

way from neighbouring fields. Sixteen machines were preparing to essay the East bound trip from San Francisco. The contest is limited to military aviators.

London, Oct. 7th.—The first race in the 1920 series for the America Cup, will take place on June 14th, 1920 if the challenge submitted by Sir Thomas Lipton is accepted. The challenger specified that the first race should take place upon that date and others at intervals of two days. Mr. Nicholson of Southampton, designer of Shamrock IV, who is considered England's foremost producer of race yachts, is now in America to see about refitting Shamrock IV., now in Drydock in Brooklyn. Mr. Nicholson has cabled to Sir Thomas Lipton that the Shamrock which has been carefully stored in drydock in Erie Basin since her belated arrival in America during the war, is in perfect condition.

London, Oct. 7th.—The Cork Development Association has received a cable from Mr. Henry Ford stating that he is considering running a line of steamers to Ireland.

Paris, Oct. 8th. Marshal Foch, who yesterday was instructed to draw up a new note to Germany relative to the withdrawal of General Von der Goltz's troops from the Baltic provinces, will couch the document very clearly according to newspapers here. The note, it is said, will state that in case there is any further dilatory tactics from Berlin, measures will be announced for dealing with the situation, and will be immediately and rigorously applied.

London October 8th. Advices to Helsingfors report that Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, has been placed under arrest in Moscow, according to the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. Lenine is said to have ordered the arrest of Leon Trotsky, the Soviet Minister of War, but failed to secure this and he himself was taken into custody. A rival message forwarded by the same correspondent reports a reign of terror against the Bolsheviks in Moscow had begun by a revolutionary party. In this movement the Bolshevik leader Jacob Peters, is said to have been killed.

Washington, October 8th.—President Wilson was stronger today than at any time since he became ill nearly two weeks ago, said a bulletin issued today by his physicians.

Washington, Oct. 8th.—Upon the basis of detailed reports from the British Shipping Commission on the possession of the former German steamship Imperator, and other ships which were used by the United States army transport service, and were recently turned over to the Shipping Board, the British Embassy has begun negotiations with the State Department to obtain relinquishment of these ships to the British Transatlantic Companies. According to the British view-point their Govern-

ment is in no way responsible for the action of the reparations commission in holding a certain number of tankships, owned by the Standard Oil Com., to be prizes because they were sailing under the German flag, and does not feel that there is a warrant in law, or equity, for refusing to return over other ships, regularly allotted to the British by the Reparations Commission as an offset for that decision, especially in view of the fact that the tankers were not given to the British, but were re-assigned to supply oil to Germany.

London, Oct. 8th.—Mr. Lloyd-George surprised his countrymen as he frequently does, by denouncing the railwaymen's strike as "Russianism", and "another effort to hold up the community and strangle it into submission", at the Lord Mayors Mansion House luncheon, in honour of Field Marshal Allenby yesterday. The occasion was an unusual one for such a topic, but the Premier has a habit of doing unusual things at unusual times. Near him sat Emil Feosel, son of the King of Hedjaz, in white robes, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, with an array of other military and civilian notables such as only London can muster on ceremonial occasions. They expected nothing more sensational than compliments to the conqueror of Palestine. "The nation means to be master in her own House," Mr. Lloyd-George declared. "A just master, a fair master, a generous, but always master in her house". This was naturally accepted as a proclamation of the Premier's view that the Govt. won a victory over the strikers. Mr. Thomas, Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and leader of the recent strike, speaking at the Albert Hall on Sunday night, dwelt upon the settlement as a compromise, and yesterday issued a statement appealing for reconciliation and a burial of hard feelings. Labour papers appear to differ with Mr. Thomas as to some aspect of the strike settlement. Mr. Roberts, Food Controller, speaking last night, laid blame on the negotiations of the railwaymen, accusing them of adopting "methods of secret diplomacy", and declaring the settlement of wage matters must be taken out of the hands of political officials. Mr. Robert's last point is in line with the general sentiment of the country as voiced by the newspapers. A project is afoot for organizing an executive committee of all sections of labour to carry on negotiations with the employers. The dislocation of railway traffic because of the strike has not been remedied. At several stations today there was displayed a placard which announced the companies hoped to resume normal traffic tomorrow. Thousands of workers who expected to return home as usual on trains last night were disappointed and lines containing hundreds of persons waited until late at night at Tram Termini for rides.

Rome, Oct. 8th.—According to the newspapers, the Council of Ministers at its session today will seek to find means to solve the Fiume problem. Minister of Foreign Affairs Tittoni will leave very soon for Paris to consult with the Inter-Allied representatives regarding this question.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 8th.—Winning today's game against Cincinnati 4 to 1, the recently dejected and all but hopeless White Sox of Chicago now consider themselves real contenders for the World's Baseball Championship. The series now stands 4 games for Cincinnati and 3 for Chicago.

London, Oct. 8th.—Mr. James minister without portfolio and the principal representative of the Government to the Labour Conference at Washington, is expected to leave for the United States in a few days. Mr. Stuart Fanning, Secretary of the Postmen's Federation, has been nominated as the representative of the Parliamentary Committee of the Union Congress. The other Labour representatives include Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Bowerman and Miss Mary Mc Arthur.

Christiania, October 8th.—In the vote by which Norway adopted the prohibition of whisky, brandy and other strong liquors in the referendum of Monday 428,455 were in favour of prohibition and 284,137 against it. Christiania was strongly against the prohibition, only 18,599 voting for it, as compared with 70,000 in opposition. The measure does not affect wines and beers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9th 1919
 Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand 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 80-100d.
 Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$4.16
 Exchange New York and London, sight \$4.18½

LONDON, Oct. 9th 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 51½
 Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 60.95