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INTERNAL AFFAIRS DISTURB POLAND

Successive Strikes in Capital and High Prices of Food Open Field for Agitators.

Warsaw, Poland, Oct. 28.—The strike of the municipal workers came to an end after lasting fourteen days, during which Warsaw was more or less deprived of water, gas and tramways, to say nothing of less important necessary factors in modern town life. The struggle ended with a rise of over 100 per cent in wages, but the economic question was not in reality the vital one in this case, as both the government and the municipal authorities, in view of the depreciation of the Bolish mark and the rise in prices which followed the release from control of articles of first necessity, were from the first willing to raise the men's wages.

The real significance of the strike lay in the political demands made by the strikers, among which the most important was the call on the government to resign. Whether in answer to this or in view of the want of support in Parliament and in the commissions, the prime minister and cabinet resolved to give in their resignations. Parliament was convoked for September 13, and rumor stated that a non-party government of specialists would take the place of Mr. Witos and his cabinet ministers.

The internal situation in Poland has been extremely grave. Bolshevist agitators have taken advantage of the general dissatisfaction caused by the high price of food commodities, and have been doing their utmost to stir up the working population. Speculation ran riot and the government was helpless to stop it. The country has been overrun with refugees from Russia, who spread Communism among the people.

The real source of the high prices at present prevailing lies to a large extent with the agriculturists, the peasants no less than the landowners. Mr. Witos, himself a peasant and the representative of the peasant party, is accused of favoring his class, who have grown rich at the expense of the community. The peasant pays very few taxes and takes enormous profits; moreover, instead of letting his capital circulate, he stores up his money, and, having few wants, does not contribute to the increase of trade.

Resentment Against Landowners.

Nevertheless, the workingmen are less incensed against the peasant than against the industrialists and landowners, although under present conditions both these latter have to face far greater difficulties. Wages are so high that factories are run at a loss or at minimum profit, and the same applies to large landed estates. Many people affirm that a modified Bolshevism already exists in Poland. On the other hand, profiteers, who speculate on low exchange value, run rife. A quite new race of people has arisen in Warsaw, giving an unwonted and strange physiognomy to the town. So unsympathetic is the tone of Poland's capital that many of the people of higher intellectual culture have left the town and have taken up their residence in more congenial surroundings, where the contagion of money-hunting makes itself less felt.

As regards foreign politics, all is still uncertain. The nation is anxiously awaiting the solution of the Upper Silesian and Vilna problems.

NEGOTIATIONS AS TO THE SUEZ CANAL

Problem Is To Protect Great Waterway and Lower Tolls to French and British.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In the summer the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations in London were believed to have been on the point of ending in a deadlock when the prime minister saved the situation by a tactful speech in the House of Commons. He then promised that the negotiations should be resumed in the autumn. The time has now come, and the Egyptians are looking forward to another conference.

Their standpoint was that no country can be independent in which foreign troops are encamped without the permission of the native authorities. Therefore, the British garrison in Egypt should be withdrawn. The representatives of this country, with the Alexandrian riots fresh in their mind, apparently doubted the capacity of Egypt to provide adequate safeguards against a reptition of such disturbances. As the capitulatory powers were of similar opinion the Egyptian delegates, it is reported, suggested that without any change in the capitulations, the negotiations should be confined to England and Egypt.

If these two countries come to an agreement Egypt, as a free state, could then approach the capitulatory powers as seemed best to her. Apparently the British Government agreed to this suggestion, so that, although a basis of discussion was reached before the negotiations were suspended, the inference from Mr. Lloyd George's speech, and official silence on the matter, together with comments of well-informed Nationalists thereon, is that there was no agreement of the evacuation problem. It has still to be settled.

Of Vital Concern to Powers.

The Egyptians appear to suppose that the future of the Suez Canal concerns only themselves and European powers, especially England. But the waterway is one of the two vital links in the greatest of the world's trade routes, and, to the Commonwealth and India, of supreme interest. A symbol of Australia's dependence on this route was the appearance of her soldiers in the Soudan in 1884, and in the defence of the canal against the Turks in the Great War.

