

not make a cleanly appearance in public, to oust those who make an effort at conforming to the demands of decency. No one will be permitted to carry a grease cloth and wipe the public benches over; neither should they be wiped over by the greasy, filthy suit of some pig who is either too lazy or rideless to attire himself suitably, or deliberately and maliciously desires to inconvenience others. Such people would not be offered a seat in one's home, not because of his person, but on account of his rig; why then be pleased to share a seat with him on the public wharf? The Police will do the community a favor in attending to this breach of the regulations which, when corrected, is also likely to promote an improvement in the general habits of the offenders.—*Communicated.*

TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

Paris, Sept. 12th.—The commission on the revision of the treaty of 1839, have reached a complete agreement on the procedure to be followed. Belgian and Dutch experts will work out joint formulas, regarding the waterways, while the deliberations on the safety of Belgium by the whole commission will begin at the next meeting on Friday.

Geneva, Sept. 12th.—It is reported from Lorrach, Baden, that the allies have taken over the important German railway station at Basle which although in Swiss territory, has hitherto been in German control. Under allied control, the huge passenger and freight traffic through the station, which is the gateway to the north and south of Europe, is expected to be greatly facilitated.

Ottawa, Sept. 12th.—In the course of a discussion of the Polish treaty today Mr. Jacobs took the opportunity to protest against the alleged massacre of Jews in Poland. "I trust", commented Mr. Jacobs, "that if Mr. Paderewski, President of the Polish Republic, runs us against the League of Nations, he will find that he is playing with fire and not a piano". Mr. Doherty was questioned whether Canada was assuming any obligations under the treaty. "The obligations" Mr. Doherty replied, "are all on the side of Poland."

London, Sept. 12th.—Turkey has replied to a message from President Wilson, demanding that disorders cease in that country, declaring that all measures will be taken for the maintenance of order and security in Anatolia, according to a Constantinople despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Constantinople, Sept. 11th.—The allied commissioner in Smyrna continues to take evidence concerning the situation, within the city order prevails, but Guerilla fighting is going on outside with the Greeks who are said to have 80,000 troops. The Turks number only 10,000. The feeling is so high in Constantinople

against Greece, that the Sultan has removed from the palace of Pera on the Bosphorus to another of his numerous palaces, owing to the anchoring nearby of Greek destroyers. The Turkish Govt. is caring for the Smyrna refugees assisted by the American Relief Commission. There are 40,000 women and children destitute in the vicinity of Smyrna.

Glasgow, Sept. 12th.—As anticipated the motion by Mr. Thomas, instructing the committee of the Trade Union Congress, to demand from the Govt. the immediate repeal of the military service act, for the withdrawal from Russia, was passed by the Congress today almost without opposition. In the event of a Govt. refusal a special Congress will be called immediately to decide what action is to be taken. Today's resolution is obviously aimed, at preserving unity of the trade union movement, which at the beginning of the week was in danger of being definitely split on the question of the use of the strike weapon to achieve political aims. Many delegates had no mandate committing their unions on this subject, but these would come to a special Congress, empowered to voice the views of the workers they represent. This tactical motion had therefore the effect of avoiding a decision on direct action at this stage, although both sides appear convinced they hold a majority for their views. No arguments were advanced during the debate, the Thomas resolution having the support of Messrs Shaw, M. P. and Messrs Smillie, and Clynes. The latter gave the motion his blessing in four sentences, and then seized the opportunity, denied him yesterday, to discuss the whole question of direct action. He said Mr. Smillie appeared to consider himself the only just man in the movement. "He calls, others must follow. It was possible that Mr. Smillie might be mistaken, and not know it Mr. Clynes was persuaded that "direct action begets violence and would inevitably lead to a civil war". It was a bad example which might be followed when in the near future, a labour Govt. held the reins of office. Mr. Smillie would turn the world upside down, and imagine nothing more was required to be done. Mr. Smillie in supporting the resolution, which however he said did not go far enough, hotly denied Mr. Shaw's statement of yesterday, ascribing to him a desire to set up Socialism in Great Britain. During the week, the Congress has dealt with many important subjects affecting the workers and industrial conditions, the only important business now remaining being the elections of a new Parliamentary committee for the ensuing year.

Berlin, Sept. 11th.—The German Govt. has presented a new note at Versailles protesting against the continuance of anti-German agitation in upper Silesia and

the incitement of the Poles to acts of violence. The note also asks that steps be taken to close the frontier completely and prevent Polish bands from obtaining arms and crossing the frontier.

Ottawa, Sept. 11th.—It is understood that the Government will introduce a bill consolidating all the orders-in-council in connection with soldiers civil reestablishment and will make a statement showing what has been done in the way of assistance to the returned men so far, and also the financial status of Canada at the present time. There will also be appointed a Parliamentary committee somewhat along the lines of the pension committee of last session, to enquire into the question of further gratuities to returned men. This has been communicated to the representatives of the veterans, and they express their satisfaction.

London, Sept. 11th.—"It is an interesting fact," Mr. Archibald Hurd the well known naval expert, writes in the "Daily Telegraph" that judged by the strength of its battle squadron in active service, this country's supremacy has, at least temporarily passed away. The United States has now in commission 31 battleships, and the navy department in Washington plans to have twenty-nine next year, the reduction in number being balanced by the increased power of some of the ships now approaching completion in the shipyards. We have in a similar state of readiness 22 battleships and five cruisers and in accordance with an order published yesterday with reference to the reduction to a reserve basis of the Home fleet, our instantly ready battle force will fall at an early date to 16 ships ten of them forming the Atlantic fleet and the other six cruising in the Mediterranean. It may be some what of an affront to our National pride that we should have reached this secondary position at sea," Mr. Hurd consoles himself with the reflection that Vdmiralty is saving money.

London, Sept. 12th.—Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of War, in a statement issued today denies that there has been any change in the British policy to evacuate North Russia. Evacuation, however, had been retarded owing to the necessity of bringing away many Russians who are in danger of their lives, as well as women and children. Mr. Churchill admits that it will be impossible to effect a junction with Admiral Kolchak before the Winter. He denies that British troops are employed, or that the British Govt. has accepted any responsibility of operations against Petrograd.

Dublin, Sept. 12th.—Two Sinn Féin members of the House of Commons were arrested today. They were Mr. Blythe, member for Monaghan (North) and Patrick O'Keefe, member for Cork County. Military lorries carrying prisoners from the outskirts of the town of Dublin, are arriving in the city.