473-MILLION DEFICIT.

CHAMBERLAIN'S REVISED FIGURES

NEARLY DOUBLE THE BUDGET ESTIMATE.

ARMY'S INCREASE OF 118 MILLIONS.

(HANCELLOR'S ESTIMATE FOR NORMAL SOO-MILLION BUDGET.

22 11 01 £173.615.000, nearly twice as much! cut of a total of £209.455.000. An increase of over £190,000,000 in the though expenditure and a fall of over (2 mail (0) in the receipts make up the:

that our additional deficit. His Tirgest share of the increase is set down; the army (£118,000,000), the navy

to the deterring by the Dominions of and Excise and other heads,

continue on strength owing to See by the delays, &c., by 234,000,000. November April period, however, a Let 128 me (Callis estimated as a conseor more repol demobilisation than was l To removement in payo

Civil Service 600-Million Estimate.

in exerci credit (£12,000,000)-- repay-

payments we may get from Germany.

A "Normal" Year.

la stax (including super-tax)

Very folia duty

Total tax revenue

1.251,100,0.0

· Othie

n lands

Farrents to local taxation account

Army expenditure are given on page 11.]

Test to Lieutenant Colonel Aubrey Her-

. U.-Yeovil) and Major General David-

U.-Hante Farcham), Mr. Bonar

the House of Commons yester-

and that the Prime Minister had

N. Barnes (Minister without post-

earl Licutenant of Ireland or the Chief

A Goldes (President of the Board of

il channellor).

(mides (Transport Minister).

C. Addison (Minister of Health).

: the Cabinet:-

softlement

Y Debt services . .

The Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday next year—Mr. Chamberlain estimates the papers are we shown where the drastic cut-government, or at any rate of a Cabinet confield near the good, the police believe they after-The Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday next year-Mr. Chamberlain estimates the the promised revised statement of the expenditure at £805,000,000, and the receipts the promised revised statement of the expenditure at £805,000,000, and the receipts the promised revised statement of the expenditure at £805,000,000, and the receipts the promised revised on the pre-war scale of magnitude and wards met at a pre-arranged rendezvous, where or its substitute). In this the figure for the committee of the Cabinet has been at work now to comprise as many as twenty Ministers, one or more motor-cars were waiting for them.

REVISED STATEMENT (1919-20).

The normal revenue collection for the current and of the year high the list and some manual action in the list and some manual that was for him to get out. year is proceeding satisfactorily. All heads of the Civil Services year is proceeding satisfactorily. All heads of the first half. The production of the larming costlinates a cold silence marked the prevailing temper, varied only by an ironical remonstrate of the man accept it as quite credible—that strange of the nine from the papers was delayed until the Committee had finished its work, and the papers were supmoned to Downing Street to grange peace in his and some murmurs at other make and some murmurs at other names a cold silence marked the prevailing temper, varied only by an ironical remonstrate the man accept it as quite credible—that strange from Mr. C. F. What against the omission of the nine M.P.'s recently summended to Downing Street to grange peace in his and some murmurs at other names a cold silence marked the prevailing temper, varied only by an ironical remonstrate the man accept it as quite credible—that strange from Mr. C. F. What against the omission of the nine M.P.'s recently summended to Downing Street to grange peace in his cell or with the contraction of the papers was delayed until the Committee had finished its work, and the papers were supmended to Downing Street to grange peace in his cell or with the contraction of the statement is now made—and those who tempers are considered in the statement is now made—and those who tempers are considered in the statement is now made—and those who tempers are considered in the statement is now made—and those who tempers are considered in the statement is now made—and those who tempers are considered in the statement is now made—and those who tempers are considered in the statement is now made—and those who tempers are considered in the statement is now made—and those who tempers are considered in the statement is now made—and those who tempers are considered in the statement is now made—and those who tempers are considered in the statement is now made—and those who tempers are considered in the statement is now made—and those who tempers are cons Army of Compution (payment for c) the current year, but this loss is more than posed to be based on it.