At the late session of the imperial conference the Empire's relations with Egypt formed a subject of discussion, and an official communication was made to the press that Great Britain and the dominions were in entire agreement as to the policy to be pursued. But the Egyptian delegates did not meet the premiers at a round table, either before or after. If they had, perhaps, the negotiations instead of being suspended might have taken another course. No blame attaches to anyone, as the pressure on the members of the imperial conference was already as great as the strongest of them could bear. But if it had been possible to arrange such a gathering, the Egyptians might have seen the problem in a new light.

At present they seem to be under the impression that in the negotiations the British foreign office was tied by the war office, whose demands are based on pure strategy, and are incompatible with Egypt's complete internal independence. But if, instead of dealing with Great Britain and the capitulatory powers separately, Egypt were to put her case before all the nations directly interested in the Suez Canal, she would then be able to see it better, not in relation to herself and Britain alone, but in relation to half the world.

Conference of Large Proportions.

That the prime minister has some such move in view is believed by some of his friends here. Seeing that a limited conference nearly led to a deadlock, he hopes, they say, to arrive at a settlement by making the conference of bigger international proportions. This move may impose delay in the resumption of negotiations, but, it is believed, it would be worth while when the results came to be reaped.

The idea of many Egyptians at present is that their country's independence, as they conceive it, not being compatible with the military demands of the war office, Mr. Lloyd George will take upon himself the responsibility of dropping them. So he may, in their present form, but the great thing is to come to a satisfactory arrangement for the security of the Suez Canal that will not only satisfy Egypt, but England, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Australia and India. If delegates from all these nations could meet Egyptian delegates in conference the question would then, for the first time, be seen in true perspective.

Apparently Anglo-Egyptian negotiations in London brought forth only two proposals, one from Britain, that her military occupation should continue, and one from Italy, that an international force should guard the canal and other communications, a proposal that was promptly negatived because it would lead to more friction than it would prevent. The suggestion made by the Egyptian delegates that British troops might be stationed on the Palestine border could not be considered by the war office because its disposition would leave the supply of fresh water so that it could be turned on and off at will by the Egyptians. An international meeting of the parties concerned, many people think, could do better than this.

Economic Value of Canal.

The question of the security of the Suez Canal is, to most countries interested in it, not military, but economic. Only to England, India and Australia is it of the first strategic as well as economic importance. But, according to the Egyptian accounts, capitulatory powers in the recent negotiations in London made it clear that, unless the canal is properly safeguarded and wisely administered, it will not serve commerce well. That is why they demand satisfactory guarantees from the Egyptians toward that end, and, from their point of view, these have not so far been forthcoming.

Then for a long time past the Commonwealth and India have had a grievance because the canal dues are so heavy and the dividends of the shareholders so high. The matter has been brought up by Australia at several sessions of the imperial conference, and has formed a subject of discussion between the British and Australian governments many time. Before the war Holland and Germany, too, were beginning to get restive on account of the burdens borne by their shipping engaged on the Suez route. When Anglo-Egyptian relations were discussed at the last session of the imperial conference, the question was raised again.

Should the international conference with regard to safeguarding the Suez Canal materialize, as now seems probable, the canal dues, it is expected, will have full consideration. A conference that at once settled to the satisfaction of the British and Egyptians alike the problem of protecting the canal, and of reducing its tolls to the satisfaction of the French and British as shareholders and traders, would confer two great boons on the world: (1) the promotion of good-will as between nations, and (2) the cheapening of transport on the greatest of trade routes.

NATURE OF NEW CZECH CABINET

Five Parties of Coalition Are Represented and Functionaries Are Included.

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Oct. 28.—During the past year, a ministry of functionaries has governed in Czecho-Slovakia. Such a ministry is quite an anachronism in a country so sincerely, so passionately democratic as Czecho-Slovakia. It is the negation of the government of the people by the people, and is essentially a ministry of transition. If, nevertheless, the Carny ministry has been able to lest a year, it is because the prime minister, Mr. Carny, had conquered the esteem and the sympathy of all the parties.

