

confidence on the method to be followed for the execution of the treaty of Versailles and will ask the Chamber to clearly declare, in the order of the day, a confidence in him, leaving to him full liberty and authority for the continuation of negotiations.

Madrid, May 27th.—After an interview between the Minister of the Interior and delegates of the bakers, the strike of the latter has virtually terminated.

Paris, May 27th.—The situation on the railways continues to improve, the strikers resuming work, in increasing numbers daily.

Paris, May 27th.—The aviator Frouval left this morning in an attempt to fly from Paris to Madrid and back in the same day.

Paris, May 27th.—The newspapers state that President Deschanel, in accordance with the advice of his doctors, will leave Paris at the end of the week, or early next week, for a prolonged period and will reside at some distance from Paris, in order to avoid all business matters.

Paris, May 28th.—President Deschanel, whose condition continues to improve, receives daily innumerable telegrams and letters of sympathy, including municipalities and political groups of all parties. The "Echo De Paris" says the President will even preside at a meeting of the Council of Ministers before leaving Paris.

San Sebastian, May 28th.—A general strike has broken out here, attempts at excesses causing disorders, which were suppressed by the police, many persons being wounded. A state of siege has been proclaimed.

Berlin, May 28th.—It is announced that the free city of Danzig and Poland have begun negotiations for the conclusion of the convention provided by the treaty of peace.

Paris, May 28th.—The "Echo De Paris" states that Germany appears to be willing to execute more fully the clauses of the treaty. The Commission of Control, it says, has received statements relative to twenty-three thousand pieces of artillery which will be destroyed and eight hundred pieces already destroyed.

Paris, May 28th.—The Agricultural Committee in the Canton of Marnes has elected M. Caillaux as President.

Paris, May 28th.—In view of the decrease in the world's production of sugar and having regard to the necessity for assuming the control of national consumption, the requisitioning of the stocks of sugar existing in France is being considered.

Paris, May 29th.—The London correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" reports that a cabinet council has approved the proposal for an interview between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Krassin, the Chief of the Soviet trade Delegation and that a report of the inter-ministerial

executive committee favours the re-establishment of commercial relations with Russia, upon condition of serious guarantees for payment being furnished.

Rome, May 29th.—The newspapers announce that the population of Fiume have occupied Sasak, the Croation suburb of that city, after having thrown down the barriers on the bridge separating the two localities.

Paris, May 29th.—According to a despatch to the "Petit Parisien", D'Annunzio has occupied the Jugo-Slav village of Kavel, and a despatch from Zurich further states that he has also occupied Durazzo and assumed the administration of the city. The Jugo-Slav Government is stated to have informed the Allies that it would forcibly resist any attempts by D'Annunzio against its nationals.

Paris, May 29th.—The delegates of the Railway Unions of the systems of Orleans and the Midi have refused to transmit an order from the National Federation deciding to resume work, and have declared their intention to continue the fight. The National Federation of Railwaymen has decided to resume work tomorrow.

Paris, May 29th.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Millerand, replying to questions relative to the conversations at San Remo and Hythe, declared that no engagement was undertaken in these preliminary discussions and that the Allies will go to Spa as demandants, and not as defendants, and with absolutely free hands for enforcing the application of the treaty, and not for its revision. He added that the disarming of Germany was the first condition for the peace of the world and an essential clause which the Allies should by every means enforce the execution of.

Athens, May 29th.—Replying to a question in the Chamber, M. Venizelos declared that the voyage of the King to France was without any political significance, being merely for pleasure. He paid an eloquent tribute to the sovereign who, he said, was entitled to great recognition by the nation.

Paris, May 29th.—A collision occurred this afternoon in the forest of Fontainebleau between the automobile of the King of Greece and that of Count Delerga. The King was uninjured, but the Count was seriously hurt and several persons accompanying him were also injured.

Prague, May 29th.—M. Masaryk has been elected president of the Czechoslovak republic.

Warsaw, May 29th.—Desperate combats are continuing on the Dwina, where the enemy have been forced to retreat, leaving prisoners in the hands of the Poles.

Constantinople, May 26th.—[Delayed]. Bitter fighting continues between the Government troops and the forces of the Nationalists, positions being taken and retaken by the adversaries. Great deso-

lation is being caused by this civil war and everywhere the peasants are fleeing and abandoning their property. A court martial has condemned to death the leaders of the rebellion.

Athens, May 29th.—It is officially announced that important Hellenic forces have occupied Dedeagatch and Gumuldjino without incident, and were well received by the population.

St. Thomas May 31st.—Traffic for Trinidad can now be accepted to be forwarded by wireless from St. Lucia at rate to Trinidad plus one shilling per word for all class of traffic except British Governments on which the wireless rate until further is three pence per word. Messages must be clearly marked Via St. Lucia Wireless.

The direct costs of the great war to all nations involved are estimated to be \$186,000,000,000, or more than five times the cost of all previous wars for the last hundred and thirty years.—*Signs of the Times*, May 11th.

The *Literary Digest*, in reply to its questions concerning benefit to the workingman from prohibition, received a total of 526 answers. Of these, 345 labor representatives declared that prohibition had been beneficial; 143 were opposed to it; 31 were doubtful; and 7 stated that it had not yet had a fair trial. As one secretary replied, "There can be no question but that prohibition is beneficial to workingmen and their families."—*Ibid.*

A two-leaved rudder has been invented for ships, by means of which a vessel may be turned around in its own length or propelled backwards without reversing the propellers. A motor boat on which the rudder was attached was brought from full speed ahead to backing in nine seconds. The reverse is accomplished by making a V of the rudder, so that with the propellers running ahead, a stream of water is projected forward along either side of the boat. *Ibid.*

The prince of Monaco, on one of his oceanographical cruises, discovered a new fish, which lives at a depth of twenty thousand feet under sea level, where the pressure is equal to six hundred atmospheres.—*Ibid.*

The most elaborate and the largest map in the world is the "valuation map" of the city of London, which was twenty years in the making, and which is more than thirty feet wide, and twenty feet from top to bottom. The wealthiest estate shown is that of the duke of Westminster—four hundred acres, with a net roll of fifteen million dollars a year.—*San Jose "Mercury-Herald."*—*Ibid.*