

til you come to feeble ones, that are even willing to save the trouble to out them. Are we not undergoing a commercial Tenebrae.—*Ibid.*

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATICS

London, Nov. 20th.—The new Parliament, in which Ireland, with the exception of a part of Ulster is not represented, was opened this afternoon. Mr. T. P. O'Connor promptly proposed Mr. Whitley for re-election, as speaker, and when this choice had been confirmed, the House adjourned to receive the King's formal assent to its choice of a speaker. The question as to which party should be recognized as constituting the official opposition, remained one of paramount interest, as Parliament assembled. The Labourites have an assured and uncompromising claim to this position on the ground of their numerical strength, but rumours are afloat that their claim will be disputed by the Liberals.

New York, Nov. 20th.—The early raw sugar market was firmer and prices advanced $\frac{1}{8}$ of a cent to the basis of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents cost and freight, for Cuba's equal to 5.65 for centrifugal. There were sales of 23,000 bags to an outport refiner for November loading. Raw sugar futures were firmer on covering and trade buying prompted by the high ruling of the spot market. Prices at midday were 5 to 8 points nett higher. No changes were noted in refined sugar prices, which were quoted at 6.90 to 7.00 for fine granulated. A good inquiry was reported.

London, Nov. 20th.—The popularity of the National Saving Certificates among the small investors in this country is shown by a statement just issued by the Post Office department. Since 1916 there have been sold 601,000,000 certificates representing cash payments totalling £466,000,000. Against this there have been withdrawals amounting to £120,000,000. There was a great rush for National Saving Certificates near the end of March last. The certificates are redeemable in 10 years, but they may be redeemed at any time in the interval by giving a few days notice. This is regarded as the finest small investment that has ever been put in the way of people of moderate means in the United Kingdom.

Ottawa, Nov. 20th.—Canada will participate in the British Empire exhibition to be held at Wembley, near London, in 1924 and will have a pavillion covering approximately 150,000 square feet of space, it was announced by the Minister of the Interior in an interview this afternoon with the Assistant General Manager of the exhibition and head of the mission which has toured the provinces and placed the matter of participation before the various Govts. The amount of money, which it is proposed to spend, was

not stated. The space being taken, however, is the same, as that being taken by Australia, which is spending \$1,250,000, on its display of Australian products for the exhibition.

London, Nov. 20th.—Mr. Clynes was recognized, as the leader of the Opposition in Parliament today, after the members of the House of Commons had scrambled in good nature, but intense rivalry, to get their favourite seats. Mr. Bonar Law was given a great ovation by his supporters and Mr. Clynes by his. When the black rod summoned the members to the House of Lords the Prime Minister was first, but was joined immediately by Mr. Clynes. They shook hands cordially and walked out together. The significance of this was accepted at once, as settling what has been a point in controversy since the election. The Commons reelected Mr. Whitley, Speaker, and then adjourned for the State opening of Parliament next Thursday. Even among the pleasantries of the occasion there were signs of tempers on edge. During the formal procedure in the House of Lords a member of Parliament, standing in the gallery, shouted, "We'll sack him." There's an end of tranquility. Order was called. When Mr. Clynes arrived, a Common supporter of his cried, "That's the little man, who would sack them". There were cheers and jeers. Then in honour of Mr. Whitley some new members shocked the House by starting to sing, "For he's a jolly good fellow", but was quickly hushed. There was much tension in anticipation of the appearance of Mr. Lloyd George, but he did not attend. A friend, however, tagged for him in a corner seat with the National Liberals two front benches below the gangway on the left. The Asquithians are behind him, though Mr. Asquith himself, took his old seat on the Opposition benches beside Mr. Clynes. Mr. Austen Chamberlain on the Govt. side, opposite Mr. Lloyd George is in the very seat his father took, when he broke away from Mr. Gladstone. While the Govt. hopes to find a sure seat for Lieutenant Colonel Leslie Wilson, Parliament Secretary to the Treasury, within a couple of weeks, Mr. Winston Churchill is not planning a nearly return. As soon as his health permits, he will visit Rome, expecting to be absent from the country several months until the sting of his Dundee defeat is somewhat allayed.

Lausanne, Nov. 20th.—Hope that peace on earth would result from the labours of the Near Eastern conference, was voiced by the speakers at the brief opening session today. This sentiment was voiced first by President Haab, of the Swiss confederation, who presided over the opening of the plenary meeting, and it was dwelt upon by both Lord Curzon and Ismet Pasha in their remarks on behalf of the numerous delegations assembled in the Lausanne casino, where an impressive inaugural ceremony was

held. Today's sitting required but a short half hour and tomorrow morning the business of the conference will be actively begun. The prospects of United States activity in the conference, which many of the foreigners appeared to interpret as the launching of a new American policy in Europe, and the presence of a strong delegation from far away Japan, gave worldwide significance to the conclave. Premier Mussolini, the strong man of Italy, with an air of alert determination, drew all eyes, as he moved to his place not far from Mr. Venizelos, whose activities and popularity practically forced the abdication of the Grecian King and who is here to apply all his diplomatic skill to save what he can for his country in the peace with Turkey, which the conference is to formulate. Mr. Venizelos sat inscrutable under the accusations of Ismet Pasha that the Greek army, without justification, had systematically devastated the Turkish country side and made a million innocent Turks homeless, hungry and wanderers. The Ottoman Nation wants peace with all, Ismet told his hear-

But he warned them of a lasting peace must be founded upon mutual respect of National liberty. Lord Curzon wanted Lausanne to make "a final peace for all." He pledged England's whole souled support in this cause. Ismet Pasha spoke almost inaudibly in French, but some were able to catch the declaration that the world war armistice of four years ago was concluded on the basis of faith on the Wilsonian principles. It was announced that the establishment of a complete accord between M. Poincare, Lord Curzon and Signor Mussolini on all matters, would be celebrated tomorrow by an Entente dinner. It is understood that the difficulty in satisfying Italy rose from the Italian contention that in the treaty of Sevres, which the present conference must revise, Italy's national rights in the Near East are insufficiently represented and protected. Italy will insist on what she considers her legitimate aspirations and above all, treatment on an equal basis with Great Britain and France.

Johannesburg, Nov. 20th.—A fight, which begun between European diamond diggers and natives here last night, culminated in 300 natives attacking two policemen. A number of the white diggers immediately armed themselves and went to the assistance of the two policemen. A general disturbance ensued. In the fight, two natives were killed, three seriously wounded and the remainder fled, taking refuge in the surrounding kopjies, 33 arrests were made and a police reinforcement was rushed to the scene of disorder.

Rome, Nov. 21st.—The Pope has offered the Red Hat to the learned German Jesuit, Father Ehrle, former Librarian at the Vatican, but the offer has not yet been accepted.