1. 6. 6. 50 is deforming), and £20,000,000 made good by the increased yield from Customs: Yet nowhere, either in a detailed way or

ming 50 millions of increased expen- prevents the winding up of the food purchase is the balance-sheet after drastic economics, which is all 1000,000 for pay increases accounts and the return of the working capital, with its acknowledged deficit of £473,645,000, (13 a) (16) for war gratuities. The rise to the Exchequer. The chief items of Appro-what would it have been without any drastic representations of the exchequer of the exchequer. The chief items of Appro-what would it have been without any drastic received this year, are:—

to first bult of the year the Army 1. Repayments, mainly by Australia for maintenance of Australian

2. Repayment by Germany for the cost of the Army of Occupa-

The estimated value as at 31st March last of cellor of the Exchequer giving "very tentathe stocks affected by the continuance of the tive revised estimates" of revenue and excount of these items will be carried into next

The actual increase of expenditure over the Like the increase under the heading Civil this year of Appropriations in Aid postponed the words "year tentative" are its like year of Appropriations in Aid postponed the words "year tentative" are its like year of Appropriations in Aid postponed the its like year of Appropriations in Aid postponed the words "year tentative" are its like year of Appropriations in Aid postponed the its like year of Appropriations in Aid postponed the its like year of Appropriations in Aid postponed the its like year of Appropriations in Aid postponed the its like year of Appropriations in Aid postponed the its like year of Appropriations in Aid postponed the it Figure 1 w police charges (£5.560,000), increased pay to almy, navy, and Air Force for the expenses (£5.560,000), and the actual increase of £153,195,000.

In the first place, however, there are several was a mild, not to say dubious, cheer, there are instead of the present year. The fall in miscellaneous ties of Manitions and Shipping and the value of stocks held by the Ministry of Food, the big items which were not represented in the Budget before the war at all. To take th by places war assets totalling the navy is almost entirely due to increased by the option in hulling \$258,000,000 from is due to the teansfer of expenditure on wind-Ministry of Munitions; and that of the increase of £6,359.6 of for Revenue Departments £4,759,000 is due to the cest of war bonus.

In a statement for a "normal" year-not. The Chancellor's figures are as follows:-

139,500,000

354,000,000

963,500,000

43,000,000

11.500.000

150,000,000

1,168,550.000

345.000,000

160.000.000 57,500.000

55,200,000 +

1.280,700,000 +

Sir R. Home (Minister of Labour).

sisted of the political chiefs of the principal

Government departments, was reduced to a War

Government at that date, and was afterwards expanded into an Imperial War Cabinet by the

parts of the Empire. In 1918 its members were Mr. Lloyd George, Earl Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law,

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. G. N. Barnes,

In the new Peace Cabinet, Earl Cuizon and

Mr. Baifour exchange offices, while new Minis-

tries represented are those of Health, Trans-

port, and Labour. The inclusion of the "Lord

Lieutenant or Chief Secretary of Ireland" marks

a departure from the customary form of direct

Viscount Milner, and General Smuts.

Mr. Bonar Law (Lord Privy Seal).

502,000,000 + \$5,195,000 55,200,000 + 6,389,000

1.642,295,000 + 191,195,000 1.163,650,000 - 32,450,000

473,645,000 + 223,645,000

20,000,000

23,500,000

1.750.000

15,00C,000

15,000,000

10,800,000 9,000,000

16,190,000

TABLE I.—SUMMARY AND COMPARISON.

TABLE II.—ESTIMATED REVENUE.

TABLE III.-ESTIMATED ENPENDITURE.

............ 1,451,100,000

Details of the increased expenditure, the National Debt statement, Mr. Chamber-

THE FIRST PEACE CABINET: TWENTY MEMBERS.

The Cabinet, which up to December, 1916, con-

1. J. Balfour (Lord President of the Cabinet on the formation of Mr. Lloyd George's

A Clamberlain (Chancellor of the Exclinelusion of Ministerial representatives of other

lan's estimate for a normal year, and Mr. Churchill's statement on the increased

149.210.0 •

119,000,000

THE FINANCE DEBATE.

LIBERAL 'NO CONFIDENCE MOTION.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL LEVY.

(From our Political Correspondent.)

