

approximately 3,000 men, mostly from the ranks of the strikers, reported for work but for the most part the marine tie-up remained unbroken as a result of the decision of twenty locals not to deal with the national adjustment commission, but to negotiate through the conciliation committee, of which Major Hylan is a member.

London, Oct. 24th.—King Alfonso of Spain, whose regular visits to England were suspended during the war, arrived in London last night. He was met at Victoria station by Lord Stanmore representing the King, Princess Beatrice and the staff of the Spanish colony.

London, Oct. 24th.—Opposition to any change in the fiscal policy of Great Britain and a plea for careful consideration of the situation now before the country, were expressed in the House of Lords yesterday by Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who replied to criticisms of the Govt. by Lord Buckmaster, who introduced a resolution calling attention to the gravity of the financial position and suggesting the necessity for the imposition of additional taxes. "I deprecate panicky views which are prevalent regarding the country's financial position," said Lord Milner, whose statements were considered as the Govt's view of the situation. "The position, though grave, is far less serious than that in any other great country with the possible exception of the United States and Japan. It certainly does not justify any rash changes in the fiscal system, and no proof has been given that additional taxes is necessary and nothing should be done until after deliberate and careful study. Irreparable mischief might be done to the recovery of trade and industry by recourse to such an expedient as a general capital levy, which has been proposed by Lord Buckmaster." Lord Milner warmly defended the Govt. against charges of neglect to care for the financial status of the country. "There have been a number of adverse circumstances, such as the delay in arranging the terms of peace, troubles in Afghanistan and Egypt and unsettled conditions in the near East, which has prevented the curtailing of expenditure," he said. "Our position is regrettable, but it is not catastrophic, and the proper way is to regard this year's deficit as part of the war burden. It is quite certain we shall receive several hundred millions next year from the liquidation of war assets and the debts of our dominions may be regarded as good debts. The amounts recoverable from foreign countries and Germany, are certainly speculative but it would be preposterous to suppose that foreign countries are going to default in their obligations, such an assumption would be an insult to our great allies."

Washington, Oct. 24th.—What may prove one of the greatest industrial battles in history, is believed by some observers here to be forecasted by the announce-

ment today of Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, that a conference of the heads of the 112 international unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, would be held in Washington, in the near future, to discuss present and impending disputes. Co-operation of the four big railway brotherhoods of the farmers of the country, as well as the labour organizations of Canada, probably would be sought, it was said, in furthering whatever programme the union chiefs decided upon.

Paris, Oct. 24th.—"German unity is fictitious," said General Marguin today. "Force alone was the bond of German unity. That unity ceases when force disappears. A unified Germany will always be a peril for Europe. A federalist Germany is the only form compatible with the pacification of Europe. The inhabitants of the Rhineland do not want to be Prussians. It is in our interests not to force them to become so. We ought to encourage the sympathy of the Rhinelanders, for France could not dream of dangerous annexation, and to contribute to the creation of a buffer state between France and Prussia." General Marguin, who has been selected as the head of the inter-allied commission to the Baltic to supervise the evacuation of the German troops, asked what he was going to do in Russia, replied: "I don't know yet, but I know very well what there is to do one has only to read of the confidence of General Von Der Goltz to understand that France can no longer, without danger for the future, disregard what is happening in Russia."

Montreal, Oct. 23rd.—One of the first large subscriptions to the 1919 Canadian Victory Loan to be made public, is that of the New York Life Insurance Company, the Manager of which institution here, Mr. Pelton, stated tonight that he had been advised by the New York office that it had been decided to subscribe \$5,000,000 to the new loan.

Montreal, Oct. 23rd.—Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, tonight launched the Victory Loan campaign at the Windsor Hotel here. The outstanding feature of the speeches accompanying the opening of the campaign were speeches by Sir Henry Drayton, supporting the acquisition by the Govt. of the Grand Trunk Railways, and by Mr. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific, opposing it. These and other speakers, however, agree in disassociating the scheme entirely from the Victory Loan, and urged that Montreal, as in former years, should "go over the top." Sir Henry Drayton gave a general assurance that not a cent of the money raised through the loan would be used in the Grand Trunk purchase and earnestly asked that opposition to the Grand Trunk project should not be allowed to influence support of the Victory Loan. Canada, he said, needed a "barrage

of silver dollars, to enable her to keep faith with her soldiers, encourage trade and provide credit for Great Britain and allied nations, and for expansion of export and import business. Mr. Beatty, in outlying the position of the C. P. R., said its subscription to the loan would not be influenced in the slightest degree by the company's opposition to the nationalization of railway.

Paris, Oct. 24th.—Official publication this morning of the Law declaring the state of war to be at an end, fixes today as the date from which, will run the time-limits on moratoriums, excepting those which may be further prolonged by decrees. The publication ends the state of war only as far as concerns the internal affairs of France. The nation remains in a state of war with Germany until the Treaty of Versailles becomes effective through the deposit of ratifications at the Foreign Office.

Paris, Oct. 24th.—Bulgaria's reply to the peace terms of the Allies and Associated Powers was handed to Secretary Dutasta of the Peace Conference this morning. The time-limit for the presentation of the reply expired today. The answer comprises three pamphlets, the first relating to the political and labour clauses, the second to the territorial provisions, and the third to the military, naval, aerial and reparation terms. The Supreme Council is holding no session today. It will meet tomorrow, however, and take cognizance of the reply.

Mavence, Oct. 24th.—General Degoutte, who commanded the army which attacked from the Ourcq to the Maine in the great counter-attack in July 1918, today took over command of the inter-allied troops of occupation on the Rhine. He succeeds General Fayolle, who it is understood, will be placed at the head of the inter-allied commission to supervise the disarmament of Germany.

Brisbane, Oct. 24th.—(Reuter's). A deputation of returned soldiers waited upon the Premier and requested him to have the Government deport all Germans from the plantations in German New Guinea. Mr. Hughes promised that if at the coming elections he was returned to power, he would visit New Guinea and then decide.

London, Oct. 24th.—Sir Thomas Lipton, challenger for the America Cup, will sail for New York on the liner *Carmania* tomorrow. Sir Thomas plans to remain abroad for ten or twelve days for the purpose of making an inspection of his yacht "Samrock IV", with which he hopes to lift the cup.

Honolulu, Oct. 24th.—Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, has been captured by anti-Bolshevik forces, according to a wireless message picked up by the Japanese ship *Tonko Maru* in the harbour here. The message gave no further details of the reported capture of Lenine.