

ly, declining the Allied invitation to the United States for participation in the Near East peace conference, was forwarded today from the State Department through the British, French and Italian Embassies here.

Belfast, Oct. 31st.—A delegation left Belfast for England today to put forward the claims of Ulster before the British electors.

Madrid, Oct. 31st.—The Anglo-Spanish commercial treaty was signed tonight.

London, Oct. 31st.—Among the candidates for election to the new Parliament are thirty-two women running under various banners.

Ottawa, Oct. 31st.—It was announced today by the board of railway commissioners for Canada that the rate of exchange in connection with shipments of freight between points in Canada and the United States, from November first to fourteenth inclusive, will be one-eighth of one per cent. No sur-charge will be collected on international freight or passenger business.

Paris, Oct. 31st.—The Tunisian question, which the new Italian Premier, Dr. Mussolini declares should be the first regulated between France and Italy, is the same as that which England protested against before the council of the League of Nations and which, by an agreement concluded between M. Bourgeois and Lord Balfour, has been returned to the permanent court of international justice at the Hague. It concerns the rights of immigrants in Tunis to retain original nationality. The French Government, perturbed by the continual increase of immigrants, which threatens to submerge the French and native populations, and wishing to prevent any disturbance over any troublesome questions, which might arise in the country, has issued a decree naturalizing such immigrants, as have taken up permanent residence in Tunisia. England and Italy have protested and took the matter before the League of Nations with the result already stated. In French circles, confidence is felt that this question will be settled with Italy without serious difficulty, since it is hoped the Italian Govt. will accept its being handed over to the international court. At the Ministry for Foreign Affairs it is also believed there will be no difficulty, on account of Italy having abandoned all claim as to a sphere of influence in Tunis since the proclamation of the French protectorate.

Geneva, Oct. 31st.—The Swiss Government is following very attentively the Fascisti movement in Italy because it attaches great importance to a recent declaration by the Fascisti leader stating that the Swiss Canton of Tessin should belong to Italy because the population has been Italian since 1512. Switzerland has, so far, taken no precautionary military measures.

Paris, Nov. 1st.—Immediate steps are being taken with London and Rome to

arrange the details for the coming Near East Conference. As was expected, the Angora Government is opposed to the inclusion of the Sultan's Government in the invitation from the Allies, but the obstacle is not regarded as serious, it being explained that the nature of the Turkish representation is entirely a domestic one with which the Allies have no concern and it can be arranged between the Governments of Angora and Constantinople. Mustapha Kemal Pasha has informed the correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" at Broussa that the Turkish Nationalist Assembly would never consent to the maintenance of the capitulations granted formerly to foreigners, but that the door is wide open to all foreigners, on condition of their fully recognizing Turkish independence under all aspects. Turkey, he declared, is sufficiently large and rich for all. For ourselves, there are certain economic problems to be considered. With regard to those that we cannot solve by our own means, we can solicit the aid of our friends.

San Salvador, Oct. 31st.—Several vessels have foundered in consequence of a gale along the Pacific Coast.

Fiume, Nov. 1st.—The Government today sent its congratulations to Dr. Mussolini, expressing the warmest wishes of Fiume, unshaken in its confidence in Italy and voicing the desire of a union of Fiume with the motherland in whose safekeeping she places herself.

Rome, Nov. 1st.—Every hour brings fresh proof of the activities of Dr. Mussolini and shows his firm determination to establish discipline throughout the country. In replying to the congratulations addressed to him by the press organizations, he declared that as soon as the unusual conditions shall have passed it was his intention to safeguard the freedom of the press on condition that the press showed itself worthy of freedom, he added, is not only a right, but also a duty. To General Diaz, who is said to have accepted the portfolio of Minister for War in order to give an army, Dr. Mussolini declared we will give Italy a unique army even as we have accomplished a unique revolution. In fact, throughout all history, there has never been a revolution similar to ours, all the public offices remained open, business was uninterrupted, and employees, workmen and peasants were unaffected.

Paisley, Nov. 1st.—Mr. Asquith was received with enthusiasm, when he addressed his constituents here last night. He declared that the last House of Commons would live in history as the Parliament of subservience. "Mr. Lloyd George," he said, "was now posing as an economist, but in the last three years he had heaped up every form of costly and unjustifiable extravagance" adding "we have been living under an uncontrolled dictatorship, in fact of organized

instability". He described the present situation as "topsy turvydom", with only two fixed points in the whole political landscape, one held by the Liberal, the other by the Labour Party, all else being fog and chaos.

London, Nov. 1st.—The final appointments to the new ministry by Mr. Bonar Law have been announced. They include Ministers of Labour and Pensions although Mr. Bonar Law had previously intimated that the pensions portfolio would be abolished, and it had been understood he was also contemplating the abolition of the Ministry of Labour. The new ministers are as follows: Minister of Labour, Sir Montague Barlow. Minister of Pensions, Major Clement Myron. Air Minister, Sir Samuel Horne. Postmaster General, Sir Neville Chamberlain. Other appointments are: First Commissioner of Works, Sir John Baird. Solicitor General, Mr. T. W. H. Inskip. Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Marquis of Linlithgow. Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, Commander B. M. Eyres-Monsell. Secretary for Overseas Trade, Sir William Joynson-Hicks. Board of Trade, Viscount Wolmer. Ministry of Transport, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfred Ashly. Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Earl of Onslow. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Earl of Ancaster. Treasury, Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie Orme Wilson. The following under-secretaries have been appointed: Home Office, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Stanley. Foreign Office, Mr. Ronald McNeill. Colonial Office, Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore. War Office, Mr. Walter E. Guinness. Air Ministry, Duke of Sutherland. India office, Earl Winterton. Financial Secretary to the War Office, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Jackson.

Washington, Nov. 1st.—With the Congressional elections only about a week off, the indications are that the republicans will not be dislodged from their control of Congress. According to the best available information here, the relative strength of the Republicans and Democrats in the Senate will be but little changed.

New York, Nov. 1st.—The election campaign in New York has taken on an added impetus with the arrival in the city of Governor Miller and Mr. Alfred Smith, the Republican and Democratic candidates for the Governorship of the state. Both are conducting a whirlwind campaign and both express themselves as content with the result.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2nd.
Flour, (Blended Clears, St. Lawrence Brand) pr. brl. \$6.00.
Meal, Kiladried per 100 pounds \$2.20.
New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.
Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$29.25.
Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$5.53.

Molasses Sugar 89 no quotation.
Cotton, Middling, Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 14 44-100d.