

er Premier Roushdi Pasha, in which Roushdi said he told Viscount Milner that not a single Egyptian with any dignity or honour, would consent to discuss matters with his mission on the basis of Field Marshal Allenby's statement of November 15th. Roushdi said that he thought the best solution to the Anglo-Egyptian situation would be to transfer the protectorate into an alliance.

Paris, January 5th.—The Seine has risen more than a foot in the last day but reports from up the river with good weather, have caused the Government to announce that a few more inches rise will be the maximum which will continue for two days and then the river will subside. The Marne is also rising but the other rivers are stationary or subsiding. Only two deaths are reported. Advices from the Provinces are meagre but it is known that scores of villages are inundated and many thousands of homes flooded. The people in the upper floors are being supplied with provisions by boats. This is the case also in several of the low quarters of Paris and some of the streets of Meux. Twelve tramway lines in Paris suspended service yesterday morning in the low lying sections, but it is believed that the danger from serious consequences, has passed with comparatively slight damage. There is no estimate of the property damage in the provinces.

Geneva, January 5th.—Associated Press: More than 100 persons have been killed or wounded in anti-dynastic manifestations at Sofia, according to Belgrade advices published here. Large crowds of manifestants, including the leading Bourgeois, is assembled before the Palace shouting "Long live the Republic." "Down with the Kingdom". They attempted to rush the Palace but the troops opened fire and the demonstrators replied with revolvers and stones. It was in the fighting that most of the casualties occurred. The serious situation is due to increasing unrest in the capital and throughout Bulgaria because of dissatisfaction over the terms of the Treaty, especially the loss of land in the race.

Belgrade, January 5th. Red Cross workers who are still at work in Serbia had occasion on December 29th to succour victims of a mysterious explosion which wrecked one of the biggest commercial buildings in Belgrade. The explosion excelled in violence and effect the most powerful shells used during the war. Dynamite is supposed to have been used and the explosion to be connected with recent plots against the life of Prince Regent Alexander. Twenty six persons were killed by the explosion and others, who were injured, were rescued by ambulances of the Red Cross. One effect of the explosion was to leave Belgrade almost without window glass at the height of the winter and no more will be obtainable until it can be imported from Czecho-Slovakia.

London, Jan. 5th.—There is every appearance that a new railway crisis is developing. Numerous meetings of the railwaymen in the leading towns of the kingdom today adopted resolutions rejecting the Government's offer, although the number of men thus represented is small in comparison with the total 400,000 membership of the National Union of railwaymen. Mr. J. H. Thomas, and his secretary and associates realize that they have a delicate task before them and are apprehensive of the result. The Government's offer is a compromise but comes at an unfortunate moment following upon the Sper Valley election which has given tremendous confidence to the whole labour movement and therefore are not in a mood to accept compromise. The chief ground of the objection to the scheme is that instead of taking the highest pay in the respective grades, to which to add the war bonus of 38 shillings and thereby arrive at a minimum wage, they have taken the pre-war pay of over 15 of the largest railway companies. This the men characterize as standardization instead of upward and is resented because in the previous settlement for the locomotive men and other grades, the bonus was added to the highest pay. There are other objections, some opposed to the sliding scale. Others demand that the new scale be retroactive to August. A considerable section of the moderates favour according to the compromise, but Wednesday's conference which will decide the matter, is not looked forward to hopefully.

Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 5th.—Herr Mathias Erzberger, Vice Premier and Minister of Finance, addressing several thousand persons at the invitation of the Centre Party, declared the present Government was not responsible for the chaotic conditions, and laid the responsibility for the war upon the Conservative Party. He added: "The armistice was asked for by Hindenburg and Ludendorff." Referring to the financial situation, Herr Erzberger said that stabilization of the Budget would be attained this year. He said the German people would do all in their power to pay the reparations due. The Russian problem could not be solved without Germany he asserted. With regard to the delivery of those guilty of war crimes, he said the Count of Leipsic would prosecute those guilty of inexcusable acts, if Germany's enemies would furnish lists of the persons to the German Government.

London, Jan. 6th.—Baron Conliffe of Headley, Governor of the Bank of England, died suddenly last night. He was born in 1855.

London, Jan. 6th.—German warships sunk by their officers in Scapa Flow will be blown up shortly, it was stated here today. The decision to dispose of the vessels in this way followed the completion

of an investigation by a special commission representing all the allies. Experts employed by the salvage Department of the Admiralty several weeks, taking soundings in Scapa Flow and the information they furnished the Commission was used as a basis to determine whether the ships should be raised or destroyed.

Paris, Jan. 5th.—By decision of the Supreme Council, a renewed and a pressing appeal will be made to the United States for the credits necessary to re-provision Austria, the position of which from lack of food, is deplorable. At the present rate of consumption, Austria would be able to feed her people only to the end of the month on half rations. If nothing were done in the meantime, it was declared, the nation would face starvation. The delegation said statistics showed that in Vienna alone, deaths from starvation in 1919 had increased over those of 1918 by 150,000.

London Dec. 30th.—Sir William Goode, the British Director of Relief, declares that Vienna is the worst of all the famine-stricken places that he visited on a recent tour through Central Europe. Although more than 1,400,000 tons of food-stuffs, at a cost of nearly one hundred million pounds have been delivered in European relief, since the signing of the armistice, by far the greater share of which, he said, had been furnished by the United States under the direction of Mr. Hoover. Conditions are still so deplorable as almost to "beggar description."

London, January 5th.—With the whole east in a ferment and ominous threatening of a Holy War over the proposed removal of the Sultan from Constantinople and the evident helplessness of any military action of the Entente, the situation creates profound interest. No troops can be spared from Ireland. The Indian territorial troops are being sent to Egypt instead of being demobilized and drafts from England are being greatly strengthened. There is also to be movement of a big naval force from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea to hold up the Bolshevik plan to secure control of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

Washington, Jan. 5th.—Unobtrusively as a citizen Viscount of Scapa Flow, Admiral of the British Fleet, of Jutland Fame, arrived here from New York for a visit to the capital as the guest of the Navy Department. Lord Jellicoe was welcomed by Rear Admiral Niblack, designated by Secretary Daniels as Naval Aide to the distinguished visitor during his stay. Last night the Admiral and his staff were entertained at dinner at the British Embassy after an extended afternoon drive about the city.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 8th.—Communication with Jamaica interrupted midnight seventh. Traffic will be forwarded by the French Company.