LONDON. MONDAY. Though the revised estimates of revenue and expenditure were circulated this morning, very few members to-day seem to have found time to read them. Consequently. it staggering. Certainly there was gravity fully stage-managed."

expenditure of the present financial year, so appreciated. The normal revenue collection for the current; that the latter half of the year might in Apart from a cheer for Mr. Balfour's inclu-

of the deterring by the Dominions of and Excise and other heads.

On the other hand, Appropriations in Aid are the maintenance of their troops of their troops. The sale of horses, &c., read the Missellaneous Revenue is diminished present financial year, or, for that matter, by the continuance of the Food Control, which for the next. One can only say that if this present finite in the first troops and the Missellaneous Revenue is diminished present financial year, or, for that matter, by the continuance of the Food Control, which for the next. One can only say that if this present finite in the first troops and the Missellaneous Revenue is diminished present financial year, or, for that matter, by the continuance of the Food Control, which for the next. One can only say that if this in a general way, is there any estimate of

> A Forecast of Reduced Armaments. The only paper in which there are any purely Ministerial concern. speculative figures of reduction of expendi-69,000,000 ture are in the memorandum by the Chanexisting taxation and existing services on a peace basis. This statement at least is opti-

will have been withdrawn. The expenditure of a normal year is reckoned at £808,000,000, voked an immediate outery of dissent, while and it is possible to compare it with the pre-Explaining the decrease of £59,700,000 under war standard by taking prices as double or the war originally estitute main items in the original estimate the value of money as half.

In the first place, however, there are several

than capital which otherwise would have controlling of food parentless it will be supposed to the Exchanger possible to wind up food accounts and pay over the whole capital invested in them to the Chanceller sets out the main items in exercise Civil Service expenditure of deflect this year of £65,500,000, partly made good to the food of the on to Dominions and alies, 267,000,000 for railways, and £50,000,000 for the bread with. Chamberlain row juts the National Language is decreased by the Chamberlain row juts the National Language is decreased by the Chamberlain row juts the National Language is decreased by the Chamberlain row juts the National Language is decreased by the Chamberlain row juts the National Language is decreased by the Chamberlain row juts the National Language is decreased by the Chamberlain row juts the National Language is decreased by the Chamberlain row juts the National Language is decreased by the Chamberlain row juts the National Language is decreased by the Chamberlain row juts the National Language is decreased by the Chamberlain row juts the National Language is decreased by the Chamberlain row juts the Special Compared with a proposition of the legislation referring to war and half-mocking "Bravo!" which in the problems that part of the legislation referring to war and half-mocking "Bravo!" which in the problems of the legislation referring to war and half-mocking "Bravo!" which in the problems of the legislation referring to war and half-mocking "Bravo!" which in the problems of the legislation referring to war and half-mocking "Bravo!" which in the problems the part of the legislation referring to war and half-mocking "Bravo!" which in the problems the normal-year Budget with a problems to a prevent Budget of the legislation referring to war and half-mocking "Bravo!" which in the objected to and could not approve in the deals of all workpeople, meluding for the legislation referring to war and half-mocking "Bravo!" which in the objected to and could not approve in the today of all workpeople, meluding for the legislation referring to war and half-mocking "Bravo!" which in the normal-year Budget of the legislation referring to war and the foreign and half-mocking "Bravo!" which in the many and half-mocking "Bravo!" which in the normal-year Budget of the legislation referring to war and the foreign and the normal-year vices, which are estimated at £135,000.000 such emotions. "What about Belgium?" When a while do not take into account any mg un circuit contracts to the Vote for the equivalent to £67,500,000 before the war. As demanded the vigilant Mr. Bottomley. a matter of fact the fighting services before reduction of the fighting services to something considerably below the pre-war standard that the hope is based of an £800,000,000 Budget in a normal year. The belief is that the result of the war has lightened our burden

of armaments. To-morrow's Debate.

The debate is to occupy the whole of Wed-

That this House, realising the serious effects upon the trade and industry of the nation of the enormous financial burdens resulting from the war, promises its hearty support to the Government in all reasonable proposals, however drastic, for the reduction of expenditure and the diminution of debt. Perhaps in the course of his statement

Mr. Austen Chamberlain will tell the House something of the economies that the Cabinet Committee has forced upon the departments. Two other resolutions have been put downone by the Independent Liberals and the other! by the Labour party. These will now presumably fall into the position of amendments to the Government's resolution. The Liberal resolution, which will probably be taken first,

That this House views with deep concern the grave condition of the national finances and the mjury which the burden of debt and the scale of expenditure are causing to trade. industry, and employment.

