

Allies have the duty to repeat that the restoration of the Hapsburg's would imperil the very foundation of the peace and that it would be neither recognized nor tolerated. The Allied Powers count upon the Hungarian Govt., conscious of the gravity of the situation that would be created by the return to the throne of the former sovereign, to take efficacious measures to suppress the attempts, whose success even momentarily could not but have disastrous consequences for Hungary". This declaration will be telegraphed to the Allied High Commissioner in Budapest and communicated officially to the Hungarian delegation in Paris and the Representatives of the bordering states of Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania and Poland.

London, April 1st.—All work ceased in the coal mines of the United Kingdom at midnight, with the exception of very few districts, and approximately 1,200,000 miners were idle today as a result of the controversy over the wage issue. In only two collieries in Yorkshire, one in Northumberland, one in Scotland and one in Wales the men have promised to continue at their posts without prejudice to any terms that may be agreed upon, but all other pit workers including mechanics, pumpmen, ventilatingmen and ponymen came out with the miners. The first effect of the strike has been the placing orders with United States coal merchants. Advices from New York state that a flood of orders from European countries, which formally formed the British market, have been received there, and although the country's stock of coal is estimated at one million tons, the price of household fuel has already risen two shillings per ton. London and other urban centres are believed to have several weeks supply on hand, owing to the fact that the export of coal has been completely stopped by the Board of Trade, except where special permits have been issued.

Washington, April 1st.—Definite announcement of Geo. Harvey of New York to be Ambassador to Great Britain was made today at the White House.

London, April 1st.—The country-wide cessation of coal production throughout Great Britain's coal area today, because of the miners strike, thus far has not been productive of trouble in any of the mines where the enginemen are reported to have stuck to their posts to prevent the pits being flooded. This raises the belief in some quarters that the fight will not be long, especially as the miners lack the funds necessary to continue a long struggle. In the meantime certain of the big iron and steel industries in order to preserve the work from the consequences of a stoppage of coal supplies, closed down today. Others on the northeast coast of England are expected to shut down early next week. So far as negotiations between the mineowners and the men are concerned, some members

of the coal owners association, with authority to negotiate, have remained in London, while Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Miners Union, is here authorized to act for the men, if a favourable opportunity offers. Govt. officials are reported to be slightly more optimistic regarding the situation, in view of the action of the owners and others in safeguarding the pits from flooding. Up to the present the order withdrawing the engineers and pumpmen from the mines has been largely ignored. Whether this is with the cognizance of the miners federation leaders, owing to the general depreciation against removing the men on the part of the newspapers, is not known, but the general belief expressed is that the men have not been withdrawn owing to a desire not to prejudice the situation, pending a conference between labours triple alliance next Wednesday. Until then events probably will mark time. A minor sequel to the dispute is that the House of Lords will reassemble eight days before the time stipulated for them to do so. The House of Commons had adjourned until April 4th and the House of Lords until April 12th. Under the emergency problem the Govt. is bound to convene Parliament within five days. Hence, a Royal proclamation was issued tonight, convening both houses for Monday. Lively debates are anticipated in Parliament as not only the Labourite, but the Liberal press while conceding that the miners under the present exceptional depression must expect some reduction in wages, throw the whole blame for the dispute upon the Govt., on the ground that abolition of Govt. control of mines five months before the proper time, merely because the industry is suffering from adverse conditions, is unjustified and unfair towards the miners. It is argued, that instead of the mine-owners having given the miners an ultimatum to accept wage reductions settled by the mine-owners themselves an opportunity should have been given for joint discussion.

Washington, April 1st.—Rumors of controversies between Germany and the United States as to reparation payments brought an authoritative statement from administrative officials today that the attitude of the United States towards Germany is that she must accept her responsibility for the war, and pay her obligations to the fullest extent she is able.

New York, April 2nd.—There was a slight improvement in the raw sugar tone, due to withdrawals, but refiners continue indifferent and the market was quiet. The Committee still quote 5½ for Cubas, equal to 6.27 for centrifugal, with uncontrolled sugars now on the same basis, with no sales reported. Refined was quiet and unchanged, with granulated at 8.00 and only a small demand. Futures were ad-

vanced by Wall Street and trade covering over the week and by the steadier feeling in raws, closing firm at a net advance of 9 to 13 points. May closed at 5.08, July 5.15 and September 5.17.

Grenada, April 3rd. — Slight shock earthquake felt 12.21 p.m.

NEW YORK, April 2nd 1921.

Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand pr. brl. \$8.25.

Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$2.10

New Season's Pork per brl. \$37.00

Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$28.00

Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$6.27

Molasses Sugar 89° test, maximum 8d
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 7 38-100d.

Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$3.87½

Exchange New York and London, sight \$3.87½

LONDON, April 2nd 1921.

Sugar, Demerara Crystals, Govt. discontinued price, duty paid 129s. 6d.

" Demerara Crystals free of control, duty paid, 59s. - 62s. 6d.

" Moscovado Govt. controlled price, duty paid, 124s. 9d.

" " free of control duty paid 45s. - 52s.

" " fine 75s.

German Beet 88° f.o.b. no sales

Sometimes It Is The People Who Take The Parson To Court.

Crucifixes in Church.

An important case has been settled by Chancellor P.V. Smith in the Consistory Court, Ripon. A petition was presented by the people's warden and four members of the Parochial Church Council of the Church of St James, Manston, near Leeds, praying for the removal of crucifixes from the church. Evidence was given that the Vicar, the Rev. C. E. Russell, had a crucifix erected in front of the pulpit, another in the south-east corner of the nave, and a third which was added later, despite protests by the congregation. Petitioners did not allege idolatry, but contended that it was against the principles of the Reformed Church of England to use crucifixes. Mr. Chancellor Smith, giving judgment, said it was well known that there are two currents of opinion in the Church as to the use of symbols. Persons who found them stimulating were right to use them in private, but the Church was the Church of all, and stumbling-blocks must not be placed in the way of those to whom symbols were objectionable. The Vicar must give up his private desires for the general good. The offending crucifixes must be removed, and not restored to the church, and the Vicar must pay the costs.—*British Magazine—Selected.*