

coal deliveries for August, September and October have not reached a total of 6,000,000 tons, the Allies will proceed to the occupation of new territory in Germany, in the region of the Ruhr or elsewhere. The official characterized as "an unheard of proceeding" the comparison made by Lord Curzon between France's war debt and the reparations due from Germany. "Our war debts", he said, "enabled us to win the war and helped us to make a greater military effort to save British and United States lives, while the German debt represents blood of the Allies that was shed. France does not repudiate her debts. She has wiped off the war debts owed her by some of her Allies, but she intends to pay her own". The French reply, if a reply is sent, will but reaffirm the position of this country, as repeatedly set forth heretofore, the official declared. France, he said, would never consent to the British demand that Germany pay less and France pay more, which is the official interpretation here of the statement in the note that Great Britain must collect 14,500,000,000 gold marks and that if she does not receive that sum from Germany, she must get it from the Allies.

Paris, Aug. 14th.—The Journal Des Debats, commenting upon the British reparation note, says: "Our will to break the resistance of a country that does not wish to fulfill her engagements is irrevocable and as there is literally nothing in all this enormous text that might lend itself to an arrangement, we are forced to consider the possibility of a definite separation, which will be as repugnant to the Government of the Republic, as to that of His Majesty, but which we cannot prevent if England really has said her last word". L'Intransigeant also regards the document as a "sort of repudiation of the Entente Cordiale". "This is extremely regrettable", it adds, "but nothing will turn us aside from our operation of constraint against Germany which the world some day, in the opinion of the writer, will recognize to have been the right course".

Marville, Aug. 14th.—"We are not only sure of our rights, but we have the means to secure them," M. Poincare told the people of war devastated Marville on Sunday. "France will never relent until Germany has been brought to her knees," he declared. Answering Chancellor Cuno's Reichstag address, he made a bitter attack on, "German hypocrisy," and declared that present conditions in the German state were brought about by the German people. "The crash of the German money is an economic and financial masterpiece," he said. "Germany has worked it with disastrous success. If she persists in her stubbornness, it will lead triumphantly to a catastrophe. Cuno would not have used such senseless language advocating the prolongation of resistance

and violation of the treaty of Versailles, if the Allies could have unanimously signified that their common will enjoined German revolt against the legitimate measure taken by France", he continued, "Germany is the victim of voluntary blindness". Recalling German atrocities of war time, the Premier spoke stirring of the scenes in Marville, which had been occupied by the German army. Pillage and destruction had followed the 1914 invasion of the German legions, he said. "Appeal to Poincare" was the answer the troops gave when homes were entered and possessions looted. Poincare was then president of the republic. Now, he declared, the situation was changed. Among the incidents quoted by M. Poincare was how when Frenchmen complained against the Germans stabling 24 horses in the village church they were told that the German officers were only imitating Napoleon. They even forced our girls to wash the dirty clothes of the soldiers, the Premier said. When we recall such abominable treatment, we are stupefied at the effrontery of Germany today complaining bitterly of the pacific occupation of the Ruhr from which none of the inhabitants would ever have suffered in the slightest degree if they had not been pushed by their government to acts of violence. Saying that Germany was now trying to evade the manifest consequences of her acts, he urged that France must not weaken. "Your dead demand it and their prayer will be granted," he told his hearers.

Berlin, Aug. 14th.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the new German Chancellor, outlined in a statement today the conditions under which Germany is ready to abandon the passive resistance in the Ruhr. The conditions are the complete restoration to Germany of her right of control over the Ruhr, re-establishment of the conditions in the Rhineland, vouchsafed her under the Versailles Treaty, and the liberation of every German citizen who has been outraged, evicted, or imprisoned.

London, Aug. 14th.—In the bye-election yesterday in South Portsmouth, rendered necessary by the resignation of the member, Lieut. Colonel Leslie Wilson, to accept the Governorship of Bombay, Major Herbert Cayzer, conservative, was elected over his Liberal opponent, Sir Henry Lawson, by a majority of over 2,000. The vote was Cayzer 11,885 Lawson, 9,763.

Rome, Aug. 14th.—The Italian press is very sparing in its comment on the British reparations note to France and Belgium, but the reception of the document is mainly favourable. Special satisfaction is expressed over Marquis Curzon's policy of fixing a definite sum to be claimed by Great Britain from the Allies and Germany, this being considered an acceptance by the British of Premier Mussolini's proposal to consider repara-

tions and inter-Allied debts as a single problem and discuss them jointly. The portions of the note demanding payment of the French debts and questioning the legality of the Ruhr occupation, met with less unanimous approval, being criticized, adversely, while a portion of the press considers the former too peremptory and questions the utility of bringing up the latter question at the present moment. Official circles, on the whole, are also pleased with the note, considering that since Great Britain has begun making concessions in the matter of payment of the inter-Allied debts a basis for agreement ought to be found, but the high hopes entertained upon the reception of the note have been somewhat dampened by the manner in which it was received in France.

Barbados, Aug. 15th.—At yesterday's meeting House Assembly the following address was passed. "The House of Assembly are of opinion that this colony should be represented at the Imperial Economic Conference by someone intimately connected and acquainted with West Indian affairs such as the President of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce, in addition to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and respectfully asks His Excellency to be good enough to forward to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the views of this House on the subject.

Southampton, Aug. 14th.—A party of 280 excursionists, aboard the steamer Princess Ena, had an exciting experience early this morning when the vessel, in crossing from Southampton to St. Malo, France, struck some submerged rocks, in a dense fog, between Jersey and St. Malo. A bad hole was cut in the steamer's hull and a number of passengers were transferred to the boats. However excellent order prevailed and there were no casualties. The Princess Ena later proceeded under her own steam. Two of the life boats containing 80 passengers were still missing at noon, despite efforts to find them, but the authorities believed there was no cause for anxiety.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 14th.—A measure introduced in the House of Assembly this evening by the Minister of Finance places a duty of 70 cents per gallon on all alcoholic liquors warehoused in Newfoundland and in transit. For some time past big shipments of liquor have been landed here from English steamers. They have been placed in bond until transshipment could be made by the owners, usually to St. Pierre. Up to the present the only local charge on this has been for warehousing.

Atlantic City, Aug. 14th.—Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, has accepted the invitation of the Federal Coal Commission to confer in New York with the commission and Anthracite operators in an effort to avert a strike on September 1st.