

lows in the other organizations. The companies this morning continued to profess their ability to meet the needs of the travelling public to a considerable degree and said the strike must be of short duration. However, Mr. Bromley, Secretary of the Associated Society of Firemen and Engineers, expressed the conviction that the strike could hold up 8 percent of the traffic of the country in a fortnight, which time he said would be long enough to prevent the companies from making profits, the avowed purpose of his union. The organization leaders have asserted that the railway will lose more in two weeks than they can make in five years. The newspapers roundly condemn the strike with the exception of the Labourite Daily Herald, which although not supporting the movement seeks to defend the strikers against the accusation of having been guilty of a breach of faith. The strike was ordered after the enginemen had voted overwhelmingly against accepting the wage re-adjustment decided upon by the Railway Wages Board. The men contended that the reductions authorized were out of all proportion to the cost of living. Last minute attempts at mediation failed and the strike order went forth at midnight Sunday.

London, Jan. 21st.—The Conservative Government, headed by Mr. Baldwin, met defeat in the House of Commons tonight and for the first time in the history of England a Labour Government will probably take office. The Labour amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, introduced in the House by John Robert Clynes, Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, on Jan. 17th was adopted by a vote of 328 to 256. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour leader, himself moving closure, which was agreed to. The amendment reads, "But it is our duty respectfully to submit to Your Majesty that Your Majesty present advisers have not the confidence of the House". The Labour Party had the support of Mr. Asquith, ex Premier and leader of the Liberals. Only 9 Liberals voted with the Government against the Clynes amendment. The final scene had been made exciting by the energetic attempts of a small minority chiefly on the Conservative side to get the debate carried on in pursuance of Mr. Winston Churchill's suggestion that the House record its opposition to Socialists tenants, but clearly the great body of members was against this course. Seldom has a political event of foremost importance been enacted with so little excitement, the only tense movements being those when the tellers were counting the votes. There was a crowded house with the galleries filled with Peers, diplomats and ladies, but they had not come expecting any surprise or conflict but merely to see the obsequies performed according to previous arrangements. The chief figures in the debate were Mr.

Baldwin and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, but the speeches were not emotional and evoked no bitterness. Foremost in all minds was the fact that the Labour Party takes up the responsibility of Government for the first time with a far-reaching railway strike on its hands. Strikes have been the most serious tests of the authority and the tact of various cabinets. How the Labour Party will deal with this strike, which undoubtedly it would prefer not to have to deal with, and whether it will stand as champion of the railway engineers against the employers, furnished a situation as remarkable in politics as any of the series of remarkable events which have followed the downfall of Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Cabinet. Mr. Baldwin will present his resignation to the King tomorrow and the King will summon Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to form a new Government. Both the Prime Minister and the prospective Prime Minister were cheered by their supporters. Mr. Baldwin's speech took the sole blame for the protectionist policy which he believed would solve the unemployment problem. He paid his respects to Mr. Asquith leader of the United Liberals, who had turned the support of that Party to the Labourites. By comparing Mr. Asquith to an obstetrician about to bring a child into the world, with the intention to smother it should it fail to meet his expectations, he declared, "I think infanticide is worse than suicide." His Government, he said had been accused of committing suicide but he explained "there are worse crimes than suicide". He reviewed briefly the work done by his Government and its achievements and explained his advocacy of protection. He had little to say of the Labourites because, as he expressed it, he did not know whether Jacobins or Girondins were coming, but he was certain that Mr. MacDonald would not be able to build up a Socialist State on his shifting sands on about one fifth of the National vote. In conclusion, the Prime Minister predicted that the future lay between the Conservative and the Labour Parties and to ringing ministerial cheers he added, "do we look like a beaten party? We are ready to take up the challenge from any party whensoever and by whomsoever it is thrown down." In his general remarks about labour's policy Mr. MacDonald declared that Socialism had no hard and fast doctrine. The organization that found an easy way to lay hand on capital to spend for any purpose except specific economic purposes, in his belief was going to bankruptcy. He was loudly cheered by his supporters when he accused the Conservatives of depreciating the prices of stocks by alarmist methods and concluded by claiming that it was his duty in the best interest of the nation and sound policy to arraign the Government and ask for

a verdict against it. He promised to utilize as many of the Social reforms the Conservatives had proposed in the speech from the Throne as he believed in and asserted that the great failure of the Conservatives had been to deal unsuccessfully with reparations. The Labour amendment had been carried, a motion that the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, with the amendment added, be agreed to, was carried 338 to 251. Mr. Baldwin tried to get a motion voted that the House adjourn until February 12th but objections were raised and after renewed excitement the speaker said he was compelled to put the motion that the House adjourn until tomorrow, which was agreed to.

London, Jan. 22nd.—Mr. Baldwin shortly before noon today tendered the resignation of his ministry to the King advised the Sovereign to send for Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald. The King accepted Mr. Baldwin's advice and summoned Mr. MacDonald, the Labour Leader, for an audience at noon. Mr. Baldwin's audience with the King came after a meeting of the Cabinet. He remained in Buckingham Palace for forty minutes. Mr. MacDonald accompanied by Mr. J. R. Clynes, Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party and Mr. J. H. Thomas, arrived at the Palace shortly before Mr. Baldwin's audience was concluded. Mr. MacDonald's audience with the King lasted an hour. The King invited him to form a Government and he accepted.

London, Jan. 22nd.—(Cabinet) The new Labour Cabinet was officially announced this afternoon, as follows. Ramsay MacDonald, Premier and Secretary of Foreign Affairs. John Robert Clynes, Lord Privy Seal, and Deputy Leader in the House of Commons. Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Council. Viscount Haldane, Lord Chancellor. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of Home Affairs. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Colonies. Stephen Walsh, Secretary for War. Sir Sydney Olivier, Head of the Indian Office. Brigadier-General Christopher Thompson, Air Ministry. Viscount Chelmsford, First Lord of the Admiralty. Sidney Webb, President of the Board of Trade. John Wheatley, Minister of Health. Noel Buxton, Minister of Agriculture. William Adamson, Secretary for Scotland. Capt. P. Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education. Thomas Shaw, Minister of Labour. Vernon Hartshorn, Postmaster-General. Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancashire. P. W. Jowett, Commissioner of Works.

Jack—Suppose I teach you to play cards now, and then you'll know all about it after we're married.

Marie—Won't that be lovely! What game will you teach me?

Jack—Solitaire.