

after the Treaty comes into the areas in which plebiscites will be held, the delimitation of the Sarre Valley stated and the assembling of the Council of the League of Nations, entail a great amount of work. The Powers will be unable to accomplish this without delaying the date of ratification. In view of these provisions of the Treaty, which must be carried out immediately after going into effect, French papers are asking what will happen if the United States delays the ratification of the Treaty, which they consider a necessary preliminary to the organization of the League of Nations.

St. Vincent, Oct. 16th. His Honour Samuel Joyce Thomas, the newly appointed Chief Justice, arrived by Chignecto this morning and has assumed the duties of his office.

Grenada, Oct. 17th.—His Excellency the Governor Sir George Basil Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G., returned to the Colony by S. S. Chignecto last night.

London, Oct. 15th.—Word of the request to Germany to participate in a blockade of Soviet Russia, came first from Berlin and was later followed by reports from neutral States intimating that they too had been requested to join in the blockade. No definite announcement of such contemplated measures had however been made from Paris or London, causing adverse newspaper comment. It was stated in Paris yesterday that the United States did not join with the Entente Powers in asking Germany to cooperate in such a blockade and the American delegation there did not admit any American participation in actual blockade against Russia.

Ottawa, Oct. 15th.—The Department of Immigration has received a warning from England that there are thousands of Canadians on the other side anxious to come home, but are unable to secure return passage for at least six months. It is said that this situation is being accentuated by the arrival of visitors from Canada. In London rationing has been resorted to. The weekly allowance is butter, one ounce, sugar six ounces, coal 100 pounds, meat forty cts. worth.

Edinburgh, Oct. 16th.—Sir Donald Mac Lean, M. P., in a speech last night to his constituents, said that England's present financial position is most appalling. The deficit for the six months of the present fiscal year, he said, is 281,000,000 pounds, exceeding by 50,000,000 pounds the deficit for the whole year as estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The latter, Sir Donald added, would have to borrow 300,000,000 pounds to balance his accounts, and this situation, he continued, is serious enough to warrant an ad interim budget.

Paris, Oct. 16th.—The Clemenceau Ministry was sustained in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday afternoon by a vote of 324 to 132. The Premier thus victoriously emerged from the bitterest and best-organized assault which the Min-

istry had ever faced, the Chamber adopting the Cabinet's policy on the chronological order of the elections placing the legislative elections first on November 16th, and the senatorial and municipal elections in that order for the first time. M. Briand, the former Premier, came out openly leading the opposition forces, but M. Clemenceau's majority was the largest he had ever received when the question of confidence was presented. Preparations had been going on for months for this test of strength, the opposition awaiting the ratification of the peace treaty to make a definite onslaught on the Ministry, M. Clemenceau had a bitter oratorical duel with M. Briand. The result of the vote makes it positive that M. Clemenceau's platform will go before the people, his opponents avowed intention of forcing a postponement of the mandate of the Chamber, having failed. In his speech M. Clemenceau never was in better form. "In the whole of Europe," said the Premier, "it is the people of France which have best stood the test of the long and difficult months after the armistice, and have behaved the best. This without a slight to our Allies." The whole subject in a nutshell, is, we are emerging from five years of war, a condition which you seem to forget. I am willing to repose confidence in the French people. I ask this Chamber to give me its confidence." The opponents of the Ministry had been quite optimistic as to the result of this carefully prepared offensive, but are apparently resigned to the outcome, and no further attack is expected.

London, Oct. 16th.—Forced back by the onslaughts of enemies on 4 fronts the armies of the Soviet Government of Russia appear to be facing a period pregnant with disaster. General Denekine's Cossacks from the south, Polish forces from the west, Russian Legions from the north-west and north have during the last few days forged ahead until it seems the Bolsheviks are between the upper and nether millstones. Petrograd is doomed to capture in the opinion of observers, General Yudenitz being at Gatshina only 25 miles south of the former Russian capital. In the region north, the northern Russian army has broken the resistance of the Bolshevik according to reports and is pursuing the enemy toward Onega, a village about 153 miles west of Archangel. Further to the south it has forced its way down along the Dvina river. Polish forces have captured Kovno the extreme northern end of the line. General Denekine's men have driven a giant wedge into central Russia as far as Orel and are thought to be on their way towards Tula an important railway centre that is considered to be the key to Moscow. East of the Urals is Kolchak's army, but it is seemingly too far away to enter into consideration as a vital factor in the situa-

tion which is developing in Russia proper, Generals Denekine and Yudenitch and Admiral Kolchak are said to be operating in close coordination. West of General Denekine's army are forces of Ukrainians who while supposed to be hostile to the Bolsheviks, have declared war on Denekine for alleged atrocities perpetrated by the latter's soldiers in their advance towards Moscow. Reports have been received however that part of the Ukrainian army joined Denekine, having been assured that the latter will wrest eastern Galicia from Poland. Advances from Russia state that Colonel Avaloff-Bermondts whose sudden attack on Riga last week caused a sensation, has declared he began the campaign only for the purpose of securing the Dwina river front against Moscow. This front is between the sectors held by General Yudenitch and the Polish army. So far as is known fighting is still in progress in Riga, but the exact situation there is not known. Germano-Russian troops under command of Colonel Avaloff-Bermondts however seem to have gained ground north of Riga, having captured the town of Denamunde, according to reports. This morning's newspapers conspicuously feature reports of successes by General Yudenitch and Denekine and the presumed impending collapse of the Soviet Government of Russia. Editorial comment while recalling frequent past predictions of the fall of the Bolsheviks, which did not materialize, think the present position is more menacing for the Soviet Government than it has been at any previous time. Confidence in financial circles in the coming defeat of Bolshevism was shown by the strength of securities in the Stock Exchange yesterday, many advancing sharply with an active demand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18th 1919

Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$10.50.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$3.80
New Season's Pork per brl. \$45.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$44.50
Sugar---Crystals (Confirmed by Brokers)
per 100 lbs. \$7.28.
Molasses 89° test pr 100 lbs. no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per
lb. 22 11-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$4.14½
Exchange New York and London, sight
\$4.16½

LONDON, Oct. 18th 1919.

Sugar-Demerara Crystals duty paid price.
fixed by the Royal Commission per cwt.
57s. 9d. -91s. 0d.
Muscovado, 89° basis, floating terms in
bond, Ditto duty paid. 55s. 6d. 76s. 0d.
German Beet 88° f.o.b. no further sales
during the war
Java 96° Gibraltar or Channel for Orders
floating terms, no quotations.
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per
cwt. 126s. 0d. 130s. 0d.