Further that this House, in the exercise of its ancient rights and privileges, calls upon the Government to submit forthwith for its consideration financial proposals which will expenditure for the current financial year and also put an end to the increase of debt. It will be observed that this resolution

expresses dissatisfaction with the account of this year's innance as presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and lays stress on the demand for drastic reduction this year.

mands a levy on capital and the expropria-

That in view of the period which has elapsed since the signing of the Armistice this House is of opinion that the present and that, should they again reject the Comnational expenditure on war services is un mons proposal, the latter would have no

made as a result of the national emergency.

The Premier and the Debate.

As it was Sir Donald Maclean who asked ior the day for the debate, the Liberal amendment will probably be taken first and Sir

MINISTERS AND THEIR DEFEAT.

NEW AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

FRESH REBUFF

WOMEN'S BILL. (From our Parliamentary Correspondent.)

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY NIGHT. Nothing was left undone by the Governopinions on matters of detail, or even general nent to-night to recapture the esteem and criticisms, were lacking. Most of the if possible the affection of the House of members seem to have just glanced at the Commons, everything from start to finish, as ness, and carried through with such audaeity, Third States on completion and would proswollen total of expenditure and to have found Colonel Wedgwood testified, being "beauti- were hardly likely to stop short at the provision United States on completion, and would pro-

To begin with came Mr. Bonar Law's It is curious that nowhere in any of the announcement of the restoration of Cabinet to this view. Although the prisoners were Whereas Mr. Chamberlain budgeted in the figure for the committee of the Cabinet has been at work now to comprise as many as twenty Ministers, one or more motor-cars were waiting for them.

One would have expected this long-deferred the 1913-14 Budget—the last pre-war figures—all departments, conferring with their chiefs, the fighting services accounted for £80,435,000. and, we have been told, cutting down the to be greeted with satisfaction, but apparently expenditure in the most drastic way. A too many prejudices were stirred by the large part of this cutting, I understood, and names of the promoted Ministers to enable risks which the Sinn Fein leaders were running, everyone understood, was to apply to the the victory for constitutionalism to be fully this gentleman caused much merriment by

> moned to Downing Street to arrange peace terms after the Aliens Bill defeat. As for the Aliens Bill itself, the compromise

> by seeking to restore the challenged privileges of the French pilots. On the other hand, members were still left in the dark as to what compensating points, if any, had been secretly yielded to Sir Edward Carson and his fellowconsultants-a matter, pleaded Mr. Law, of

Acquiescent but Impenitent.

Quite clearly the House, though prepared to reverse its vote of last Thursday, was in no mood for a political love-feast. It accepted penditure in a "normal" year, taking with cordiality Mr. Bonar Law's suggestion that nothing could have been farther from within the atmosphere of reconciliation prothe only response to a slightly over-fervent assertion by the same Minister of his belief in the essential friendliness of the Coalitionists who had voted against the Government

In the first place, however, there are several was a mild, not to say dubious, cheer.

reduction is projected. The chief part of Wedgwood called them) plainly showed that this is in the reduction or the fighting ser- there must be no excessive indulgence in "The Belgians cannot be brought in except the war were in the neighbourhood of by a further Act of Parliament," was Mr. 280,000,000. It is, therefore, almost Law's soothing reply, supplementing an entirely and quite consciously on the carlier assurance, made on the authority of the law officers, that except by that method the privilege allowed to the French pilots could not be extended to any other nation.

A Labour Grievance.

