

walked out of the hall. A great ovation was then accorded Zinovieff with many "hochs" and cries of "Long live the international". A vote as to whether the Independents will adhere to the Moscow organization will be taken some time today. Throughout his impassioned argument the Russian orator was the storm centre of cries of approval from the left wing in his audience, followed by bitter words from the right. At one time he charged the German labour unions with being "no better than Noske's white guards" and that they were tools in the hands of the capitalists. The entire audience, it is said, disapproved of this declaration and a number of the right wing-leaders shaking their fists rushed to the rostrum and demanded retraction.

Helsingfors, Oct. 14th.—The Russo-Finnish peace treaty was signed today at Dorpat, Esthonia.

London, Oct. 14th.—The denunciation of the Govt's Irish policy by the liberal flies of the country represented by the recent statements of Viscount Grey, Mr. Asquith, and Viscount Morley seems likely to grow into a formidable movement. The latest recruit is Lord Robert Cecil, one of the most respected of the Unionist Leaders who has joined Viscount Grey in a letter to the press calling for an investigation by a constitutional tribunal as to whether Govt. is responsible for the reprisals. The letter begins by referring to Mr. Lloyd George's Carnarvon speech as assuming that the reprisals have been confined to the shooting by police of those reasonably suspected of an intention to attack them or who had been incontrovertibly guilty of the murder of their fellows. It proceeds: "That is a very incomplete account of the reprisals as reported in the press. It is alleged on apparently overwhelming evidence that the armed forces of the Crown have for months past systematically burned or destroyed buildings and other property in towns, villages and farms in Ireland and that they have fired rifles, and thrown bombs at random killing and wounding the inhabitants and driving women and children of all ages and in all conditions of health in terror to the fields and mountains. These acts undoubtedly were committed in revenge for horrible outrages perpetrated in the districts concerned, but they have not been confined to the individuals who have been guilty of such outrages. On the contrary the victims have included protestants and unionists who used to be the bitter opponents of the Sinn Fein. It is further alleged that the policy which produced these results was sanctioned by the ministers of the Crown, including the Prime Minister himself. These are grave charges and require full, open and immediate investigational tribunal."

Paris, Oct. 16th.—Germany has fulfilled the terms of the Spa agreement for August and September by delivering

to the Allies 1,936,865 tons of coal the reparations committee announced yesterday. The shipments for September amounted to 97% of the schedule provided by the protocol, while the August shipments amounted to 98%.

New York, Oct. 15th.—The declaration of dealers that the rock-bottom price for sugar had been reached here was proved to be premature when a new organized chain grocery offered sugar to the public today at ten cents a pound.

New York, Oct. 15th. Payment was made here today on the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000 which was floated in New York on the 15th October 1915.

London, Oct. 15th.—Leonid Keassin, the Soviet representative here, has sent a note to Earl Curzon in which the Soviet Govt. agrees to begin the exchange of Russian prisoners across the Finnish frontier and announces that the Russian representatives at Tiflis have been instructed to repatriate the Bataum prisoners in accordance with the arrangement already agreed upon with Lord Curzon.

London, Oct. 16th.—The Welsh coal miners quit work this afternoon without engaging in any demonstrations. Reports indicate no incidents accompanied the departure of the men from the mines.

London, Oct. 17th.—The coal industry today was at a standstill after months of negotiations between the miners and the Govt., in which neither side was willing to concede the crucial points. The pits are closed and Great Britain seemingly is facing economically and otherwise, days unequalled even during the world war of industrial chaos. Except for the pump men and other employees who are to keep the mines free from water and otherwise in good condition for a resumption of work when the strike is ended all the mines were idle today. London's streets last night presented almost a war time appearance. They were deserted and gloomy, users of gas and electricity cutting down their consumption in obedience to the lighting restriction order. Representatives of 25,000 London commercial road transport workers passed a resolution last night declaring that they fully support the miners. The resolution will be laid before the transport federation on Monday. Reports from all industrial circles tonight were not reassuring while port officials said that shipping would be tied up within a week. The most hopeful message came from Sheffield where it is believed there is enough coal to last three weeks. At other centres one week's supply is the limit. The statement that the men struck against the advice of the meeting of the leaders was confirmed to some extent by the attitude of many who left the pits. They said they did not understand that voting against the "Datum line" meant a strike and it is clear that a great many misunderstood the unfortunate phrase as

Mr. Thomas, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, called it in his speech. Mr. Thomas admonished the railroads to listen to the advice of their leaders which would begin after the meeting of the delegates on Wednesday. A different note was struck however by the South Wales branch of the Miners Federation, which called a meeting for next Friday to recommend that if the strike was not settled by October 30th the pump men and other employees who are sticking to their jobs should be called out. It indicated tonight that Mr. Lloyd George would take no hand in the matter before Tuesday when Parliament meets and undoubtedly will discuss the situation. No disturbances were reported and no troops have been sent to the mining centres, but they were in readiness. Notwithstanding the Food Ministry's assurance that there will be plenty of food throughout the strike, London provisioners report that housewives are laying in supplies. The sugar ration will be cut fifty per cent on Monday. The Premier issued the following message to the nation: "The nation is confronted with a coal strike. The Govt. has made every effort consistent with its duty as trustee for the people to avert the calamity. The proposals of the Govt. have been supported by many of the most responsible leaders of the miners federation. They have been regarded by all sections of the people as fair and reasonable. The Govt. offered to submit the miners claim for an increase in wages to an imperial tribunal and to abide by the result. This offer the miners refused. The Govt. offered to give the increase asked for if the miners would restore the present low production of coal to the figures of the early part of the present year. This too, the miners refused, against the advice of their most experienced leaders. They are attempting to gain their end by force. The nation must and will resist such an attack with all its strength and there will be no doubt as to the issue". The miners federation has issued a statement saying the miners have been forced into the strike because of the unyielding attitude of the Govt. in the face of their reasonable claims, which left them without an alternative. The miners declare that they allowed ample time for negotiations and point out that they modified their claims in the interest of peace and twice suspended their strike notices. Mr. Cramp, assistant secretary of the national union of railwaymen, stated today that he has been instructed by the executive of the Union to warn the branches that a serious situation would arise if the miners were defeated and this must be borne in mind when a sympathetic strike was being considered. He had also been instructed, he said, to tell the branches to be prepared to act on any instructions they might receive as the result of the delegates meeting next Wednesday.