

covering largely the zone, which suffered most from the earthquake of two weeks ago. A strong shock was felt here at 8.50 this morning. It lasted about a minute, but did not damage.

Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, Nov. 26th.—The United States seaplane Sampaio Correia 2nd, left here at 9.10 o'clock this morning for Cayenne, French Guiana.

Constantinople, Nov. 26th.—The Allied Commissioners have received an appeal from the Greek Govt. for warships to escort Greek steamers, which are taking refugees out of Asia Minor.

Yalebow, New Haven, Conn. Nov. 26th.—The Harvard football team Saturday afternoon won a victory over Yale by a score of ten to three. A touch down by Owen and a field goal giving the crimson their points, while Ohearn's drop-kick scored for the Blue. Two other outstanding games came close to increasing the list of upsets, the army, the favourite, struggled desperately in the last quarter to snatch victory from the navy, 17 to 14, on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, while Lafayette, beaten but once since late in the fall of 1920, got unexpected opposition from its traditional rival, Lehigh, and won by the slim margin of a field goal, in the last few minutes of play.

Winnepeg, Man. Nov. 26th.—Ten lives are believed lost, a score of students injured, and damage approximating one million dollars, resulted from the destruction by fire, early Saturday morning, of St. Boniface college, the institution conducted by the Jesuit Fathers in the city of St. Boniface. Only one body has so far been recovered.

Peking, Nov. 26th.—The Premier resigned on Saturday. The resignation of the entire Cabinet has been in the hands of President Yaun Hung, since the arrest, a week ago, of the Finance Minister on the charge of accepting a personal commission in connection with the negotiations for pre-war loan with Austrian and German capitalists.

Berlin, Nov. 26th.—Herr Muller, Minister of Agriculture and Food Controller in the new Cabinet of Chancellor Cuno, resigned his office on Saturday. The resignation came after attacks made in the Reichstag upon the Minister by the Socialists, who accused him of having actively participated in the Rhineland separatist movement in 1919.

Brussels, Nov. 26th.—Unless unforeseen obstacles arise at the last moment the conference, preliminary to the Brussels conference on reparations and inter-Allied debts, will meet on December 4th.

Albuquerque, Nov. 26th.—Seven men were killed and more than 30 injured in a gas explosion in anthracite mine, number four, of the Albuquerque cerrillos coal company at Madrid about fifty miles north of here, late yesterday.

Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 26th.—About 400 political prisoners were removed from the Limerick County jail yesterday morning and conveyed under heavy

escort to the docks where they were placed on board a steamship, which sailed for an unknown destination.

Melbourne, Nov. 25th.—Gerald Patterson won the Victorian lawn tennis championship singles today, defeating J. B. Hawkes in the finals 6-3, 6-3, 2-8.

Patterson and Hawkes won the men's doubles and Chara Wood and Mrs. Lister won the mixed doubles.

Lausanne, Nov. 26th.—Lord Curzon had a conference early this evening with Ismet Pasha, after which it was announced that Asiatic boundaries would not be considered at tomorrow's session of the conference. This announcement gave rise to rumors of the failure of Lord Curzon and Ismet Pasha to reach an agreement on the boundaries of Iraq, in which the Mosul oil controversy centres. Lord Curzon gave a small dinner tonight to the members of the so-called Balkan Entente. M. A. Kovsky, President of the Ukraine Republic, who was quite a dramatic figure of the Russian delegation at Genoa, reached Lausanne tonight. We are here to explain Russia's attitude on the freedom of the Straits, and perhaps other related subjects, he said. "We stand clearly behind Turkey in all she may ask for in open or neutral waterways, which means so much to Southern Russia". M. Tchitcherin will come later.

Lausanne, Nov. 25th.—The rest of the Turkish delegates to the Near East conference for a neutral zone on Turkey's western boundary has been held up, apparently because no nations guarantee peace in any Balkan zone. Ismet Pasha's statement that Turkey desired the powers to guarantee the neutrality of a belt thirty kilometres wide on each side of the Turco-Bulgarian and Turco-Grecian frontiers along the Maritza river, brought no definite decision by the powers. It was evidently agreed that the neutrality question could be disposed of later, at the time of the expected discussion on the Dardanelles question. Karagatch is in dispute between Turkey and Bulgaria, and is the railway terminal of Adrianople. The Turks contend that they cannot defend Adrianople without Karagatch. On the other hand, the Bulgars, say, that if Turkey controls the town, it will be impossible for them to enjoy free railway communication to the Aegean Sea, even if they are given a port to the southward.

Adrianople, Nov. 27th.—Establishment of absolute prohibition was the first care of the Turks upon their entry into this city on Friday. The grand dinner in honour of the restoration of Turkish Sovereignty was a thoroughly dry affair. One hundred and fifty covers were set.

Lausanne, Nov. 27th.—Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, today authorized an official statement to the Press that Great Britain supported the United States, "open door" policy in

Turkey and regards the Sarembo agreement for the division of the Mosul oil district, as null and void.

London, Nov. 27th.—The statement of Ambassador Child at Lausanne last Saturday is the outstanding feature of the London morning newspapers, which, having no Sunday issue, take the first opportunity to discuss what some term "dramatic intervention," and the "American bombshell", although some regard the Ambassador's pronouncement as intended to give notice of the United States determination to have a share in the Mosul oil fields. This view is not universally put forth, and several influential papers treat Mr. Child's declaration, as timely and welcome. The Times says the statement is of wider importance than anything yet settled at Lausanne. It contains no new doctrine but re-affirms old doctrine at a moment, which has been carefully chosen. This newspaper adopts the view of its Washington correspondent that the United States fears that other Nations may forego the rights they now possess in Turkey, in exchange for commercial considerations, and that the United States, having similar rights, is making it clear that they do not intend to bargain away any of the capitulations, or to surrender any privileges of their Nationals in Turkey, until the Turks have established a tolerable judicial system. The Times suggests that the United States does not intend to allow anything to happen without protest at Lausanne, which would make more difficult, the maintenance of these rights. The "Daily Mail" believes that there is no difference between the views of the British and United States Govts. respecting the quality of opportunities in the Near East.

New York, Nov. 25th.—The raw sugar market was firm and 1/3 of a cent higher with spot Cuba's quoted at 4.00, cost and freight, equal to 5.78 for centrifugal, the raw sugar futures market was firmer. Prices at one time showed advances of 3 to 5 points on trade buying, but eased off near the close under realizing. Closing prices were December 3.95, March 3.52, May 3.64, July 3.77. There was only a moderate inquiry for refined sugar, but prices were firm and unchanged at 7.00 to 7.10 for fine granulated. Refined futures were nominal.

London, Nov. 26th.—Premier Gounaris, leader of the revolutionary movement in which King Constantine was overthrown, has formed a new cabinet to take the place of that headed by Premier Zaimis, which resigned on Friday, according to a Reuter despatch from Athens. The despatch adds that the new ministry is composed of five military and eight civilian members. M. Alexanderis, former Greek Minister to Switzerland, is the new Foreign Minister. Colonel Piastiras, the despatch asserts, is not included in the cabinet, but will become leader of the revolutionary committee.