Before accepting the Government's new amendment to give effect to the French agreement (which was eventually done without a nesday and Thursday. The Chancellor of the division) several members insisted on express-Exchequer will open it by moving a resolv- ing their mind as to the character of the whole transaction, Colonel Wedgwood and Major Barnes in particular letting it be known that they detected behind Mr. Law! silence as to the Downing Street conclave a tresh surrender to the "Jew-baiters." On the same subject Mr. Adamson spoke with warmth, kindled, however, as it turned out, chiefly by a supposed slight east upon Labour by the neglect of the Prime Minister

to give the Labour members a hand in the "As if Downing Street, inside and out, had not been crammed with Labour ever since this Government' came in!" exclaimed Sir Edward Carson, amid appreciative metri-

What happened at the conclave or what was arranged in the deal, it should be noted. remained hidden from the House of Commons for the present. Presumably all will come out when the debate on the bill is resumed next week, when it will be found, according Major Barnes, that the Government have again been guilty of tack of frankness to

Peeresses as Legislators.

Afterwards on the Sex Disqualification Bill (which is the measure substituted by the Government for the Labour Bill on the same subject thrown out earlier in the session by secure drasti; and sweeping reductions in the the Lords) a fresh and unexpected rebuff s to say, in coming so quickly on the heels

of the earlier reconciliation. In the original Labour Bill, it may be remembered, it was proposed and carried in the understand that the Government will re- voting in the House of Lords, a clause omitted

weight of his authority against its acceptance, arguing in effect that the question was peculiarly one for the Lords to decide as affecting the constitution of their own House.

there was no technical defeat, the Minister in

THE PRISON-BREAKERS.

ESCAPE OF SINN FEIN FUGITIVES

The six Sinn Fein prisoners who broke out

MR. AUSTIN STACK'S LETTER.

O N of Saturday evening have so far made good has been sold to the American naval authori- "SITUATION FULL OF MENACE." their escape. The rigorous search for the men ties at cost price. It is stated unofficially catried out by the Manchester police during the that the purchase price is about £570,000. week-end was continued yesterday, and no places within the city known to be frequented by sympathisers with Sinn Fein were left un- Brahazon. General Seely stated that arrangevisited. Not a trace could be found of any one ments had been made between the United of the six. It seems safe to conclude that they States many and the Air Ministry by which of swift means of getting the fugitives away ceed to America with an American crew as from the city. The police authorities incline meeting in the Free Trade Hall. A remark speed of 45 miles an hour. She is 695 feet long, made by one of the speakers on that occasion has not yet been recalled. Speaking of the observing that there was only one thing easier

in his cell acquitting the prison officials of any collusion in the affair. Mr. Stack is described by an acquaintance as a man of a chivalrous disposition, who has written more than once to his friends acknowledging that he had no complaint to make of his treatment at Strangeways. His present letter, it is averred, confasses that the escape was planned by men who had been earlier imprisoned at Strangeways, and were able to devise the best means of flight.

than for a Sinn Fein leader to get into prison-

The warder John Henry Lilley, who was handcuffed and gagged by the escaping men, suffered no injuries, and was able yesterday to furnish the Governor of the prison (the Hon-H. E. Fitzelarence) with his account of the H. E. Fitzelarence) with his account of the that his time is at present much occupied by incident. The Governor was not disposed to pressure of business outside the House, and discuss the occurrence yesterday, and was not may position to say whether the men received visitors on Saturday or not. Wednesdays and Saturdays are the two days on which political prisoners at Strangeways are allowed to have visitors, and the suggestion has been made that the plans for the escape were disclosed to the this effect. the plans for the escape were disclosed to the prisoners on Saturday afternoon. One affirmative statement which the authorities are able to make is that they are in possession of the

U.S. PROHIBITION.

PRESIDENT WILSON VETOES WAR-TIME LAW.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY. President Wilson has vetoed the Prohibition

President Wilson, explaining his reasons, said that he objected to and could not approve

of Congress .- Exchange. ment, passed by 45 States out of the 48, under which it will be a crime under Federal law to manufacture, sell, or import intoxicating tions were ratified. liquor. The Act now vetoed is the war-time Prohibition Law forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, which came fully into effect on July 1 last, and was to continue in force six months after unless in the meantime peace should have been declared.

U.S. AND BRITAIN'S LEAGUE VOTES.

TREATY AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

Senator Johnson's amendment to the Peace Treaty, designed to secure for the United States equal votes with the British Empire in the Council of the League of Nations, was to-day defeated in the Senate by

The amendment came unexpectedly during a lull in the debate, while several senators who intended to speak were absent. After the result was announced Schator Moses's amendment was taken up. It also deals with the vertice of National Program of National voting power in the League of Nations .-

THE PRICE OF COAL.

