

was made public here today. Mr. MacDonald's letter was dated January 26th. It was typewritten and handed to M. Poincare in the Chamber of Deputies while debate on the French Government's measures was beginning. Notwithstanding the confusion growing out of the debate M. Poincare wrote his reply by hand at the Ministerial Bench in the Chamber and sent it within an hour to the Foreign Office in Paris, whence it was sent to London by the ordinary post. Mr. MacDonald's letter follows: "My dear Mr. Premier, our two countries have gone through such trying times side by side and made such sacrifices together, that, coming into office, I address you a personal note not only to inform you of the change, but to send you my greetings and good wishes. I grieve to find so many unsettled points are causing us trouble and concern and I assure you it will be my daily endeavour to help settle them to our mutual benefit. You have your private opinion and I have mine. You have your national interests to conserve and protect and I have mine. Some times at first they may be in conflict, but I am sure by the strenuous action of good will these conflicts can be settled and policies diverted in pursuit of which France and Great Britain can remain in hearty co-operation. We can be frank, without being at enmity. Thus the Entente will be much more than a nominal thing and France and Great Britain can advance together to establish peace and security in Europe. Pray accept these assurances and my sentiments of personal respect and believe me to be your obedient servant, Ramsay MacDonald." M. Poincare replied as follows, dated January 29th: "My dear Prime Minister, I am much touched by your kind letter which you have been good enough to write me to inform me yourself that you have entered on your high functions and to send us your personal good wishes I hope with all my heart that your efforts for the welfare of your country will be crowned with success. The bonds which united you to my own, have been knit together, as you recall, in times of common trial and sacrifice. You may be sure that the memory of these times is ever present to my mind, as to yours kindness. I also regret that several questions of importance to our countries have not yet been settled. Like you I will do my utmost to solve them by friendly agreement and to our mutual advantage. If we have to take into account public opinion in our respective countries if we both have to safeguard our national interests, I am confident that in applying each in his own sphere the vigorous action and goodwill of which you speak, to the settlement of problems arising between us, we shall solve them in such a manner as to maintain between Great Britain and France a policy of cooperation essential to our two coun-

tries and to the tranquility of the world. My own frankness, shall be no less than yours and if in defence of British interests you may be sure that nothing will ever change the cordiality of my deep rooted feelings. It is impossible, that, animated as both are by such sentiments we should fail to make the Entente effective and fruitful of results which it can and ought to bear in order that Europe as a whole should find once more peace security and freedom to work. I beg you to accept my assurances etc. M. Poincare.

Ottawa, Feb. 4th.—News of the death of Ex-President Wilson was received with deep regret here. Tributes for his efforts in the cause of the Allies during the war in securing a permanent peace were voiced last evening by the Premier Mr. MacKenzie King, Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Forster. "In every allied nation his name will be held in honour and grateful remembrance for his conspicuous service to the cause of humanity and especially for the supreme effort that his country made under his leadership and inspiration when the need was so vital in the fateful Spring and Summer of 1918 said Sir Robert Borden, in his tribute to Mr. Wilson.

London, Feb. 5th.—Sugar in stock on the 2nd inst. was 40,000 tons. Last year 139,000 tons.

New York, Feb. 4th.—Further buying by both refiners and operators caused an advance in the active market today Cuba's selling at 7.21 to 7.41, duty paid, a new high record for the movement. The continued strength in both the local spot market and abroad led to general buying in raw sugar futures, with prices at best showing net gains of 16 to 17 points. Realizing checked the upward movement in the afternoon, when prices eased off a few points, closing 16 to 17 points net higher. Closed March 5.58 May 5.63, September 5.72. The steadily rising cost of raw sugar prompted an increase of 10 to 25 points in refined prices, with fine granulated now quoted at 8.40 to 9.00 and a more active inquiry reported.

London, Feb. 4th.—In order that the Cabinet may have spokesmen in the House of Lords the King today conferred the title of Baron on Sir Sydney Olivier, Secretary for India, Brigadier General Thompson, Air Secretary, and Sydney Arnold, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The titles were conferred on the recommendation of the Government.

Bombay, India Feb. 4th.—Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian Nationalist Leader, has been released from prison unconditionally by order of the Government. Gandhi on March 18th, 1922, was sentenced to six years imprisonment for sedition in connection with the non-cooperation movement. He gained the title of

"Mahatma" or "wonder worker" through his power and personal magnetism. Recently the nationalist leader has been in a hospital. The action of the Government was taken on recommendations of the attending physicians who declared that six months at the seaside was necessary for his convalescence.

London, Feb. 4th.—Sir Esmé Howard, the new Ambassador to the United States, will sail on Feb. 20th to take up his post. After a fifteen minute chat with Mr. MacDonald the Ambassador said that no one could avoid falling under his great charm, or fail to be impressed by his earnestness, sincerity and vivid personality.

New York, Feb. 4th.—Communication between the Eastern and Western parts of the United States was almost entirely broken tonight by a rain and sleet storm that blew out from the Northwest from Canada and centered about Chicago, which was completely isolated after eight o'clock, except from northwestern points over which the storm had passed. In a roughly drawn area from the eastern boundary of the Dakotas to the western side of the great lakes, the storm snapped telephone and telegraph wires. During the day trans-continental wires were hampered, several important points being cut off at times and important circuits were regouted to the south and west by way of St. Louis, while other protective services to Pacific coast newspapers were provided by a line crossing Canada from Winnipeg to St. Paul and Denver.

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 4th.—A severe blizzard is raging today in Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas, delaying railway traffic, playing havoc with telephone and telegraphic communication and causing considerable property damage, according to reports here.

Vienna, Feb. 4th.—Vienna has been in the grip of a great storm since Saturday night. The wind has been blowing with hurricane violence. Roofs have been swept from buildings and chimneys levelled.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4th.—Charles Herbert Levermore, of New York, student of international relations, writer and ex-college professor, tonight was announced as the winner of the \$100,000 prize offered by Edward Bok, Philadelphia publisher, for the best plan to preserve peace among the nations of the world.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 4th.—More than one million feet of high grade logs were carried away, hundreds of trees torn down, and camp buildings and roadways damaged by a flood, which raged for 12 hours at Indian River, 15 miles northeast of here, on Saturday, according to word brought here today. The damage has not been estimated. The flood was subsiding today.