

against 192 the Chamber of Deputies approved the Government's motion, modifying the law for an eight hour day in the Merchant Marine. The vote took place after a discussion which occupied two sittings. The Government declared it was necessary to modify the law, because the eight hour day had not been adopted by all other nations.

Rome, Nov. 4th.—The fourth anniversary of Italy's victory over Austria in the great war was celebrated throughout the country. King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Mussolini, the Ministers and the members of the Diplomatic Corps attended a special High Mass. The Premier has addressed a circular letter to all Italian diplomatic representatives abroad instructing them not to grant interviews nor make any statements for publication without first obtaining the authority of the Government. He has also ordered all the diplomats at present in Italy to their posts, adding that their posts are not in Rome.

Paris, Nov. 4th.—The Fascist diplomacy, although it has succeeded, so far, in rapidly overcoming all obstacles, will probably encounter certain difficulties, it being feared that a conflict with the Russian Soviet Government may result from the action of a band of provincial Fascisti, who attacked the offices of the Russian Commercial Delegation in Rome, drove out the employees, placed them against a wall and shot them.

Paris, Nov. 4th.—A telegram from Chiasso, Switzerland, near the Italian frontier, to the "Matin" states that the Italian Socialists have issued a manifesto declaring that Switzerland has nothing to fear from the Fascisti. The manifesto states that the new Government cannot settle financial problems with the same facility with which it has smoothed away political difficulties.

Constantinople, Nov. 4th.—The whole Near East is anxious to learn what the Sultan is going to do about the unanimous decree of the Grand National Assembly, sitting at Angora, declaring the Sultanate in Turkey at an end with regard to its executive and legislative powers. The Sultan is declared by some newspapers to be ready to abdicate, but the general opinion is that he will ignore the decision reached at Angora. The public received the announcement from Angora with mixed feelings. The Heir-apparent, Abdul Medjid Effendi, a cousin of the Sultan and other members of the Imperial family conferred at the Dombagsche palace. They gave particular attention to the decision of the National Assembly that hereafter the choice of the Caliph will be that member of the Imperial family who is the best instructed, the most honest and the wisest of all the Imperial House. The conferees decided that none of them would accept the throne if stripped of its temporal power. Officials in the high palace circles are particularly an-

gry at the resolution in which the National Assembly declared that the Sublime Porte had passed into history because through corruption and ignorance for several centuries it had provoked numerous ills for the country. The action at Angora caused a split in the Constantinople Cabinet, the majority favouring a surrender because of the nationalist charge of treason against the Sultan. Shortly after the news came from Angora, Tewfik Bey resigned as Minister of Finance in the Sultan's cabinet and As-said Bey gave up his post as Minister of Public Instruction. The dissenting ministers were excluded from a conference in the Palace, which was attended by the Ministers of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Marine and the Grand Vizier.

London, Nov. 4th.—Mr. Lloyd George received a rousing reception from a great audience when he appeared to make a political speech here this morning, just before the time limit had expired for nominating candidates for Parliament. More than twenty-five thousand persons applied for the three thousand available seats. The address was regarded as the biggest event of the day in London. Many notable and titled personages were among those in the audience and on the platform. Mr. Lloyd George was surrounded by Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and some of the other men who were Ministers to his cabinet. The former Premier launched into his speech with an answer to Mr. Bonar Law's characterization of him as a "drummer boy". He declared he was not ashamed of this description, and added, amidst cheers, that Germany lost the war because she had no "drummer boy". Referring to the conservative watchword of tranquility, Mr. Lloyd George declared that a policy of tranquility was dangerous. "It's not a policy, it's a yawn", he said. The achievements of the late Government in industrial and financial realms were not the results of a mere negative policy, they were the fruits of initiative and hard work, he declared. He emphasized that a tax on capital must be resisted firmly, adding that he did not anticipate any great danger from the revolutionary elements in the coming elections. "Avoid the extreme of socialism, but do let us avoid extreme standstillism", he said. "A great nation like ours cannot stand still. You want a strong group of independent men, free from party ties, and strong enough to insist on a steady middle course free from all extremes". The speech is interpreted by many political experts as a strong plea for the creation of a centre party in the new Parliament. He said that where there was a pact between the conservatives and the liberals in any constituency, he hoped the voters would stand by it honourably and in districts, where no such mutual positive agreements had been reached, he suggested that candidates should be

carefully questioned, as to whether they were prepared to place the interests of the nation before those of any party. Mr. Lloyd George declared that it was vital that the socialist attack be emphatically repelled, adding that although the municipal elections had shown this danger was neither so great nor so imminent as apprehended, there was another danger, namely, that the majority in the new Parliament might be forced into a reactionary course by a powerful and determined minority and that was, he asserted, the real and imminent danger. If the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George's audience and that of the throngs of people clustering about the doors and seeking admission are any criterion, he has by no means lost his popularity, even in London where most of the criticism of the late government centred.

New York, Nov. 5th.—The prohibition question, in different forms, will be one of the chief issues throughout practically the entire country when four million persons cast their votes on Tuesday.

Geneva, Nov. 4th.—On account of differences regarding the use of the German language at the sessions, the German delegates left the International Labour Conference.

ROCKFELLER LOOKS BACKWARD

Celebrating at Parytown, N. Y., the anniversary of the day in 1853 when he got his first regular job, John D. Rockefeller, long credited with being the richest man in the world but now rivaled by Henry Ford, talked to his friends and neighbors of his past life and of his achievement. He was 16 years old when he got that job and was living in Cleveland. For six weeks he tramped the streets looking for work. He got a \$4-a-week job at the end of that time, and if he had not he would have kept on looking.

That was the lesson the old financier wished to illustrate from his own career—determination. Many a boy would have become discouraged before six weeks of failure. Another lesson taught by his youthful experience was thrift, for the Rockefeller boy saved a part of his weekly \$4, and contributed another part of it for Sunday school and mission work. The youthful spirit of generosity has never deserted the old king, whose gifts are counted by the hundred millions, \$125,000,000 having been contributed to the Rockefeller foundation. Having retired from business in 1911 the rich old man is leading a quiet and seemingly contented life—much of the time in the Pocantico hills, regularly attending church and interesting himself in neighbourhood affairs. He has adopted the pleasant custom of handing out dimes as souvenirs to friends and strangers whom he meets. He was 83 years old last July.—*The Pathfinder*, Oct. 28th.