

ter announced in the House this afternoon that Mr. E. M. Mc Donald, member for Pictou, had been sworn in as member for the Privy Council for Canada. Mr. Mc Donald took his seat on the front Government bench. Mr. Mc Donald is now a member of the Cabinet without portfolio.

Dublin, April 12th.—Six columns of Free State troops, under General Prout, are scouring the mountains in Tipperary for Eamonn DeValera, Dan Breen and the other republican adherents who escaped the national troops when Liam Lynch was fatally wounded and captured the day before yesterday. This operation is the best organized effort yet made to capture De Valera. The area in which the troops are operating is very mountainous, and little information regarding their operations is coming through. Thos. Keating, one of the Southern Irregular leaders, died today from his wounds in the Dungarvon Hospital. Keating, with a party of Irregulars, was surprised by troops operating at Coolnasmear, near Dungarvon, County Waterford. The Irregulars were fired upon, Keating receiving a mortal wound. He was one of the most active of the Southern Irregulars.

London, April 12th.—The agreement with Canada under the Empire settlement scheme of emigration has been signed by the Duke of Devonshire, in his capacity of Colonial Secretary, but the terms have not been disclosed. Mr. W. J. Black, Deputy Minister of Immigration for Canada, who has been here in connection with the negotiations between the Canadian and British Governments for the emigration of residents of this country to the Dominion, sailed today for home. With reference to the outcome of the negotiations Lieut. Col. Albert Buckley, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Monday, said he hoped it would be possible to make a statement before Mr. Black returned to Canada. The Canadian Press understands that the agreement provides for the immigration of children up to the number of 5,000 under 14 years, 4,000 women and in addition married families to the extent of 3,000 people. These numbers are to constitute the maximum of emigrants for the first year. The agreement is renewable annually. It is understood that the Salvation Army is ready to send to Canada 2,000 women and 1,000 children forthwith.

Rome April 12th.—The International Olympic Committee decided today that it would be inopportune to invite Germans to take part in the Olympic games at Paris next year. The request from the Russian expatriates that they be admitted to the games as a separate entity, distinct from any team from Soviet Russia, was denied, but hope was expressed that soon all the Russians would

be able to participate. Before the war three Germans had places on the International Committee. These men would have had the right to sit at the present sessions, but all three of them died during the war. No move will be made to fill their places before the next games. It was decided, however, that Austria might participate. Rules for regulating the participation of women in the games were deferred for discussion at the meeting to be held in Prague in 1924. Finland was awarded the Olympic Cup for making the greatest progress in athletics since the last games. The committee decided to accept no more challenge cups for competition in the games.

London, April 13th.—Great Britain purposes entering an energetic protest against the granting by the Turkish Nationalists of certain concessions in Anatolia to United States interests, headed by Admiral Chester, if these concessions are found to embrace the Mosul Oil Fields, it was declared here today. It is generally believed in London that in its present form the Chester agreement with the Turks differs materially from the original Turco-American convention, although no exact details have been received from Constantinople. British information is that the present United States plan is concerned chiefly with the opening up of Anatolia by an extensive railway system and the granting, as payment, of property rights upon a large scale. In view of the official protest already made by France against these commitments to United States citizens, as being in contravention of the Franco-Turkish railway and ports agreement of 1914, it is considered certain the whole subject will be aired at the approaching peace conference at Lausanne.

Paris, April 13th.—France is preparing to protest to the Near East Conference, when its sessions are resumed at Lausanne on April 23rd, against the concessions recently ratified by the Turkish National Assembly in favour of the United States interests headed by Rear Admiral Chester. The Government has already handed the Turks, through its High Commissioner at Constantinople, a note setting forth its objections in detail. The note contends that the concessions granted the Americans violate a Franco-Turkish agreement reached in 1914. In that year the Turks were given permission to float a loan in Paris in return for a written convention in which they engaged themselves to permit French companies to pursue certain developments.

London, April 14th.—Despatches from India report trouble at Amritsar where serious disturbances occurred in 1919. The present unrest is attributed to tension between the Hindus and Mohammedans, as a result of proselyting activities on the part of both. A riot occurred on Wednesday, in which a score of per-

sons were injured and British troops were called to support the police. Street fighting between the rival factions against broke out yesterday. British cavalry and armoured cars have been brought from Lahore to strengthen the local troops.

Nome, Alaska, April 13th.—Captain Amundsen expects to leave here today by Dog Team for Wainwright, on the Arctic Ocean, 500 miles north of here in preparation for an attempt to fly over the north pole to Norway. Captain Amundsen plans to fly from Wainwright to Point Barrow, 75 miles north of Wainwright, in the plane that he left at Wainwright throughout the winter, with Lieut. Oscar Omdal, aviator and to stop off at Point Barrow for the leap over the pole.

London, April 13th.—The Bishop of London is trying to solve the problem of the city churches, which are so sparsely attended, by establishing a "grand jury" to try them in the London diocesan magazine, the Bishop says this grand jury will represent every possible interest and that its consent will be necessary before any churches are pulled down. The chief purpose of his proposal is to consolidate some of the forty-seven churches, economizing in both money and man power.

Dublin, April 13th.—The arrest of Count Plunkett by Free State troops is officially confirmed. It is believed that the report of the arrest of Countess Markievicz and Mary Mac Sweeney is also accurate.

Berlin, April 13th.—French cavalry patrols have crossed the border of the territory hitherto unoccupied, near Hamm according to a despatch received by the *Achtuhr Abendblatt* from its correspondent in the Ruhr. He adds that it is not known whether this move is preliminary to an actual extension of the occupied area.

Riga, April 13th.—A great memorial service has been arranged to take place tomorrow for Vicar-general Butchkavitch of Russia, who was executed by the Soviet Government.

London, April 13th.—The building trades union federation, which up to the present has argued that the employers terms violate the existing agreement, has now decided to ballot the men on the subject of submitting the whole issue to arbitration.

Riga, April 13th.—Reports from an authoritative source are that the third international is trying to effect a series of "pitches" (revolts) in Germany, with the intention of establishing socialist Governments. The corn which the Russians sent to the Ruhr, extensively for the workmen, is described in the reports as intended to form a socialist reserve fund, "thus proving Trotzky's recent declaration that during Europe's revolutionary upheaval Russia will feed Europe."