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TELEGRAMS

ST. CROIX STATION.

Montreal, Sept. 1st.—A strong fatherly warning against strikes and the strike habit was given to the labouring people of Montreal by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi speaking last night in Notre Dame Church at the usual religious service held on the eve of Labor Day. "A strike is a fight", said His Grace, "and as a result of strikes labour, industry and commerce are disorganized. It is another aspect of war between employee and employer. All wars must end in peace. Peace is brought through negotiation and sometimes through arbitration. Why not negotiate and arbitrate before the war instead of after. War should not be the only way through which peace may be attained."

London, Sept. 1st.—Hopeful auguries of increased production by British industries and the return of more normal conditions of labour are based on certain recent happenings here. One of these is in the nature of a letter written by Chairman Brownlee of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineers to Chas. W. Bowerman, Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress emphasizing the gravity of the present economic situation and urging the Committee as the most representative and responsible body of Trade Unionists in the country, to take action to alleviate the situation. Mr. Brownlee cited Herbert Hoover's warning of political, economic and moral chaos in Europe unless productivity be increased and added his own arguments in support of this. Another important incident is the decision of the Amalgamated Engineers and Allied Unions to defer their demands for a 44-hours week pending the result of

a joint investigation with the employers into the relation between production and the hours of work here and elsewhere. Interest is further attracted by a magazine article in which W. M. Brace Labour member of Parliament and leader of the Welsh miners, pleads for the resumption of piece work, instead of day wages.

Washington, Sept. 1st.—Korean independence was declared in a proclamation to the "peoples of the world" issued here last night in the name of the Govt. and the people of the Republic of Korea. The proclamation was signed by Dr. Syngam Rhee, President of the Republic, and J. K. Kimm, Chairman of the Korean commission to the peace conference. Declaring that Korea was denied freedom as "one of the alleged autonomous units of a Japanese mock federation," the proclamation said Japan's recent promise of reforms in the Korean Government meant only a new form of cruel denationalization and dechristianizing procedure.

London, Sept. 1st.—Reuter's. The Peninsular and Oriental British India and Well Lines announce their vessels will load at Hamburg and Bremen.

Copenhagen, September 1st.—Lettish and Lithuanian troops have driven the Bolsheviks from Nevo Alexandrovsk, 15 miles south-west of Dvinsk, according to a statement issued by the Lettish Press Bureau here. It is said that the neighbourhood has been cleared of the enemy and that a large number of prisoners and guns have been captured by the advancing Letts and Lithuanians.

Cork, Ireland, September 1st.—Suspected of carrying munitions to the Sinn Feins, the steamer Hampshire Coast was seized by a destroyer yesterday and has been brought to Cork. The steamer left London for Ireland on Wednesday. The authorities have not indicated what action they will take in connection with the seizure.

London, September 1st.—(Reuter's). A War Office communication says: "Fighting on the Archangel Vologda railway continued all day Saturday for the possession of the village of Emptza which changed hands several times. No British troops were engaged in the fighting. Our airmen bombed Plesotska heavily, Russian troops attacked and captured Hadish, 15 miles east of Emptza on Friday, taking 90 prisoners and one gun."

London, September 1st.—An official statement issued by the Bolshevik Govt. at Moscow and received here by wireless, declares that Kharkov, 115 miles north-

east of Yenateringoslav is preparing to surrender without fighting. The statement claims that the Bolshevik have occupied Sugja, 90 miles north-east of Kharkov Obojan, 80 miles north of Kharkov and Balkkley. In the region of Orelburg the Bolsheviks captured a sharpshooter battalion of 800 men and a cosack regiment of 500, the statement asserts.

London, September 1st.—(Reuter's) General Ironsides in a communique, reports that Russian troops supported by two companies of the Royal Fusiliers and many Australians attacked the Bolshevik on the Archangel-Vologda railway, south of Obozerskaya on August 29th. The attack was completely successful. All our objectives were gained and all the enemy's gun positions and the village of Emptza and station fell into our hands. After the capture of Emptza the Bolshevik counter-attacked with several armoured cars, regaining the village. A further attack by the Royal Fusiliers recaptured the village which is now in our hands. Aircraft cooperated in the attack, bombing barracks and armoured trains. So far ten guns including a six-inch howitzer, many machine-guns, five hundred prisoners, have been captured. Our casualties were slight.

Mexico, City, Aug. 30th.—Important concessions made by President Carranza today, in issuing a decree amending the reclamation law. Briefly they are as follows. Claims for damages may be presented not only for losses during the recent two revolutions ending with the installation of the present Govt. on May 1st, 1917 but for those sustained since then in various regions where revolts are still smouldering. Damages by rebels or outlaws to person or property are subject to no proclamation when such damage is found to be the result of negligence on the part of constituted authority. A commission on indemnification will admit any means of proof "humanly reasonable." The claims commission can consider all cases but the president has the right to arrange conventions with any foreign power for a mixed commission to handle claims of citizens of that power. Claims by railway companies and other public utilities taken over by the Govt., will be arranged either by the Federal Claims Commission or by agreement between the companies and the Secretary of the treasury. The most important amendment, it is considered is that relative to the President's power to arrange conventions for mixed commissions with Foreign Powers.