

The land should be ploughed before planting.

I am,
Yours very truly
LONGFIELD SMITH.
Agron. in Charge.

TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Oct. 31st.—Mr. Lloyd George in defending the Govt. expenditure in military matters in the House of Commons yesterday, contended that it was true economy and enabled England to have sufficient divisions in reserve to put Marshal Foch in a position to prepare for a march on Berlin if necessary and thereby force Germany to sign peace. "It was a very drastic treaty", said the Premier. "Would the Germans have signed unless they knew we were in a position to compel them? Without that treaty we should have substituted a defeat for a deficit and the Govt. would have deserved impeachment". There was no justification, the Premier declared, in assuming that Germany would pay nothing and in his opinion the financial situation of England need fear comparison with no other country in the world. Mr. Lloyd George said it was a crime to distort the situation in order to destroy the country's credit. It was necessary, he added, to have great confidence and Great Britain would weather this as she had weathered other storms. Increased production, the Premier concluded, was the truest economy and the only remedy for the depreciated pound abroad which was the nation's heaviest present task. He depreciated economy for the civil services such as education and national health which he declared, would be folly.

New York, Oct. 31st.—Refusing a compromise offer presented by striking longshoremen for 85 cents an hour with \$1.25 an hour, for overtime, representatives of the shipowners last night informed a Committee of the strikers that they were without power to grant any demands other than those allowed in the award of the National Adjustment Commission of 70 cents an hour. The Committee was also informed, according to one of its members, that the shipowners would not deal with Richard Butler, Leader of the strikers. A movement to transfer to other ports cargo-laden ships that have been tied up here by the strike was indicated today by application to port officials for necessary Govt. authority to do so. The Italian steamer Taormina, which arrived from Genoa last Sunday, was granted permission to proceed to Baltimore to discharge. Applications of several ships are pending.

Dublin, Oct. 31st.—The meeting of the Sinn Fein Parliament on Thursday night was in direct defiance of the Govt's proclamation and the people are interested to know what the Govt. will do about it. The meeting being illegal, the Irish pa-

pers are forbidden to mention it. A report circulated by the Sinn Feiners says that a national inspector of fisheries will be appointed and that a civil scheme is being arranged to embrace all local officers and also that national arbitration courts and labour conciliation bodies will be formed.

Washington, Oct. 31st.—Germany and Austria are to be admitted to the international labour organization "with the rights and obligations possessed by other members". A recommendation to this effect from the organization committee was adopted by the Labour Conference this afternoon with but one dissentient voice. The debate was spirited and prolonged but ultimately it came to an ignominious end under the closure. The vote for admission stood 71 to 1, the one vote being that of Louis Guerin, French employers' delegate. There was also one abstention, Jules Cartier, Belgian employers' delegate did not vote either way.

London, Oct. 31st.—Nikolas Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, speaking at a secret meeting of the Bolshevik Executive is quoted in a wireless message from Moscow as declaring: "The chief triumph in our hands is international revolution, without which there is no hope of Russian success. There are two ways of exit from this position, the first of which is dying to music, which I leave to political novices. The second proposal we must weigh the moment, we still have gold and armoured cars. We must throw out all useless persons and retire underground. The power will probably be seized by the Bourgeoisie and military, but the time will come when the Bolshevik will emerge from underground."

New York, Oct. 31st.—Mr. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, announced today that the Corporation had agreed to purchase \$10,000,000 worth of notes of the \$25,000,000 loan being raised by Great Britain by Mr. J. P. Morgan and Company. "We think it decidedly as well as Great Britain, that purchases of this character should be made by Americans at this time. This should have a marked effect towards the restoration of the normal rates of exchange and the bettering of the financial relations between the two countries."

London, Nov. 1st. Mr. Asquith, in the course of a speech at Aberystorth, Wales, yesterday, declared the country was not bankrupt. On the contrary, he said, there was abundant evidence of wealth, even a superfluity. Mr. Asquith advocated new taxation immediately in order to meet the situation and suggested an inquiry into the taxability of wealth.

Oldpoint, Comfort, Oct. 31st.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, and their son Leopold, Duke of Brabant, sailed on the steamship George Washing-

ton, from Hampton Road, bound for Belgium. They were accompanied by Mr. Bryan Whitlock, American Ambassador to Belgium.

Washington, Oct. 31st.—Disagreeing with the War Department recommendations for a permanent army of 500,000 men, General Pershing today told a joint meeting of the Senate and House Military Committees, that he thought the number could be placed at an outside figure of 27,500 to 30,000 and possibly less. The cost of maintaining a large army, the General said, was an element which in his opinion would make it impracticable to set the figure any higher. The General said the regular army should be sufficient to protect the nation against sudden attack and to meet America's international obligations both on the American continent and elsewhere and that this should be backed by a "trained citizen reserve."

London, Oct. 31st. In the House of Commons yesterday Major Lansford asked the Premier if he was aware that there was a growing feeling throughout the country against bringing the ex-Kaiser to trial and in favour of leaving him to the punishment of his own conscience and the contempt of the world. He asked if the Government would submit the matter to a vote in the House before carrying out this provision of the peace treaty, or whether the provision was so binding as to render such avoidance of it impossible. Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was not aware of any wave of feeling against the trial. The Government saw no reason why this provision of the treaty, which had been appointed by the House should not be carried out.

Toronto, Oct. 31st.—The grand total of the Victory Loan at the close of the fifth day of the campaign is \$129,781,600.

New York, Nov. 3rd.—The Railway Brotherhoods, feeling that the Plumb plan is hopeless, will move to have Congress pass legislation for the return of railways under Federal control on December 31st, 1920, unless President Wilson extends the time beyond January 1st next.

Four chauffeurs were fined \$10 apiece this morning at the Police Station, for fast driving.—*St. Thomas Mail Notes, Oct. 29th.*

We understand that a local establishment was fined \$5 this morning at the Police Court, for selling bread at 13 cents a pound.—*Ibid.*

On Wednesday night a burglar entered the home of one Mrs. Todman, near the Guard House and cleared out with \$64. The money was taken from a chest, which was found next morning in an empty lot in the neighbourhood.—*St. Thomas Mail Notes, Oct. 31st.*