OUTPUT LOWER THAN . ANTICIPATED.

On the motion for the adjournment in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Holmes (L.-Derbyshire, N.E.) called attention to the high price of coal, and wanted to know whether the time had not come when the price could be reduced. There were some collieries, he said, which were making profits from the export of coal which were beyond imagination. In view of these facts he uged that the 6s, per ton increase recently imposed should be abolished.

Sir A Godder President of the Board of the Lords) a fresh and unexpected rebuilt. Sir A. Geddes (President of the Board of was suffered by Ministers—unexpected, that Traje) said that at the time the increase was made it was estimated that the output for the year beginning in the middle of July would be at the rate of 217 million tons a year. A quarter of that year had gone, and the actual ascermembered, it was proposed and carried in the tained output was at the rate of 193 million Commons that pecresses in their own right tons. It was true that large profits had been should enjoy the privilege of sitting and made upon the export of coal and bunkers. It voting in the House of Lords, a clause omitted was always expected that the profits would be from the bill now under consideration, but gard this resolution as a vote of no confidence.

The Labour amendment also condemns the present expenditure—which presumably means the expenditure as revised—and defined as a revised as a revi Lord Curzen (Foreign Secretary).

It is put down in the favour of the revived proposal, the Solicitor duce the price of business of Mr. Adamson. Mr. Hodge, and Mr. General (Sir Ernest Pollock) threw the in a position to say whether or not it would be Clynes, and is in the following terms. duce the price of bunker coal. He was not yet in a position to say whether or not it would be possible, but all would agree that it was a most

THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

National Debt, measures should be adopted division obtained then way by a majority of Kilkenny. He was the little having plained of having no feeling in his legs, arms, for the reversion to the State of all fortunes of the other night on the reversion to the State of all fortunes. On this occasion, however the Aliens Bill. On this occasion, however, ferred on Theobald Fitz-Walter, who accomthere was no technical defeat, the Minister in charge of the bill having had the prudence, by refraining from putting on the official whips, to leave the issue to be decided by a free vote.

| The Minister in panied Henry II. to Ireland. The Butlers figured prominently in Irish history from the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, and if they did not become, like their great rivals the Geraldines. "more Irish than the Irish themselves," they adopted on heir coat of arms the words: "Butler Aboo!"

OUR BIGGEST AIRSHIP.

R 38 SOLD TO THE U.S. NAVY.

General Seely announced in the House of Commons vesterday that the giant British of Strangeways Gool, Manchester, in the twilight airship R 38, now in course of construction,

The announcement was made in reply to a question by Lieutenant Colonel scon as a shed to house her was ready.

When completed the R 38 will be the largest The American stocks are dwindling, and it is airship in the world. She is being constructed by Messrs. Shorts, of Bedford. Her capacity is 2,720,000 cubic fect, so that she is one-third as large again as the R 34, which successfully flew to America and back. She will be capable of cruising for nearly nine days at an average will be fitted with four 350 h.p. Sunbeam "Cossack" engines, and two 275 h.p. Sunbeam "Haori" engines, and will develop a horse-power of between 1,800 and 2,000, and t is estimated that her gross lift will be 82

PREMIER AND THE HOUSE.

NO BLEACHERS' STRIKE.

Cheshire, and Derbyshire, in connection with which 10,000 operatives had handed in notices to ease work part Saturday and the special war effort upon the maintenance of

First, an agreement was come to on the dispute country and be a competitor with us for supplet. Rechdale, providing for the pattern to deep plies from other countries. settlement on the non-union question within the same period. In connection with the wages application the employers have arranged with the Union that any agreement shall carry (The action of the President, of course, leaves unaffected the constitutional amend-the week ending September 20 for the whole week paid for on that day.

At a meeting of the operatives' delegates last evening the terms arrived at during the negotia

tions were ratified.

At the conclusion of the negotiations, Mr. A. Barrowelough, president of the Bolton Amalganation, speaking on behalf of the Union concerned, described the result as a happy one. Robinson, M.P., in securing it. Mr. Robinson, in reply, said the national interests at the moment demanded that we should have industrial peace.

