

that there should be an annual observance of Education Week.

"Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning on the 18th of November next as National Education Week, and urge its observance throughout the country. I recommend that the State and local authorities co-operate with the civic and religious bodies to secure its most general and helpful observance, for the purpose of more liberally supporting and more effectively improving the educational facilities of our country.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Nov. 9th.—After having presided today over the Cabinet Council, which failed arrive at to any decision concerning the date for general elections, Mr Baldwin, with several of his ministers tonight, was the guest of the Lord-Mayor of London at a banquet in the Guildhall, in celebration of Lord Mayors day. The banquet was characterized by all the traditional ceremonial and was attended by members of the diplomatic corps and persons from all branches of society. The speech of Mr. Baldwin was devoted largely to foreign affairs. He referred with great satisfaction to the work of the Imperial Conference which, he said, had dealt with a number of important questions, including the Washington conventions, the Far East, the League of Nations, and the present situation on the continent. With regard to defence, Mr. Baldwin said the conference had drawn up a number of guiding principles, and the Premiers had decided that they would always be prepared to consider, in concert with other peoples, what possibility there was of a further limitation of armaments. The Premier declared the Government hailed with particular satisfaction the signal of renewed willingness on the part of the United States Government to cooperate with Europe, in the task of meeting the present situation (at the time of his speech the Premier had not learned of the Washington Government not to participate in the proposed reparations conference). This cooperation did not involve in the opinion of the Government, any attempt to drag the United States into European entanglements, or to make that Country the arbiter of European fortunes. The United States would emphatically repudiate either interpretation, but her interests in the economic recovery of Europe, in which she must inevitably play a considerable part, was not less than that of Great Britain and she was capable, by reason of her detachment, of forming judgements which would be recognized and accepted by all. Continuing, Mr. Baldwin said it was too early to say whether the efforts to promote a reparations conference would succeed,

and it would be premature to hazard a guess as to the particular form such a conference would take. But, he added, that Europe should be allowed to drift to her doom while the Powers looked on with folded hands was not to be thought of. This statement evoked loud cheering. The entire weight of the British authority and influence, said Mr. Baldwin, would be and was being thrown into the scales in favour of cooperation with the United States for the common action between all, which five years ago won the war, and by which alone peace would be secured. For such common action Great Britain always had striven, but it was from no exclusively abstract or ethical considerations, nor from the standpoint of treaty obligations alone that Great Britain had acted and would continue to act. She was and must be inspired by regard for her own interests. With regard to the general situation and unemployment, Great Britain's duty was to her own people, while at the same time cooperating for the peaceful recovery of the whole world. In dealing with the Imperial Conference, Mr. Baldwin dealt at length with the preference granted to Empire productions and the advantages it was expected to derive from them, but he did not allude otherwise to the protectionists.

Paris, Nov. 10th.—The French superior council of national defence, which includes Marshal Foch and all the high military authorities, is in session this afternoon at the Palace of the Elysee, under the presidency of President Millerand.

Amsterdam, Nov. 10th.—The Government officially announced today that ex-Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany crossed the German frontier this morning enroute to Oels, Upper Silesia.

Amsterdam, November 10th.—The Exchange Telegraph's account of the ex-Crown Prince's departure says he left the island of Wieringen at four-thirty. Two big motor cars awaiting him in the village of Ewijksluis on the mainland, Frederick William entered the first car accompanied by Burgomaster Kolf of Wieringen, while his luggage was loaded in the second. Both cars drove off at daybreak. Before leaving Wieringen Frederick William addressed a letter to the population expressing his regret at being unable to say goodbye and expressing gratitude for the good friends he had made during his years of exile and for the hospitality shown him. It is considered here that the Dutch Government had no right to detain him in Holland, that his departure is quite legal and that it will not involve Holland in any diplomatic conflict. It none-the less has caused a sensation.

Paris, Nov. 10th.—A Havas despatch from Berlin this morning says the hearing of General Ludendorff before the Attorney-General of the Reich is now in pro-

gress, according to Munich advices received by the German people's party. (The foregoing conflicts with other advices stating that General Ludendorff had been released on parole.

Berlin, Nov. 10th.—General Ludendorff spent some time in the Munich Police Station after his arrest yesterday, according to despatches from that City, but was released after he had given his word of honor not to participate again in a coup d'etat. It is believed possible that Adolph Hitler, who was reported to have escaped from the Bavarian authorities, has sought refuge east of Munich with several hundred of his Nationalist followers.

Southampton, Nov. 10th.—Mr. Lloyd George was given a noisy reception when he appeared on the deck of the "Majestic". The combined journalistic forces of Southampton and London stormed the liner itself to get the ex-premier's impressions of Canada and the United States. The reporters started the ex-premier on politics immediately, asking his opinion on Mr. Baldwin's pronouncement at Plymouth regarding protection. Judging from the brief reports I have seen, I think it is a vast incredible pronouncement, a piece of incredible folly to the intelligence of the nation to feed the starving industries with the mildewed straw of the last century with every grain of the statesmanship beaten out of it, replied Mr Lloyd George. The ex-premier said he accepted Mr. Baldwin's challenge on free trade, or protection, as a domestic issue. "The whole difficulty is a old difficulty. You can not have protection without taxing food and I am absolutely certain the people of this country will not consent to food taxes."

Bucharest, Roumania, Nov. 11th.—Many persons were killed and scores wounded when Fort Domnesti, on the outskirts of the capital, blew up late yesterday. For many hours the City was imperilled by bursting shells, which fell at considerable distances from the fort. The material damage is reported to be heavy.

London, Nov. 11th.—The members of the Imperial Conference, which has been in session here, apparently were in favor of a conference on the question of Germany's capacity to pay reparations without France, if the plans for the proposed conference with France included should break down. This was brought out in the official summary of the Imperial Conference published today. The summary contains numerous resolutions adopted and sketches of the proceedings.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12th.

Flour, (hard winter clears \$5.00.
" hard winter straights \$5.50
Meal, Kilndried per 100 pounds \$2.25
New Season's Pork per barrel \$37.00.
Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$26 00
Sugar—Crystals maximum per 100 lbs.
\$7.21
Molasses Sugar 89' maximum 6.18.