

beers are numbered. The bill becomes effective as soon as signed by President Wilson, or within ten days, should his illness prevent him from acting on it. Simultaneously with the President's signature, the war time enforcement section becomes effective. This section as well as the constitutional enforcement portion prohibits the manufacture or sale of any liquor containing more than one half percent of alcohol.

Paris, Oct. 10th.—German troops attacked Lettish forces on Oct. 8th, according to a protest received by the Peace Conference from the Lettish Govt. The Allies have been asked to take decisive action against this "violation of the peace treaty", and to compel Germany to comply with the terms of the Versailles Pact. It is claimed that German troops in Retvia are threatening the world and uniting with pro-German Russians, the Lettish Govt. declares it will defend its province.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 10th.—The St. Lawrence Sugar Company of Montreal announces that at 9 o'clock this morning, the price of all grades of sugar are advanced 25 cents a hundred pounds.

Washington, October 10th.—Although President Wilson continued to improve yesterday, his physicians indicated that they expected his recovery to progress very slow, and it might be a considerable time before they would permit him to resume work.

London, Oct. 10th.—Mr. Lloyd George, answering demands made by the miners at today's conference, admitted that many advantages could be secured from joint control of mines by capital and labour, but declared the Govt. was unable to frame its policies on the lines of the miners' suggestions. The Premier spoke for one hour and made it clear that the Govt. was not prepared to accept the recommendation of the Coal Commission headed by Sir John Sankey, to acquire and run the mines as State property. He expressed the hope that the Miners' Federation and the Trades Union movement as a whole would co-operate to obtain the largest possible measure of agreement for the Govt's scheme as already outlined by himself in the House of Commons, according to unofficial reports. Mr. Lloyd George conceded that the demand for nationalization had been a plank in the platform (Labour) for years, and that the deputation which called upon him was acting not from any selfish interest but with a desire to benefit society as a whole. The Govt. however, felt, he said, that nationalization was not a step which was in the interest of the State. At the close of the conference the deputation promised to report its result to members of the various unions on Oct. 22nd, and that subsequent action would be left to the Parliamentary Committee which was appointed at the trades union congress recently held at Glasgow.

It is understood that in the view of the deputation the Premier's statement was most unsatisfactory, one delegate characterizing it as "positively disheartening". An official statement was issued late yesterday that Mr. Lloyd George had agreed to the deputation's request for payment of wages to miners, made idle by the railway strike, instead of giving an unemployment allowance. "The nationalization of mines", says the "Herald" labour organ, is the question immediately at issue, but is of course a precursor to a complete policy of nationalization of industry. "Here is the battle joined". On neither side is there any doubt that the fight will be stern. The "Herald" recognizing this, says: "The possessing class that lives on the labour of others, has everything at stake, and will shrink from nothing in an attempt to frustrate the movement". Representing the anti-nationalization view, the "Telegraph" does not expect the miners to be converted from their present opinion, although it sees some little hope in the appeal to other trade unionists. It adds: "The prospect is the reverse of attractive. It means renewed trouble, anxiety and unrest, and that at a time when the nation can least afford it".

London, Oct. 10th.—"Never has there been greater opportunities in Great Britain and greater opportunities will present themselves in the future", Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service Reconstruction, said today. It is most important for the country, he proceeded to appreciate the opportunities and seize them within the country's grasp. But we must have courage and determination and must summon the necessary unanimity. Every nation is short of something that Great Britain can supply. Referring in optimistic terms to the question of American competition, the Minister declared, "British manufacturers have the bugbear of American rivalry but America is not well placed for world trade. Besides, she has her own troubles, whilst the exchange is hindering her exports. I assure you America cannot drive British trade from the world markets, if we only make up our minds to work together."

London, Oct. 10th.—Mr. Lloyd George in the course of his speech yesterday to the delegation of miners who presented a demand for the nationalization of the mines, says the Central News today, left the inference to be gathered that if a large and powerful section of the community continued to press for the policy of nationalization, which would have far reaching effects upon industry, it would be necessary that the entire nation be given an opportunity of declaring its attitude.

Paris, Oct. 10th.—The Supreme Council has decided to grant to the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries an extension of 10 days to the time in which they are required

to return their observations upon the draft of the Bulgarian treaty, submitted to them on September 19th. The additional period will end on October 29th. The Supreme Council further approved a plan proposed by the Reparations Commission, providing for the despatch to Budapest of an inter-Allied commission, including one Roumanian delegate, to make an inventory of the objects of material which have been seized by the Roumanian military authorities upon requisition in Hungary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th 1919

Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence 1 rand pr. brl. \$10.50.
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$3.70
New Season's Pork per brl. \$45.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$43.50
Sugar---Crystals (Confirmed by Brokers) per 100 lbs. \$7.28.
Molasses 89° test pr 100 lbs. no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 20 74-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$4.15½
Exchange New York and London, sight \$4.18½

LONDON, Oct. 11th 1919.

Sugar-Demerara Crystals duty paid price, fixed by the Royal Commission per cwt. 57s. 9d. - 91s. 0d.
Muscovado, 89°/- basis, floating terms in bond, Ditto duty paid. 55s. 6d. - 78s. 6d.
German Beet 88°/- f.o.b. no further sales during the war
Java 96°/- Gibraltar or Channel for Orders floating terms, no quotations.
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per cwt. 123s. 0d. 128s. 0d.
Cotton, Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liverpool nominal per lb.
Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 5.
Consols 52
Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 60.95

SALVAGED CARGO OF RAFUSE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Latest news from Tortola is that the three casks of rum salvaged from the burnt British schooner "B. L. Rafuse," lying bottom up on the Anegada reef were sold at auction fetching 7 and 8 shillings per gallon.

We understand that according to telegrams received by Messrs. D. O. Bornn & Sons, this cargo was insured with the Paris Underwriters.—*St Thomas Mail Notes, 8th Oct.*

FOR SALE
White Lime delivered in town from Estate Southgate Farm at 60 cents pr. barrel.

CATHRINE LUDVIG