

must be preliminary to any negotiation. The first meeting of the Govt. with the Miners and mine owners had been set for 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, at the board of trade and meantime all questions of action by the railwaymen and transport workers, who together with the miners who form the tripple alliance, had been temporarily suspended.

London, April 6th.—At the meeting of the tripple alliance this afternoon, at which it had been intended to determine what action should be taken to support the Miners, a decision was postponed.

Washington April 6th.—Failure of the United States to ratify the treaty of Versailles will not be allowed to detract from the Country's right to participate in the peace settlement Secretary Hughes declared in notes addressed to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The Note to Japan differed from the other three in that it referred more specifically to the Japanese mandate over the island of Yap. All four of them reiterated the contention that the United States has sacrificed no rights in the peace settlement by reason of its unwillingness to join the League of Nations.

Paris, April 6th.—A Communication of considerable length from Mr. Hughes United States Secretary of State, has been received by the French Foreign Office through the United States Embassy here. The document which the date of April 4th, affirms the rights of the United States in all settlements arising from the war. Identical communications were sent to British and Italian Govts, it is understood, with notice that the text will be issued at the State Department in Washington immediately after all the interested Governments have received it. "Percinax" Political Editor of the Echo de Paris, who appears to have had access to the note, declared he considers that it seems that the United States declines recognizing any decision of the Allies in the Treaty of Versailles, or taken by the Supreme Council or by the League of Nations. He asserts that this is a grave attitude on the part of the United States. The note will not be given out here until it has been made public in Washington. It was learned in official circles today that the communication bears principally upon the action of the Council of the League of Nations last December, in approving the Mandates passed upon that meeting, including the Japanese Mandate over the North Pacific islands, including the island of Yap, but it also outlines the Policy of the Administration regarding the questions arising from the war and declares the approval of the United States to be necessary for a final settlement. A disposition to give consideration to the United States claim was indicated in official quarters, although with the reservation that it was scarcely possible to give the United States the right to

vote the settlement of questions which necessarily were discussed in the absence of representatives of the United States Govt. The reply will probably express the intense satisfaction of the Allies if the United States is disposed to resume collaboration with them in the settlement of war questions.

London, April 7th.—The National Union of railwaymen today unanimously decided to support the Coal Miners in their strike. Leaders of the Miners union who conferred with Mr. Lloyd George this morning, refused to order pump men and engineers in mines affected by the strike to resume work pending negotiations with the Mine owners. As a result of this refusal the miners and their employers will not meet today. Leaders of the Transport Workers Federation, which already has decided to support the Miners, met this morning, but adjourned until 4 this afternoon in order that they might learn the result of the Conference of the Miners and the Premier before deciding what form the support will take. The National Union railwaymen also convened during the forenoon, but it remained in session to hear the result of the Premier's Conference. The Conference between the Premier and Miners Leaders lasted upwards to two hours. Mr. Lloyd George who was accompanied by Sir Robert Horne, Mr. MacNamara and officials of the mines department urged the Miners to accede to the owners condition that pumping be resumed, pending negotiations. To this the Miners representatives declared they were unable to consent. Shortly after the adjournment of the Conference the Board of Trade issued an official statement saying, "The negotiations have broken down."

NOTICE,

Commencing 9th inst. deferred messages to Denmark may again be accepted via Havana.

London, April 7th.—Another day of tense alternations of hope and fear ended with one of the Prime Ministers characteristic eleventh hour interventions, bringing renewed prospects that the grave industrial crisis will be averted. He announced in the House of Commons tonight the willingness of the Govt. to participate in a conference to discuss the resumption of pumping before other matters were considered. Informal conferences continued throughout the evening, moderates, like Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Clynes, working hard in an endeavour to induce the miners to relent on the question of pumping, and it was supposed that the whole question was turning on this slender hope. Mr. Lloyd George had been absent during the latter hours of the debate on the situation, but returned to the House unexpectedly at eleven o'clock, and informed the members that the Govt. had agreed to a course, which, it is believed, it is prac-

tically certain the miners will accept.

London, April 7th.—The resignation of Sir Thomas White from the Canadian House of Commons is the subject of editorial comment in several morning papers. Appreciative reference is made to his work as Canada's Financed Minister during the difficult days of the war and the conspicuous ability he showed in tapping unsuspected reservoirs of native credit to enable the dominion to carry on her part in the great conflict. The "Times" in a grateful tribute to the Ex-Minister speaks of his singularly attractive personality, his power of persuasive speaking and his high reputation for rigid integrity.

Queenstown, Ireland, April 7th.—Naval units here and at other home ports have been instructed, as a result of the strike of British miners, to hold themselves in readiness for emergency service. Shore leaves has been curtailed, even officers being required to return to their ships by eight thirty o'clock in the evening. Naval officials view the situation as being filled with the gravest possibilities. The question of shifting large numbers of the Crown forces in Ireland to England, if disorders ensue, has been fully considered, it is understood, and if such steps be taken, it is said, the forces will probably include many auxiliaries regarded as especially qualified by their work in Ireland to deal with elements seeking to stir up trouble. Officials, however, are aware of the possibility that the Sinn Feiners may take advantage of the opportunity offered by disorders in England, and military authorities are reluctant to decrease the forces in Ireland.

Dublin, April 7th.—Sinn Fein yesterday issued an official statement declaring that Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot has been appointed Viceroy of Ireland because the Govt. hope to turn his name and religion to successful propagandist use in foreign countries and create disunion among Irish Catholics. The statement asserted that the present state of Irish opinion was destitute of sectarian spirit and called attention to the fact that some of the Catholic Bishops have favoured a settlement on lines not acceptable to the majority of Sinn Feiners and have discountenanced armed resistance to aggression. Were the national movement sectarian, those views, the statement declared, would naturally influence the character of the national demand, but they had not done so. The statement added, the actual effect of this appointment among Irish Catholics will be repulsion at the thought of a catholic acting as the agent of tyranny.

The World's Almanac For 1921

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