

tion is without bread and the fruit and vegetable markets and the grocery shops have closed. An order for the arrest of the leaders of the strike movement has been issued.

Paris, May 21st.—The economic conference between Germany and France has commenced.

Geneva, May 21st.—A council of the Society of Nations has designated M. Ador, ex-President of the Swiss Confederation, as President of the international conference which will take place at Brussels after the conference at Spa.

Paris, May 20th.—At an official luncheon in honor of Mr. Roy, High Commissioner of Canada in Paris, at which many parliamentarians were present, Mr. Chailley, a member of the executive commission proposed an eloquent toast to Canada, recalling the bonds uniting Canada and France.

Paris, May 20th.—The Minister of Commerce, in welcoming the German delegates, declared that every effort should be made to intensify production throughout the world, in order to hasten the economic rehabilitation of every nation. Herr Mayer, the German Charge D'Affaires, replied that he was happy to exchange these views which would accelerate economic cooperation in the spirit referred to by the minister.

Grenada, May 21st.—The Legislative Council of St. Vincent has passed, without opposition, the Bill for the seditious publications [prohibitions] Ordinances.

Paris, May 15th.—The examination into the number of German effective troops in the Ruhr Basin shows that they have been brought to the numbers prescribed in accordance with the agreement of August 1919. The evacuation of the cities on the main by the French troops will be commenced immediately, and a despatch from Mayence states that an officer of the General Staff has left for Cassel to discuss the conditions of the evacuation.

Paris, May 15th.—Advices from Hythe, Isle of Wight, announces that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand have decided to propose to the other Allies the postponement of the conference at Spa, and to submit to them a declaration informing the German Government of the postponement, pointing out definitely the range of the direct conversations which will be entered into there, in order that the character of the meeting may not be influenced by the simultaneous German electoral period. The two ministers discussed the disarmament of Germany and the question of indemnity due by Germany for reparations.

Berlin, May 15th.—In the course of a meeting at Eulingen, at which Herr Erzberger was delivering an address, a bomb was thrown into the room, but exploded without injuring anyone. The perpetrator of the outrage was not discovered.

Rome May 15th.—It is officially con-

firmed that Signor Bononi, Socialist, has been charged with the constitution of a new Cabinet. He has had an interview with the leaders of the Radical group and today will see the representatives of the popular Catholic group.

Paris, May 15th.—Further advices from Hythe state that M. Millerand has obtained an admission of France's prior right in time on German credit, the effect being that the French Treasury will find immediately and not by distant annual payments in money or materials, the first resources necessary for the reconstruction of the devastated departments, in order to rapidly restore the national prosperity, this being the better system to employ for realizing the financial clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. Mr. Lloyd George, although very sensible of the distressful situation in the liberated regions, was desirous that the priority by which France wishes to benefit in the payment of the German indemnity should not prejudice the interests of England and the Dominions. Later in the day the Premiers met again, together with Mr. Chamberlain, M. Marshal and financial experts. An agreement was reached on the principle and the financial experts will arrange the details of its execution in London and issue a report which will be submitted for further examination before definite adoption. The meeting closed at one p. m. and M. Millerand return to Paris this evening. Another meeting between him and Mr. Lloyd George will take place before the conference at Spa.

Paris, May 17th.—The French Mission, upon its return from the Conference at Hythe, declared that they were very satisfied with the results of the meeting.

Berne, May 17th.—A popular vote has decided by a large majority in favour of the entry of Switzerland into the League of Nations.

Rome, May 17th.—Signor Bononi has declined to form a Cabinet.

London, May 17th.—The Havas Agency has obtained from qualified sources interesting details of the results of the Hythe Conference, the most important consisting of a minimum German indemnity which the Heads of the Govts. have placed at one hundred and twenty milliards of marks in gold, in thirty three annual payments, of which France will receive 55%. The results of the conference will also show Germany that she cannot count on disagreements between France and England to evade her financial obligations, and they mark the commencement of a financial Entente between the Allies for the relief of France and the reconstitution of Europe.

Rome, May 17th.—At a public meeting of the Council of the League of Nations Signor Tittoni announced that the Council had accepted the solution of the Supreme inter-allied council relative to the protection of the future state of

Armenia, and in the event of a negative reply from President Wilson, to whom the council had made an appeal, the Supreme Council would be consulted again. The general Secretary announced the formation of a Committee of Jurists to discuss a plan for a permanent international Court of Justice, to be composed of five representatives of the Great Powers and five of the Secondary states, the first meeting to take place at The Hague on the 11th of June.

Paris, May 17th.—The population of the cities of the Rhine were notified of the French evacuation by a laconic proclamation by General Degoutte, saying that the French were keeping their word. Everywhere the departure of the troops was effected in complete calm, at one place the Burgomaster thanking the commander of the Battalion of occupation for the good relations preserved by the troops.

Rome, May 17th.—The King having received Signor Nitti, the Press believes he will be charged with the formation of a Cabinet.

Constantinople, May 17th.—The occupation of Tiflis by the Bolsheviki is denied.

Berlin, May 17th.—Several under-prefects in Slesvig-Holstein and Brandenburg have been dismissed for their attitude in connection with the Kapp coup d'etat.

NEW YORK, May 21st 1920

Flour, Blended Clears St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$13.50
Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$4.45
New Season's Pork per brl. \$43.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$42.00
Sugar---Crystals maximum spot per 100
lbs \$23.57.
Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.
Motton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool
per lb. 26 14-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$3.77
Exchange New York and London, sight
\$3.83

LONDON, May 21st 1920.

Sugar-Demerara Crystals, (free of Govt. trol) duty paid per cwt. 145s. 0d. 150s. 0d.
Sugar Muscovado, (free of Govt. control price for May) duty paid per cwt. 142s. 9d.
German Beet 88° f.o.b. no sales.
White Java sugar cif United Kingdom 115s. 0d.—120s. 0d.
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per cwt 144s.
Cotton, Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liverpool per lb. nominal
Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 7.
Consols 47½.
Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 56.75.
Moscovado Govt. controlled price for May duty paid 137s. 9d.
Moscovado free of Govt. control duty paid 110s. 0d. 120s. 0d.