CLEARING CONGESTED DOCKS.

LORRY SCHEME IN OPERATION.

A start was made yesterday with the Ministry of Transport scheme for relieving congestion at the docks by the use of War Department lorries, when some 325 of these vehicles were ordered dock authorities have had time to see how useful these cars can be it is expected that more will, be asked for, and the Ministry will as far as possible supply the requisite number.

All the lorries are detailed for work by the dock people and not the Ministry. Shipping arrears of grain to various places within the areas which are suffering from a shortage will continue to be the foremost task for two or continue to be the foremost task for two or than interference, should as far as possible be three days. At the Manchester docks about fifty of these lorries are expected. As soon as they come they will be employed to relieve the congestion.

PLYMOUTH BY-ELECTION.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE CHOSEN. Mr. Isaac Foot, solicitor, of Plymouth, was selected last night as Liberal candidate for the Sutton division of Plymouth, in the by-election caused by the death of Major Astor.

In the House of Commons yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Tyson Wilson (Labour Whip), a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the Chester-le-Street division of Durham, in place of Mr. J. W. Taylor, re-

FATAL FOOTBALL ACCIDENT TO UNDERGRADUATE.

COLLEGE CHAPLAIN EXONERATED Oxford, Monday. An inquiry was held to-day by Dr. W. T.

Brooks, one of the University coroners, into the death of Mr. Geoffrey Ronald Goddard (20), an undergraduate of Jesus College, who sustained an injury to his spine while playing in a college football match on the 11th instant and died on Sunday. Mr. Goddard was elected in 1918 to an open classical scholarship at Jesus from Dulwich College, and came into residence in January last. this House is of opinion that the present national expenditure on war services is un justifiable, and steps should be taken at once to effect more drastic economies.

Further, in order to meet the present the contingency, the supporters of the amendance of the supporters of the supporters of the amendance of the supporters of the supporters of the amendance of the supporters of the supporters of the amendance of the supporters of the suppor

> Corroborative evidence was given.
> The medical evidence showed that there was partial dislocation of two vertebrae of the pinal column in the neck. An operation four days afterwards gave no relief, as the spinal cord was completely disorganised. A verdict of accidental death was returned, and the jury added that no blame attached to Mr. Havard.

THE FUTURE OF FOOD CONTROL.

WORLD'S MEAT SUPPLIES DIMINISHING.

Mr. McCurdy emphasised the necessity for continued system of food control, in speech at Loughborough last night. He advocated a definite and continuous police to cover a reasonable period of years shead-a policy of supervision rather than

ing that there will not be enough meat in the world next year to meet the needs of

essential that fresh sources of supply be found. To add to a "situation full of menace" a group of North American meat packers is ready to exploit the position to its own advantage.

Prices are still vising, and only control and strict economy can save serious consequences to our national life.

Mr. McCurdy, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, speaking at a joint political meeting at Loughborough last night, said the Miners Federation had asked that a special words. tons.

Her useful lift will be 50 tons, and the maximum speed she will be capable of is 70 miles an hour. The utmost distance she will be able to travel without replenishing her store of living. I hope (said Mr. McCurdy) that that congress will remember that the problem of the of fiving. I hope (said Mr. McCurdy) that may Congress will remember that the problem of the high cost of living is not one of politics but of conomies. It cannot be solved either by general elections or by general strikes.

At the Miners' Conference Mr. Frank Hodges suggested that the Government has hitherto done mathing to know down prices. The FUTURE ATTENDANCE.

Four Unionist M.P.'s had yesterday an interview with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law in the latter's room at the House of Commons, at which expression was given (the Press Association says) to the feeling among some supporters of the Government that the Prime Minister should occasionally attend to answer personally questions addressed to the head of the Government.

Suggested that the Government has hitherto done nothing to keep down prices. The Government has in fact done a great deal. Government control of our national food supplies from July, 1917, clearly effected two things—it maintained and increased our stock of food during a very difficult period, and it has had a marked and salutary effect on prices. Taking 100 shillings' worth of essential food at pre-war prices before control the price had at pre-war prices before control the price had risen to government has in fact done a great deal. Government has in fac the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George gave a friendly hearing to the representations made to him, but explained that his time is at present much occupied by pressure of business outside the House, and especially by international negotiations in con-

home consumption.

