

temporarily freed from Bolshevism. We do not ask the United States to participate in the situation in any way politically, but confining itself strictly to humanitarian aid, it can do much indirectly to bring about freedom in Russia.

London, March 9th.—The Allied Supreme Council met at the official residence of Mr. Lloyd George in Downing Street this afternoon to consider the application of the penalties to Germany for the non-fulfilment of the reparations obligations. The Council took note of the fact that the German towns of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort had been occupied on Tuesday without incident, and compared notes regarding action to be taken on the second penalty, namely, the imposition by each Allied country of such a tax on German imports as it may deem fitting. Regarding the third penalty, the conference noted the report of the International High Commission on the Rhineland, to the effect that the commission had decided by ordinance to take under its orders the customs in the occupied territory, and to hold the customs receipts on the frontiers commission. These dues will for the present be levied at the German Tariff.

Batum, March 9th.—A Bolshevik uprising had broken out here. Thousands of persons, in addition to the Allied mission and the members of the Georgian Govt. are leaving. The Bolsheviks hold the railway from Kutais to Batum.

London, March 9th.—Mr. Lloyd George in the Supreme Council today, alluding to French newspaper comments on the occupation of additional German territory asked the French Premier for assurance that annexation was not contemplated.

Madrid, March 8th.—The police have organized a search for the assassins of Premier Dato and have ordered the detention of all motor cycles and cars. A youth named Julian is being held on suspicion that he knows something of the attack.

New York, March 9th.—A reduction of two cents a gallon (wholesale) in the price of petrol was announced today by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The new price 24½ cents a gallon will affect New Jersey and Baltimore.

Berlin, March 9th.—The public of Berlin outwardly gives no indication of resentment at the occupation of additional German territory by the Allied forces. Its conduct was conspicuously in keeping with the moderation displayed by editorial writers. Curiosity was the chief symptom of the situation. The Reichstag also has refused to get excited, and has settled down to the consideration of the regular calendar after listening to Chancellor Fehrenbach's statement concerning the breaking off of the London negotiations, and noding down a motion by Radicals to have the London deliberations discussed in Plenary

session. Tomorrow the Reichstag will refuse to permit the Committee on Foreign Relations to hold executive session with Dr. Simons, the Foreign Minister who is expected in Berlin tonight, the Foreign Minister is already being sharply attacked in a section of the Nationalist Press for failing to make a strong protest against the accusation of war guilt. He is known, however, to have the solid backing of the Cabinet.

London, March 10th.—The decisions of the Supreme Council were lengthily discussed in the House of Commons today. The main interest centered in a duel between Mr. Clynes, Labor Member and former Food Controller, and Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Clynes on behalf of the Labour Party, challenged the Prime Minister's change of attitude in having previously declared that reparations were only possible by restoring German economic position, and now agreeing to military coercion, a policy which could only mean greater unemployment, greater debt and greater taxation. Mr. Clynes contended that the Allies acted precipately in refusing to grant Germany delay to make fresh proposals. He thought they might have invoked the aid of the United States as arbiter in a matter of this kind. Mr. Lloyd George defended his policy. He urged that Germany's exports to the Allies represented more than half her total exports, and could not believe that she would risk the loss of that trade by refusing to pay a fifty percent levy, especially since she had lost the whole of her eastern trade. Moreover, no German goods were essential to Great Britain except aniline dyes, and of those Great Britain already had sufficient for a year or fifteen months. Three quarters of the German dye factories, said the Premier, were situated on the occupied territory, and Germany was bound under the treaty to supply one quarter of her output of dyes to the Allies. "I believe that when Germany realizes the meaning of her present attitude, continued the Premier, 'There will be an agreement. She has everything to lose and nothing to gain by resistance. She may talk about stopping all her exports to the Allied countries, but if she does, she will have much unemployment in Germany as no great industrial country in the world ever witnessed'". M. Briand and the French delegation were interested listeners to the debate in the diplomatic gallery.

London, March 10th.—Answering a question in the House of Commons today Mr. Lloyd George declared he had received a resolution passed at a meeting of Southern Unionists in Dublin asking for the postponement of the appointment for the setting up of the Southern Parliament. Mr. Lloyd George said the Government would consider this request, but there would be no postponement in the case of the Nor-

thern Parliament. The Prime Minister denied that 300 military blockhouses were being erected around the northern countries.

London, March 10th.—The House of Commons has voted approval by a great majority of the Govt's. procedure in attempting a trade treaty with Russia. The vote of confidence was 218 to 62. The Govt. has refused an agreement on Soviet terms.

Berlin, March 10th.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Coffee importers of Hamburg has recommended that the members of the association make no purchases from Great Britain or France while the Govts. of those countries continue what they term "their policy of oppression", says a Hamburg despatch to the "Vossische Zeitung" today. The Committee is making every effort to induce similar associations in Berlin, Cologne and Bremen to join the boycott.

Allied Headquarters Neuss, March 10th.—Allied forces have virtually completed the occupation of the Rhine ports of the Ruhr region, all that remains to be done being the seizure of a few villages and important crossings. As yet commanding officers have not arranged for a division of the occupied zone between the British, French and Belgian units gathered along the eastern side of the Rhine. A Dusseldorf newspaper said yesterday that if the Allied authorities followed the outlines laid down in the proclamation by General Degoutte the occupation of the city would be "Supportable". Genl. Goucher, in direct command of the French units here, has issued a new proclamation saying in substance that the German delegates at the London conference showed unwillingness to observe the Versailles treaty and that the Allies were obliged to coerce the German Govt. to fulfill its obligations. He has laid stress on the fact that the occupation is in no sense a hostile act to the population, and that not only was the freedom of work guaranteed, but the Allied authorities would do their best to improve the conditions of the people and assure an ample food supply. He has stated however that the people must obey any regulations that may be laid down. While the presence of Allied troops has been accepted in good grace by most of the people, businessmen in the occupied district are worried over the consequences of the new customs system.

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