

Germany had worn out the patience of her creditors and with regard to a reduction of the amount, he said that France could not accept any settlement which did not recognize her position as the principal creditor of Germany. "We cannot abandon or yield any pledge in our possession except to our own creditors, who may wish to take our place, adding that France would not leave the Rhenish provinces without having been paid, and concluded by stating it was necessary that some definite arrangement should be reached concerning reparations by the approaching conference at Brussels otherwise France would be forced to act by herself. The Chamber, following his statement, passed a vote of confidence by 462 votes against 671.

London, Nov. 17th.—The following with 607 out of 615 is the present standing of the parties. Conservatives 315, Labourers 141, Liberals 62 Georgians 44, other 155. Ignoring the influence of the Coalition, the former House under the present classification would have stood. Conservatives 368, Liberals 35, Georgians 119, Labour 76, others 18.

Berlin, Nov. 17th.—Herr Kuno, director of the Hamburg American Steamship Line, was commissioned by President Ebert yesterday to form a new Cabinet immediately. He got into informal touch with the party leaders for the purpose of ascertaining their attitude towards supporting a cabinet of work, which he proposes to organize. This will comprise members of the centre and Socialist parties, but, according to Herr Kuno, it will not have a party complexion.

Constantinople, Nov. 17th.—It is reported here that the Angora Govt. will make formal representations to Great Britain for the return of the Sultan to the Kemalists, pointing out that only the Great National Assembly of Turkey has authority to direct the Sultan's movements and declaring that he must face his trial, as ordered by the Nationalist Govt.

Paris, Nov. 17th.—The Sultan's flight from Constantinople on a British warship, bound for Malta, was after he received information to the effect that the Angora assembly had just voted to try the Sultan and his ministers for treason, according to a despatch received at the Foreign Office this evening.

Rome, Nov. 17th.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies gave a vote of confidence to the new Govt. of Premier Mussolini today with 306 to 116.

Paris, Nov. 17th.—The Allied Powers have informed Germany that all questions concerning the withdrawal of the military control commission in Germany have been suspended until the German Govt. gives the fullest satisfaction for what they termed the flagrant violations of the military clauses of the treaty of Versailles, committed during the past six months, and shows a willingness to

abide by the commission's instructions.

Dublin, Nov. 17th.—Mr. Erskine Childers, the Irish irregular leader, who was captured by the Free State forces a week ago, was placed on trial before a military tribunal today charged with treason. The proceedings were closed to the public.

New York, Nov. 17th.—Playing 34 games of chess simultaneously last night, Senor Capablanca, the World's Champion, won thirty, lost two and drew two games.

London, Nov. 17th.—The Manchester Guardian discussing Lacour's great advance in connection with the general elections says it is important to remember that this was the first time that young men who served in the war, were able, except nominally, to vote. The Guardian expresses an opinion that it would be no surprise if the first great upheaval of labour in this century should be found to date from the great struggle, in which, for the first time, the common people had felt distinctively

their rulers, on the whole, had failed the day of trial and that the country was extricated from that failure by the exertions of labour under arms.

regard to the failure of liberalism newspaper thinks it heart breaking to find Liberal breath wasted in discussing whether Mr. Asquith or Mr. Lloyd George was the man responsible for it and which wing of the Liberals did worse in the last Parliament and that until all these trivial animosities are abandoned, the Guardian says that Liberalism, for all serious purposes, is out of action.

FIND TRACE OF LOST NORSE TRIBE.

Donald Macmillan, explorer, is home from the arctic with a tale of finding traces of a Norse tribe lost 900 years ago. At Tunit island in a hitherto unexplored region of Canada his party came across ruins of old habitations and hunting implements unlike any used by Eskimos. Traditions of the latter say that an unknown race of people came to the western shores of Baffin land in the 11th century and caused a great deal of trouble but finally disappeared. The legend corresponds with the history of Norsemen who left Greenland about that time.

Eskimos told Macmillan that no other white men had visited that territory within their recollection. Macmillan made the trip in a 15-foot auxiliary schooner, the smallest boat yet to explore the ice-bound north. The journey consumed 14 months and was made for Bowdoin college, Me. Explorations were confined to Baffin and Fox lands. Macmillan claims to have brought back the greatest collection of scientific magnetic observation that any arctic explorer ever succeeded in making. He devoted much time to investigating in the vicinity of the north

magnetic pole. "It may not be generally understood," he commented, "but as a matter of fact there is no north magnetic pole. The magnetic conditions extend a matter of say 50 miles."

Describing his trip, he said the party started from the southerly end of Fox land and worked westward across Fox channel but found it impossible to force the ice fields. However, they managed to reach a point 150 miles north of the arctic circle. The present map of Fox land and Baffin land were found to be incorrect. "We discovered that where Dorchester bay, Cape Dorchester and Cape Willoughby should be, there is little trace of land," Macmillan reported. "Instead there is a great bight extending southward to a point below the arctic circle. For days we were sailing over what should have been land, according to maps." They found great herds of arctic wairus, now almost extinct. Eskimos assured them that the country inland on Fox land was great masses of mud broken up by lakes.

"We definitely proved that Fox's observations were incorrect," added Macmillan. "I doubt if the ice ever leaves Fox Channel. I am convinced it is impossible to force the Hecla strait. From our own observations we are satisfied that the tides from Fox channel and Fury and Hecla straits meet at about the Spicer islands north of the arctic circle. We found the ice floes and fields around 30 to 4 feet thick, and the ice very dirty, indicating beyond question that it never broke up." The explorers returned with a valuable collection of bird and animal skins and rock specimens.—*The Pathfinder*, Nov. 11th.

PLANE LANDS ON WATER

The first attempt to land an ordinary airplane on the deck of a man-of-war was successful in the test off the Virginia capes. Lieut.-Commander Chevalier, in a two-seater A-606, landed on the U. S. steamer Langley while she was traveling at a speed of six knots. The alighting plane was stopped by the arresting gear within a distance of 25 feet.—*Ibid*.

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