

tion which was introduced at the outset of the Washington conference and which gave the delegates to the Washington gathering an opportunity to concentrate discussion on something tangible and constructive. The insistence of the Soviet on foreign financial aid, as a necessary condition to Russia's salvation, serves to direct attention towards the United States, for it seems to be recognized that effective succour for Russia is impracticable without the participation of American capital. The Allied representatives are hinting that they would like to see Mr. Washburn Child, the United States Ambassador to Italy, attend the discussions on Russian affairs. The sentiment regarding United States financial support was summed up today by Ex-President Motta of Switzerland, who said that without assistance from the United States it would be very difficult for Europe to win out. "We do not believe that America will forget the ties binding her to Europe", he declared. Simultaneously with today's developments here, prominence was given press despatches from the United States, asserting that public opinion there did not expect any assistance would be given Europe, until Europe put her house in order and really got to work, settled the problem of the German reparations and reduced her armies. Signor Facta, Chairman of the conference, tonight officially voiced the hope of the success of the conference, which the Soviet reply of today is considered to justify. A committee, of seven experts, representing Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Holland and Czechoslovakia, will meet the Soviet experts tomorrow to inaugurate a practical discussion of the entire situation. Rumania was assigned a place on the board of experts, but withdrew in favour of Czechoslovakia.

Genoa, April 21st.—Sir Robert Horne left Genoa for London today for the discussion of the budget before Parliament at Westminster. He promised his fellow conferees to immediately begin to put into practice the financial principles that have been approved by the conference. The French and Italian delegates, speaking in the financial commission, expressed their thanks to Sir Robert for the able direction he had given to the work of the commission and for the important decision reached to have the bank of England call a conference of all the banks of issue, including in its invitation to the United States reserve banks. France, Italy, Belgium and Spain declare their desire to continue intensive work for the regeneration of their finances, gradually bringing their currency up to prewar value. The representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, land and Letvia emphasized their special conditions, pointing out that owing to the great depreciation of their currencies it was impossible for them to

meet their difficulties by following the same lines as the richer countries. The Dutch delegates, discussing foreign debts, said many of the European countries could not reorganize their finances until the foreign debt question had been settled and this question could not be solved until United States cooperation was obtained. Therefore, he declared, it was necessary to induce the United States to join Europe in an international solidarity which he said was justified not only by reasons of sentiment, but also by the true interests of the United States.

Genoa, April 22nd.—George Tchitcherine, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, gave the Italian Socialists and Communists a shock today by meeting King Victor Emanuel on the King's visit here and accepting His Majesty's invitation to a luncheon on board the Italian dreadnought Conte Di Cavour.

London, April 22nd.—A grant of 5,000 pounds, made to Lord Nelson after the battle of Trafalgar and extended to his descendants, is still continued, the Chancellor of the Exchequer told a questioner in the House of Commons this afternoon. The grant thus far has cost the Government 585,000 pounds.

London, April 22nd.—It is announced that the Standard Oil Company and the British Controlled Oilfields Ltd. have decided to develop a large part of the Dunchivace oil fields in Venezuela.

Tokio, April 22nd.—The Prince of Wales said farewell to Tokio today, leaving Japan. At Yokohama the Royal visitor officiated at the unveiling of the Allied War Memorial erected by the foreign residents of the city in honour of the men from foreign communities in Japan who fell during the war. The ceremony of unveiling was attended by a large gathering. Admiral Baron Kato represented the Navy and Minister of War Yamanashi the Army. From Yokohama the Prince of Wales entrained for Fajisawa enroute for Enoshima and Kamakura.

London, April 23rd.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says it has been learned from Serbian official sources that the disaster was exaggerated. The number of victims was not large, and there was no question of foul play.

New Orleans, L.A., April 23rd.—A break in the Mississippi River levels at Myrtle Grove, 30 miles south of New Orleans, today flooded more than 6,000 acres of sugar cane plantations, with an estimated damage of \$1,000,000. Every effort to close the breach so far has been unsuccessful.

Genoa, April 23rd.—Another crisis in the Economic Conference was passed tonight when the German delegation announced, after a long session of its delegates and frequent communications with Russians and Italians, that the Germans would not reply to the note of the ten powers stipulating that the signatories

expressly reserve for their Govts. the right to declare null and void any clause in the Russo-German treaty which may be recognized as contrary to existing treaties. The Germans also decided to settle by private negotiations the differences between M. Barthou, head of the French delegation, and the German Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, which arose through M. Barthou's written charge that the Germans had made untruthful statements. Premier Facta and Foreign Minister Scharzer of the Italian delegation, are believed to have been responsible for this peaceful settlement, of what threatened to be a hopeless barrier to real progress in the conference on economic and financial work. Both Germany and Russia were very unwilling to concede the right of the powers signatory to the Versailles Treaty to limit the treaty making powers of Russia and Germany, and for a time, Mr. Lloyd George, the presiding officer of the conference and Signor Facta were confronted by a serious situation. Mr. Lloyd George declared that if the British public began to feel that cooperation with the Allies was tending to the perpetuation of feuds in Europe, the English point of view would immediately change. He felt in duty bound to make it plain that the British Empire was set on peace and determined to surmount all obstacles. Mr. Barthou expressed his approval of Mr. Lloyd George's words and gave assurances that the French delegation was animated by the same motives as the British. The note apparently was acceptable to all the ten powers which assisted in

negotiation. The ten powers also considered the French refusal to sit with the Russian experts until an explanation was offered of the Russian reply to the London experts report on Russian reconstruction which seemingly was in conflict with M. Tchitcherine's note stating to the conference that the Russians would be willing to accept as a basis for further negotiations. A letter from the Russians was read explaining that their old position has been superseded by M. Tchitcherine's note, and M. Barthou agreed to permit the French expert to sit with the Russian experts this afternoon.

Hatboro, Pa. April 23rd.—Two men, were burned to death at the war Minister Flying Field late today when their plane burst into flames at an altitude of about 750 feet and crashed to earth. The victims, Charles Vandervere, pilot, and Harry L. Schaeffer of Philadelphia, a passenger, were burned beyond recognition. More than one hundred spectators witnessed the accident.

London, April 23rd.—Lord Mountbatten, youngest son of Princess Beatrice and the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and brother of Queen Victoria of Spain, died today. Lord Mountbatten underwent an operation on Saturday and failed to rally. He was 33 years old, and served throughout the European war.