

of the House. The exciting sittings ended and the House settled down to a routine discussion of the workmen's compensation bill in committee, which must be finished in the remaining few days.

London, Nov. 13th.—The labour motion of censure, which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Opposition, announced today he would move in the Commons on Thursday, declares: "This House censures the neglect of the Government to deal with the pressing needs of the unemployment, regrets its failure to devise and pursue a national policy calculated to restore the interests of the country abroad and re-establish international peace and trade, and condemns the decision of the Government to leave millions of British people in want, in order to fight an election on an undisclosed scheme of tariffs and imperial preference, conceived by sections of capitalists in their own interests, the effect of which must be to increase the cost of living and encourage the formation of anti-social trusts and combines." The motion is interesting, as indicating the line labour will pursue in the coming elections.

London, Nov. 14th.—Dissatisfaction with the decision of the Government to hold an immediate election is manifest on all sides. The views expressed by press and public today indicate that the idea of an election is extremely unpopular.

London, Nov. 14th.—The King has approved of Major Chas. B. Wallis as Minister to Panama and Costa Rica.

Stockholm, Nov. 14th.—The Nobel prize for pyssies has been awarded to Dr. Robt. Andrews Miliken of Pasadena, California.

Vienna, Nov. 14th.—The ex-Duke of Cumberland, has suffered a stroke of apoplexy on his estate near Gouden, Upper Austria. His condition is serious.

Moscow, Nov. 14th.—The Parliament of the Soviet Federation closed yesterday with the adoption of a new flag. The flag will be of red cloth with a gold sickle, a hammer and a five pointed star in the corner.

London, Nov. 14th.—Knowledge in the financial district of London that a general election was imminent caused a loss of 52,000,000 pounds in the value of gilt-edged shares on the London Stock Exchange in the short space of two days. Although prospects of an election always have an unsettling effect on the market, the fact that the present poll is only a week away, has had the most depressing result since the days of the Gladstone Government's defeat over Home Rule. Another cause of the present depression has been the fear that a Labour victory would mean an immediate capital levy. The selling of securities on the exchange has greatly increased, Government consols, loans and bonds dropping from 6½ to 2½ points. The loss in some of these issues has run as high as 15,000,000 pounds. A

turn in the market is not expected until the election situation shapes itself more definitely.

London, Nov. 14th.—One of the outstanding features of the election will be the number of women candidates. It is as yet too early to give anything like a complete list, but it is estimated that between thirty and forty women will seek admission to the House of Commons.

London, Nov. 14th.—Moral pressure of the Allies on Holland will prevent the Dutch Government from letting the ex-Kaiser follow his son to Germany, in the opinion of officials here today. The Allies consider Holland bound itself by its action in refusing to hand over the Kaiser in 1919, not to let the war-lord leave without their consent. Action to oust the ex-Crown Prince, who arrived last night at his castle at Oels, Silesia, was being discussed informally today. A report is current that France would occupy the great German port of Hamburg if necessary to force Germany to expel the Crown Prince.

London, Nov. 14th.—There is a rumour in Amsterdam, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from the Dutch City that ex-King Frederick August of Saxony has arrived in Oels to welcome ex-Crown Prince Frederick William.

Frankfort, Germany, Nov. 14th.—The return of the former Crown Prince to Germany is anything but an auspicious omen and the German people have the right to know why the Government permitted it during the present situation, observes the Frankfurter Gazette, the leading South German Liberal organ. The newspaper rejects the inference that the home-coming of Frederick William suggests a suspicious relation to the recent Munich putsch, but it observes that if he find a welcome home sign upon the door of his castle at Oels, it will reflect "untruth as he is highly unwelcome to the German people in the present perturbed internal situation".

New York, Nov. 14th.—The raw sugar market continued firm early today, but no business developed. Cuba's were quoted at 5½ cents, cost and freight, equal to 7.28 duty paid.

Paris, Nov. 14th.—The Marquis of Crewe, British Ambassador, called on M. Poincare this evening and handed him a note containing a long legal argument further sustaining the British opinion on the effects the Rhineland Separatist movement would have on the Treaty of Versailles. The British contention is that the treaty, having been signed with the Reich for all of the States composing it, could not be imposed on States which separated themselves from the Reichs. This M. Poincare considered unfounded. In turn the French Premier handed to the Ambassador a note denying the allegations that French officials had displayed partiality in the Separatist movement. This was

in reply to a memo which Lord Crewe presented to Premier Poincare on November 9th embodying reports received by the British that the French authorities were involved in the Rhineland Separatist movement.

London, Nov. 14th.—Germany has decided to repudiate the treaty of Versailles and not to comply with either the reparations clause or any other of the clauses of the treaty as long as the French and Belgians occupy the Ruhr, says a despatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin.

London, Nov. 14th.—The complete cessation of every kind of reparation payment by Germany was semi-officially announced tonight, according to a despatch to the Central News from Berlin. This action was taken on the ground that the treaty of Versailles had been violated by France and that therefore it could not be observed by Germany.

Cologne, Nov. 14th.—Leo Deckers, the Separatist leader, has been arrested at Verviers, just over the Belgian frontier, according to advices from Aix la Chapelle.

Halifax N.S., Nov. 14th.—Mr. W. A. Black, senior member of the well known firm of Pickford and Black, has been nominated as the Conservative candidate for the Federal House for the vacancy in the representation of Halifax City and county created by the appointment of Mr. A. K. MacLean to the Exchequer Court bench. Mr. Geo. A. Redmond, merchant, is the Government (Liberal) nominee.

London, Nov. 14th.—Pending Mr. Baldwin's further exposition of his protectionist policy, which will be made in the course of the debate on the Labour censure motion in the House of Commons tomorrow, political interest is wholly absorbed in active preparations in the various constituencies for a short election campaign. The Cabinet had a long sitting today when it is believed outlines of the Government policy was laid down.

London, Nov. 15th.—General Smuts, Premier of South Africa, wants the United States and Great Britain to go ahead with the reparations inquiry regardless of France's attitude. In an open letter, published in the Times today, he again urged Great Britain to cooperate with the United States in calling the conference. It was General Smuts who foreshadowed negotiations for the proposed inquiry that ended when France adhered to her conditions limiting its scope.

London, Nov. 15th.—The newspapers report the recent signature of several agreements between the Russian Trade Delegation in London and big British firms for machinery electrical equipment and construction work. One of the contracts, awarded to the Vickers Firm, is for rebuilding the railway stations of Russia. It is reported that Russia obtained long credit terms in some instances.