

that the information is correct and the delegates are showing great disappointment. It appears to be the general feeling in Italian circles that Italy has reached the extreme limit of possible concessions and will stand on her present position. The French newspapers generally concur in the Italian point of view, expressing surprise at the American attitude.

London, Oct. 30th.—Associated Press. British commercial travellers and the representatives of business houses are to be permitted passage aboard every British warship leaving the country for abroad. This, according to Sir Homar Greenwood, Under Secretary for Home Affairs who made this announcement before the association of the British Chamber of Commerce, is a move unique in the history of the empire. Mr. Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, has given his assent to this special service, Sir Hamar declared.

Washington, Oct. 30th.—The Govt. arranged today to meet the coal strike due to start on Saturday. While order after order was issued with the startling wartime swiftness, the long arm of the law reached out to protect the public and those miners willing to work in the face of the union's command to quit. Most drastic of all moves during the day was the order of the railway administration for seizure of coal in transit with rationing of stocks on hand to essential industries. So far as the Govt. is able to prevent there will be no profiteering while the grim spectre of Winter, with coal bins dangerously low or bare, looms big and close at hand. Almost the first step today was the drafting of an order formally issued tonight fixing a minimum price for coal. Reestablishment of the priorities list will put coal where it is most needed and if it comes to that, the Govt. will curtail consumption. The coal strike took precedence over the peace treaty in the Senate, which for four hours debated and then adopted a resolution pledging its support to the Govt. in maintaining order during the present industrial emergency. Efforts to have the House take a similar action failed because of the opposition of Republican leaders in and out of Congress, however sentiment seemed to turn through one groove and there were expressions of general approval of the Govt's determination to keep the mines in full operation. State and city police and regulation constabulary forces will be pressed into service first and troops will only be called as a last resort, according to those familiar with the programme.

London, Oct. 30th.—The Govt. secured a vote of confidence in the House of Commons tonight on its financial policy by an overwhelming majority of 355. An amendment to the Govt. financial resolution moved by Mr. Clynes, Labourite, was rejected by 405 to 50, and the Govt. resolution was unanimously adopted. This resolution which was drafted at a

Cabinet meeting on Monday, declared that this House, realizing the serious effect upon the trade and industry of the nation of the enormous financial burdens resulting from the war, promises hearty support to the Government in all reasonable proposals, however drastic, for the reduction of expenditures and the diminution of debt. Although the Minister's speech had been wholly devoted to defending the revised estimates presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and practically no plans had been outlined for serious retrenchment, the Clynes amendment calling for a levy upon capital and the reversion to the State of fortunes made from the war was quickly disposed of and when the Government's motion was put although the Labourites challenged a division, they did not persist and the motion was adopted without division and loud cheers. Nothing was indicated during the course of the debate concerning the nature of the "proposals, however drastic", mentioned in the Govt's motion and the ministerial speeches seem to show that the Govt. is relying on the growth of the country's industries and commerce as the chief means of meeting the financial burdens, hence the expressed anxiety to do nothing calculated to injure the country's credit abroad. After the Prime Minister had spoken, several members joined in the debate and Mr. John Hodge, Labourite, likened the Premier's speech.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1st 1919

Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$11.90.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$3.80
New Season's Pork per brl. \$45.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$45.00
Sugar—Crystals (Confirmed by Brokers)
per 100 lbs. \$7.28.
Molasses 89° test pr 100 lbs. no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per
lb. 24 25-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$4.13
Exchange New York and London, sight
\$4.16½

LONDON, Oct. 1st 1919.

Sugar-Demerara Crystals duty paid price,
fixed by the Royal Commission per cwt
57s. 9d. -37s. 0d.
Muscovado, 89°/- basis, floating terms in
bond, Ditto duty paid, 55s. 6d. -73s. 0d.
German Beet 88°/6 f.o.b. no further sales
during the war
Java 96°/ Gibraltar or Channel for Orders
floating terms, no quotations.
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per
cwt 127s. 0d. 130s. 0d.
Cotton Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liv
erpool nominal per lb.

BEATING FIVE.

In 1920 the plasterer's union gained their great victory, the five-hour day.

In 1922 the bricklayers after doing no

work for six months, during which their wives took in washing, won the four hour day.

In 1923 the pavers' and rammers' union achieved the three hour day.

In 1924 the affiliated union of hodcarriers and waiters landed the two hour day.

In 1925 the unions of carpenters, joiners, barbers, surgeons, ballplayers, butchers, motormen, paper hangers, janitors, lemonade bar tenders, school children, brakemen, plumbers, mule drivers, burglars, caddies, chiropodists and clergymen obtained the one hour day. All the other unions sympathetically adopted the same working period.

In 1926 the universal convention of organized labor met at the new world capital, Loydgeorgusfield, District of Democracy, to consider the ominous question. 'What next? Brethren,' said the chairman, we seem to be up against it. What can we follow the one hour day? There is nothing left to conquer. Our occupation as walking and talking delegates is gone. 'Not so,' responded the getleman from Bolshevikia. We have not yet reached the limit. Hitherto we have been agitating for shorter hours for labor, but all we've gained has been fewer hours. But the hours are as long as ever they used to be. From now on let our slogan be a shorter hour for labor.'

In 1927 organised labor secured the thirty-minute hour with time and a half for overtime, and fifteen minute for lunch.—Extracts from Life.—*The Weekly Illustrated Paper*, Oct. 11th.

SCIENCE NOW THINKS MARS IS INHABITED.

From time to time scientists inhabit Mars, then kill off the inhabitants and then put them back on again! Not long ago it was definitely established that life on Mars did not exist. Now a new report has come from Boston, says the Philadelphia "North American" that human beings may live there after all.

At last, they say the same thing a bit more guardedly, thus: "Indications of the existence of intelligent life on Mars etc. going on to say that the assumption is based upon the discoveries of a group of noted astronomers. It is stated that there is a low area on Mars which reveals the appearance of seasonable changes. Polar ice, which periodically melts in the southern portions, has also been discerned.

Adding to these factors the 131 canals and the fourteen lakes which have been definitely identified, may we deduce that life really exists there? If so will there be a way of getting there? Will a trip to Mars be considered as long a one as a trip to Europe before the airplane route? Will governing bodies report to the newspapers that friendly relations with foreign planets continue friendly? Will there ever be a league of planets. —*The Dominica Guardian*, Oct. 23rd.