It became necessary to have recourse to the expedient of a ministry of functionaries, because of the defection of the Socialists, which produced a dislocation in the parliamentary cabinet. This Socialist defection was itself the result of the dislocation of the party, due to the formation of a Communist fraction, which refused all collaboration with the bourgeois. As a consequence, the action of the Socialist party, which played a preponderating role the Government and in Parliament, was totally annulled.

Since then a schism has occurred between the Traditionalist Socialists and the Communists, and the mass of the working population has manifested its reprobation of Bolshevism. This has allowed a renewal of negotiations between the political parties for the re-establishment of a parliamentary government. These negotiations have been engaged for some time between the five political parties of the country—Traditionalist Socialists, National Socialists, Nationl Democrats (Liberals), Agrarians and Roman Catholics. The German parties had excluded themselves from these negotiations by their attitude of systematic opposition, which they still further accentuated by their want of tact toward a man so universally respected as the president of the republic, Dr. Masaryk.

The negotiations have been difficult, and it would really seem that the accord, which has been finally realized, is based rather on a reciprocal neutralization than on a mutual collaboration for the execution of a well defined program. The new government is not really a purely parliamentary government. The presidency has been given, not to the chief of the Agrarian party, who, for some weeks past, was generally designed as the future chief of the government, but to Mr. Benes, minister of foreign affairs, and if the five parties of the coalition are represented in the government, a certain number of portfolios are still confided to functionaries.

Mr. Benes, the new president of the council, who was formerly elected as a National Socialist, has not been affiliated to any party since he took up the management of the foreign affairs of the republic. It is well known with what talent and success he defended the interests of Czecho-Slovakia at the conference of the Allies, during the peace negotiations, and later on the Society of Nations.

Mr. Benes is one of those rare politicians which the war and its results have revealed to be possessed of the true qualities of a statesman. With the president, Mr. Masaryk, he has been the real founder of Czecho-Slovakia, this new state of nearly 14,000,000 inhabitants, which appears called upon to play an important role in the politics of central and eastern Europe. It is also he who, by his indefatigable activity and loyalty, succeeded in forming the little entente, which has become the principal factor for maintaining peace in central Europe.

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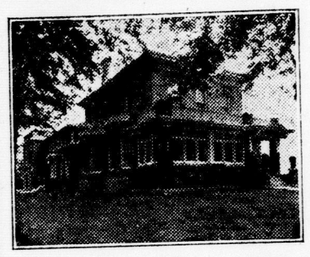
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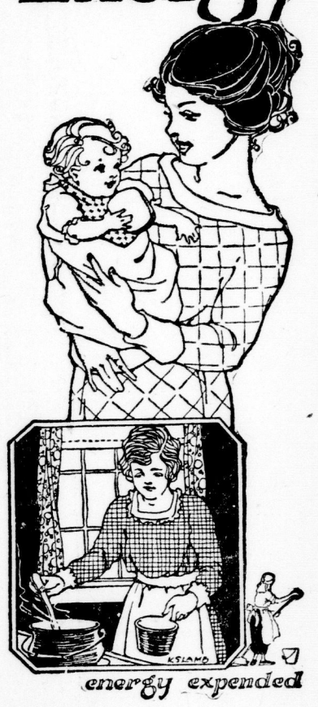

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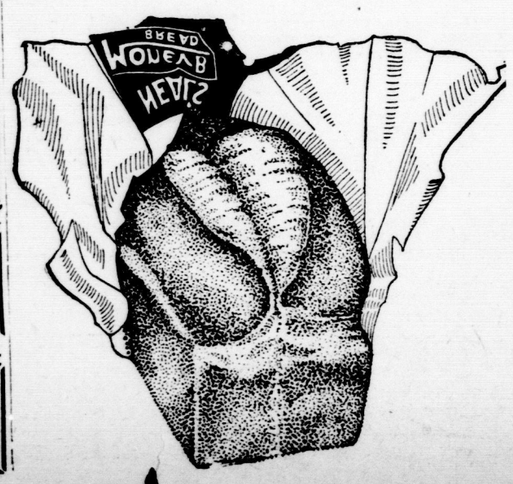

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