

bye-election, with the result that Sir R. J. Thomas, Liberal, was elected over Mr. L. T. John, Labour, and Mr. O. Roberts, Conservative. Running as a National Liberal at the last election, today's successful candidate was second to General Sir Owen Thomas. Independent, whose death necessitated the new election. Thomas received 11,116 votes, against 6,368 for John, and 3,385 for Roberts.

Brussels, April 9th.—The King has agreed to support the demand by Belgians, deported into Germany during the war, for an indemnity of ten francs for each day of the period of their deportation. The King made this promise to a delegation he received after a demonstration by fifty thousand of the persons, who were forcibly ejected from their country. They protested against the present allowance of fifty francs for each month of their internment in Germany. The delegation reminded the King that 4,000 of the 128,000 deported persons died in Germany as the result of privations, disease and bad treatment.

Frankfort-On-Main, April 9th.—French and Belgian troops ejected 106 families within ten minutes from their dwellings in the German railwaymen's colony at Euren, near Treves, according to reports from German quarters today. The Germans claim the evictions were carried out with unusual ruthlessness, the troops going about with their rifles and sabres ready for action and often striking or shoving the inhabitants in order to accelerate the evacuation of the building.

Riga, April 9th.—A Moscow despatch reports disorders there, provoked by attacks against the church and mockery of the Easter celebrations. Troops were employed to suppress the disorders and three Red soldiers were shot dead.

Berlin, April 9th.—President Ebert today received M. Krestinsky who presented his credentials as the representative of the Soviet Government. He was formerly Russian Bolshevik Commissary of Finances.

Washington, April 9th.—Wages cannot be fixed by law, the United States Supreme court, dividing 5 to 3, held today in a case brought to test the constitutionality of an act of Congress fixing minimum wages for women and minor girls in the district of Columbia. The majority of the court based its position broadly upon the right of contract, insisting that while laws could be enforced to regulate working conditions, the employer and employee must be free of restraint in determining between themselves what wages are acceptable.

London, April 10th.—Sugar in stock on the 7th inst. was 95,000 tons. Last year 73,000 tons.

St. Johns N. F. April 9th.—An official proclamation issued today fixed Thursday May 3rd as the date of the general election in Newfoundland. The official nomination day for candidates will be Monday April 23rd. The election date is

somewhat earlier than was expected owing to the tieup of rail and steamer transportation as a result of winter storms and ice blockades. To meet the difficulties, the Government had entire lists of electors in the more remote districts telegraphed to St. Johns, to be printed for use in the elections.

Paris, April 9th.—Five Ministers of the Poincare Cabinet journeyed to distant parts of France yesterday and standing beneath monuments dedicated to the war dead and unveiled in their presence, solemnly informed thousands of French citizens that "the Ruhr will be evacuated only when Germany has fulfilled her reparations obligations". The war cross was affixed to the coat of arms of various cities which gallantly withstood the German occupation for the four years. The statement respecting the Ruhr is interpreted generally and in political circles is said to be intended as the official reply to the suggestions made in certain quarters opposed to the present policy in the Ruhr, that M. Loucheur's visit to Great Britain, where he met Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Lloyd George, followed by a conference with President Millerand and M. Poincare, was the beginning of a change in the French attitude and that the French Government was wavering and willing now to trade with Germany.

London, April 9th.—An Imperial Economic Conference and a meeting of the Imperial Conference of Premiers, similar to that held in June 1921, will sit concurrently in London, beginning October 1st, it was announced today in the House of Commons by Mr. Stanley Baldwin. It is anticipated, he said, that India and the Dominions will be represented in the discussion of affairs vital to the Empire. In answer to a supplementary query, the Chancellor said that questions relating to the Imperial defence would most certainly be discussed. He said that all the Dominions and India would be represented at the proposed Imperial Economic Conference in London and with the exception of New Zealand they would all be represented at the Imperial Conference of Premiers. He was sorry to state that the Prime Minister of New Zealand did not expect to be able to attend the latter Conference, but the Chancellor hoped that all the other Prime Ministers would be present. A member asked whether, since the Prime Minister of New Zealand would be unable to attend the conference of Premiers if the Chancellor would consider the propriety of inviting the New Zealand High Commissioner to attend in the Premiers place. Mr. Baldwin replied that he would leave the question to the Prime Minister to decide.

London, April 9th.—Sir Henry Craik, member for the Scottish Universities, asked in the House of Commons today whether it was a fact that the reply of the Soviet Government to the note re-

garding the persecution of Christians in Russia was of such a nature that its acceptance was refused and whether Mr. Ronald McNeill, Foreign Office spokesman, could make any statement in regard to the attitude of the Government toward the Soviet Government in this matter. Mr. McNeill said it was true that the British representative in Moscow had refused to transmit the Soviet reply to the Government. The matter referred to in the members' question had raised many serious considerations which were engaging the attention of His Majesty's Government, he added, but it was not possible to make any further statement for the moment.

London, April 9th.—Returning to the House of Commons today, Mr. Bonar Law looked braced and well, but the House was pained, when he attempted to reply to questions, to find that his throat was still affected and that he was able to speak only with difficulty and in almost inaudible tones. Indeed, when he came to explain the arrangement for the Imperial Conference, he handed his answer to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to deliver. In the Prime Minister's entourage it was stated that although he is only suffering from a relaxed throat there is no likelihood that he will be able to deliver a speech for some time to come and this has revived, the rumours of his possible retirement at an early date, which have been more persistent lately. No immediate developments are expected, but it has always been understood that Mr. Bonar Law's retention of office depended upon the course of his health, therefore should he decide to retire after the budget statement is made it would cause no surprise.

NEW YORK, April 10th.
Flour, (Blended Clears, St. Lawrence Brand) duty paid pr. brl. \$5.10
Meal, Kilndried per 100 pounds \$2.15.
New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.
Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$27.25.
Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs. \$7.66.

Mclasses Sugar 89 no quotation.
Cotton, Middling, Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 16 24-100
Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$4.63½
Exchange New York and London, sight \$4.65½

LONDON, April 10th.
Sugar, Demerara Crystals, per cwt. 54s. 0d.—57s. 0d.
" Muscavado per cwt. 48s. 0d—50s. 0d.
" White Java's cif United Kingdom May and June sellers 31s. 6d.
Demerara Rum per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, good middling red per cwt. 56s. 0d—58s. 0d.
Cotton, good medium West Indian Sea Island at Liverpool, per lb. 23d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount per cent 3.
Consols 59½.