

ble for the Anglo-Irish Treaty, has resigned office and left the civil service to accept the post of chief organizer of the electoral campaign of Mr. Lloyd George.

Glasgow, 30th.—Mr. Lloyd George continuing his aggressive campaign against the Government's negative policy in face of the labour party's manifesto, deplored disunion at a time when a large part of the country was demanding radical change. He declared that it was useless to talk of tranquillity and stability by the substitution of a less energetic policy when the country was not yet out of its difficulties. "Europe is in pieces", said he, adding, "as a seaman, who has seen many storms, I warn you that the most terrible storm of all will come upon us from another direction."

Paris, Oct. 30th.—In the best informed circles it is stated that the French Government is inclined to keep in abeyance the question of France's debt to the United States until the settlement of the reparations problem. The Premier insists that the proposed conference on reparations, which was at first to have met at Brussels, should be held in that city or elsewhere before the end of the year. From the French official point of view it is impossible to make any definite statement regarding the settlement of our war debts before France knows exactly what she can count upon in reparations. Mr. Poincaré is prepared to present to the conference a complete project for the settlement of the reparations situation. The project allows of an international loan, but it is doubtful whether the French Government will raise on this subject, the question of the war debts, but should the opportunity present itself, M. Poincaré will declare that the payment of reparations by Germany is indispensable to permit France to face these obligations.

Bucharest, Oct. 30th.—M. Antonesco, chief of the Roumanian Mission, who is en route to the United States to discuss the Roumanian war debt, said, while passing through Paris, that Roumania would not be able to pay to the United States the interest on her debt of thirty-eight millions of dollars before four years. "We have no intention", he declared, "not to pay our legitimate obligations, but we require time. We are making every effort to balance our budget and this will be done in four years. We are taxing the people to the maximum. Not a cent is spent without Parliamentary authorization." M. Antonesco expects to sail on the "Equitania."

Washington, Oct. 30th.—The Treasury Department announces that Roumania and Servia have informed the United States Government that they were ready to commence negotiations relative to the consolidation of their debts. No date, however, has been fixed for the conferences.

Rome, Oct. 30th.—Dr. Mussolini, chief

of the Fascisti, requested by King Victor Emanuel to form a cabinet, arrived here this morning. An enormous crowd was gathered in the neighbourhood of the railway station and gave him an enthusiastic reception. He immediately proceeded to the Quirinal where he was received by the King. The capital was decorated with numerous flags, but quiet prevailed everywhere. It is believed that the new ministry will be formed in the course of the day. On his arrival at Civita Vecchia, before taking the train for Rome, Dr. Mussolini was welcomed by thousands of partisans and in the course of a short address he exhorted the crowd to remain calm, and patriotic airs were sung. When he arrived in Rome, accompanied by his staff, Dr. Mussolini, without changing his apparel, went straight to the King. On the route between the station and the palace, he was obliged to stop several times to acknowledge the acclamation of his partisans by brief speeches in which he strongly recommended calm, order and control of themselves, pointing out that now the Fascisti had won, it was their duty to show to Italy and the world to show were worthy of the victory and that reconstruction and regeneration of the country were necessary. While Dr. Mussolini was conferring with the King an imposing manifestation took place in front of the Quirinal, the enthusiasm being such that the King had to appear three times on the balcony of the palace. The interview lasted half an hour. On leaving the Quirinal, Dr. Mussolini visited the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate and announced that he would return to the Quirinal in the evening to submit the list of the ministers he had chosen.

Paris, Oct. 30th.—Mr. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, has commenced a series of conferences with the Minister of Commerce and officials of the Foreign Office with the object of arranging certain commercial questions common to the two countries. The conferences will probably continue for several days and may result in an official agreement or treaty regarding commercial relations between Canada and France.

Berne, Oct. 30th.—The New Swiss National Council elected yesterday is composed of sixty Liberals, four Conservatives, forty-four Socialists, thirty-four people's party, two Communist and some Independents.

Madrid, Oct. 30th.—A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Spain will be signed tomorrow. The minister for Foreign Affairs will sign for Spain and the British Ambassador for Great Britain.

Manila, Oct. 30th.—A resolution has been presented to the Legislature and supported by a majority of members, demanding the formation of a Republic.

Washington, Oct. 30th.—The State Department announces the retirement of the

Allied troops from Siberia has been followed by the cessation of control of the Chinese Eastern railway by British, French, American and Japanese.

Washington, Oct. 30th.—The Department of Justice has ordered the release of the British schooner "Grace and Edna" at New York because the prohibition officials, who ordered her seizure, were unable to prove that the vessel had illegally communicated with the shore.

Constantinople, Oct. 30th.—Rafet Pasha Military Governor of the Nationalists in Thrace, has had a conference with the Sultan to which considerable importance is attached. It is believed that the Sultan was assured that his personal security would be safeguarded and that he will not seriously oppose the Nationalists project to relieve him of his temporal power.

London, Oct. 30th.—The Duke of Devonshire, Chairman of the Executive Council of the British Empire Exhibition, has invited the Dominion High Commissioners or alternatively the Commissioners in charge of each Dominion's exhibition, to form a council and management committee, which will be in charge of the British Exhibition in 1924. The Chairman has appointed a special committee regarding the best method for securing exclusive use of Empire products and materials.

London, Oct. 30th.—A Reuter's despatch from Brisbane says that in consequence of representations made by a delegation of British cotton experts, now touring Australia, deploring the Australian custom of allowing cotton bushes to remain in the ground and produce an inferior grade of ratoon cotton, the Queensland Cabinet has decided to discontinue the payment of a guarantee of four and one half pence per pound for ratoon cotton and will henceforth apply the guarantee to plant cotton only.

London, Oct. 30th.—Mr. Morse, of Berwick, Nova Scotia, won two first prizes at the Imperial fruit show being held at the Crystal Palace and the fruit growers society at Quebec won a second prize, Canada thus winning three out of six prizes for apples in a competition which was open to the whole British Empire.

Bruessels, Oct. 30th.—A world fight against prohibition, with the United States as the centre of the west campaign, was planned at the closing session of a secret conference of anti-prohibitionists. The meeting ended with a banquet, which was marked by the number and value of rare old vintages chiefly French, served to the militant "wets."

London, Oct. 30th.—According to Greek quarters in London, Lieutenant Sir Charles General Harrington, the British military Commander in the Near East, has sent a message of thanks and congratulations to the Commander of the Greek army on the completion of his evacuation of Eastern Thrace.