

work so nobly begun would be effectively carried through. He expressed the opinion that the future of the world would be assisted if the great English speaking nations, work together in the cause of liberty and peace. I know well in the cause of liberty and peace, American co-operation will still be forthcoming, he said. I know they are not going to abandon these great ideas as a nation and that no party in America is going to abandon them. He said that he was bound to admit however it seems more than likely that we cannot count to the full on direct action, which would make the assistance of the Americans of tenfold value, should it be forthcoming, therefore it is, and I know that what I say will not be misunderstood by American friends, even those most convinced that the true interest of their country lie in the opposite direction to me, a feeling of deepest regret that so much of the cotton work between the two countries should come to an end before its fruition could be enjoyed by the world at large."

London, Dec. 11th.—In the House of Commons today, Colonel Leslie Orme Wilson announced that up to December 7th. there had been delivered to the Allies 335 vessels of a gross tonnage of 1,788,913 of which 203 vessels of 1,200,000 tons were in British hands.

London, Dec. 11th.—Mr. Bonar Law, spokesman for the government, announced in the House of Commons today that despatches had been received corroborating a report that Cossacks and a volunteer corps had carried out a programme in which several hundred Jews were killed in the suburbs of Podolia when the Bolshevik evacuated Kiev on October 18th and 20th. The British military mission was ordered to do all in its power to prevent such excesses.

London, Dec. 11th.—Mr. Walter Long's presentation of the naval estimates was made to an almost empty House of Commons today. He frankly admitted that the Government had not yet decided on its future policy and it was not fair to expect any declaration at present. "Why not?" asked a member. "I will only ask you if you think it reasonable before we know what conditions will be and before the world has had time to settle itself", answered Mr. Long. In the general debate the most important points raised were the position of the air service in relation to the Navy, the need for closer co-ordination of the fighting service and the feasibility of Lord Fisher's ideas for new construction. On the second point Mr. Long replied that it would be criminal to abandon the great type of warships on the ground that the submarine and airships would replace the navy. On the other point Mr. Long was non-committal. Sir Fortescue Flannery declared nothing would bring union between the Mother Country and the Dominions so completely as the co-ordination of the Navy

into one great imperial force. Sir Kinloch Cook urged an imperial conference on Naval matters. The Morning Post thinks Mr. Long is justified in postponing any statement of future policy. It is the first time the country has been enabled to feel that naval requirements are being examined by a properly constituted war staff. The Board of the Admiralty must also be guided, adds the Post, by Admiral Jellicoe's report, but the sheet anchor of imperial defense is the maintenance of the war staff consisting of highly trained officials preserving continuity of principle and method.

London, Dec. 12th.—The House of Commons rose at 6.25 o'clock this morning after an all night sitting. An eight hour discussion of the Navy estimates ended twenty minutes after midnight when the Government's new housing proposal was introduced. Mr. G. Locker Lampson, Unionist, pleaded with the House not to attempt consideration of the five pages of amendments, which had been offered, declaring that the members were already addled by thirteen hours of preliminary work. Sir Christopher Addison, the Health Minister, prevailed however, and the House began the formidable task. This signaled the departure of Lady Astor, who resolutely sat out the long discussion of the navy estimate. Housing report sales had passed through the Committee stages when the House rose.

London, Dec. 11th.—The Prince of Wales speaking at the Islington Cattle Show, said: "I have had a wonderful three months in Canada. I visited the Agricultural Exhibition at Montreal, but like any one who wanted really to see the agriculture and farming of the Dominion, I went West. While I was there, I purchased a small ranch in Alberta. My visit to Canada has increased my interest in agriculture and has convinced me of the necessity of closer intercourse between farmers and agriculturists throughout the Empire.

Washington Dec. 11th.—The first open discussion of the Peace Treaty in the Senate at this session of Congress came today during the debate on the Railway Bill. Senator Lodge, the Republican Leader, and Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, Leader of the "Mild Reservation" Group of Republican Senators, declared the Treaty was "dead" until again submitted by the President, and charged the Democrats with responsibility for the failure to ratify it at the special session. Senator Underwood, Democrat of Alabama, said the Treaty could be called up at any time by a majority vote, and in turn charged the Republicans with responsibility for the failure of the Senate to act.

Pretoria, Dec. 11th.—Miners of Pretoria subdistrict number two, repudiated the Indianapolis agreement of settling the nation-wide strike of miners at a meeting tonight, according to a state-

ment made by W. E. Sherwood, member of the Illinois State Board of United Mine Workers of America, Eight thousand men are affected.

Washington, Dec. 11th.—Fuel Administrator Garfield's resignation was tonight in the hands of President Wilson, given because he disagrees on principle with the coal strike settlement proposal arranged by the Government and the mine workers union. Men close to the fuel administrator, understand that he believes that the work of the Committee authorized under the settlement, to be made up of one coal mine operator, a coal miner and a third person named to represent the House, will result in an increased price of coal to the consuming public.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12th 1919.
Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$12.00
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$3.75
New Season's Pork per brl. \$45.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$46.50
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. 25 98-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$3.62
Exchange New York and London, sight
\$3.66½

LONDON, Dec. 12th 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 128s. 0d. 130s. 0d.
Cotton. Meum di Fine Sea Island, at Liverpool
nominal per lb.
Bank of England rate of Discount per
cent. 6.

Rumour says that yesterday in a fight between two women, somewhere around Back Street, one bit off the little finger of the other.—*St. Thomas Mail Notes*
Dec. 6th.

On Saturday evening, the "Grand" Hotel was the centre of attraction for our American friends, the occasion being a dance given by Lieutenant H. K. Smoot and Ensign W. B. Warner in honour of Captain and Mrs. Wm. R. White and Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. R. B. Sullivan. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Naval Band. The spacious hall was tastily decorated with the flags of the various Allied nations. Dancing was kept up until midnight when the happy gathering dispersed.—*St. Thomas Mail Notes*, 8th Dec.