

pore. This amount has been included in the estimates of the New Zealand Government.

Rothsay, Scotland, Aug. 30th.—The British six metre yacht Coila 3rd won the fifth and deciding heat for the Seavanhaka Cup today from the United States yacht Lea. The trophy thus remains in Scotland for another year.

London, Aug. 30th.—Lord Farquhar, Lord Steward since 1915, died today. He was in his 80th year.

London, Aug. 30th.—Thousands of tons of German potatoes have been dumped on the English markets, causing a serious loss to English growers. The dumping has forced the price of potatoes down to about five pounds fifteen shillings per ton, whereas the growers say they are losing money unless they are able to get six pounds five shillings a ton. They have formed an association and will attempt to have a bill passed by Parliament, which would prohibit the importation of potatoes when the market was in a stable condition.

Shanghai, Aug. 30th.—One lone Chinese boy, dying from thirst and hunger aboard a life craft, was picked up today by the Hong Kong Shanghai coast steamer Sinkiang and he is believed to be the sole survivor of the British steamer Mylie, which foundered in a typhoon recently, enroute from Chin Wangtao to Shanghai with a cargo of coal.

Rome, Aug. 30th.—Three correspondents of Greek newspapers have been ordered to quit Italy, according to the Tribuna.

London, Aug. 30th.—The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph says that the Italian demands, which although not yet fully published by the press, have become generally known, are considered to be excessively humiliating and without precedent in diplomatic annals. It is recalled that even Czarist Russia did not demand from Abdul Hamid such conditions when the Russian Consuls at the Monaster and Mitrovitza were assassinated by Albanians.

London, Aug. 30th.—The Government is following with close interest the outcome of Italy's sensational ultimatum to Greece, demanding redress for the massacre of the Italian Boundary Delegation Mission near the Albanian frontier. While the most serious view is taken of the whole affair in Government quarters, it is not believed it will lead to anything like open hostilities. British officials are represented as of the opinion that Premier Mussolini may have acted too precipitately in serving such sweeping and humiliating terms on Greece without definite proof of official Greek complicity in the slayings. They scout the suggestion that the Greek cabinet had any connection with the crime, pointing out that it would be suicidal for the Athens Government to countenance such an act at a time

when they are striving in every way for better international relations, and especially as the Italian Government only recently decided to recognize King George of Greece. Belief is expressed that the crime is the work of individual Greeks, or Albanians, who felt aggrieved at the boundary commission for allocating certain towns to their adversaries. For the present, the matter, so far as the British are concerned, rests with the inter-Allied Council of Ambassadors in Paris. It is felt that the assassinations and the grave consequences which have followed, constitute an inter-allied question, inasmuch as the delegation commission, of which the slain Italians were members, was originally appointed by the ambassadors conference. At the time the tragedy occurred the British members of the commission, Colonel Giles, and the French member, M. Delpate, were engaged in duties in the interior of Albania, or, it is feared, they might have met the same fate as their Italian colleagues.

Rome, Aug. 30th.—The Government today issued a statement dealing with the ultimatum issued against Greece, giving the precise terms the Greeks are expected to meet in reparation for the massacre of the Italian Boundary Commission at the Albanian frontier. The terms are: First. Apologies of the most sweeping and official nature to be presented to the Italian Government through the Italian Legation in Athens by the Greek military authorities. Second. The victims of massacre to be given solemn funeral ceremonies with services in the Catholic Cathedral in Athens, all the members of the Greek Government participating. Third. Honours to be paid to the Italian flag by the Greek warships in Piraeus, for which purpose an Italian naval division will be sent there. The honours to be in the form of twenty-one guns fired by the Greek ships while flying the Italian flag at their mastheads. Fourth. The severest inquiry to be made by the Greek authorities on the spot of the massacre, assisted by the Italian military attache in Athens, for whose personal safety the Greek Government will be absolutely responsible. This inquiry to occur within five days from the acceptance of these demands. Fifth. Capital punishment for all the guilty. Sixth. An indemnity of 50,000,000 Italian lire, (approximately \$2,160,000 at the present exchange), to be paid five days from the presentation of the note. Seventh. Military honours to be rendered the victims when their bodies are embarked at Preveza on Italian ships for their return to Italy.

Athens, Aug. 30th.—The Government has replied to the Italian ultimatum, embodying demands for reparations for the massacre of the members of the Italian Boundary Mission at the Albanian frontier. Greece accepts four of Italy's demands, with modifications, and rejects three of them. The commandant of the

place where the murders were committed, it is specified, shall express the Greek Government's sorrow to Signor Montagna, the Italian Minister to Greece. A memorial service shall be held in the presence of the members of the Greek Government. On the same day a detachment of the guards shall salute the Italian flag at the Legation and military forces at Preveza, shall render honours to the bodies of the victims while they are being transferred to an Italian warship. The fourth, fifth and sixth demands are rejected on the grounds that they infringe the sovereignty and honour of Greece.

SPECIAL.

Athens, Aug. 31st.—The Italian fleet bombarded the police station and school on the island of Corfu, says an official communication issued this evening.

Athens, Aug. 31st.—It has been semi-officially confirmed that several refugees in the police station at Corfu were killed by the Italian bombardment and that the building was destroyed by fire.

London, Aug. 31st.—The Greek Government has appealed to the League of Nations to act in the Italo-Greek controversy. An investigation has been asked into the dispute, according to the League Covenant.

Corfu, Aug. 31st.—Corfu was occupied by the Italians this afternoon after a sharp bombardment in which at least fifteen Greek civilians were killed and many wounded. The demand for the surrender of Corfu was given at two o'clock this afternoon and firing began at five o'clock. The police station was demolished and the old fort fired upon. In the fort there were many casualties among the refugees.

Rome, Aug. 31st.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Italian fleet in a report to the Minister of Marine tonight announces the landing of Italian naval forces on the Island of Corfu. The landing was effected without difficulty. The report says also at six o'clock this evening the Italian flag was flown from the old fortress, that a salute of 21 guns was fired, amid the cheering of the Italian crews, and that the occupation of the town was proceeding without disorder.

London, Aug. 31st.—Athens was wild with indignation when news was received of the occupation of Corfu, says the correspondent of the Daily Express at the Greek Capital. The news reached the City before the announcement of the Italian five hour ultimatum. The Rome correspondent of the Daily Express reports that the war fever in Italy is intense. Flags are flying and there is cheering everywhere with Mussolini the hero of the hour. Men and women, the correspondent says, are thronging the cafes singing war songs and toasting the Premier and lionizing the Fascisti.