

supplementary memorandum, with regard to the sinking by their crews of the German warships interned at Scapa Flow, and the conference demand for indemnification. The memorandum asserts that the internment of the fleet in Scapa Flow did not constitute the final disposition of the warships, the sinking of which must not be charged to Germany, but to the Allies who interned the fleet in a British port, and not a neutral port, which was contrary to the stipulations of the armistice. Admiral Von Reuter, the memorandum declares, was deprived of means of communication with Germany, and believed the armistice ended at noon on June 21st. Therefore in accordance with maritime customs he began sinking the fleet. The memorandum raises the additional point that as Admiral Von Reuter was a prisoner he had lost command and therefore Germany's responsibility for his acts ceased to exist. In conclusion the memorandum proposes to submit the question to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration.

Washington, Dec. 1st.—17 men widely known in business and public life representing no particular group as such, but acting for the people as a whole assembled here today to confer on the country's industrial situation. The conference, the appointment of which was announced from the White House of Nov. 20th, is the second effort on President Wilson to devise means for settling the chaotic conditions that have prevailed for months in industry. It was designed to accomplish what the recent national industrial conference failed on. No form of procedure was set for the gathering, and this will be determined by the conference itself. In the words of President Wilson, the new representatives should have concern that our industries may be conducted with such regard for justice and fair dealing, that the workmen will feel themselves induced to put forth their best efforts, that employers will have an encouraging profit, and that the public will not suffer at the hands of either class. Use of the Pan-American Building was granted to the conference. It was believed that the Sessions would be closed, but this question required to be decided by the delegates themselves after organization. Organized labour has expressed dissatisfaction with the personnel of the conference, because of the fact that no labour men were named although they claim every other interest was represented.

Paris, Dec. 1st.—Although today was the date set for the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty, no definite news was at hand regarding the intention of the Germans, as to the signing of the protocol, in which they are expected to guarantee the carrying out of the armistice terms.

Portsmouth, Dec. 1st.—The Prince of Wales arrived here on board the Renown

at nine o'clock this morning from his visit to Canada and the United States. The Prince landed from the Renown during the forenoon and motored through the streets of Portsmouth, cheered by thousands. He was welcomed upon his arrival at the Town Hall with shouts from the crowds. Replying to the addresses of welcome, the Prince said his tour had been for him a delightful and most valuable experience which would influence his whole life. He hoped often to be in Canada, and would try for another visit to the United States at the first opportunity.

London, Dec. 1st.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Victoria Station this afternoon. He was greeted by the King, the Queen and Princess Victoria, the Queen of Norway, Mr. Lloyd George and the members of his Cabinet, and a full array of the Diplomatic Corps. He inspected the Guard of Honor, and posed for a photograph before proceeding to his home. The worst rain storm of this winter was falling when the Prince arrived, but the streets were packed with people, who were unable to get within eight blocks of the station. Trafalgar Square was blocked by noon, and the streets along the route to Buckingham Palace also were filled.

London, Dec. 1st.—Captain Smith, the British Aviator, who is making a flight to Australia, arrived at Allahabad on Thursday and proceeded on Friday. Lieutenant Poulet, the French aviator, who left his aerodrome near Paris on October 13th, and also having Melbourne as his objective, arrived in Calcutta on Thursday, leaving that city on Saturday.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 1st.—Virtually all the textile mills in this city employing 38,000 operators were tied up today by a strike for a 25 per cent increase in wages. The demands were made by the Unions of the National Amalgamation of textile operatives, numbering approximately 7,000 and their leadership, as has been the case in previous strikes, was largely followed by the unorganized workers. Many of the latter went to work as usual at the opening hour today but left the mills when it appeared that the strike was effective.

Kingston Jamaica, Dec. 1st.—For the first time in its history, Jamaica will take an actual part in discussing with all the British West Indies matters of common and vital concern to this part of the British Empire. In a few weeks time it is expected that Mr. Philip Cork, C. M. G., late Colonial Secretary of Jamaica and Mr. William Morrison, will sail from Jamaica to represent the Jamaica Imperial Association at the great conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the British West Indies, to be held in Barbados in February 1920. We learn that the Jamaica Imperial Association is sending to the West Indian Conference a very

important resolution on the question of joint action amongst the British West Indies in matters of primary and common commerce. Other matters of great interest to the West Indies will also be discussed at this conference, and suggestions will be made by the Associated Chamber of Commerce to the several governments of the West Indies on the basis of the decisions arrived at by the Conference.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1st 1919.
Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand pr. brl. \$11.50
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$3.90
New Season's Pork per brl. \$45.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$46.00
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. 24 38-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$3.97
Exchange New York and London, sight \$3.97½

LONDON, Dec. 1st 1919.
Sugar-Demerara Crystals duty paid price. fixed by the Royal Commission per cwt 66s. 0d. -97s. 0d.
Muscovado, 89° basis, floating terms in bond, Ditto duty paid. 63s. 3d. -86s. 0d.
German Beet 88° f.o.b. no further sales during the war
White Java Sugar, cif United Kingdom if arrives before 27th December 80/ Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per cwt 129s. 0d. 131s. 0d.
Cotton Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liverpool nominal per lb.
Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 6.
Consols 51½
Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 61.50

EPIDEMICS AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Lieutenant R. L. Pettigrew of the American Marine has just arrived in New York and says: "It will be necessary to build large reservoirs for the collecting of rain-water, as the springs are salt. The Sanitary Department of the Navy is engaged in eradicating epidemics and last year there was not a single case of typhoid fever. Before the United States acquired the islands, typhoid fever was general. There are now established four hospitals where the poor can have free treatment. Before the United States planted the star spangled banner over there, no doctors were to be found on the islands. Operations were unknown, and people died in great numbers from appendicitis. Both yellow fever, malaria and typhoid are now under control. The Danish Laws still obtain on the islands and this will continue to be the case until the law-makers at Washington get the time to attend to such matters."