The market for raw sugar was dull and still unsettled and quotations more or less irregular. Refiners were confining their interests to occasional purchases of small lots of full duty sugars in very prompt positions.

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