As to the future cost of living, Mr. McCurdy said that in the United States the surplus of foodstuffs that is available for export to the country is steadily diminishing. The future sources of food supply for Great Britain have yet to be established. New sources of supply have to be found. We shall have to grow more food at home. We shall have to converge the food at home. We shall have to encourage the development of food production in the British Empire, not as a matter of preference but as a matter of necessity.

Do not imagine that the United States or

AGREEMENT REACHED LAST
NIGHT.

The dispute in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, and finishing trades in Lancashire,

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The dispute in the bleaching dyeing dispute that the United States or South America, or all existing resources of the British Empire, are sufficient for our future dispute that the United States or South America, or all existing resources of the British Empire, are sufficient for our future dispute that the United States or South America, or all existing resources of the British Empire, are sufficient for our future dispute that the United States or South America, or all existing resources of the British Empire, are sufficient for our future dispute that the United States or South America, or all existing resources of the British Empire, are sufficient for our future dispute that the United States or South America, or all existing resources of the British Empire, are sufficient for our future dispute that the United States or South America, or all exists and the United States or South America, or all exists are disputed to the United States or Sou to cease work next Saturday, was settled last which we cannot rely. If we take all kinds of night. Negotiations were reopened vesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Robinson, M.P. suggest that the United States will in a measure-able number of years cease to be an exporting

Action of a Great Meat Trust.

If we turn to the principal European countries, apart from Russia, we find an annual consumption of 10.000.000 tons of meat before the war, of which not more than a quarter of a million was imported. The war has greatly changed this state of affairs. The livestock of Europe has been reduced by a third. Before the war we imported into this country a million tons of meat and bacon every year. Home supplies amounted to 1½ million tons. Our supplies amounted to 1½ million tons. Our home supplies are down owing to reduced stocks of pigs and sheep. We shall want to import more than a million tons of meat next year, and the rest of Europe will want at least three million tons, or as much of that as Europe can find the means to pay for. There will not be enough meat in the world available to supply the needs of Europe next year.

All the exportable surplus meat meating the supplies the exportable surplus meat meating the surplus meat meating the surplus meating the needs of Europe next year.

All the exportable surplus meat supplies of Australia, New Zealand, South America, and South Africa together amount to no more than 1,210,000 tons. The total is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the United Kingdom alone, to say nothing of anyone else. A scramble for meat imports appears inevitable if Europe has any money next year with which to buy food. It is a situation full of menace, and made more menace.

situation full of menace, and made more menac ing by the fact that a great Meat Trust is ready to exploit the position to its advantage A monopolistic group of North American packers already control a large part of the

Compulsory powers cannot be dispensed with. but the proved success of the Food Ministry during the war depended on the voluntary co-

CONDENSED MILK.

operation of British traders, as well as upon the exercise of compulsory powers.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES

which applies to the whole of the United King-

(From the Ministry of Food.) The Food Controller has made an Order,

doin, fixing the following maximum prices for condensed milk: Full cream (sweetened), 1s. 3d. per 14oz. net.
Full cream (sweetened), half-size tins, 8d.

per 7oz. net.
Full cream (evaporated), 1s. per 16oz. net. Full cream (unsweetened), 11d. per 12oz net.
Full creaw (unswectened), half-size tins.

6d. per 6oz. net. Machine-skimmed, 1s. per 14oz. net. This Order revokes the previous Orders gov-

The new Order comes into force on and after MARCH OF 1,000 WOMEN.

MILK PRICES PROTEST.

On receipt of a letter from the Food Ministry yesterday fixing the maximum retail milk prices up to April, the Bristol Food Committee, as a protest against high prices, passed a resolution declining to publish them, and repudiating all responsibility for them. The opinion was expressed that there was undue influence at work at the Ministry it the Ministry.

Addison (Minister of Health).

A short (Home Secretary).

A representation of Ireland. The Chief Secretary for Lord (Home Secretary).

A short (Home Secreta