

conference of Scottish Unionists the Government had declared that until the legal establishment of the Irish Provisional Government and its equipment had been completed there could be no dissolution of Parliament.

New York, Jan 19th.—Plans for resumption of direct cable communication with Germany, suspended in 1914, were announced today by Mr. MacKay, President of the Commercial Cable, postal telegraph system, under a contract with the German Atlantic Cable Company. Mr. Mackay said two new cables would be laid between New York and Emden, Germany, and would be in operation by October 1923. The new lines, Mr. Mackay announced, would be in two sections joined at the Azores.

London, Jan. 20th.—The latest mortality returns show no abatement in the outbreak of Influenza in the U.K. Last week, there were 1,263 deaths from the disease an increase of 443 over the previous week, besides 707 deaths from Bronchial Pneumonia. The aged are particularly affected, the deaths in London for instance, including 116 persons whose ages ranged between 65 and 75 years. Greater London is still the centre of the outbreak, 1,021 Londoners having succumbed out of the total of 1,262.

New York, Jan. 19th.—The embargo against the importation into Australia of goods from Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey will be removed August 1st according to cable advices received by the Australian Commissioner here. Importation of goods from Germany or her Allies had been prohibited since the war.

Washington, Jan. 19th.—Pushing forward rapidly toward the conclusion of its labours, the Far Eastern Committee of the Washington Conference today recorded a mutual pledge against discriminatory railway practices in China, and then gave general approval that the whole multitude of treaties and misunderstandings be published to the world. The suggestion for a showdown of all Chinese commitments came from the United States delegation and was promptly supported by the Chinese, and after a discussion received in turn the tentative endorsement of the British, Japanese and French. A formal resolution, embodying the decision, is to be considered at a meeting of the committee tomorrow. The resolution is expected to provide that each Govt. make known whatever information it has regarding the separate agreements entered into by its nationals.

Paris, Jan. 19th.—M. Poincare, with the Chamber practically unanimous behind him served notice on Germany today that so long as he held office in conducting the destinies of his country, Germany must fulfill the obligations she entered upon at Versailles and may expect no leniency. The Versailles treaty binds us to our Allies, but it binds Germany to us all. It must be carried out. These

were his final words before leaving the "Tribune", after replying to various interpellations. His pronouncement summed up the whole programme. The statement of policy of the Poincare Cabinet was read in the Senate today, by M. Barthou, the minister of Justice. The Senate particularly applauded the passage declaring that France could not be charged with imperialism when she has paid a higher price than others for the peace she was now seeking to consolidate, and the reference to inseparability of France and Belgium and France's intention to take necessary measures against Germany in case of non payment of reparations. There was likewise applause for the statement that the starting point from which the length of occupation of the Rhineland should be measured, had not yet been fixed, as the Premier intimated, owing to the German bad faith. The declaration blames shameless propaganda for the picture drawn of France as stained with a sort of imperialistic madness. We insist that the conditions of the Cannes protocol be accepted or rejected by the delegates prior to any discussions, so that none of the stipulations of the treaties can be delayed even indirectly. Unless we have received guarantees on this point we shall be compelled to retain our liberty of action.

Washington, Jan. 19th.—The preamble to the naval, or five power, treaty which is now understood to be complete with the exception of art. 19 relating to fortifications, is as follows. The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan desiring to contribute to the maintenance of the general peace and reduce the competition in armament, have resolved with a view to accomplishing those purposes, to conclude a treaty to limit their respective naval armaments and to that end have appointed Plenipotentiaries.

Paris, Jan. 20th.—The Paris press is nearly unanimous in its praise of the Premier, M. Poincare, following his statement of policy in the Chamber of Deputies last night, which resulted in a vote of confidence of 474 to 107. The "Figaro" says. "Finally one has the feeling that France has found a Government worthy of her". The other newspapers merely echo this sentiment.

Penalore India, Jan. 20th.—The Prince of Wales reached here on Wednesday from Madras. The town was profusely decorated and great crowds everywhere attended the numerous ceremonies. He left in the evening for Mysore.

London, Jan. 20th.—Victorian State Minister dissatisfied at refusal of the Federal Govt. to permit the landing of six German Engineering experts to supervise the erection of coal Briqueting machinery at Morwell, says a Reuter despatch from Melbourne. The machinery, it is added, was recently purchased in Germany.

Bombay, Jan. 20th.—At a meeting yes-

terday of the working committee of the Indian Congress, Mr. Gandhi, the leader of the noncooperationists, presiding, a resolution was adopted postponing civil disobedience until January 31st, or pending the results of the negotiations at the round table conference now in progress between the leaders of all parties in India. It has been agreed also that if the Govt. is willing to release all political prisoners and withdraw the prohibitions against the volunteer corps and public meetings, all Hartals and similar anti-government activities shall cease.

New York, Jan 20th.—The raw sugar market was firm and unchanged at 2.1/8 for Cuba's, cost and freight, equal to 3.73 for centrifugal. There were no sales locally, but the United Kingdom bought 12,000 to 15,000 tons at 2. The firmness in the spot market led to renewed buying in raw sugar futures, and prices advanced 4 to 7 points. There was a set back later under realizing, with prices at mid-day one point lower to three net higher. The market for refined was firmer and prices were advanced 10 points to the basis of 5.00 for fine granulated by several of the local refiners. There was good enquiry with refiners all sold ahead and unable to make prompt delivery. There were no transactions in refined futures.

London, Jan. 20th.—Upon leaving the Pope's apartment this evening, says an Exchange telegraph despatch from Rome Dr. Bignone said his Holiness could hardly be expected to weather the crisis, though he thought he would live through the night.

Stockholm, Jan. 20th.—The King who is suffering from a slight attack of influenza is confined to his bed. He had no fever today.

St Thomas, Jan. 20th.—French warship "Jeanne D'Arc" arrived from Cuba this morning.

Barbados, Jan. 20th.—R. M. S. Chaleur which left here yesterday the Marquis of Salisbury Lady Dorothy Wood and Lady Ormsby Gore sailed for Grenada and Sir Edward Dawson for Trinidad.

Grenada, Jan. 20th.—Lord Salisbury Lady Dorothy Wood and Lady Beatrice Ormsby Gore arrived by R. M. S. Chaleur this afternoon.

Grenada, Jan. 20th.—Major the Hon. E. F. L. Wood M. P. landed here at 10 a. m. yesterday and was received by H. E. the Governor, His Honor the Chief Justice members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and other officials. The district board of St. George's then delivered an address of welcome and after replying Major Wood and party left for Govt. House. The landing place and route were gaily decorated and a large crowd lined the way. After luncheon at Govt. House Major Wood began his work at 2 p. m. by meeting deputations from the Agricultural and Commercial Society and other representative bodies,