

ists, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, could be brought together. Therefore the announcement of the reunion furnished one of the big sensations of the day. The Evening News states that Mr. Lloyd George, in answering interviews when he landed at Southampton from his visit to Canada and the United States last week, said he would work with anybody who would serve the country faithfully.

London, Nov. 13th.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labour Opposition in the House of Commons and Mr. Arthur Henderson visited Mr. Baldwin this morning. According to the Evening Standard, the Premier, told them he would advise the King to dissolve Parliament in preparation for a general election. Mr. MacDonald related the substance of his conversation with the Premier at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party and National Labour Executives. It is understood he told his followers that the Premier announced his intention of appealing to the country on a policy of unadulterated protection.

Rome, Nov. 13th.—Italy has adhered to the protest of the Allies against the return of ex-Crown Prince Frederick William to Germany and also against the refusal of Germany to establish the inter Allied military control commission, says the Giornale D'Italia.

Berlin, Nov. 13th.—The latest reports here from Munich are to the effect that the authorities there are in full control of the situation. No disorders occurred yesterday, although the feeling was still tense.

Manila, Nov. 13th.—While there is no disorder at present among the Moro tribes, the situation requires careful handling, Governor-General Leonard Wood declared upon his return here today, after a three weeks trip of inspection to the island of Mindanao where he investigated reported unrest among the natives.

Dusseldorf, Nov. 13th.—A tentative agreement has been reached by the Franco-Belgian railway administration in the Ruhr with the German administration for the return of the rolling stock taken out of the district since the beginning of the occupation. The French authorities are extremely optimistic over the agreement and believe that it will quickly restore the economic life of the Ruhr.

London, Nov. 14th.—Sugar in stock on the 10th inst, was 43,000 tons. Last year 116,000 tons.

New York, Nov. 13th.—The raw sugar market was firm and prices were unchanged at 5½ cents for Cubas, cos. and freight, equal to 7.28 for centrifugal. There were sales of 4,000 bags of Cuba's in port for local and outport refiners at 5 cents cost and freight, while an operator purchased about 18,000 bags of Peru's due to arrive early in December, at five cents cif, or about 11 1/16 cents below

the prevailing level of Cubas. Raw sugar futures were higher on continued covering in December and buying of latter position by both trade interests and houses with Cuban connection. Prices at midday were 4 to 5 points net higher. The market for refined was unsettled and prices were unchanged to 5 points lower with fine granulated now quoted from 7.75 to 8.90. Business was light. Refined futures nominal.

London, Nov. 13th.—An extraordinary general meeting of the London and Brazilian Bank Limited, today, adopted resolutions whereby it is absorbed by Lloyds Bank, Limited, the new combination to be known as the London and South American Bank. The combined bank will have a capital of £3,540,000 pounds.

Paris, Nov. 13th. Action on M. Poincare's suggestion that the reparation commission appoint an expert committee to conduct an inquiry into the reparation question was deferred by the commission today, until German delegates shall have been heard regarding the Reich's capacity to pay.

London, Nov. 13th.—The Government has instructed its Charge d'Affaires in Athens to inform the Greek Government that while it has not altered its opinion with regard to the evil effects of the return to Greece of the late King Constantine, it does not entertain a like view concerning the present King, who it believes capable, with proper support, of re-establishing Greece, in the good opinion of the Allies. Although the British have not the slightest desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Greece, officials here declare that royal dethronement, revolutions and political feuds are calculated to win back Allied support to that unhappy country. Greece they say, is one nation that Premier Baldwin had specifically in mind when in his Guildhall speech he said: "These States must work out their own destiny. They are all, or nearly all, impoverished by war and they will need financial aid for their rehabilitation, but when their agent comes knocking at the door in London, or wherever it may be, the first question that will be asked and the first guarantee that will be required will be that of international order and security."

London, Nov. 13th.—Lord Younger, ex-organizer of the Coalition and Conservative Parties, confesses that he has never felt so uncertain of any election result as in the approaching campaign. Like other Unionist string pullers, he believed the Conservatives will have to concentrate between Mr. Baldwin's policy and the Labour Party's capital levy.

Paris, Nov. 13th.—M. Poincare riding rough shod over all opposition scored a signal victory at the reopening of the Chamber today. He succeeded in placing the discussion of the supplementary credits of the 1924 budget at the top of

the order of the day and absolutely refused to discuss interpellations except on one day each week, which means, in effect, definite postponement, as interpellations would probably average one for each sitting and therefore only four of five could be disposed of before the December recess. M. Poincare's uncompromising attitude, however, caused crystallization of all the opposition groups, the radicals, Clemenceau adherents, Socialists and Communists, led by Harriet, Tardieu, Blum and Cochin voting solidly against the Government for the largest majority on a question of confidence since the Ruhr occupation. The Premier made his request that Friday of each week be set aside for discussion of the interpellations, numbering forty. A question of confidence involving responsibility of the Government followed and he was supported by the Chamber by a vote of 379 to 165. M. Harriet led the charge again insisting that discussion of the amnesty bill be taken up immediately, but M. Poincare steadfastly refused, demanding that the order of the day, as elaborated by the Government, be left undisturbed. His order of the day as presented by the Government in which a majority of the Chamber concurred, calls for: First Discussion of the 1924 budget supplementary credits. Second A tax on revenues, and third. Reform of the electoral law. The next attack upon the Government by the left groups will be on the first item calling for extraordinary credits to the amount of nearly 1,500,000,000 francs over the 1923 budget, adopted as a standard for 1924. This amount made up of expenditures in Morocco, totalling 353,000,000 and in the Sarre Valley and Near East 218,000,000 and an item described as "extraordinary expenses" 847,000,000. The latter includes the expenditures of the Ruhr occupation since June, amounting to nearly half a billion francs. The opposition groups are training their guns on these expenditures, with little chance of success. It is admitted, even in the most bitterly oppositional quarters, that the Poincare Government is safe at least until the elections.

Oels, Nov. 13th.—The ex Crown Prince, Princess Cecile and their children made a happy dinner party tonight, this being the first complete reunion of this branch of the Hohenzollern family in more than five years. Frederick William, who travelled the four hundred miles from the Dutch border by automobile, drew up at the castle at six o'clock.

New York, Nov. 14th.
Flour, (hard winter clears \$5.00.
" " hard winter straights \$5.50
Meal, Kilndried per 100 pounds \$2.25
New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.
Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$26.00
Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs.
\$7.28
Molasses Sugar 89 maximum 6.25.