

by the poorer people's of the country, had been a strong opponent of premium bonds, for the reason which Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal and Government Leader in the House, advanced in his speech on this subject tonight, namely that premium bonds would destroy the habit of saving in war certificates which had brought the Government £1,500,000 weekly and tend to discourage thrift among the people.

Paris, Nov. 30th. News that the Polish army has forced a junction with the army of General Denekine, is confirmed in a despatch received by the "Presse de Paris" from Warsaw.

London, Dec. 1st.— Lady Astor took the oath as a member of the House of Commons this afternoon. There was a great outburst of applause while she was approaching the speaker and again when she signed the roll. Her sponsors were Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour.

Paris Dec 1st:—An attempt to make a Peace treaty with Hungary through the new Hungarian Government, was decided upon by the Supreme Council today. The Council reached this decision after listening to the report of Sir George Clerk, the Peace Conference Emissary, who recently returned from Budapest. It was resolved to ask the Government of Premier Huszar, to send to Neuilly, near Paris, as soon as possible, a Hungarian delegation empowered to negotiate peace.

Berne, Dec. 2nd.—An appeal for the repatriation of all war prisoners as yet held by the belligerents, has been addressed to all nations which participated in the war by the Swiss Federal Council. Special reference is made to prisoners still in Serbia and in France and also Russian prisoners remaining in Germany recalling the work done in Switzerland during the war, looking to the alleviation of the conditions of prisoners and the sufferings of all nations during the struggle. The Council's appeal says: It would be a special danger if the hundreds of thousands of prisoners still in captivity were allowed to remain prisoners any longer. It has been a whole year since the armistice was signed, and the state of mind these men might be in when returning to their homes, might make them a menace to society if their imprisonment is prolonged."

Dijon, Dec. 2nd.— That Germany still retains French prisoners of war in close confinement is the claim made by Louis Boucher, a French volunteer of the 1920 class, who was made a prisoner at Villarbrettonneux on June 6th 1918 and just returned to his home here. Bouchri declared that he, with two comrades, was fired before a court martial for attempting to escape, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress and taken to Danzig, the other two being sent to Koenigsberg. The French

Mission from Berlin, which visited the Danzig fortress, discovered, according to Boucher, seven prisoners in solitary confinement and had them released. Boucher was among those given their freedom. French War Office records carried the word "disappeared" against the name of Boucher who had been unable to communicate with his relatives after his capture.

Washington, Dec. 2nd. When President Wilson's message containing about 5,000 words was read in the House, it drew mixed expressions of approbation and disappointment. The Democrats generally appraised it as setting forth decisively a practical problem of reform while on the opposition side, there were many complaints that it lacked definiteness, and omitted mention of important problems. The President's principal recommendations were: The establishment of a Budget system for the Nation's Finances. Reorganization of the taxation system with simplification of the income and excess profits taxes, readjustment of the tariff system, if necessary, to meet changed world conditions, and make the system conform with the fact that the United States is "the greatest capitalist in the World". Recognition and relief for veteran soldiers of the World War, particularly in the way of Government farms, as proposed by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane. Proper measures to foster the dye-stuffs industry, built up during the war, to keep the United States independent of foreign supply. An enlarged programme for rural development in recognition of the farmers' part in the war. A measure which will remove the causes of political restlessness in our body politic. At this point the President made his most extensive reference to the Peace Treaty by saying the causes for the unrest are superficial, rather than deepseated, and that they arise from, or are connected with the failure on the part of the Government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent peace, permitting the return to normal conditions from the transfusion of radical theories from seething European centres pending such delay, from heartless profiteering resulting in the increase in the cost of living, and lastly, from the machinations of passionate and malevolent agitators. With the return to normal conditions, the unrest will disappear. The President renewed his recommendation to deal effectively with those persons, who by violent methods, would abrogate our time-tested institutions. Several recommendations, and some renewals of previous ones, were made by the President to bring down the high cost of living. Among them were the extension of the food control to peace times, for the emergency regulations for transportation of foods in interstate commerce, of the cold-storage

law modelled after the law in New Jersey, requiring marks to show the length of time foods are kept in storage, and a law to secure competitive selling and prevent unreasonable profits by federal license officers selling food in interstate commerce. A long portion of the message was devoted to a discussion of the conditions and rights of labour. A definite programme to bring about an improvement in the conditions of labour and bring about a genuine democratization of industry was recommended. The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances, said the President's message. At another point it declared the seed of revolution is repression. The establishment of the principles regarding labour laid down in the Covenant of the League of Nations, said the message, opened the way to industrial peace and conciliation. No other road was open. Governments must recognize the right of men to bargain collectively for human objects. Labour must no longer be treated as a commodity. The right of the individual to strike is inviolate, continued the message, and ought not to be interfered with by and process of government but there is a predominant right, and that is the right of government to protect all of its people and to assert its power and majesty against the challenge of any class. The President was referring to the Government's recent injunction against the coal strike. The message closed with a pointed reference to radicalism and red doctrine, and referred to Russia today with its blood and terror as a terrible object lesson of the power of minorities. There are those in this country, said the message who threaten direct action to force their will upon a majority. It makes little difference what minorities whether capital of labour, or any other class, no sort of privilege will ever be permitted to dominate this country. Mr. Derry's processes, the message declared, were the only ones by which relief and reform could be obtained. Those who would propose any other method of reform are enemies of this country, the message said. Let those beware who take the shorter road of disorder and revolution.

NOTICE.

THE Bridge at Mt. Pleasant Colquehoun, Northside Road, King's Quarter will be closed for traffic until further on account of repairs.

F. LUNNEY.
Chairman Road Commission.