

including the tariff and the enforcement of prohibition. Throughout Great Britain the United States elections have attracted widespread attention.

Paris, Nov. 9th.—The situation between the Kemalists and the Allies in Constantinople remains very serious. Without any new development, according to the latest messages received today by the Foreign Office. Ismet Pasha is now in Constantinople awaiting word regarding the holding of the conference before proceeding to Lausanne, where he is to be the principal Nationalist delegate, and a delay in starting the conference would result in his return to Angora. This in the opinion of French officials, will be almost certain to cause trouble.

London, Nov. 9th.—(New York Herald despatch). Speaking at the annual Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall tonight, Mr. Bonar Law dealt with the foreign policy of his Government and laid special emphasis on the fact that British foreign policy must have the support of the Dominions throughout the Empire. "The fact is", said the Prime Minister, "that in the war the Great Dominions sprang into manhood in their relations to the Mother Country, and there were changes in that hour. They will never be the same again. As Lord Curzon said yesterday, in all our policy we have to think not only of public opinion at home, but have to use every means in our power to make certain that we have the support of public opinion throughout the Empire. I think also it is not disadvantage not to put it any higher than that just at the time, when these Dominions have reached manhood, a man born in one of them, should be Prime Minister." Referring to conditions in the Near East, Mr. Bonar Law said: "You know the position at the moment in Constantinople. I cannot tell you anything new, except this. That so far, all the Allies have acted with complete harmony and without animosity. I say this also, that I have every reason not only to hope but to believe the difficulty will be overcome. There is only one way at this moment by which peace can be secured and the troubles of Europe overcome, and that is that the Allies, who won the war together, should act together in securing the peace which they alone can secure. If I speak of only two of them it is not because I do not think of others, but because these two are specially interested in the trouble in the Near East. I shall speak first of Italy. We do not forget that Italy came into the war at the most critical time of the war. We do not forget that she has suffered as much probably, as any other nation and that it was precisely the invasion of Italy by the Germans five years ago which made the clouds look so black. The people of this country do not forget these things, and whatever force at the surface, at the heart there will be a deep sense of comradeship with the nations

that played a part. And what about France? As his Excellency was speaking, I recalled with no small pleasure that it was I who was privileged, when M. Paul Cambon gave up his post as French Ambassador to Great Britain, to propose his health at a meeting convened for that purpose. You may find what you like in French and English newspapers, but this generation, at least, will never forget the part we played together in the greatest crisis in the history of the world. (cheers) All these things are not to be forgotten. There is only one way, by which the best results can be secured, that is by unity of purpose. That may not be always easy. It was not easy during the war. I had myself opportunity for knowing how there were difficulties which seemed insurmountable to overcome but were overcome. And there were two reasons, because there was goodwill and because there was the certainty that without it there would be ruin. It is the same now, whatever the difficulties may be. The Govt. start with this great advantage. We start with good will and we start also with the knowledge as strongly I am sure as the French or Italian Govts. or as ourselves that you cannot have unity in one part of the field and discord in another" the Prime Minister said he wished to correct misapprehensions entertained by France and to some extent by the United States as to Britain's financial conditions. "They look at our exchange", he said, "and say how will the pound compare with the dollar, and they say that is proof of the little suffering we are enduring because of the war. We here know that that is far from the case. The financial strength of the treasury is due to sacrifices on the part of industrials in the nation which have never been equalled and which have their bearing upon the industrial position at home, and are the cause of a large part of unemployment. It is very unsafe to assume that because of the essential financial position being stronger, the great body of the people have not suffered or are not suffering quite as much, as any of our Allies. There is another misconception. I have often heard it said in differences which have taken place in the past with the French, for example, about reparations, that we have been too lenient with Germany because of our selfish interests. We depend more than any nation upon foreign trade and therefore the recovery of Germany with the recovery of trade with Germany is selfish advantage for us as compared with other nations. That is a complete delusion. It is true, in a way, that for the interests of the world there should be a recovery of Central Europe. I am not talking of what is supposed to be by my greatest weakness or strength, the financial position, but I say while Germany is a great consumer, she is a great rival and so far as material interests are concerned, the

recovery of Germany, from that point of view, would be quiet as useful to France, as it could possibly be to us. We start with goodwill, which we know is felt all around. We start with the desire to meet our allies with the knowledge that they feel as we do. They must agree or chaos must follow. Just as we agreed in the war, so I hope we shall find it possible to agree to a settled peace." Coming down to the elections, Mr. Bonar Law referred to the "fighting labour party" and said everyone must recognize that not a hand was raised against labour. "None of us is fighting labour", he said, "If we did, none of us could be returned". The Prime Minister then referred to the heartfelt gratitude, which he said he must always feel to the working men for what they did at the front. "One thing more" said the Prime Minister, "There are some people, who are despondent. I read a speech delivered the other day by one of the ablest men I know, whose books have charmed me again and again, Mr. H. G. Wells, and he came to the conclusion we were going straight up to heaven. Do not agree with him. But think they are signs of things not getting worse, but getting better and when we remember that the new generation is composed of the very same, who so freely and so nobly risked and gave up their lives, when we realize that that is the new generation, I for one can look forward to the future not only with hope, but with complete confidence".

Constantinople, Nov. 10th.—The Allied High Commissioners have handed a note to the Angora Government representatives here demanding the removal of all measures relating to the public debt and salaries, other services which conflict with capitalization and the stipulations of the Mudros armistice agreement of 1918. Otherwise, says the note, the commissioners will be compelled to refer their intentions for necessary action. The Allied Generals also arranged a meeting with Rafet Pasha, the Nationalist Governor here to whom they will submit minimum demands with a view to insuring the safety of the troops and efficient control of the police and gendarms. The commissioners will also discuss the situation at Chanak consequent upon the Kemalist encroachments upon the neutral zone.

London, Nov. 11th.—Among dissolution honours appears the name of Major Sir John Robert Chancellor, Ex-Governor of Trinidad, who received the honour of G. C. M. G.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11th.
Flour, (Blended Clears, St. Lawrence Brand) pr. brl. \$7.50.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 pounds \$2.20.
New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.
Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$29.50.
Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$5.53.

McLasses Sugar 89 no quotation.