

tives continued to nominate candidates, as they had been doing since Saturday, in constituencies considered to be safely Lloyd George the National Liberals would retaliate and the fight would really be on the question of proceeding with the old Coalition agreement, as one party manager put it to a newspaper correspondent.

Rome, Nov. 1st.—Signor Rossi, Minister of Industry, in agreement with the Minister of the Treasury, has taken steps for the immediate reopening of the Bourse, it has been semi-officially announced.

London, Nov. 1st.—The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, has declared that his first duty would be to settle Great Britain's debt to the United States.

London, Nov. 1st.—The rout of Labour has been the feature in the municipal elections in a large number of boroughs throughout England.

New York, Nov. 1st.—The exemption of light wines and beer is much discussed these days in election campaigns throughout the United States. The general opinion, however, as declared in the newspaper editorial pages, is that the Volstead prohibition law will hold tight for a long time to come.

Richmond, Virginia, Nov. 1st.—Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, former United States Ambassador to Italy and a widely known authority, has died at the home of relatives in Virginia.

Chattanooga, Tennessee, Nov. 1st.—Former Governor Cox, of Ohio, in an address here last night bitterly criticized the Republican administration and attacked its attitude on the Turkish situation. He also criticized Mr. Harvey, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain. "You have heard much as to how we were to maintain the glories and moral influences gained by the war", said Mr. Cox, "but Mr. Harvey had scarcely warmed his seat, when he made the statement that carried an affront to every soldier, yes every American citizen when he said that we fought the war because we were afraid not to fight and because we were afraid that our own hides were in danger." Mr. Cox said that Mr. Harvey ought to be sent to one of two lands, either to one where the natives did not understand his language and there was no cable communication, so that his nonsense could not get back to America, or else to a land where the prohibition laws were strictly enforced. Mr. Cox predicted the repeal of the present tariff law.

El Paso, Nov. 1st.—General Francisco Murguia was executed by a firing squad this morning, according to a telegram from Mexico City received at the Custom House at Juarez.

Paris, Nov. 1st.—Alfred Capus, late editor of the Figaro, member of the French Academy and one of France's best known writers on political and literary subjects, died here today.

Berlin, Nov. 1st.—During the first session of the Allied Commission on reparations, the President, Mr. Barthou, informed Herr Hermes, the Finance Minister, that during its stay in Berlin the Commission would occupy itself in studying means to balance the German budget, stabilize the mark and investigate the question of the floating debt, adding that the Commission had, however, no intention of infringing the sovereignty of Germany and that the members of the Commission counted upon the loyal cooperation of the German Government, which will be invited to give full and clear replies to all questions asked. Secretary Schroeder gave details regarding this year's budget, stating that in all probability there would be a deficit of 450 milliards of marks in addition to the payments imposed by the Allies.

Moscow, Nov. 1st.—The important question of the unification of the programme of the Socialist parties of the whole world will be discussed for the first time before the third international, when this body meets on November fourth. After a two days' session in Petrograd, it will come to Moscow. There are seventeen questions in the order of the day before the Congress which will be the fourth held by the Third International. One of the principal of these will be the world revolution. Lenine will make a report on this subject and his colleague, Trotzky, and a German woman Socialist will speak.

Geneva, Nov. 1st.—During the debate on the question of the working day before the international labour conference, a Swiss delegate declared that collaboration with the other powers was indispensable for the settlement of this question, as well as reparations and the world economic crisis. At the close of the session the president remarked that the vehemence manifested at times by some of the members showed their sincerity and the interest they took in the common cause. M. Fontaine, of France was unanimously re-elected president, and M. Carlier of Belgium and M. Ouzgeest, of Holland, Vice Presidents. The two latter, respectively, represents employers and employees.

Constantinople, Nov. 1st.—Ismet Pasha in his first political address as Minister for Foreign Affairs in the National assembly declared that the Nationalists desired peace, and that their representatives at Lausanne of whom he would be one would work sincerely to that end.

London, Nov. 2nd.—Sugar in stock on the 26th ultimo was 98,000 tons. Last year 72,000 tons.

Paris, Nov. 2nd.—The Turkish acceptance of the Allied invitation to the Lausanne peace conference is satisfactory to the French Govt. and is believed to have removed any doubt as to the opening of the meeting in the Swiss city on November 13th.

Moscow, Nov. 2nd.—The Soviets of Moscow are now assured that Premier Lenine is in good physical condition and fine spirits. He spoke publicly yesterday for the first time since his prolonged illness, making an unheralded appearance before the workmen's and peasants' Parliament. He spoke with vigour and his voice carried clearly throughout the immense throng. He voiced the pleasurable capture of Vladivostok by the Red forces of the Far Eastern Republic and remarked that this has given Russia an outlet on the Pacific. Russia would, he asserted, make a strong stand at the Lausanne conference to effect a Near Eastern peace. The Premier went on explaining that the question of the straits of the Dardanelles would be particularly emphasized by the Soviets, whose diplomacy, he thought, would be just as successful at Lausanne, as it had been in the Far East. He was quite frank concerning the depressed state of affairs throughout Russia, but declared that Russia was doing more to bring about changes for the better than any other country and the outcome of the Soviet efforts would, he believed, startle the world.

Belfast, Nov. 2nd.—The Republicans continue to occupy Clifden, in the northeast of Galway, which they took recently after a fierce encounter with the National forces, in which eighty of the Nationalists were captured, but they have released all the men taken prisoners except four.

London, Nov. 2nd.—There have been no further developments in a recent quarrel between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir George Younger and political circles are agog to learn the upshot of the strange situation, curiosity being increased by the fact that Mr. Lloyd George, alone of all the party leaders, has not as yet issued an election address. Lord Balfour spoke at Edinburgh last night and it was hoped that he might throw some light on the situation. He took the line that the Conservatives and the National Liberals were menaced by a common danger, and asked whether their forces were so overwhelming that they could afford to divide them in a manner that the merest tyro in politics would declare them insane. When there was such an advantage in all parties working together, he declared that it seemed sheer lunacy to throw away an opportunity for cooperation, so fruitful in the past, by a hazardous experiment, which was both unjustifiable by argument and defenceless at the bar of reason. As far as he was able to judge, he said, the labour party would make themselves felt at the coming elections and if they came into power he thought it would be disastrous to the country and that those, who would immediately and profoundly suffer, would be the wage earning class.