

LOCAL

Mails by the S. S. Guiana and Paria were received and delivered here at 2 p. m. yesterday.

Mr. Lackmann of the West Indian Sugar Factory arrived here from Denmark yesterday.

This morning our attention was drawn to a notice written outside the business establishment of Mr. A. Ovesen, calling for labourers to go to Sto. Domingo, women labourers will be also accepted. — *The Agricultural News, Nov. 15th.*

The S. S. "Parima" left here yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, taking the following passengers for New York:—Mrs. Jane Stewart, Rev. Father M. Leddy, Zackariah Martin, Martin Borge-sen, Emile Hansen, Isabella Allick, Anita Edwards, Mrs. Emelda Jacobs, Charles W. Williams, Edward Francis, Bertram E. Gibbs, Randolph Barronigan, Lionel Gibbons, Oswald Nanton, Andrew Isaac, H. McFarlane, Rosa E. Foy & child, Cynthia Roberts, Phileman Harrigan, Mrs. Catherine Lamard, James Marshal, Mrs. Elisa Gibbs and son, Mrs. Angelina Beck. For St. Thomas:—Jose M. Sorceta, and Agusta Daniel. — *Ibid.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Nov. 12th. Addressing a labour meeting in London tonight, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, said he would tomorrow challenge the Government in Parliament on its unemployment policy and its European policy, which has sacrificed every ideal and left Europe more militaristic and more war-like than in 1913. He denounced the Government's protectionist proposal as a cure for unemployment and declared that he had never known the Labour Party so enthusiastic for a straight fight.

Paris, Nov. 12th.—M. Poincare has decided to propose the creation of a committee of experts for the purpose of investigating the question of German reparations. The committee, as suggested, would be composed of delegates from the powers represented in the Reparations Commission. Its duties would be to establish Germany's external and internal resources, ascertain where the German capital lies and how it can be brought back, how and in what amounts the resources of the Reich can at the present moment be utilized for reparations and how Germany can re-establish her financial position. It is further proposed that a technical expert be added to the committee for each country. The investigations would last two months at least. In making upon its own account a plan for a committee of experts, M.

Poincare was moved by a desire to furnish fresh proof of his resolution to leave no method likely to lead to a solution of the reparations problem undecided. The Premier, it is announced, would by no means refuse to enter into negotiations with Germany, now that passive resistance has ceased and wilful defaults in deliveries in kind have been stopped, thanks to the direct agreement with the German industrial leaders. Accordingly M. Poincare has instructed M. Barthou, President of the Reparation Commission, to ask that body at tomorrow's sitting to designate this committee of experts. At the same time the commission will have to pass on the German demand to be heard on the Reich's financial situation, action on which was postponed on the motion of Sir John Bradburg until the outcome of the negotiations with the United States became known.

London, Nov. 12th.—In consequence of the failure of the negotiations between France and the United States at Washington over the scope of the proposed expert committee of inquiry, Great Britain had abandoned all thought of an immediate reparation inquiry, either with or without the participation of France. The Government will henceforth devote itself to pressing domestic problems, awaiting a more propitious movement to reopen the reparations question. There is not the remotest chance, it is declared, of the Government convening a plenary economic conference, jointly with the United States, without French participation. If such a step were taken, British officials feel that it is in no way certain that Belgium would abandon her close association with France, nor is it clear that Italy would feel free to enter whole-heartedly into the circumscribed conference without her French ally. The Government authorities repudiate the recent talk about an impending break with France, arguing that existence of the Entente is the only anchor whereby the European ship of state can be prevented from going on the rocks. Preliminary negotiations concerning the future of Mosul are in progress at Constantinople. Neville Henderson, the British Charge d'Affaires, represents Great Britain and Adnan Bey, Turkey. It is expected that this will lead to a fuller talk at London.

Rome, Nov. 12th.—Professor Marchia Fava, one of the most eminent of Italian physicians, has announced the discovery of a remedy for pneumonia and other lung diseases by a young Swiss doctor Leandron Markin, who has been engaged for a considerable time in research work in the Royal Laboratories here. Already the treatment has been administered to numerous patients in the military hospitals, with what are described as very successful results. Professor Marchia Fava says the remedy consists of a complex chemical formula, which, for

the want of a simpler name, has been called "antimicrobum."

London, Nov. 12th.—Escorted to the Altar by the King, Princess Maud today became the bride of Lord Carnegie, the heir of the Earl of Southesk. The Queen and the members of the Royal Family and a large number of distinguished persons witnessed the marriage, which took place in the Chapel of the Guards of the Wellington Barracks.

London, Nov. 13th.—The official summary of the Imperial Conference, was made public today. On the matter of Empire defence the conference first declaring that the views and conclusions of the conference were necessarily subject to action by the Governments and Parliaments of the various parts of the Empire suggested the following as guiding principles. 1. Primary responsibility each portion of Empire presented at the conference for its own local defence. 2. Desirability maintenance of minimum standard of naval strength, namely, equality with naval strength of any foreign power in accordance with provisions of the Washington treaty. Desirability of development of the air forces in the several countries of the Empire, upon such lines as will make it possible by means of adoption as far as possible, of a common system of organization and training and use of uniform manuals and pattern of army equipment stores, with the exception of type of air craft for each part of the Empire, that it may co-operate with other parts, with least possible delay and greatest efficiency. The conference also took note of the following. Interest of Australia, New Zealand and India for the provision of a naval base at Singapore, as essential for ensuring mobility necessary to provide security for trade of empire in eastern waters. Necessity for maintenance of safe passage along great trade route to the East, through the Mediterranean and Red Seas. Necessity of maintenance by Great Britain of home defence by air forces sufficiently strong to give adequate protection against air attack, by strongest air force within striking distance of her shores.

London, Nov. 13th.—Parliament will be dissolved on Thursday and a general election held on Wednesday December 5th.

London, Nov. 13th.—The Asquith and Lloyd George factions of the Liberal Party sank their differences this morning and reunited to present a solid front against the Conservative protectionists, as well as the Labour Party, in the coming election. The reconciliation was effected at a meeting of the ex Premiers Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Alfred Mond, and Sir John Simon. Arrangements were made for a united campaign by all the Liberals. While such a move was not unexpected by many political observers, yet there had been a great element of doubt as to whether the two bitter political anta-