

is urging the Home Government to have the peace conference, as the best means of avoiding an open rupture. He believed that if the Turks can be held in leash until the Lausanne meeting begins, the danger of hostilities will be avoided. His exhaustless patience and moderation, of General Houghton, in view of that is held to be the unreasoning and uncilliatory attitude of the Angora Govt. has excited general admiration here. In their earnest desire for peace, the British are conceding every possible demand to the Turks. The latest concessions are the abolition of the Allied censorship of Turkish newspapers and the withdrawal of supervision over the Constantinople-Angora telegraph lines and other internal and civil administrative machinery. Rafet Pasha, the Nationalist Governor, has an equal voice in all matters relating to security and order in the City. He has been invited to draw police plans, which would be acceptable to Angora, but the Allies will insist upon the retention of the control of passports until after the peace conference. Delay in settling the trouble in the Near East has caused serious anxiety here. Some quarters have an uneasy feeling regarding Franco-British relations. The Times says these are being severely tested. Editorially it makes a very emphatic appeal to M. Poincare to make France's position clear, declaring that conditions do not yet exist, which would justify British representatives in attending the Lausanne conference. "The British Government knows that the Near Eastern position today is as perilous as ever", the Time declares. Even in the terms of the armistice, which brought the conflict between the Entente and Turkey to an end, it is not known whether France is prepared to stand with Britain and in case of need act with her. French failure to stand by Great Britain in word and deed at Constantinople might be the signal for a disaster of immeasurable dimensions. There may yet be time to avert it, but the hands are running out. Swift and complete accord between London and Paris alone can preclude it, or, should the worst befall, keep it within manageable limits."

London, Nov. 13th.—Although the Lausanne conference for the making of peace in the Near East has been postponed for a week, being fixed now for Nov. 20th, official circles here take the view that another postponement will be necessary, if Great Britain fails with her point that a preliminary conference must be held by the representatives of Great Britain, Italy and France. The British Government is insisting on some sort of consultation with the other Allies, either through personal talks or, failing that, by means of notes, in order to learn exactly where Great Britain stands before she enters the conference.

Lausanne, Nov. 13th.—The Delegates of the Turkish Nationalist Government have come to Lausanne as victors and

their mood wholly different than that of the crushed representatives of the Sultan, who begged for mercy when the treaty of Sevres was drafted three years ago. Their leader, Ismet Pasha, boasts of support from the Russian Soviets and alludes to the uncertainty, which the new Governments in Great Britain and Italy have given to the solidarity of the Entente. Mustapha Kemal Pasha certainly seems well entrenched in Europe today and his delegates are firm and confident, believing that full sovereign rights will accrue to their own government through the conference. Having beaten the Greeks at arms, the Turks apparently are determined to cover practically all the European territory wrested from them by the world. The Turkish delegation is outspoken in its criticism of the postponement of the conference here. Apparently eager to embarrass the British and French efforts to come to some sort of agreement before facing the nationalist representatives, the Turkish group is insistent in urging a quick start of the discussions, which were to have begun today.

London, Nov. 13th.—Now that the Lausanne conference has been postponed to Nov. 20th., the question most urgently asked is whether it will be possible to maintain peace in Constantinople in the interim. Restoration of communications has revealed such an ugly situation there that it is evident the utmost tact and skill will be necessary to prevent violent outrages.

Constantinople, Nov. 12th.—The Lloyd Triestino steamship "Graz" and the French steamer "Phrygie" have been seized at Batum, Transcaucasia, by the Russian Bolsheviks.

Angora, Nov. 13th.—Eight of the leading Turkish opponents of the Kemalists' regime have been hanged. These include Ali Rachid Bey, former Minister of Justice, General Emin Pasha, former commandant at Constantinople and Colonel Fettah Bey, former member of the military tribunal. The executions were a sequel to the Kemalist decision to deal radically with Turkish Nationalists, who opposed their programme. The victims were identified with the former Constantinople Government, the remaining members of which are fleeing the country, fearing a like fate.

Washington, Nov. 13th.—Japanese are not eligible for naturalization in the United States, it was held today by the Supreme Court.

Rome, Nov. 13th.—The "Osservatore Romano", the Vatican organ, officially announces that a secret consistory will be held on December 11th and a public consistory on December 14th "for the creation of some cardinals".

Montreal, Nov. 13th.—Sir Montagus Allan President of the defunct Merchant Bank, who was charged in the court of special session with negligently signing

a false statement of the bank's condition to the Treasury Department for October 1912 was this morning pronounced "not guilty" by Chief Justice Decarie.

New York, Nov. 13th.—The New York Trust Company today shipped one million dollars in gold coin to Canada. This is the fourth shipment of the kind made by the Company since the fourteenth of September. The movement of gold to Canada has assumed considerable importance lately because of the favorable position of the Canadian dollar in the New York money market. The dollar was quoted today at $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent premium.

Berlin, Nov. 13th.—The government forwarded a formal note to the Reparations Commission in Paris informing the commission that the Reichsbank is prepared to advance the German Government 500,000,000 gold marks toward a loan to stabilize the mark, provided an equal amount is forthcoming abroad, and subject to the conditions proposed by the foreign financial experts, who recently visited Berlin, as essential for the success of the stabilization project. In connection with the attempted reconstruction of the cabinet, the socialist democratic party has addressed a letter to Chancellor Wirth, in which it is declared that the stabilization of the mark is the most urgent question of German policy and that the party will only participate in a cabinet which energetically pursues such policy.

NEW ELIXIR OF LIFE

Remarkable Claims For Serum.

What is believed to be an epoch making discovery has been made by Mr. Spahlinger. He has invented a serum which it is believed, will in time prolong the human span of life to a term of 150 years. So far the great secret of the serum is known only to Mr. Spahlinger and his closest associates and intimates, who are subjecting themselves to serum ferment injections for the purpose of investigation and research. Something of the astounding outward, as well as inward, rejuvenating effects of serum ferments were described by an English business associate of Mr. Spahlinger. "The ferment injections simply make me feel as strong as a lion," he remarked. "They give me abundance of stimulation and a marvellous fund of energy; and I have never yet felt the faintest reaction from the stimulant. What is most remarkable is that it gives the look of youth to the face as well as imputing the throb and vigour of youth to the blood and body. Its effect is to smooth out all the lines and creases and wrinkles of age. Death seems ridiculously impossible.—Dominica Guardian Nov. 2nd.